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# TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

COMPILED

FROM LOCAL INFORMATION, AND THE MOST RECENT  
AND OFFICIAL AUTHORITIES.

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BY JOHN GORTON,

EDITOR OF THE GENERAL BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

THE IRISH AND WELSH ARTICLES

BY G. N. WRIGHT, M.A.

PROFESSOR OF ANTIQUITIES TO THE ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY.

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*With Fifty-Two Quarto Maps,*

DRAWN AND ENGRAVED BY SIDNEY HALL.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

LONDON:

CHAPMAN AND HALL, 186, STRAND.

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1832.





**CRANWORTH**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Watton (91) 5½ m. NE b E. Pop. 331.

A parish in the hundred of Mitford; living, a rectory, with Letton, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) B. G. Dillingham, Esq.

**CRASTER**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alawick (308) 6 m. NE. Pop. 46.

A township in the parish of Embleton and south division of Bambrough ward. This manor has been in the possession of a family of the same name since the year 1272, who still retain it.

**CRASWELL**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hay (156) 7 m. SE. Pop. 374.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Cloudeok and hundred of Ewyas Lacy; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; certified value 7*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 25*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Rev. John Rogers.

**CRATFIELD**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Halesworth (100) 5 m. W b S. Pop. 717.

A parish in the hundred of Blything; living, a dis. vicarage, with Laxfield, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Laxfield vicarage.

**CRATHORNE**, or **CRAWTHORNE**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Yarm (237) 4 m. SSE. Pop. 330.

A parish and township in the west division of the liberty of Langbaugh; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cleaveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patrons (1829) Godfrey Wentworth and Robert Chaloner, Esqrs.

**CRATHY**, or **CRATHIE**, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Kincardine O'Neil (112) 22 m. W. Pop. 1897.

A parish, united with that of Braemar, in the district of Kincardine O'Neil, forming an extensive tract, anciently the forest of Mar, forty miles in length by twenty in breadth, in the centre of the Grampian hills. The river Dee has its source in what is now called the forest of Braemar, which is well stocked with deer, and is supposed to be more elevated and distant from the sea than any other part of Scotland. These wastes abound in various kinds of game, emeralds, topazes, amethysts, &c.; and there are inexhaustible quarries of superior granite, limestone, and the finest slate. In the lower and more populous portions of the parish, the soil, though naturally poor, yields, by cultivation, tolerable crops; and many of the inhabitants are employed in spinning linen yarn. The living is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Crown. The church of Crathie is very small, and much in want of

repair; but that of Braemar is a neat structure, chiefly supported by the Farquharsons, whose mansion, Invercauld, embosomed in fine woods, is seated on the banks of the Dee, in a delightful vale, on all sides surrounded by the Grampian hills. Near the village of Castletown, on the great military road to Fort-George, are the ruins of a hunting-seat of Malcolm Canmore; also the castle of Braemar, the ancient seat of the Earls of Mar, where the Pretender's standard was first unfurled in 1715. The famous watchword, Cairn-na-Cuimhore, originated in a cairn, formed by a band of Highlanders, in marching against an enemy through the narrow pass of Monaltry, each placing a stone there, to show the number mustered in the field, and how many might be slain in the action. The Gaelic language prevails here.

**CRAWCROOK**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Gateshead (272) 3 m. W b N. Pop. 303.

A township in the parish of Ryton and west division of Chester ward. Here are two schools, supported by private benevolence, besides a church Sunday-school.

**CRAWFORD**, shire of Lanark, S.

P. T. Leadhills (46) 8 m. NE. Biggar 10 m. Pop. 1914.

A parish and ancient village in the upper ward, the latter situated on the high road between Carlisle and Glasgow, is possessed of peculiar privileges or freedoms, and is governed by what is locally termed a birley court, in which each freeman claims a vote. The parish is eighteen miles in length and fifteen in breadth, but the greater proportion consisting of bleak hills and moors, is barren and unfit for tillage, though watered by the Daer, Clyde, Elvan, and Glengoner, of which the two latter are known to contain gold-dust. It includes also the post-town of Leadhills, (which article see), and its adjacent lead-mines. The living is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Crown. Crawford Castle is quite demolished, nothing but its site remains; but there are still vestiges of two Roman roads and three of their camps.

**CRAWFORDJOHN**, shire of Lanark, S.

P. T. Leadhills (46) 7 m. N. Pop. 971.

A parish in the upper ward, intersected by the river Duneaton, and several smaller streams. It is an extremely mountainous tract, fifteen miles in length and six in breadth, affording good pasturage, with coal, freestone, and limestone in abundance. At Glendorch there is a very rich lead-mine; on Netherton Hill is the site of a large Roman camp, and near it some old ruins; and on a rock, at Snar, are the remains of a castle, forming a very picturesque object. The living is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Crown.

**CRAWFORD, TARRANT, or LITTLE CRAWFORD, co. Dorset.**

P. T. Blandford Forum (103) 3½ m. SE b E.  
Pop. 76.

A parish in the hundred of Badbury, Shaston division; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) E. B. Portnan, Esq.

**CRAWFORD'S-BOURN, co. Down, Ulster, I.**

P. T. Bangor (114) 3 m. W. Pop. 152.

A village in the parish of Bangor and barony of Castlereagh, agreeably situated on Belfast Lough.

**CRAWFURD'S-BURN, shire of Renfrew, S.**

P. T. Greenock (65) m. adjacent.  
Pop. with Pa.

A burgh of barony, in the parish of Greenock, adjoining the east side of that town. It has an excellent harbour, and a convenient quay on the Firth of Clyde. Its charter was granted in 1633, by Charles II.

**CRAWLEY, co. Northumberland.**

P. T. Alwrick (308) 8 m. WNW. Pop. 23.

A township in the parish of Eglington and north-east division of Coquetdale ward. Crawley Tower stands near the southern extremity of an old encampment, deemed by some antiquaries the *Alauna Amoris* of Richard of Cirencester. Being on a lofty situation, it commands a beautiful view of the vale of Whittingham, and of the whole course of the Braemish. Here are several British and Saxon entrenchments in the vicinity.

**CRAWLEY, co. Oxford.**

P. T. Witney (65) 2 m. NW b N. Pop. 221.

A township in the parish of Witney and hundred of Bampton.

**CRAWLEY, co. Southampton.**

P. T. Winchester (62) 5 m. NW. Pop. 476.

A parish in the hundred of Buddlegate, Fawley division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 35*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of Winchester.

**CRAWLEY, co. Sussex.**

P. T. Cuckfield (37) 9½ m. N b W.  
Pop. 334.

A parish in the hundred of Buttinghill, rape of Lewes; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 15*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) James Clitherow, Esq.

**CRAWLEY, HUSBOURN, co. Bedford.**

P. T. Woburn (41) 1½ m. NNE. Pop. 572.

A parish in the hundred of Manshead; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 9*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**CRAWLEY, NORTH, co. Buckingham.**

P. T. Newport Pagnel (50) 3½ m. E b N.  
Pop. 775.

A parish in the hundred of Newport; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 27*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Firmin; patron (1829) W. S. Loundes, Esq.

**CRAWSHAW BOOTH, co. Pal. of Lancaster.**

P. T. Burnley (211) 5 m. S b W.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Whalley and hundred of Blackburn.

**CRAY, or CRAI, co. Brecknock, S. W.**

P. T. Brecon (171) 9 m. W. Pop. 514.

A hamlet in the parish and hundred of Delynoc, situated upon the Senny river. The chapel of Llan-Ilid was built for the accommodation of this hamlet. Here is one of the Lewen mills belonging to the lordship of Brecon.

**CRAY, FOOT'S, co. Kent.**

P. T. London 12 m. SE. Pop. 221.

A parish in the hundred of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Here is an elegant villa, built in the middle of the last century, by Bouchier Cleve, Esq., after the design of one erected by Palladio, near Venice. In the church are some very ancient monuments of the Vaughan family.

**CRAY, ST. MARY, co. Kent.**

P. T. Foot's Cray (12) 2 m. S b W.  
Pop. 374.

A parish in the hundred of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, and the principal of those parishes seated on the river Cray, from which they take their name. It was formerly a market-town, but the market-house having been blown down in the dreadful storm of 1703, the market, which was established as early as the reign of Edward I., was afterwards discontinued. The living is a curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Orpington, and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury, not in charge; patron, the Rector of Orpington.

**CRAY, NORTH, co. Kent.**

P. T. Foot's Cray (12) 1 m. E b N. Pop. 245.

A parish in the hundred of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.*; church ded. St. James; patron (1829) T. Coventry, Esq. Here is a handsome seat, at a short distance southward of the river Cray.

**CRAY, PAUL'S, co. Kent.**

P. T. Foot's Cray (12) 2 m. SSW. Pop. 364.

A parish in the hundred of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to



St. Paulinus ; patron (1829) Lord Sidney. The whole neighbourhood of the Crays is picturesque, and favourable to sporting.

CRAYFORD, co. Kent.

London 13 m. E b S. Pop. 1866.  
Fair, Sept. 8.

A town and parish in the hundred of Little and Lessness, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone. This town derives its name from an ancient ford over the river Cray, which not far hence falls into the Darent. This was formerly a market-town, that privilege having been granted by Richard II., but the market has for a very long time been disused. Here are some large manufactories for printing calicoes, some bleaching-grounds, and a mill for slitting and flattening iron to be made into hoops, which is set in motion by the stream of the river Cray in which are very fine trout. The living is a rectory and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury ; valued in K. B. 35*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ; church ded. to St. Paulinus ; patron (1829) Thomas Ansten, Esq. In this neighbourhood are several remarkable artificial caverns, some of which are nearly twenty fathoms deep, containing rooms one within the other, supported by pillars of chalk. These by some antiquaries are supposed to be merely chalk-pits, but by others are said to have been excavated by the Britons, and used by them as granaries. May Place, a seat in this parish, is a large mansion, of the time of James I., but some years ago it was deprived of its original character by modern alterations and additions. This place is famous for the decisive battle between Hengist and Vortimer, in which the Britons lost four of their chiefs, and were so completely routed that they fled to London, and abandoned Kent to the Saxons.

CREACOMBE, co. Devon.

P. T. South Molton (178) 9 m. SE b E.  
Pop. 40.

A parish in the hundred of Witheridge ; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter ; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* ; ann. val. P. R. 116*l.* 15*s.* ; church ded. to St. Michael ; patron (1829) the Rev. William Karslake.

CREAGH, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Skibbereen (219) m. Pop. 3187.

A parish in the barony of West Carbery, east division, situated upon the harbour of Baltimore. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ross and archdiocese of Cashel ; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 10*s.* each. It possesses a church, parsonage-house, and twenty-five acres of glebe, and is sometimes called Skibbereen parish.

CREAGH, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballinasloe (99) m. Pop. 2819.

A parish in the barony of Moycarnon, situated upon the river Suck, and including a portion of the market-town of Ballinasloe ; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert and archdiocese of Tuam ; valued in K. B.

at 1*l.* 10*s.*, and producing, by commutation for tithes, 135*l.* It is united to the rectories of Taghmaconnell and Kilclung, and possesses a church, glebe-house, and about eight acres of glebe.

CREAGH, co. Dublin. See *Cruagh*.

CREAKE, or CREYK, NORTH, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Burnham Westgate (117) 3 m. SSE. ;  
Pop. 613.

A parish in the hundred of Brother-Cross ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich ; valued in K. B. 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; church ded. to St. Mary ; patrons (1829) Earl Spencer and the Bishop of Norwich alternately. In this parish are the venerable ruins of a very ancient abbey.

CREAKE, or CREYK, SOUTH, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Burnham Westgate (117) 3½ m. SSE.  
Pop. 728.

A parish in the hundred of Brother-Cross ; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich ; valued in K. B. 22*l.* ; church ded. to St. Mary ; patron (1829) H. Goggs, Esq. In this neighbourhood is a large ancient encampment, supposed to be of Saxon construction, by which they defended themselves against the Danes. There are also many hillocks, conjectured to be the graves of the slain.

CREATON, GREAT, co. Northampton.

P. T. Northampton (66) 8 m. NNW.  
Pop. 492.

A parish in the hundred of Guilesborough ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough ; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* ; church ded. to St. Michael ; patroness (1829) Mrs. Daventport.

CREATON, LITTLE, co. Northampton.

P. T. Northampton (66) 7½ m. NNW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Spratton and hundred of Guilesborough.

CRECORA, or CRECORAGH, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Limerick (119) 7 m. SW. Pop. 1187.

A parish partly in Coshma and Pobblebrien baronies, and partly in the county of the city of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel ; the former united to the parish of Kilgobbin ; the latter possessing neither church nor glebe ; it is in the patronage of the Vicars Choral of Limerick.

CREDENHILL, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 5 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 199.

A parish in the hundred of Grimsworth ; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford ; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* ; church ded. to St. Mary ; patron (1829) E. Eckley, Esq.

CREDITON, co. Devon.

Pop. 11,407.

A hundred in the centre of the county,

near Exeter, containing six parishes, and the market-town of the same name.

**CREDITON**, co. Devon.

London 180 m. W. Exeter 7 m. SE.  
Pop. 5515. M. D. Sat. Fairs, May 11;  
Aug. 21; and Sept. 21; for cattle.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of the same name, situated on the river Crede, between two hills. The town, which is about a mile in length, is divided into east and west, the latter of which was twice destroyed by fire in the last century, but the whole was rebuilt in a very handsome manner. Crediton was anciently a bishop's see, but it was removed to Exeter so early as the reign of Edward the Confessor. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; charged in K. B. 30*l.*; patrons, the Governors of Crediton Charity. The church, which was collegiate in the Saxon times, is ded. to Holy Cross, and remained a chapter, consisting of ten prebends, under the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter, until the reign of Henry VIII. Edward VI. bestowed most of the lands appertaining thereto to the support of Crediton freeschool, which still retains them. The church is a noble Gothic structure, 150 feet long and 44 feet wide. The tower, which is 100 feet high, rests on the centre of the church, on a semicircular arch, supported by four pillars of considerable magnitude. Here is a manufactory of serges, and much business is done at the market and fairs.

**CREE**, shire of Wigtown, S.

A navigable river, rising in the shire of Wigtown, and forming the boundary between it and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It abounds with salmon, and falls into Wigtown Bay.

**CREECH, ST. MICHAEL**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Taunton (141) 3½ m. ENE. Pop. 812.

A parish in the hundred of Andersfield; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) E. Cresswell, Esq.

**CREED, ST.** co. Cornwall.

P. T. Grampond (248) 1 m. S. Pop. 279.

A parish and township in the west division of the hundred of Powder; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) Richard Johns, Esq.

**CREEKSTOWN**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Dunshaughlin (18) m. Pop. 146.

A parish in the barony of Ratoath; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the parishes of Ratoath, Greenogue, and Killeglan. Area of parish 2395 acres.

**CREETING, ALL SAINTS**, co. Suffolk.

Needham (74) 1½ m. NNE. Pop. 271.

A parish in the hundred of Bosmere and

Claydon; living, a dis. rectory with that of Creeting St. Olave, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; patron, Eton College. The church of this parish is a very ancient structure.

**CREETING, ST. MARY**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Needham (74) 1½ NE. Pop. 167.

A parish in the hundred of Bosmere and Claydon; living, a dis. rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; patron, Eton College.

**CREETING, ST. OLAVE**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Needham (74) 2 m. NNE. Pop. 35.

A parish in the hundred of Bosmere and Claydon; living, a dis. rectory with Creeting All Saints, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*; patron, Eton College.

**CREETING ST. PETER**, or **WEST CREETING**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Stow Market (69) 3 m. ESE. Pop. 169.

A parish in the hundred of Stow; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; patron (1829) George Pasko, Esq.

**CREETON**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Corby (105) 3½ m. S b E. Pop. 51.

A parish in the wapentake of Beltisloc, parts of Kesteven; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 11*l.* 7*s.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**CREETOWN**, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, S.

Edinburgh 103 m. SSW. Pop. with Pa.

A sea-port, burgh of barony, and post-town in the parish of Kirkmabreck, situated on Wigtown Bay, at the mouth of the river Cree, over which a ferry-boat constantly plies, and hence it is sometimes termed, "The Ferry-town of Cree." A great number of smallcraft belonging to this port is employed in a productive fishery, in the coasting-trade, and in the exportation of shells for manure. Below the town is a fine harbour, where ships of 500 tons burden may ride in safety. The present parish church stands at this place, but the inhabitants bury at the ancient cemetery.

**CREEVE**, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Carrick-on-Shannon (98) 3 m. W. Pop. 2404.

A parish, partly in the barony of Boyle, and partly in that of Roscommon; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam; the former being part of the corps of the precentorship of Shernhill, and the latter part of the corps of the prebend of Ardelare. The vicarage is valued in K. B. at 1*l.* 10*s.*, and produces, by commutation for tithes, 92*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* The church is situated at Ardelare.



**CREEVE**, or **CREVE**, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Letterhening (150) m. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Clonderaddoc, and in the remotest part of Kilmacrenan barony, situated upon Mulroy Bay.

**CREEVLEA**, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.

P. T. Dromahaire (113) m. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Dromlaee and barony of Dromahaire, situated on the river Bonnet, near to its union with Lough Gill. It is sometimes called Craoibliath, that is the *Grey Bank*, often Carriek Patriek, and occasionally Ballymare. In the year 1508 a monastery was founded here for Franciscans, of the strict observance, by the Lady Margaret, daughter of Lord O'Brien, and wife of Eugene Lord O'Ruarc. The foundress was interred here in 1512. The abbey walls and great altar are still entire. Several curious tombs are shown here belonging to the Murrroughs, Cornins, and O'Ruarc's, or O'Rorkes; and there is a full-length figure of the Great O'Rorke, carved on the tomb beneath which the members of that ancient family are buried. The architecture is so chaste, as to be not unfrequently compared to that of the beautiful abbey of Sligo.

**CREGAN**. See *Timoleague*.

**CREGGAN**, King's co. Leinster, I.

P. T. Ferbane (72) m. Pop. not specified. Fairs, April 1, and Dec. 12.

A fair town in the barony of Garrycastle.

**CREGGAN**, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Dundalk (51) 8 m. NW. Pop. 12,092.

An extensive parish, partly in the barony of Ferns county of Armagh, and partly in the barony of Upper Dundalk, county of Louth, occupying an area of 15,000 acres of land; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. at 18*l.* and producing, by commutation for tithes, 1050*l.* per annum. It possesses a church, and a parsonage, upon a glebe of 400 acres. Here is a charity-school of forty boys, endowed with four acres of land, and a parish-school of fifty boys, which receives 15*l.* per annum from the Society for Discountenancing Vice. The village of Crossmaglen is in this parish. There are five Roman Catholic chapels here, and a dissenting meeting-house.

**CREGGS**, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballynemon (93) 6 m. NE. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, May 12; June 12; Aug. 12; and Dec. 19.

A fair town in the parish and barony of Killyan.

**CREGRINA**, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Bualt (173) 6 m. NE. Pop. 109.

A parish in the hundred of Colwyn, situated upon the Eddw river; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.* 14*s.*; area of parish about 1000 acres.

**CREHELP**, or **CREHOLP**, or **CRYHELP**, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Blessington (18) 7 m. SW. Pop. 751.

A parish in the barony of Lower Talbotstown; living, a curacy in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalagh, and in the archdiocese of Dublin, united to the chapelry of Dunbay and vicarage of Donard. It possesses a church, but no glebe-house.

**CREICH**, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Cupar (30) 5 m. NNW. Pop. 394.

A parish in the district of Cupar, three miles in length by two in breadth, the soil of which is peculiarly well adapted for the growth of barley. Living, in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; patron, W. Grant, Esq. Near the church are vestiges of a Roman camp. Cardinal Beaton resided in the castle, now in ruins.

**CREIGHTON**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Uttoxeter (135) adjacent. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Uttoxeter and south division of the hundred of Totmonslow.

**CREIGIOG**, ISYLAN, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Ruthin (195) m. Pop. 1709.

A township in the parish of Llan-armon and hundred of Yale, situated upon the Alun river.

**CREMORGAN**, or **KILCLONBROCK**, Queen's co., Leinster, I.

P. T. Stradbally (49) 5 m. SW. Pop. with Fossey.

A parish in the barony of Cullinagh; living, a rectory in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the rectories of Timogue and Tullamoy and to the vicarage of Fossey; patronage of Timogue belongs to the Marquis of Lansdown, that of the remainder to the bishop of the diocese.

**CREMORNE**, co. Monaghan, I.

Pop. 44,278.

One of the five baronies into which the county is divided; it contains six parishes, besides the market-town of Ballybay and village of Ballytrain. The family of Dawson take the title of Viscount from this barony.

**CRENDON**, LONG, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Thame (44) 2 m. N b W. Pop. 1212.

A parish in the hundred of Ashenden; living, a donative in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln, of the certified value of 44*l.* 17*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 98*l.* church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Duke of Marlborough.

**CRESSAGE**, co. Salop.

P. T. Much Wenlock (148) 4 m. NW b N. Pop. 295.

A chapelry in the parish of Cound and hundred of Conover; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Cound, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; patronage with Cound rectory.



**CRESSING**, co. Essex.

P. T. Braintree (40) 3 m. SE. Pop. 489.

A parish in the hundred of Witham; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Vicar of Witham.

**CRESSINGHAM, GREAT**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Watton (91) 4½ m. W b N. Pop. 400.

A parish in the hundred of South Greenhoe; living, a rectory with the curacy of St. George and the rectory of Bodney, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**CRESSINGHAM, LITTLE**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Watton (91) 3½ m. W b S. Pop. 160.

A parish in the hundred of South Greenhoe; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) the Rev. Thos. Baker.

**CRESSWELL**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 8 m. NE. Pop. 303.

A township in the parish of Woodhorn and east division of the Morpeth ward: situated on the sea-shore, on an eminence near the village is a new seat built by the lord of the manor, Addison John Cresswell Baker, Esq. whose family have possessed the manor since the reign of King John.

**CRESWELL**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Cheadle (146) 3 m. SW b S. Pop. 12.

An extra-parochial liberty in the South division of the hundred of Pirehill; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 20*l.*; patron (1829) the Rev. J. Whitby.

**CRESTLOW**, or **CHRISTLOW**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Aylesbury (38) 6 m. N. Pop. 5.

A parish in the hundred of Cottesloe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 3*l.*

**CRETINGHAM**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Framlingham (87) 5 m. WSW. Pop. 375.

A parish in the hundred of Locs; living, a dis. vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**CREW**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 10 m. S b E. Pop. 47.

A township in the parish of Farndon and hundred of Broxton.

**CREWE**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Sandbach (162) 4 m. SW b S. Pop. 297.

A township in the parish of Barthomley and hundred of Nantwich.

**CREWKERNE**, co. Somerset.

Pop. 6061.

A hundred in the southern extremity of the county, on the borders of Dorsetshire, containing six parishes, and the market-town of the same name.

**CREWKERNE**, co. Somerset.

London 132 m. WSW. Pop. 3134. M. D. Sat. Fair, Sept. 4, for horses, bullocks, linen-draperies, cheese, and toys.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of the same name, situated in a valley, watered by branches of the rivers Axe and Parret. It consists of five principal streets, and contains a large market-place, centrally situated. A considerable portion of the inhabitants are occupied in the manufacture of sail-cloth, stockings, and dowlas. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; certified value 80*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 104*l.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church is a fine ancient Gothic structure, in the form of a cross, in the centre of which rises a lofty embattled tower, surmounted by small turrets. Crewkerne possesses two charity-schools, one of which was early established, and subsequently liberally endowed by Dr. Hody. In the churchyard are some curious mural monuments, with acrostic inscriptions.

**CREWMALLY**, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Rathkeale (137) m. Pop. with Nantman.

A parish in the barony of Conello Lower; living, an entire rectory in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel, and one of the nine parishes which constitutes the corps of the precentorship of Limerick. Its boundaries are lost.

**CREWSTOWN**. See *Cruisctown*.**CRICAETH**, or **CRICCIETH**, or **CRICKEITH**, co. Carmarthen, N. W.

London 228 m. NW b W. Pop. 530.

M. D. Wed. Fairs, May 23; June 29; and Oct. 22.

A poor village in a parish of the same name and hundred of Evionydd, situated upon the sea-shore. The village consists of a few cottages, scattered over a large space of ground. This place, however, is one of the contributory boroughs with Carnarvon, &c. in sending one member to Parliament; patron, Ormsby Gore, Esq. M. P. The living is a discharged rectory in the archdeaconry of Merioneth and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 8*s.* 11½*d.*; patron, the Diocesan. The remains of the castle, an ancient British post, consist of but one round tower. The constableness now belongs to the descendants and representatives of the brave adherent of Charles I., Sir John Owen.

**CRICH**, co. Derby.

P. T. Wirksworth (140) 5 m. E. Pop. 2961.

A parish and township in the hundred of

Morleston and Litchurch; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 94*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**CRICHELL, LONG**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Cranbourne (93) 6½ m. WSW.  
Pop. 103.

A parish in the hundred of Knowlton, Shaston division; living, a rectory, united to that of More CricHELL in 1774, in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 13*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) H. C. Sturt, Esq.

**CRICHELL, MORE**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Cranbourne (93) 6 m. SW b W.  
Pop. 267.

A parish in the hundred of Badbury, Shaston division; living, a rectory, united to that of Long CricHELL in 1774, in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Sir G. Napier, Bart.

**CRICHTON**, shire of Edinburgh, S.

P. T. Dalkeith (6) 5½ m. SE b S. Pop. 1195.

A parish and village, the former containing about 3900 acres, two-thirds of which are fertile, and produce abundantly; and the remainder, being unfit for tillage, and overgrown with moss, has been successfully planted. Coal may be obtained and limestone is quarried in the neighbourhood. The living is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, Sir John Callander, Bart. The church, a venerable cruciform structure, was formerly collegiate. The populous village of Path-Head is in this parish. Crichton Castle, once the residence of the Chancellor Crichton, a guardian of James II., is a noble edifice. This place confers the title of Baron upon the Earl of Dumfries.

**CRICK**, or **CREEK**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Daventry (72) 7 m. N b E. Pop. 963.

A parish in the hundred of Guilesborough; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 32*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron, St. John's College, Oxford.

**CRICKADARN**, co. Brecon, S.W.

P. T. Brecon (171) m. N E. Pop. 413.

A parish separated into north and south, in the hundred of Talgarth, situated upon the Clettwr river; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Brecon, and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. 14*l.*; subordinate to the vicarage of Llandefall.

**CRICKET MALHERBE**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Ilminster (133) 2 m. S. Pop. 73.

A parish in the hundred of Abdick and Bulstone; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 107*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patroness (1829) Mrs. Pitts.

**CRICKET, ST. THOMAS**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Crewkerne (132) 4 m. W b S. Pop. 75.

A parish in the hundred of South Petherton; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Thomas; patron (1829) Lord Bridport.

**CRICKHOWEL**, co. Brecon, S. W.

Pop. 9076.

A hundred, containing eight parishes. This was anciently a separate district, governed by a petty prince; it was next placed in the lordship of Ystrad-wy, and in the diocese of Landaff. Bernard, Bishop of St. David's, attached it without authority to his see, and Henry VIII. erected it into a hundred. The Duke of Beaufort appoints his coroner for the hundred, and holds courts leet and baron here.

**CRICKHOWEL**, co. Brecon, S. W.

London 157 m. W b N. Pop. 1008.

M. D. Thurs. and Sat. Fairs, Jan. 1;  
May 12; and Aug. 21.

A town in the parish and barony of Crickhowel, beautifully situated on a gentle hill hanging over the river Uske. The town is a neat and agreeable residence, much visited by invalids, and frequented by anglers. The church is a graceful building, and ornamented with a handsome spire. The manor was granted by William Rufus to Sir Humphrey Burghill, and has since passed through the families of Turbeville, Pannefoot and Herbert, and rests at present in the Duke of Beaufort. The lord of the manor appoints a bailiff, this place being a borough by prescription. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. The living is a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. at 3*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*; patron, the Duke of Beaufort. Here was a noble castle, re-erected by one of the Pauncefoots, in the reign of Henry IV.; one tower, and a large artificial mound are the only remains now to be seen; some small remnants of the great gate are still visible, and not far from it stand the ruins of a fine constellated mansion of the Herberts, called the *Cwrt-y-Carw*, that is, the Stag's Court.

**CRICKLADE**, co. Wilts.

London 84 m. W b N. Salisbury 44 m. N b W.  
Pop. 1506. M. D. Sat. Fairs, 2d Thurs. in Ap. for sheep, cows, and calves; and Sept. 21, for pedlery and hiring servants. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A market and borough town, in the hundred of Cricklade, comprising two parishes, situated at the junction of two small streams, the Churn and the Key, with the Thames. It is a place of considerable antiquity, but



scarcely noticed by antiquaries, except on account of a fanciful derivation of the name from Greeklade, in connexion with an improbable story of the establishment of a college or school here, previously to the foundation of the university of Oxford, the origin of which is attributed to an emigration of the professors and students from Cricklade to that place. It is a borough by prescription, having sent members to Parliament ever since the twenty-third year of Edward I. The right of election was formerly vested in the freeholders and copyholders of the borough lands, and leaseholders for any term not less than three years; but these electors having been convicted of bribery and corruption, on an inquiry before the House of Commons, after a contested election in 1780, they were deprived of their exclusive franchise, and the right of voting was extended to the freeholders of the hundreds of Malmesbury, Highworth, Cricklade, Staple, and Kingsbridge, in conjunction with the former electors, in all about 1200; the bailiff chosen at the court-leet of the manor is the returning officer. The neighbouring magistrates hold a petty session on the first Saturday in every month; and a court of requests is held here every third Saturday. The living in both parishes are in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury, that of St. Sampson being a vicarage; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, alternately. The living of St. Mary is a dis. rectory; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*; patrons, the Lord Chancellor and Bishop of Salisbury, alternately. The church of St. Sampson is a fine Gothic edifice, with a noble tower, the architecture of which has been much and deservedly admired; that dedicated to St. Mary, is a very ancient structure, retaining some traces of Norman architecture. In the churchyard is a stone cross, ornamented with sculptured figures in canopied niches. There are two dissenting chapels. A charity-school was founded here about the middle of the seventeenth century, by Robert Janner, citizen of London, and endowed with 40*l.* a-year; but the endowment has been lost, and the school consequently discontinued. The Thames and Severn canal pass near the north end of the town, and within a mile of it, forms a junction with the Wilts and Berks canal, affording a navigable communication with the metropolis and the intervening tract of country. The market, which was formerly much frequented by farmers and corn-dealers, is now inconsiderable.

#### CRICKSEA, co. Essex.

P. T. Burnham (48) 2 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 152.

A parish in the hundred of Deugey; living, a dis. rectory, in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) J. Robinson, Esq.

#### CRICRIM, or CRYCRIM, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Tullow (58) 5 m. NE. Pop. 544.

A parish in the barony of Shillelagh, but having a part in the barony of Rathvilly, in the county of Carlow, which is merged in the parish of Clonmore; living, an improper cure in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the parishes of Aghold, Mullinacuff, and Liscoleman, and producing, by commutation for tithes, 133*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, of which the lay impropriator receives 89*l.* 1*s.* 7½*d.* It possesses a church and glebe-house.

#### CRIDLING STUBBS, W. R. co. York."

P. T. Pontefract (177) 4½ m. E. Pop. with Pa.

A township partly in the parish of Darrington and partly in the parish of Wormesley and lower division of the wapentake of Os-goldercross.

#### CRIECH, or CREECH, shire of Sutherland, S.

P. T. Tain (201) 11½ m. WNW. Pop. 2351.

A parish upwards of forty miles in length, and varying from two to ten in breadth, bounded on the south by the firth of Tain and the river Ockel, and intersected by the Cassly and Shin, in the latter of which sturgeon are sometimes taken, and in all salmon abound. The lakes, of which there are several, yield delicious trout. A very small proportion only of this extensive tract is under cultivation, the mountainous parts being covered with natural wood, the heaths affording pasture for numerous cattle and sheep, and the mosses producing peat for fuel. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in spinning linen-yarn. The living is in the presbytery of Dornock and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; patron, the Crown. An iron bridge, of 150 feet space, has been erected over the Shin, which river, near its junction with the Ockel, forms a picturesque cascade, and there is a capital ferry across the Dornock firth for horses and carriages, a chain being fixed at each bank by which the boat is safely conducted to and fro.

#### CRIEFF, shire of Perth, S.

Edinburgh 56 m. NW. Perth 18 m. W.  
Pop. 4216. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, 2d Tu. in Jan.; 3d Tu. in June, O. S.; and Oct. 10.

A parish, including the market and post town of the same name, the latter pleasantly seated on an acclivity, rising from the north bank of the river Earn, where it is crossed by a substantial stone bridge, on the great military road to the Highlands; it is a well-built place, considered the second town in the shire, and much resorted to for the salubrity of its air. It has, for the accommodation of visitors, an excellent inn, and adjoining to it, a commodious assembly-room, elegantly fitted up; a tollbooth, surmounted by a neat spire, was erected in 1665. The principal employment of the inhabitants is in the manufacture of leather, paper, and linen, and very extensive bleaching-grounds. The parish, by the intervention of that o



Monzie, forms two districts, which may be termed highland and lowland; through the former flows the river Almond, and the latter is almost surrounded by other rivers, abounding in salmon and trout. Large quantities of freestone are quarried in the hills; and the lower grounds, though light, are well cultivated and productive. The living is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Crown. The church was rebuilt in 1787.

**CRIFFEL MOUNTAIN.** See *Kirkbeam*.

**CRIGGLESTONE, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Wakefield (182) 4 m. SSW. Pop. 1265. A township in the parish of Sandall Magna and lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg.

**CRIMPLESHAM, co. Norfolk.**

P. T. Downham Market (81) 3 m. E. Pop. 279.

A parish in the hundred of Clackclose; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of Ely.

**CRIMOND, shire of Aberdeen, S.**

P. T. Peterhead (151) 11 m. NW. Pop. 900. Fair, 4th Tues. in Oct. O. S.

A parish in the district of Deer, comprising about 4000 acres, of which three-fourths are arable and tolerably productive. It is bounded on the east by the North Sea, into which Rattray Head, a low dangerous promontory, projects to a great distance, having on it a lighthouse for the guidance of mariners. The coast abounds with cod, but the fishery has been neglected for want of a harbour since 1720, when the chanel of Loch Strathbeg, into which small craft could previously enter, was entirely choked up with sand. On the eastern margin of this lake was seated the royal burgh of Rattray, of which no traces remain except the ruins of a chapel and the castle mount. The living is in the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen; patron, Earl of Errol; church erected in 1576.

**CRINAN, shire of Argyll, S.**

P. T. Inverary (102) 20 m. N. Pop. with Pa. A small village in the district of Argyll and parish of Kilmartin. It is situated at the western extremity of the canal bearing its name, which is navigable for large vessels from Loch Crinan to Loch Gily, a distance of five miles, and by which there is now a communication open between Loch Fine and the Atlantic, without having recourse to the dangerous voyage round the Mull of Cantire. This highly useful work was undertaken and completed by subscription, from a survey made by the celebrated engineer, Mr. Rennie. Loch Crinan, the best harbour in this part of Scotland, is the usual resort of the Buss Herring fleet in their voyages to and from the fishing-grounds.

**CRINGLEFORD, co. Norfolk.**

P. T. Norwich (108) 3 m. SW by W. Pop. 150. A parish in the hundred of Humbleyard; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; certified value 45*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Albert; patrons, the Corporation of Norwich.

**CRINOW, co. Pembroke, S. W.**

P. T. Narberth (255) 2 m. NE. Pop. 167. A small parish in the hundred of Dungleddy. The living is a discharged rectory, in the diocese of St. David's; ann. val. P. R. 4*l.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor; area of parish, about 300 acres.

**CROAGH, co. Limerick, Munster, I.**

P. T. Rathkeale (137) 4 m. NE. Pop. of Pa. 3223. Of Town and Vil. 1496. Fairs, March 1; May 1; August 3; and Nov. 1.

A village, townland, and parish in the barony of Lower Conello. The village or town was anciently corporate, and its old collegiate church still remains. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 15*s.*, and producing, by commutation for tithes, 553*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* It constitutes the corps of the prebend of Croagh. Here are six almshouses for the reception of as many poor widows, founded and endowed by John Walcott, Esq.

**CROAGH-MORE, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.**

A lofty and conspicuous mountain in the parish of Ballintoy of Carey. There is a large cairn on the top, and several graves, concerning which there are many traditions, but none possessing the semblance of truth, Croagh-more signifies "the large stack."

**CROAGH-PATRICK, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.**

Height, according to Mr. Bald, 2519 feet.  
— according to others, 2528 feet.

A picturesque and remarkable mountain in the barony of Morish, situated on the south side of Clew Bay. It was anciently called Cruachan Achill, that is, *Mount Eagle*, and obtained its present appellation from the circumstance of St. Patrick having fasted here in the Lent season, in imitation of our Saviour. The summit is coniformed, and composed of quartz and clay-slate; the western side is invested with serpentine. There is an enclosure on the top, called St. Patrick's chapel, visited by pilgrims. Here are many cairns, or heaps of stones, called altars, and the grave of a mother and four of her children, who perished from cold, on a pilgrimage hither, may still be seen. It is from this mountain that St. Patrick is fabled to have driven toads and all venomous creatures from this kingdom, into the sea. The panoramic view from this mountain is considered one of the sublimest views in the United Kingdom.

**CROCHAN, King's co. Leinster, I.**

P. T. Philipstown (60) 4 m. N. Pop. 876. A parish in the barony of Philipstown, Lower; living, a rectory and vicarage in

the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin, the former valued in K. B. at 12*l*. It does not possess either church or parsonage; area of parish about 1900 acres.

**CROCKERNE PILL**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Bristol (114) 5½ m. NW. Pop. with Pa.

A large hamlet in the parish of Easton in Gordano and hundred of Portbury, situated on the banks of the river Avon.

**CROCK-STREET**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Ilminster (133) 3 m. WSW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet partly in the parish of Doryat and partly in that of Combe St. Nicholas, in the hundred of Abdick and Bulston. Here are extensive potteries.

**CROFT**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Leominster (137) 6 m. NNW. Pop. 119.

A parish and township in the hundred of Wolphy; living, a dis. rectory, with the curacy of Yarpole in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 7*l*. 11*s*. 3*d*.; church ded. to St. Michael; patroness (1829) Mrs. Johnes.

**CROFT**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Newton in Makerfield (193) 2 m. ESE. Pop. 1257.

A township in the parish of Winwick and hundred of West Derby.

**CROFT**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Hinckley (99) 6 m. Eb N. Pop. 297.

A parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 12*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.; patron (1829) F. Fisher, Esq.

**CROFT**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Spilsby (132) 8 m. ESE. Pop. 483.

A parish in the marsh division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 23*l*. 7*s*. 3½*d*.; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Lord Monson.

**CROFT**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Darlington (241) 3 m. S. Pop. of Pa. 648. Of To. 367.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Gilling East, the latter of which is situated on the river Tee; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 21*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*.; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the King. Half a mile to the west is a sulphurous mineral spring. A certain family held their lands here, by presenting at the bridge, on the coming of every new bishop of Durham, an old sword, with the following senseless address: "My lord, this is the falchion which slew the worm-dragon, which spared neither man, woman, nor child," on which the bishop takes the sword and returns it immediately. This village gave birth in

1635, to Dr. Thomas Burnett, author of a sublime but visionary Theory of the Earth.

**CROFTON**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Wigton (303) 3 m NE b E. Pop. 65.

A township in the parish of Thursby and Cumberland ward. Here is a beautiful seat of Sir Wastel Brisco, called Crofton Hall, near to which is an ancient mount, beautifully covered with wood and verdure.

**CROFTON**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Fareham (73) 2½ m. SW b W. Pop. with Pa.

A township and chapelry in the parish and hundred of Tichfield, Portsdown division; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; chapel dedicated to Holyrood; patronage with Tichfield vicarage.

**CROFTON**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Wakefield (182) 4 m. ESE. Pop. 459.

A parish and township in the lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 10*l*. 0*s*. 2½*d*.; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

**CROGDEAN**, or **CROOKDEAN PARK**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 15 m. W. Pop. 6.

A township in the parish of Kirk Whelington and north-east division of Tindale ward.

**CROGHAN**, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Elphin (102) 5 m. NW. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, Wed. after Trin. Sunday and Oct. 28.

A town in the parish and barony of Boyle; it was anciently a royal residence, and the capital of the province. A rath, or fort, is said to have been constructed here in the time of Augustus Cæsar, by Eochy Feylech. Near this is a cromlech, or Druid's cavern, dedicated to Providence. Here also is the Relig-na-Reugh, or the resting-place of the kings of *Conmaone-Cuill Ola*. It consists of a circular arca, 200 feet in diameter, surrounded by a dyke and low wall: there are several transverse dykes, and many heaps of loose stones, indicating as many graves.

**CROGLIN GREAT**, or **KIRK CROGLIN**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 13 m. NNE. Pop. 384.

A parish in Leath ward, the name of which is a corruption from the words *Careg, a rock*, and *Lyn, water*. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 8*l*.; ann. val. P. R. 133*l*.; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patrons (1829) H. Chaytor, Esq. and others. The manor of this parish was granted to a follower of Richard I., whose name was Hastings, for his signal services at the siege of Jerusalem, during the crusades. It has been affirmed that the conveyance deed was signed under the walls of that city.



**CROGLIN LITTLE**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 13 m. NNE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Kirk Oswald, Leath ward.

**CROHANE**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Killenault (96) 3 m. E. Pop. 1106.

A parish in the barony of Sleibhardagh; living, a prebend and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the rectories and vicarages of Lismalin, Mowney, and Modeshill, constituting thereby the corps of the archdeacoury. Area of parish about 4000 acres.

**CROKERN WELL**, co. Devon.

P. T. Crediton (180) 7 m. SW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet, partly in the parish of Bishop's Cheriton, and partly in the parish of Drew's Teignton and hundred of Wonford.

**CROM**, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

An ancient district in the county of Kildare, situated upon a bend of the river Liffey, hence it was denominated *Ibh-crom-abh*, and its chiefs, the Fitzgeralds, *Crom-abh-ibh*, corruptly written *Crom-a-bhoe*, or *aboo*. This compound word was the war-cry of the Leinster family, and prohibited by a statute passed in the 10th year of Henry VII. This is the general explanation of the words *Crom-a-boo*. It may, however, be more simply derived from *Crom*, a castle in the county of Limerick, belonging to the Fitzgeralds, and *a-boo*, signifying "for ever."

**CROMAC**, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Belfast (102) m. Pop. 113.

A village in the parish of Belfast and barony of Belfast, upper half. Here is an elegant seat of Mr. Napier.

**CROMARTY**, shire of S.

E to W, 16 m. N to S, 7 m. No. of English acres, 220,800. Parishes, 5. Memb. of Pt. 1, alternately with Nairns. Pop. 5802.

A maritime county of Scotland, comprising, a peninsula, having the North Sea on the east, the Firth of Cromarty on the west and north, and the Firth of Murray and shire of Ross on the south: this is termed the Black Isle or the old shire of Cromarty, to which are to be added nine detached portions situated in various parts of the more extensive shire of Ross, and within the jurisdiction of its sheriff, who is sheriff of Ross and Cromarty. The face of the country is varied; the eastern, and that portion bordering on the Firth of Cromarty being the most fertile, while the interior is in a great degree mountainous and muirish, producing little but granite, freestone, porphyry, and a few stones like those of Cairngorm. It has no river of any consequence, but contains numerous lakes, well stocked with fish, and the fisheries on the coast are carried on with great success. Pearls, too, have been found near the confluence of the canal with the firth. The principal manufacture

is coarse hempen cloth, and the language in general use is the Gaelic, though many speak the broad Scottish.

**CROMARTY**, shire of Cromarty, S.

Edinburgh 175 m. N b W. Dingwall 21 m. E.  
Pop. of To. 1993. Of Pa. 2649.

A sea-port, market, and post-town, and parish, occupying the greater portion of the peninsula, formed by the Firth of Cromarty, on the west and north, and that of Murray on the south. The town, formerly a royal burgh, is situated almost on a level with the water at the foot of a beautiful verdant hill, on the extreme eastern point of the peninsula, upon which the sea has made considerable encroachments, so that what was once termed the western now constitutes the eastern part of the town. The harbour, however, lies within the Firth, which is centred between the two noted promontories called the Sutors, a mile and a half asunder. It is commodious, and affords secure anchorage for vessels of 350 or 400 tons burden, possessing a fine quay, constructed in 1785, a regular ferry to the opposite coast of Ross, a small custom-house establishment, a yard for ship-building, a rope-walk, several merchants' stores, a large brewery, nail-forges, and an extensive manufacture of hempen cloth. The parish is in length seven miles, and averages about two and a half in breadth, but the climate being cold and damp, agriculture is far from being in a flourishing state. Much kelp is made along the shore, which on the Murray side is rocky, but on the north, or Cromarty side, quite the reverse. The living is in the presbytery of Chanonry and synod of Ross; patron, the Crown. There are two churches, in one of which, erected in 1783, the Gaelic language only is used. Among the natural curiosities here, is an immense cavern, called Mac Farquhar's Bed, and a smaller, containing a petrifying spring.

**CROMBIE**, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. North Queen's Ferry (10) 6½ m. WNW.  
Pop. with Torryburn.

An ancient parish, in the district of Dunfermlin, long since united with that of Torryburn. It is bounded on the north by the Firth of Forth, and was formerly noted for its extensive collieries, now greatly exhausted.

**CROMDALE**, shires of Elgin and Inverness, S.

P. T. Grantown (135) 2 m. ENE.  
Pop. 2837.

A parish and village, to the former of which the ancient vicarages of Advie and Inverallen are united; it also includes the post-town of Grantown, and extends in length twenty miles, in breadth about eleven, and is intersected by the Spey, by which vast floats of timber are carried down to the sea. The soil near the banks of this river is rich and fruitful, but elsewhere the surface is covered with heath, which feed immense

flocks of sheep, a great source of wealth to the proprietors. White hares, roes, black coeks, and other kinds of game abound here; limestone is quarried to a great extent, and fuel is obtained at a cheap rate. The living is in the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray; patron, the Earl of Seafield. The church is a neat edifice, ded. to St. Maluac. Here are numerous stone bridges across every brook. On an island in Loch-in-dorb, are the remains of an old castle, the walls of which enclose an acre of ground, occupied by foundations of houses, among which may be traced those of a church. This ancient fortress has a strong tower at each of the four angles, and a magnificent gate-house of freestone.

#### CROMER, co. Norfolk.

London by Norwich 132 m.; by Reepham 129 m. NNE. Pop. 1023. M. D. Saturday. Fair, Whit. Mond., for pedlery.

A market-town and parish, the former of which is situated upon a high cliff, in the hundred of North Erpingham. It was formerly a place of considerable consequence and formed part of the town mentioned in Domesday-book, by the name of Shipedan, or Shipden, nearly swept away by the encroachments of the ocean. It is now chiefly inhabited by fishermen; and, although there is no harbour, a considerable trade is carried on, and great quantities of coal, tiles, oil-cakes, porter, and other bulky articles, are imported in vessels carrying from sixty to one hundred tons burden. These vessels lie upon the beach, and at ebb tides carts are drawn alongside, to unship their cargoes, and when empty, they retire a little distance from the shore, and reload with corn and other productions of the vicinity by means of boats. It is famous for the quantities of lobsters and herrings, and sometimes turbot are taken here. Since 1785 it has also been much frequented as a watering-place, the country in this neighbourhood being very picturesque, and the sea-view exceedingly fine; and, although the houses are indifferent, the accommodation, upon the whole, is very respectable, including two or three good inns, public rooms, and a subscription library. The living, a dis. vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.*; patron, the Bishop of Ely. Here were formerly two churches, one of which has been swallowed up by the sea; the remaining one, ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a handsome structure, with a tower nearly 160 feet high, richly adorned with sculpture. Here is a free-school, which was founded by the will of Sir Bartholomew Reed, who was lord mayor of London in 1502, and endowed with a stipend of 10*l.* per annum for the master. Cromer Bay is called the Devil's Throat, and is extremely dangerous; as a proof of which, most of the outhouses and fences in the neighbourhood are con-

structed, with wrecks of shipping-timber. Life-boats are stationed here, in order to succour the distressed. There are four lighthouses between this place and Yarmouth, and one about a mile east of the town, called Foulness Lighthouse. The principal object of attraction to the visitors here are, the ruins of Beeston Regis abbey, Beacon Hill, the lighthouse, and Wayburn Hoop. The remains of the ancient town-walls are still visible.

#### CROMFORD, or CRUMBIFORD, co. Derby.

P. T. Wirksworth (140) 2 m. NNE. Pop. 1242.

A township and chapelry in the parish and wapentake of Wirksworth; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 98*l.*; patron (1829) R. Arkwright, Esq. The chapel is a small but very neat stone building, begun by Sir Richard Arkwright, father of the present patron, who afterwards completed and opened it in 1797. The population of this place has greatly increased, owing to the cotton manufacture having been established here. In this township is an alms-house, which was erected in 1651, with accommodation for six poor widows. Some years ago, two hundred Roman copper coins were found in the hole of a rock, near Cromford; they were chiefly of the lower empire, and in good preservation. This place has a society of a singular description, which was instituted by the owners of cows, to insure against losses attending that kind of property. They pay every month at the rate of a penny in the pound in proportion to their stock. When the fund amounts to 40*l.*, they discontinue to pay, until it is again below that sum. If a cow die belonging to a member of this society, he is indemnified to its full value.

#### CROMHALL, ABBOT'S, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Wickwar (111) 3 m. NW b W. Pop. with Cromhall Lygon 705.

A parish and tithing in the upper division of the hundred of Berkeley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, Oriel College, Oxford.

#### CROMHALL, LYGON, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Wickwar (111) 3 m. NW. Pop. included with Cromhall Abbot's.

A tithing in the parish of Cromhall and upper division of the hundred of Berkeley.

#### CROMPSTOWN, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Fethard, Tip. (109) 2 m. NE. Pop. with Clooneenc.

A parish in the barony of Middlethird; living, a vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 4*s.* 5½*d.*, and being one of seven parishes which constitute the union of Fethard. -



**CROMPTON**, co. Pal. of Laneaster.

P. T. Rochdale (198) 4 m. SE b E. Pop. 6182.  
A township in the parish of Oldham and hundred of Salford. Here are some cotton manufactories. This place is bleak and steril.

**CROMWELL**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Newark (124) 5½ m. N. Pop. 181.  
A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Thurgarton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to St. Giles; patron (1829) the Duke of Newcastle. This parish is remarkable for its handsome parsonage.

**CRONDALL**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Fareham (73) 3 m. NW. Pop. 1894.  
A parish in the hundred of Crondall, Basingstoke division; living, a vicarage, with the curacies of Aldershott, Long Sutton, and Yateley, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. at 22*l.* 5*s.* 7½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patrons, the Master and Brethren of St. Cross Hospital, Winchester.

**CRONROE**, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Wicklow (32) m. Pop. with Rathnew. Fairs, May 12, and Oct. 2.  
A village in the parish of Rathnew and barony of Newcastle. It is adjacent to the beautiful village of Ashford, and remarkable for the existence of a stone called the Great Rock of Cronroe, from whence there is an extensive prospect. Here is the seat of J. Eccles, Esq.

**CRONTON**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Prescott (198) 2 m. SSE. Pop. 358.  
A township in the parish of Preseot and hundred of West Derby.

**CROOK**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Bishop Auckland (248) 5 m. NNW. Pop. 228.  
A township in the parish of Brancepeth and north-west division of Darlington ward.

**CROOK**, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Passage (East) (102) m. Pop. 1029.  
A parish in the barony of Gaultiers, agreeably situated upon Waterford Haven, opposite to Hook lighthouse. The living is an entire rectory in the diocese of Waterford and archdiocese of Cashel, producing, by commutation for tithes, 190*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*; area of parish about 2500 acres. Here are the ruins of a castle, formerly occupied by the Knights Templars, and erected by Le Poer, Baron of Curraghmore, sometime in the thirteenth century.

**CROOK**, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kendal (262) 6 m. W b N. Pop. 227.  
A township and chapelry in the parish of Kirkby in Kendal, Kendal ward; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 7*l.* 5*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.*; patrons, the Landowners in Kendal parish.

**CROOK OF DOVAN**, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Kinross (25) 6 m. W. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, in May and Oct., for cattle, and well attended.  
A burgh of barony in the parish of Fossa-way, situated on the banks of the river Dovan, upon which there is a mill for the manufacture of lint.

**CROOK-HOUSE**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 5 m. WNW. Pop. 18.  
A township in the parish of Kirk-Newton and west division of Glendale ward.

**CROOKDAKE**, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Wigton (303) 6 m. WSW. Pop. with Pa.  
A hamlet, forming a joint township with Branfield and Scales. This manor once belonged to Ballantines, of Scotland, one of whom, under the name of Bellendennus, was author of a learned treatise, entitled *De Stata*, of which the late Dr. Parr published a new edition, with a preface, that attracted considerable notice at the time.

**CROOKHAVEN**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Skibbereen (219) m. W. Pop. 447. Lat. 51. 19 N. Lon. 9. 55.  
A village in the parish of Kilmore and barony of West Carbery, west division, situated upon a peninsula projecting into the Atlantic Ocean. The haven or harbour has an average depth of twenty fathoms, but the remoteness of its situation and the rocky rudeness of its shores forbid the hope of any further advantages, than what may be expected from the occasional intercourse with vessels putting in there from adverse winds.

**CROOKLANDS**, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Milthorpe (255) 3½ m. NE. Pop. with Pa.  
A hamlet in the parish of Heversham, in Kendal ward, situated on the canal. Here are coal wharfs and coke ovens, belonging to the Earl of Balcarras.

**CROOM**, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

Dublin 131 m. SW. Pop. 5614. Of To. 719.  
A town and parish, partly in the barony of Coshma, and partly in the barony of Pobblebrien, situated upon the Maig river; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Limerick, and in the archdiocese of Cashel, possessing a church, glebe-house, and nine acres of glebe; area of parish 9719 acres; patrons, — Croker, Esq. and the Vicars Choral of Limerick.

**CROOME D'ABITOT**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Pershore (106) 5 m. W. Pop. 129.  
A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow; living, a rectory, united to that of Pirton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 7*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron, (1829) the Earl of Coventry. In this parish is the splendid seat and park of the Earl of Coventry. The estate was purchased by a branch of this family in 1563, of Urso d'Abitot, Earl of Winchester, from whom the parish takes the second part of its name.

**CROOME, EARL'S, or CROMB SIMON,** co. Worcester.

P. T. Upton-upon-Severn (111) 2 m. NE b E.  
Pop. 186.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) M. Dunne.

**CROOME HILL, or HULL CROMBE,** co. Worcester.

P. T. Upton-upon-Severn (111) 3½ m. E.  
Pop. 188.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**CROPREDY,** co. Oxford.

P. T. Banbury (69) 4 m. N b E. Pop. 2395.

A parish and township in the hundred of Banbury; living, a vicarage and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of Oxford. This village is famed for having been the place where a battle was fought in the civil war of Charles, termed the battle of Cropredy Bridge.

**CROPSTON,** co. Leicester.

P. T. Mountsorrell (105) 5 m. SW b S.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Thureaston and hundred of West Goscote.

**CROPTHORN,** co. Worcester.

P. T. Pershore (106) 4 m. ESE. Pop. 687.

A parish and township in the middle division of the hundred of Oswaldslow; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patrons, the Dean and Chapter. The scenery here is very delightful, owing to the windings of the Avon.

**CROPTON,** N. R. co. York.

P. T. Pickering (226) 4½ m. NW b N.  
Pop. 321.

A township in the parish of Middleton and west division of the wapentake of Pickering lathe. Here are several tumuli, and a large mount, called Crompton Castle.

**CROPWELL, BISHOP, or GREAT CROP-HILL,** co. Nottingham.

P. T. Nottingham (124) 8 m ESE. Pop. 392

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Bingham; living, a dis. vicarage and peculiar of Southwold; valued in K. B. at 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 84*l.*; church ded. to St. Giles; patrons, Prebendaries of Oxton, one and two, in Southwold College church.

**CROPWELL, BUTLER, or LITTLE CROPHILL,** co. Nottingham.

P. T. Nottingham (124) 8½ m. ESE. Pop. 439.

A township in the parish of Sytheby and

south division of the wapentake of Bingham.

**CROSBY,** co. Lincoln.

P. T. Glamford Bridge (156) 10½ m. NW b W.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Frodingham and east division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey.

**CROSBY, N. R. co. York.**

P. T. Thirsk (217) 6 m. NW b W. Pop. 39.

A township in the parish of Leek and wapentake of Allerton shire. A mile to the north is the small hamlet of Crosby Coote.

**CROSBY-UPON-EDEN,** co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (391) 4½ m. NE b E.  
Pop. of Pa. 419. Of To. 189.

A parish and township in Eskdale ward; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; church ded. to St. John; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. It contains four townships, and a part of the parish is very fertile, where the land descends gradually and beautifully to the banks of the Eden. It also produces freestone.

**CROSBY, GARRAT, or GERARD,** co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kirkby Stephen (266) 3 m. W b N.  
Pop. of Pa. 273. Of To. 193.

A parish and township in East ward, situated in a deep secluded vale; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 19*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 127*l.*; patrons (1829) Richard Burn, LL.D., and Mrs. Coulston. The church, ded. to St. Andrew, an ancient Gothic structure, stands on a steep eminence, on the north of the village. The parish includes the township of Little Musgrave. Here is a school supported by the produce of a bequest.

**CROSBY, GREAT,** co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Liverpool (206) 6 m. NW b W. Pop. 674.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Sefton and hundred of West Derby; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 95*l.*; patron, the Rector of Sefton. Here is a free grammar-school, built and endowed by I. Harrison, Esq., a merchant of London. Crosby sea-bank has lately become a flourishing bathing-place, and many convenient houses have been erected adjacent to the beach.

**CROSBY, HIGH,** co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 5 m. NE b E. Pop. 156.

A township in the parish of Crosby-upon-Eden, Eskdale ward.

**CROSBY, LITTLE,** co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Liverpool (206) 7 m. N b W. Pop. 359.

A township in the parish of Sefton and hundred of West Derby. Here is Crosby Hall, which has long been the seat of the Blundells, supposed to be a branch of the Blundells of Ince family. The grounds of this seat are remarkable for their fine and luxuriant laurels.



**CROSBY, RAVENSWORTH**, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Orton (276) 5 m. N b E. Pop. 863.

A parish and township in West ward; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Laurence; patron (1829) R. Howard, Esq. It is a fertile and open district, and contains an abundance of limestone. Here are two schools, well endowed, and a bequest for the poor.

**CROSCOMBE**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Shepton-Mallet (116) 2 m. WNW. Pop. 742.

A parish in the hundred of Whitestone; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patroness (1829) Elizabeth Wylie.

**CROSLAND, NORTH**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Huddersfield (188) 2 m. SW b W. Pop. 1583.

A township in the parish of Almondbury and upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg.

**CROSLAND, SOUTH**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Huddersfield (188) 4 m. SW. Pop. 1533.

A township in the parish of Almondbury and upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg. Here is Crossland Hall, an ancient mansion, which was formerly the seat of the Beaumonts. Sir Robert Beaumont was slain here in a deadly feud, between that family and the Ellands and Lockwoods, in the reign of Edward III.

**CROSS**, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

P. T. Londonderry (150) 5 m. SE. Pop. 151.

A village in the parish of Balnascreen and barony of Loughensholen.

**CROSS CANONBY**, or **CROSBY**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Cocker-mouth (306) 7 m. NW b N. Pop. of Pa. 3870. Of To. 260.

A parish and township in Allerdale ward, below Darwent; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; certified value 25*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.*; church ded. to St. John; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

**CROSS HANDS**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Chipping Sodbury (108) 4 m. E. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Old Sodbury and lower division of Grumbald's Ash. The petty sessions are holden here at Badminton, and at Chipping Sodbury alternately.

**CROSS ISLAND**. See *Copland Isles*.

**CROSS ISLE**, shire of Orkney and Shetland.

One of the Shetland islands in the parish of Dnnrossness, situated at the entrance of Quendal Bay.

**CROSS KIRK**, shire of Orkney and Shetland.

Pop. including Burness 935.

A parish in the Island of Sanday, one of the Orkneys, to which is annexed the parish and island of North Ronaldshay; living, in the presbytery of North Isles and synod of Orkney; patron, Lord Dundas. See *Sanday Island*.

**CROSS, ST.**, or **SANCROFT**, South Eltham, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Harleston (99) 4 m. E b N. Pop. 233.

A parish in the hundred of Wangford; living, a dis. rectory with Homersfield, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to St. George; patronage with Homersfield rectory.

**CROSSAKEEL**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Athboy (39) 8 m. NW. Pop. 335. Fairs, May 9; Aug. 16; and Dec. 15.

A village in the parish of Kilsheer and barony of Upper Kells. Here is a school of eighty-four children, upon Erasmus Smith's foundation.

**CROSSBOYNE**, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Clare (149) m. Pop. 4756.

A parish in the barony of Clanmorris; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 10*s.*; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 286*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*, out of which 76*l.* 3*s.* 0¾*d.* are paid to the lay improprator.

**CROSSDONAY**, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Dublin 74 m. N b W.

Pop. not returned. Fairs, April 5; May 27; August 26; and Nov. 17.

A post, market, and fair town, in the parish of Ballinagh and barony of Clonmahon. It is situated upon the Crossdony river, and is the only town in the barony. Here is a bleach-green, and at a short distance the seat of — Burrowes, Esq.

**CROSSERLOUGH**, or **KILDRUMFRETTON**, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Virginia (52) m. W. Pop. 7576.

An extensive parish, partly in the barony of Clonmahon, and partly in that of Castleraghan; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Kilmore and archdiocese of Armagh. It possesses a church and glebe-house; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Here is a school of twenty-seven boys and eight girls, under the patronage of the Hibernian Society.

**CROSSFORD**, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Dunfermlin (15½) 1 m. SW b W. Pop. with Pa.

A small village in the district and parish of Dunfermlin.

**CROSSGATES**, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. North Queensferry (10) 5 m. N. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, last Tues. in April; 4th Wed. in May; 3d Tues. O. S. in July; 2d Thurs. in Sept.; and Frid. bef. Hallow fair in Nov.

A thriving village in the district and parish of Dunfermlin, intersected by the Perth and



Edinburgh and the Dunfermlin and Kirkaldy roads, which cross each other here. Here is a great annual cattle-show, at which an agricultural club, composed of the neighbouring gentry, award premiums to the best of each kind. The burgher seceders have a meeting-house at this place.

**CROSS-HAVEN**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cove (177) m. Pop. 737.

A village in the parish of St. Matthews, and barony of Kerricurrihy, situated on the west side of Cork harbour. The creek affords secure shelter, being completely land-locked. In 1559, Sir Francis Drake being chased into Cork harbour by a Spanish fleet superior to his own, ran into Cross-Haven, and anchored behind Corribinny Hill. The Spaniards sailed up the harbour of Cork, and returned without being able to detect the hiding-place of the British admiral.

**CROSSMAGLIN**, or **CROSSMEGLIN**, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Dundalk (51) 9 m. NW. Pop. 381.  
Fairs, Feb. 3; March 24; June 30; Sept. 22;  
Nov. 3; and Dec. 27.

A village in the parish of Creggan and half-barony of Upper Fewes. Here is a small lake, bearing the name of the village.

**CROSSMALINA**, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

Dublin 692 m. N b W. Pop. of Pa. 9332.  
Of To. 928. Fairs, May 23; Sept. 12; and  
Dec. 17.

A post and fair town in the parish of the same name and barony of Tyrawley, situated on the river Deel; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killala and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 13s. 4d.; and united to the vicarages of Addergool, Kilfyan, and Magawnagh. This union possesses a church and parsonage, upon forty-three acres of glebe. The rectorial titles belong to the vicars choral of Dublin. Here is a Baptist Society school of 180 children; and a London Hibernian Society school of sixty-eight boys.

**CROSSMICHAEL**, stewardry of Kirkcudbright, S.

P. T. Castle Douglas (87) 4½ m. NW.  
Pop. 1299. Fair, Thursd. after Oct. 29.

A parish watered by the Dee and Urr, the former river flowing along a fertile valley, and the mouth of the latter forming a small harbour, convenient for exporting corn and meal, and importing lime and coal from the neighbouring ports of England. Across the Dee, which varies from 700 to 2220 feet wide, and from which a canal has been cut to Lock Calenwark, are two ferries, and at low water several fords. The two principal lakes, Erngrogo and Rhon, abound with pike and perch, the former having also two islets, upon which myriads of gulls assemble during the period of incubation. The parish contains nearly 7700 acres, the southern portion of which is beautifully diversified, and intersected by the great Roman road, from the border to Port Patrick. Living, in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway; pa-

tron, Gordon of Greenlaw; church built in 1751. A school, erected in 1785, by William Gordon, Esq. is endowed by him with 10*l.* a-year. Several Pictish monuments and ancient fortifications are to be met with here.

**CROSSPATRICK**, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Tinahely (53) m. Pop. 1084.

A parish in the barony of Shillelagh; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin; producing, by commutation for tithes, 217*l.* 16s. 11¼; and united to the rectory of Kilcommon, constituting thereby the corps of the prebend of Kilcommon. It is placed in the barony of Bantry by Mr. Carlisle, and in Gorey barony by Dr. Beaufort; both authors are careful, and almost always correct; the population return, however, places it as above. Here is a school of sixty-seven boys and fifty-three girls, endowed with ten acres of land by Earl Fitzwilliam.

**CROSTHWAITE**, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kendal (262) 5 m. WSW. Pop. 781.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Heversham, Kendal ward; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, of the certified value of 13*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; patrons, the inhabitants and Vicar of Heversham. The chapel, ded. to St. Mary, was rebuilt by the inhabitants. Here is a school supported by bequests and benefactions, and a fund for bestowing 10*l.* each annually on six indigent housekeepers who have never received parish relief. Here are a paper-mill, a wooden hoop manufactory, and lime-kilns.

**CROSTHWAITE, GREAT**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Keswick (291) 1 m. NW.  
Pop. with Little Crossthwaite, 4087.

A parish and hamlet in Allerdale wards, above and below Darwent, and one of the largest districts of the lakes. The living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 50*l.* 8s. 11½*d.*; church ded. to St. Kentigern; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The two beautiful lakes of Derwentwater and Thirlmere are situated in this parish, and copper ore, lead ore, and plumbago or blacklead are found here. The rock, mountains, wood, and water scenery here is truly picturesque and delightful. It contains no less than eight townships, and the market-town of Keswick. Here is a school for children of both sexes, supported by an endowment amounting to 80*l.* per annum.

**CROSTHWAITE, LITTLE**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Keswick (291) 4 m. NW b N.  
Pop. included with Great Crossthwaite.

A hamlet in the parish of Crossthwaite and Allerdale ward, below Darwent.

**CROSTON**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Chorley (208) 6½ m. W. Pop. 5831.

A parish containing several townships in the

hundred of Leyland; living, a rectory and vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 31*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*; church dedicated to St. Michael; patroness (1829) Mrs. Manners. This was anciently a market-town and a parish of great extent, but several parishes have, at different periods been taken from it. The mansion, called Croston Hall, is the seat of Mrs. Manners, and has been the residence of this family for many years.

**CROSTON, or CROSS-STONE, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Halifax (197) 1 m. W b S.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Halifax and wapentake of Morley, situated on the borders of Lancashire; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Halifax, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, of the certified value of 23*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 90*l.*; patron, the Vicar of Halifax. This place takes its name from an ancient stone cross which formerly stood here, but has now fallen to decay.

**CROSTWICK, co. Norfolk.**

P. T. Coltishall (116) 3 m. SSW. Pop. 136.

A parish in the hundred of Taverham; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Bishop of Norwich.

**CROSTWICK, or CROSTWIGHT, co. Norfolk.**

P. T. North Walsham (123) 4 m. E b S.  
Pop. 81.

A parish in the hundred of Tunstead; living, a dis. rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 67*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Sir R. Kerrison, Knt.

**CROUCH END, co. Middlesex.**

London 5 m. N b W. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Hornsey and Finsbury division of the hundred of Osulstor.

**CROUGHTON, co. Pal. of Chester.**

P. T. Chester (183) 4½ m. N b E.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of St. Oswald and hundred of Wirrall.

**CROUGHTON, co. Northampton.**

P. T. Brackley (63) 4 m. SW b W. Pop. 376.

A parish in the hundred of King's Sutton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Viscount Ashbrook.

**CROVIE, shire of Banff, S.**

P. T. Aberdour (8) 6 m. W b N.  
Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Gamrie, situated on the Moray Firth, and containing up-

wards of 100 inhabitants who are chiefly employed in the fisheries.

**CROWAN, co. Cornwall.**

P. T. Helstone (272) 5 m. N b W. Pop. 3973.

A parish in the east division of the hundred of Penwith; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Crewenne; patron (1829) Sir J. St. Anbyn, Bart.

**CROWBOROUGH, co. Stafford.**

P. T. Leek (154) 4 m. W. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Horton and north division of the hundred of Totmonslow.

**CROWBOROUGH, co. Sussex.**

P. T. Uckfield (43) 7 m. NNE. Pop. with Pa.

A township, partly in the parish of Buxted, and partly in the parish and hundred of Rotherfield, rape of Pevensey.

**CROWCOMBE, co. Somerset.**

P. T. Wiveliscomb (153) 6½ m. NE b N.  
Fairs, 1st Frid. in May; Mond. aft. Aug. 1;  
and Oct. 31; for cattle and drapery.  
Pop. 600.

A parish in the hundred of Williton and Freemanners; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 32*l.* 14*d.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron (1829) Robert Harvey, Esq. This parish was formerly a borough and market-town, but these privileges have long since been lost; it is still governed by a portreve, who is annually chosen at a court-leet holden at Michaelmas, by the lord of the manor.

**CROWELL, co. Oxford.**

P. T. Tetsworth (42) 4 m. ESE. Pop. 159.

A parish in the hundred of Lewknor; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patroness (1829) Miss Wykeham.

**CROWFIELD, co. Suffolk.**

P. T. Needham (74) 4 m. ENE. Pop. 315.

A parish in the hundred of Bosmere and Claydon; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Coddendam, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; chapel ded. to All Saints; patronage with Coddendam vicarage.

**CROWHURST, co. Surrey.**

P. T. Godstone (19) 4 m. SE. Pop. 214.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Tandridge; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 34*l.*; church ded. to St. George; patron (1829) George Buck, Esq.

**CROWHURST, co. Sussex.**

P. T. Battle (56) 3 m. S. Pop. 310.

A parish in the hundred of Baldstow, rape of Hastings; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to St. George; patron (1829) J. C. Pelham, Esq.



**CROWLAND**, co. Lincoln.

London 87 m. N. Pop. 2113. Fair, Sept. 5,  
for cattle, hemp, and flax.

An ancient town and parish in the wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland. The town consists of four streets, and is seated on the rivers Welland and Nene, and a large drain called Cat-water, over which there is a most singular bridge of a triangular form, consisting of three segments of a circle meeting at a point in the centre. It is raised very high upon the abutments, and is thus placed out of the danger of being carried away by the frequent floods, to which it would otherwise have been exposed. From its great elevation, it is only passed by horse or foot passengers, carriages being obliged to go under it. On the south-west wing of this bridge, facing the London-road, is a statue, said to be a representation of King Ethelbald, and erected about the year 860; and from the rudeness of the figure and the disproportion of the parts, it is supposed to be a genuine specimen of Saxon sculpture. This was formerly a market-town, and a place of much consequence, but the market was removed to Thorney, being considered a more eligible situation. The living, a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, of the reputed value of 100*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 64*l.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew and St. Guthlacc; patron (1829) J. Whitshed, Esq. Here was anciently a monastery, which was founded by Ethelbald, king of Mereia, in 716, to the honour of St. Mary, St. Bartholomew, and St. Guthlacc. It was destroyed by fire in 1112, and rebuilt under the auspices of its abbot Joffred, who, by means of papal indulgences, and other incitements, produced a zeal for its renovation among devotees of every class. From this time it increased in wealth and reputation until the general suppression, many of its monks having been eminent for abilities and learning. Many remains are still standing, among which are, the principal front, a tower and spire, and the whole of the front of the nave, which is richly decorated with various sculptured figures, standing in canopied niches; these are the effigies of the founder, of St. Peter, and of many other saints, kings, and abbots. The lands in this neighbourhood have within the last few years been much improved; many of the bogs and morasses, after having been drained, have been converted into cornfields. The inhabitants are principally graziers and farmers; there is also a great trade carried on here in wild fowl; in ponds whereon are kept great numbers of decoy ducks, which occasionally take their flight and return with such quantities that two or three thousand are often taken at once. For this privilege the inhabitants pay an annual sum to the Crown of 300*l.*

**CROWLE**, co. Lincoln.

London 167 m. N b W. M. D. Monday.  
Fairs, last Monday in May, and Nov. 22,  
for cattle, hemp, and flax. Pop. 1961.

A small market-town and parish in the west

division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey. It is situated in the Isle of Axholme. The living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 10*s.*; patroness (1829) Mrs. Egremont. The church, which is ded. to St. Oswald, is a fine old structure, of the Saxon architecture. Here is also a good charity-school. The market is not very well attended. The petty sessions are holden here.

**CROWLE**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Droitwich (116) 5 m. S b E. Pop. 777.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Oswaldslow, and partly in the hundred of Halfshire; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 16*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Rev. R. Harrison.

**CROWLEY**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Northwich (173) 5 m. N. Pop. 149.

A township in the parish of Great Budworth and west division of the hundred of Bucklow.

**CROWMARSII, BATTLE**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Wallingford (46) 1½ m. NE b N.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Bensington and hundred of Ewelme.

**CROWMARSH, GIFFORD**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Wallingford (46) ½ m. E. Pop. 230.

A parish in the hundred of Langtree; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) C. Turner, Esq.

**CROWNTHORPE**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Wymondham (100) 2½ m. NW b W.  
Pop. 103.

A parish in the hundred of Forehoe; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 125*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. James; patron (1829) Lord Wodehouse.

**CROWTHORNE AND MINETY**, co. Gloucester.

Pop. 5206.

A hundred in the southern vicinity of Cirencester, containing nineteen parishes, and locally including that borough-town.

**CROWTON**, or **CRAUGHTON**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Northwich (173) 5 m. W b N. Pop. 455.

A township in the parish of Weeverham; and hundred of Eddisbury.

**CROXALL**, or **CROXHALL**, co. Derby.

P. T. Burton-upon-Trent (125) 8 m. SW b S.  
Pop. 305.

A parish and township in the hundred of Repton and Gresley; living, a vicarage with the curacy of Catton, in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron, the Lord Chancellor.



**CROXBY, co. Lincoln.**

P. T. Caistor (162) 6 m. ESE. Pop. 67.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**CROXDALE, co. Pal. of Durham.**

P. T. Durham (258) 3 m. S b W.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township and chapelry in the parish of St. Oswald and south division of Easington ward; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; patron, the Curate of St. Oswald, Durham.

**CROXDEN, co. Stafford.**

P. T. Uttoxeter (135) 4½ m. NNW.  
Pop. 258.

A parish, township, and chapelry, in the south division of the hundred of Totmonslow; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 12*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 58*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; patron, the Earl of Macclesfield. The chapel, ded. to St. Giles, is of the same date as Croxden Abbey, some venerable remains of which are still standing. It was founded by a branch of the Verdun family, in the latter part of the twelfth century, most of whom were buried here, and also the heart of King John.

**CROXTETH PARK, co. Pal. of Lancaster.**

P. T. Prescott (198) 4 m. W b N. Pop. 30.

An extra-parochial district in the hundred of West Derby.

**CROXTON, co. Cambridge.**

P. T. Caxton (49) 2 m. W. Pop. 406.

A parish in the hundred of Long-Stow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to St. James; patron (1829) Sir G. W. Leeds, Bart.

**CROXTON, co. Pal. of Chester.**

P. T. Middlewich (167) 1 m. N b W  
Pop. 52.

A township in the parish of Middlewich and hundred of Northwich.

**CROXTON, co. Lincoln.**

P. T. Glanford Bridge (156) 8½ m. NE b E.  
Pop. 87.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Evangelist; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**CROXTON, co. Norfolk.**

P. T. Thetford (80) 2 m. N. Pop. 246.

A parish in the hundred of Grimeshoe, pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, and is remarkable for a plantation near it, called Croxton-high-trees, standing upon such an

elevated spot, that it is distinguishable from very distant parts of the county. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 30*l.*; patron, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The church, which is ded. to All Saints, is an ancient structure, supposed to have been built by the Saxons.

**CROXTON, co. Norfolk.**

P. T. Fakenham (106) 5 m. E. Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of Fulmodeston and hundred of Gallow; living, a curacy to the rectory of Fulmodeston, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; patronage with Fulmodeston rectory.

**CROXTON, co. Stafford.**

P. T. Eccleshall (148) 3½ m. WNW. Pop. 663.

A township in the parish of Eccleshall and north division of the hundred of Pirehill.

**CROXTON KERYIL, co. Leicester.**

P. T. Melton Mowbray (105) 9 m. NE.  
Pop. 527.

A parish in the hundred of Framland; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. John; patron (1829) the Duke of Rutland.

**CROXTON, SOUTH, co. Leicester.**

P. T. Leicester (96) 8 m. NE b E. Pop. 216.

A parish in the hundred of East Goscote; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 125*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) the Duke of Rutland.

**CROY, shires of Inverness and Nairn, S.**

P. T. Nairn (167) 8 m. SW. Pop. 1538.

A parish, situated partly in each of the above shires, annexed to which is the ancient parish of Dalcross. It is intersected by the river Nairn, where there is a good salmon fishery. The soil on the banks of the river, and that part called Strath-Nairn, are well cultivated, or clothed with fine wood; but towards the north-west, the surface is bleak and barren. This moor, called Cul-loden, is celebrated for the battle fought on it April 16, 1746, which terminated in the complete defeat of the adherents of the Stuarts by the Duke of Cumberland; it now gives the title of Baron to his royal highness the Duke of Cambridge. The living is in the presbytery of Nairn and synod of Moray; patrons, alternately the Calders and Killravoeks.

**CROYDON, co. Cambridge.**

P. T. Caxton (49) 6 m. SE b S. Pop. 368.

A parish in the hundred of Armingford; living, a dis. vicarage, with the rectory of Clapton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patronage with Clapton rectory.

**CROYDON, or CROYDEN, co. Surrey.**

London  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Pop. 9254. M. D. Wed. Fairs, Oct. 2, for horses, bullocks, and sheep; Oct. 3 and 4, for toys, and noted for walnuts.

A market-town in the hundred of Wallington, situated on the borders of Banstead Downs, and consisting principally of one well-built street, about a mile in length. Here is said to have been anciently a royal palace, which, with the manor, was given to the Archbishop of Canterbury, soon after the Norman Conquest, and it was, for a long period, one of the principal seats of metropolitan residence; but in 1780, an Act of Parliament was obtained to authorize the sale of this mansion, which was then converted into a calico-printing establishment, which has been since abandoned. The summer assizes are held in this town alternately with Guildford; and a handsome and commodious town-hall has been erected for the accommodation of the judges. The living is a dis. vicarage within the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the deanery of Croydon; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is one of the finest and most spacious in the county; and within it are interred many of the metropolitan prelates, for some of whom handsome monuments have been erected. A new district church has been recently erected on the common under the authority of the commissioners for building churches, the living of which is a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Croydon. An almshouse or hospital was founded here, and endowed by Archbishop Whitgift, in 1596, for a warden, schoolmaster, and twenty-eight poor brethren and sisters, who must be decayed housekeepers, belonging to Croydon or Lambeth; the expense of the building was 2700*l.* There is another almshouse, with a small endowment; and also a charity-school for girls, founded by Archbishop Tennison. The weekly market has been noted for the sale of grain, especially oats; and the September fair for walnuts. The neighbouring hills were once covered with woods, which have furnished abundant supplies for the purpose of making charcoal, the use of which has been in a great degree superseded by the introduction of coke. The river Wandle, which falls into the Thames at Wandsworth, has its source near the church; and there is a navigable canal from this place, communicating with the Grand Surrey Canal, which was completed in 1809. Alexander Barclay, a poet and satirist of eminence about the period of the Reformation, appears to have been a resident at Croydon, where he died in 1552, and was buried in the parish church.

**CRUACHAN BENN, shire of Argyll, S.**

A stupendous mountain, in the parish of Muckairn and district of Lorn, rising from the margin of Loch Awe to the perpendicular height of 3390 feet above the level of the

sea. Its surface exhibits one continued natural forest, the favourite haunt of innumerable herds of red deer and roes. The plant termed the sea-pink, thrives luxuriantly on its very summit, where are found marine shells, and the fatal spring, whence, according to a tradition ascribed to Ossian, issued the waters of the beautiful lake at its base. It is also known to abound with various minerals.

**CRUAGH, or CREVA, or CREAGH, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.**

Dublin 6 m. S. Pop. 1036.

A parish in the barony of Newcastle; living, a rectory in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin; united to the parish of Tallagh. Here is a subscription school.

**CRUCKTON, co. Salop.**

P. T. Shrewsbury (153) 3 m. WSW. Pop. 377.

A township in the parish of St. Chad, within the liberty of the town of Shrewsbury.

**CRUDEN, shire of Aberdeen, S.**

P. T. Peterhead (154) 7 m. SSW. Pop. 2258.

A parish lying on the coast of the North Sea, where are situated the small fishing villages of Bullers-Buchan, Long Haven, Ward, and Winnyfold. It is nine miles from north to south, and about eight from east to west; is intersected by the river Cruden, and defended towards the sea by the lofty Bullers of Buchan and other precipitous rocks, indented with deep caverns; the entire view of which, from the offing, is for sublimity of character, almost, if not altogether unrivalled. The inhabitants are employed in an extensive manufacture of thread. Living, in the presbytery of Ellon and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Earl of Errol, whose stately residence, Bownest, or Slanes Castle, is so constructed upon the brow of a precipice, overhanging the ocean, as to appear in reality a part of the rock itself. Near the bay of Ardendraught are the remains of a Danish fortress, and the field on which Malcolm II. defeated Canute. In this parish also is an ancient temple of the Druids.

**CRUDWELL, co. Wilts.**

P. T. Malmsbury (96) 4 m. NNE. Pop. 570.

A parish in the hundred of Malmsbury; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 5*s.* 2*½d.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Hardwicke. The church, which is ded. to All Saints, is a fine old and spacious building, with a low square tower at the west end. Here is a freeschool, founded by John, Lord Lucas, who also endowed it with a considerable estate for the maintenance of the master.

**CRUGGION, or CRUGION, co. Montgomery, N. W.**

P. T. Newtown (175) m. Pop. 196.

A township and chapelry in the parish of



Abberbury, or Alberbury, and hundred of Cawrse.

**CRUISETOWN**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Nobber (42) 2 m. SW. Pop. 433.

A parish in the barony of Lower Kells; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 100*l.* per annum; it is one of five parishes which constitute the union of Syddan, or Sudden.

**CRUMLIN**, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

Dublin 99 m. N. Pop. 585.  
Fairs, July 23, and Nov. 20.

A post and fair town in the parish of Glenary and barony of Massareene, upper half. It lies on the new line of road from Belfast to Antrim, and on the Crumlin water, at the embouchure of which river is a convenient wharf. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel, a dissenters' meeting-house, a subscription-school, and an extensive flour-mill.

**CRUMLIN**, or **CROMLIN**, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 4 m. SW. Pop. of Pa. 351. Of Vil. 237. Of Commons 320.

A village and parish in the barony of Newcastle. The village is an unimproving and decayed place, although situated in a remarkably wholesome district. The living is a curacy in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin; and producing, by commutation of tithes, 233*l.* 16*s.* 4½*d.* Here was a heathen temple, or place of sacrifice; this was also one of the four manors in the county annexed to the Crown, and mentioned in the Chronicles of Hollinshed; who says, that their rent was double that of the other manors, in consequence of their having murdered the senechal. The three other royal manors were Saggard, Esker, and Newcastle. Here are a church, glebe-house, and two acres of land.

**CRUMPSALL**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Manchester (182) 3 m. N b W. Pop. 910.

A township, pleasantly situated in the parish of Manchester and hundred of Salford, in which are many handsome residences of the opulent merchants and manufacturers. Here also is Crumpsall Hall, where Humphrey Chetham was born in 1580, who founded the hospital and library at Manchester, which bears his name.

**CRUNDALE**, co. Kent.

P. T. Canterbury (55) 7 m. SW b S. Pop. 250.

A parish in the hundred of Wye, lathe of Scray; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Sir J. Filmer, Bart.

**CRUNWEAR**, or **CRONWEAR**, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Narbeth (255) m. Pop. 229.

A parish in the hundred of Narbeth. The

living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**CRUX EASTON**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Whitechurch (56) 6 m. NNW. Pop. 74.

A parish in the hundred of Pastrow, Kingsclere division; living, a rectory with New Chapel, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 108*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) R. G. Temple, Esq.

**CRUWYS MORCHARD**, co. Devon.

P. T. Tiverton (162) 5 m. W. Pop. 652.

A parish in the hundred of Witheridge; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 21*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to Holy Cross; patrons (1829) Beauvis Wood, Esq. and others.

**CUBBERLEY**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Cheltenham (94) 4½ m. S b E. Pop. 237.

A parish in the hundred of Rapsgate; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to St. Giles; patron (1829) John Elwes, Esq.

**CUBBINGTON**, co. Warwick.

P. T. Warwick (90) 5 m. NE b E. Pop. 614.

A parish in the Kenilworth division of the hundred of Knightlow; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Chandos Leigh, Esq.

**CUBERT**, co. Cornwall.

P. T. St. Michael (248) 6 m. WNW. Pop. 322.

A parish in the hundred of Pyder; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 141*l.* 15*s.*; church ded. to St. Cuthbert; patron (1829) the Rev. T. Stabback.

**CUBLEY**, co. Derby.

P. T. Ashborne (139) 6 m. SSW. Pop. 439.

A parish in the hundred of Appletree; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) the Earl of Chesterfield.

**CUBLINGTON**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Aylesbury (38) 6 m. N b E. Pop. 259.

A parish in the hundred of Cottesloe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, Lincoln College, Oxford.

**CUBY**, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Tregony (253) ½ m. N. Pop. of Pa. 1175. Of To. 140.

A parish and township in the west division of the hundred of Powder; living, a vicar-



age, with that of Tregony; church ded. to St. Keby.

**CUCKFIELD**, co. Sussex.

London 37 m. S. Pop. 2385. M. D. Frid. Fairs, May 25, for cattle; Whit, Tuesd., for cattle and sheep; Sept. 16, for cattle and sheep; and Nov. 29, for cattle and pedlery.

A small pleasant market-town and parish in the hundred of Buttinghill, rape of Lewes, seated on a rising ground nearly in the centre of the county on the great road from London to Brighton. The charter for the market, which is small, was granted in the reign of James II., but this town had a market and fair as early as the time of Edward II. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a handsome and spacious building with a lofty spire. Here is a free grammar school, which was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the munificence of private individuals, where the youth are instructed in the Latin language. A house was afterwards built for the master by Lady Dorothy Shirley. The petty sessions are holden here. About half a mile from the town stands Cuckfield Place, the situation of which is delightful, and it is surrounded by a park; this seat was built in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and was for many years the seat of the Sergisons, to which family also belonged Butler's Green, another mansion about a mile to the east of this town.

**CUCKLINGTON**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Wincaunton (108) 3 m. ESE. Pop. 320. A parish in the hundred of Norton Ferris; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Lawrence; patron (1829) John Phelps, Esq.

**CUCKNEY**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Worksop (146) 5 m. SSW. Pop. 1435. A parish and township in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Earl Manvers.

**CUDESSEN**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Tetworth (42) 6 m. W b N. Pop. 267. A parish and hamlet in the hundred of Bullington; living, a vicarage with the curacy of Wheatley in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to All Saints. This living is annexed to the see.

**CUDDINGTON**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Aylesbury (38) 5 m. WSW. Pop. 547. A parish in the hundred of Aylesbury; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Haddenham, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 29*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; chapel ded. to St. Nicholas; patronage with Haddendam vicarage.

**CUDDINGTON**, or **KIDDINGTON**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Whitchurch (163) 7 m. NW b W. Pop. 247.

A township in the parish of Malpas and hundred of Broxton.

**CUDDINGTON**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Northwich (173) 5 m. W b S. Pop. 282.

A township in the parish of Weeverham and hundred of Eddisbury.

**CUDHAM**, or **COWDHAM**, co. Kent.

P. T. Bromley (10) 6 m. SE b S. Pop. 683.

A parish in the hundred of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**CUDINGTON**, co. Surrey.

P. T. Ewell (13) 1 m. NNE. Pop. 117.

A parish in the hundred of Copthorne and Effingham; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; charged in K. B. 7*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.*; church, ded. to St. Mary, in ruins. Henry VIII. erected a palace here of great magnificence and splendour, which was called Nonsuch. The church and mansion-house were pulled down to make room for this palace, to which were attached two parks, one of which was afterwards called Worcester Park. Death prevented the king from finishing this undertaking, and Queen Mary having threatened to pull it down to prevent farther expense being incurred, Henry, Earl of Arundel, out of respect to his late sovereign, bought the estate, and completed an elegant mansion, not a vestige is however now remaining.

**CUDWORTH**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Ilminster (133) 3 m. S b E. Pop. 144.

A parish in the hundred of South Petherton; living, a curacy and a peculiar in the diocese of Bath and Wells; certified value 12*l.* 10*s.*; chapel ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Prebendary of Cudworth in Wells Cathedral.

**CUDWORTH**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Barnesley (172) 4 m. NE. Pop. 487.

A township in the parish of Royston and lower division of the wapentake of Staincross.

**CUERDALE**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Preston (217) 3 m. E. Pop. 166.

A township in the parish and hundred of Blackburn, forming a very fertile tract of land, along the south bank of the Ribble.

**CUERDEN**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Chorley (208) 5 m. NNW. Pop. 569.

A township in the parish and hundred of Leyland. In this village is Cuerden Hall, long the seat of the Cuerden family.

**CUERDLEY**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Warrington (184)  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W b S.  
Pop. 321.

A township in the parish of Prescot and hundred of West Derby.

**CULBONE**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Minchhead (164) 8 m. W b N. Pop. 45.

A parish in the hundred of Carlhampton; living, a dis. rectory and a peculiar in the diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.*; patron (1829) Lord King. The church, ded. to St. Culbone, is a small, neat Gothic building. This parish is so completely environed by high mountains, that the sun is not visible for three months in the year. These mountains abound with wild deer, foxes, and badgers, and the scenery here is of the most romantic and beautiful description. A rivulet, rushing through a narrow channel, and passing the church, which stands upon an elevation of four hundred feet above the level of the sea, greatly heightens the grandeur of the scene; this, after forming numerous cascades, discharges itself in the sea.

**CULCHETH**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Newton Makerfield (193)  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.  
Pop. 2163.

A township in the parish of Winwick and hundred of West Derby. Here is a seat called Culcheth Hall.

**CULDAFF**, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Carn (174) m. Pop. 5530. Of Vil. 100.  
Fairs, the 10th days of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.

A parish and village in the barony of Inishowen. In the latter, sometimes called Milltown, are the church, school-house, a flour-mill, and about twenty cottages. The parish, which is also called Coolduff, is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 482*l.* The celebrated comedian, Macklin, was born in this parish.

**CULFEGHTRIN**, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Ballycastle (180) 7 m. SE. Pop. 4115.

A village and parish in the barony of Carey, situated upon the sea-coast; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 2*l.* It is united to the vicarage of Ramoan, and possesses a church and glebe-house.

**CULFORD**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bury St. Edmund's (71) 5 m. NNW.  
Pop. 291.

A parish in the hundred of Blackbourn; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) R. B. Benyon, Esq. Here is a seat which was built in 1591, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, the first baronet of England.

**CULGAITH**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Peurith (283) 7 m. E. Pop. 257.

A chapelry in the parish of Kirkland, Leath

ward; living, a curacy to the vicarage of Kirkland in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; certified value 50*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Vicar of Kirkland.

**CULHAM**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Abingdon (56) 1 m. SSE. Pop. 359.

A parish in the hundred of Dorchester; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 90*l.* 5*s.*; church ded. to St. Paul; patron, the Bishop of Oxford. An annual race was held here, until some few years since the course was enclosed, and is now under the more beneficial operations of the husbandman.

**CULLEN**, shire of Banff, S.

Edinburgh 170 m. N. Banff 13 m. Aberdeen 58 m. NW. Pop. 1452. Memb. of Pt. 1, with Elgin, &c.

A royal burgh, small seaport, post-town, and parish, the former possessing separate jurisdiction, and governed by a præses, an office hereditary in the Earls of Seafield, three baillies, a treasurer, a dean of guild, and thirteen councillors. The town is an irregular ill-built place, yet it is pleasantly situated on the banks of a rivulet, near its confluence with the Moray Firth, and is well supplied with provisions of all kinds, including fish from the village of Portnockie, which is chiefly inhabited by fishermen. Considerable manufactures of linen, damask cloths, stockings, &c., are carried on here, and there are extensive bleaching-grounds in the vicinity. The parish extends two miles along the coast from north to south, and is about one in breadth, but strictly speaking it possesses no natural harbour, though measures have been taken to construct an artificial one at a creek to the northward of the town, whence a considerable coasting-trade has been carried on for some time. The living is in the presbytery of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Earl of Seafield. Here are several good schools, from the principal of which a Bursar is sent to the Marischal College, Aberdeen. Cullen House, the residence of the Earl of Seafield, is situated on a rocky eminence, at the base of which flows the little river Cullen, here crossed by an elegant bridge of one arch, spanning eighty-four feet. The ruins of Findlater Castle, which once gave the title of Earl to the family of that name, are still visible, as are the remains of a house, wherein Elizabeth, queen-consort of Robert Bruce, lived and died.

**CULLEN**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Milstreet (203) 4 m. N. Pop. 4856.

A parish in the barony of Duhallow; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ardfert and archdiocese of Cashel; producing, by commutation for tithes, 150*l.*; and united to the vicarage of Kilmeen and Drumtariff.



**CULLEN**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cork (166) m. W. Pop. 1039.

A parish in the barony of Kinnalea ; living, a rectory in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel ; producing, by commutation for tithes, 253*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* It is united to the rectory and vicarage of Templebready and the rectory of Templemartin.

**CULLEN**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Pallas-Green (140) m. Pop. of Pa. 875. Of Vil. 463. Fair, Oct. 28.

A village in the parish of the same name ; the latter being partly in the barony of Clanwilliam, but partly also in that of Coonah, in the county of Limerick ; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Emlyn and archdiocese of Cashel ; producing, by commutation for tithes, 122*l.* 7*s.* 6½*d.* It is united to the entire rectories of Solloghobeg and Solloghobmore, and to the vicarage of Cluggin ; it possesses a church, parsonage, and fifty-one acres of glebe. Area of union, about 18,000 acres.

**CULLEN'S-WOOD**, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 1 m. SW. Pop. 940.

A village, united to that of Ranelagh, in the parish of St. Kevin's without and barony of Uppercross. It is celebrated for the purity and salubrity of its climate, and many neat villas have lately been erected here for the accommodation of persons of delicate constitutions. Here is an elegant chapel of ease to St. Kevin's parish, built from the munificent donation of Mr. Sandford, amounting to 4000*l.* ; a small glebe-house adjoins the church. The origin of the phrase, "Black Monday," is attributable to a catastrophe which occurred here on Easter Monday, A. D. 1209, when 500 citizens (a colony from Bristol) who were assembled to play at games, were treacherously set upon and murdered by the Irish.

**CULLENWAYNE**, King's co. Leinster, I.

P. T. Moneygall (81) 1 m. N. Pop. with Templeharry. Fairs, Aug. 29, and Nov. 11.

A parish in the barony of Clonlisk ; living a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Kildaloe and archdiocese of Cashel ; producing, by commutation for tithes, 227*l.* 9*s.* 10½*d.* ; and united to the rectory and vicarage of Templeharry. It possesses a church and glebe-house.

**CULLERCOATES**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Tynemouth (277) 1½ m. N b W. Pop. 536.

A township in the parish of Tynemouth and east division of Castle ward.

**CULLEYBACKEY**, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Ballymena (132) 4 m. NW. Pop. 163.

A village in the parish of Aghogell and barony of Toome, lower half, situated upon the river Main.

**CULLICUDDEN**, shire of Cromarty, S.

P. T. Cromarty (175) 10½ m. WSW. Pop. with Kirkmichael.

An ancient parish, now united to that of

Kirkmichael, situated on the firth of Cromarty, and noted for a creek, in which small delicate fish, termed cuddies, and much in request, are taken in great quantities, for the supply of epicures. The cemetery is still in use, though the church has been long in ruins.

**CULLINGSTOWN**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Slane (38) m. Pop. 223.

A parish in the barony of Skreen ; living, a curacy in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh.

**CULLODEN**. See *Croy*.**CULMINGTON**, co. Salop.

P. T. Ludlow (142) 5½ m. N b W. Pop. 569.

A parish in the hundred of Munslow ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford ; valued in K. B. at 18*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* ; church ded. to All Saints ; patron (1829) C. Johnstone, Esq.

**CULMORE**, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

P. T. Derry (150) 6 m. NE. Pop. 661.

A township, in which is a battery, fully manned, locally in the parish of Templemore and liberties of the city of Londonderry, but claiming to be extra-parochial. The inhabitants pay neither tithes, county, nor parish cess.

**CULMSTOCK**, or **COLUMB-STOCK**, co. Devon.

P. T. Collumpton (169) 7 m. NE. Pop. 1357.

A parish in the hundred of Hemyock ; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter ; valued in K. B. 16*l.* ; church ded. to All Saints ; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

**CULPHOE**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Woodbridge (77) 4 m. W b N. Pop. 55.

A parish in the hundred of Carleford ; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich ; valued in K. B. at 5*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* ; ann. val. P. R. 28*l.* 2*s.* ; chapel ded. to St. Botolph ; patron (1829) B. G. Dillingham, Esq.

**CULROSS**, shire of Perth, S.

Edinburgh 21 m. WNW. Pop. 1434. Fairs, last Tues. in July, and third Wed. in Nov. Memb. of Pt. 1, with Stirling, &amp;c.

A royal burgh, seaport, market and post-town, and parish, the former occupying the acclivity of a hill, abruptly rising from the northern bank of the Firth of Forth, and affording, from the harbour, a prospect strikingly picturesque. Though the spring-tides rise to the unusual height of sixteen feet, the port will not admit ships of large tonnage, owing to the rocky nature of its bed. It formerly possessed a considerable trade in coal, salt, &c., which has much declined, the only traffic now existing being through the medium of a few small coasters, and a daily ferry to and from Borrowstouness, on the opposite side of the Firth. The government of this burgh, by charter of

James VI., 1588, is vested in three baillies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and fifteen councillors; and, in conjunction with Stirling, Dunfermlin, Inver-Keithing, and South Queen's-Ferry, it sends one member to Parliament. It had once the custody of the coal-measures of Scotland, and possessed six incorporated trades. The parish, which contains 8145 Scotch acres, is well cultivated towards the south; and in the north and west quarters, it consists chiefly of muir, abounding with coal, freestone, ironstone, and a sort of clay or ochre, in high request among potters and the manufacturers of glass. The living, for two ministers, is in the presbytery of Dunfermlin and synod of Fife; patron, the Earl of Dundonald. The church, a venerable pile, once cruciform, formerly belonged to the celebrated abbey of Cistercians, founded in 1217 by Malcolm, Earl of Fife, and of which there are still some remains; it was ded. to the Virgin Mary and St. Servanus, whose festival was kept with great ceremony, long after the Reformation, and until the reign of George III., when it was changed to the king's birthday. Here stood Dunneimarle Castle, an ancient fortress of the Macduffs, Thanes of Fife, where it is said the cruel murder of Lady Macduff and her little ones, so pathetically noticed by Shakspeare, took place, by order of Macbeth.

#### CULSAMOND, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Old Kayne (136) 3½ m. NW. Inverury 12 m. Pop. 836. Fairs, last Tues. and Wed. O. S. June.

A parish in the district of Garioch, three miles and a half long, and about three broad, and intersected by the river Ury, on the banks of which the soil is fertile, besides producing an abundance of peat, the only fuel used by the inhabitants. In the hills of Culsamond and Corsdow are extensive quarries of a fine blue slate. The living is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; patron, Sir William Forbes, Bart.

#### CULTER, shire of Lanark, S.

P. T. Biggar (27½) 2½ m. S. Pop. 467.

A parish in the upper ward, eight miles in length by four in breadth, including a part of Kilbucho, shire of Peebles, and extending about two miles along the bank of the Clyde, where the soil is abundantly productive; while the lofty mountains in the south, of which Culterfell rises 1700 feet above the level of the sea, afford fine ironstone and good pasturage for cattle. The living is in the presbytery of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, the Baillies of Lamington. Here are vestiges of four ancient circular intrenchments; also a mound and various tumuli.

#### CULTS, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Cupar of Fife (30) 3 m. SSW. Pop. 853.

A small parish in the district of Cupar, intersected by the river Eden, and comprising about 2100 Scotch acres. In the hills to

the southward, freestone and limestone abound, and are quarried to some extent. The lower grounds are tolerably fertile, though often encumbered with dense fogs. The living is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; patron, St. Andrew's College. A Roman camp occupies the summit of Walton-hill.

#### CULVERTHORPE, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Sleaford (115) 5 m. SW b S. Pop. 61.

A parish in the wapentake of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Haydor, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Bartholomew; patronage with Haydor vicarage.

#### CULWORTH, co. Northampton.

P. T. Banbury (69) 8 m. NE. Pop. 581.

A parish in the hundred of King's Sutton; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 107; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Rev. W. Greenwood.

#### CUMBER, or COMBER, co. Down, Ulster, I.

Dublin 112 m. N b E. Pop. of Pa. 6918. Of To. 1283. Fairs, 1st Thurs. O. S. in Jan. April 5; June 28; and Oct. 19.

A post and fair town in the parish of Cumber and barony of Castlereagh, situated upon a creek in Lough Strangford; living, an inappropriate cure in the diocese of Down and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, parsonage, and seventeen acres of glebe. Here is a meeting-house, Roman Catholic chapel, and poor-school; an agreeable strand is exposed upon the retreat of the tide from this place, and there was formerly a race-course kept open here. It is supposed that St. Patrick founded the church of Cumber. In 1199, Brian-cathadun founded an abbey here for Cistercian monks, which was granted at the dissolution to James Hamilton, Lord Clanebo, and assigned by him to Viscount Ardes.

#### CUMBER, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

P. T. Dungiven (183) 9 m. Pop. of Upper 6461. Of Lower 4401.

A parish, divided into upper and lower, in the barony of Tyrkerran; livings, rectories and vicarages in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh; the upper possesses a church, parsonage, and a glebe of 1841 acres, and constitutes the corps of a prebend; the lower possesses a church, glebe-house, and 171 acres of land. In upper Cumber is a freeschool of thirty boys.

#### CUMBERLAND, County of.

E to W, 72 m. N to S, about 38. No. of square miles, 1516. Pop. 156,124. Wards, 5. Parishes, 104. Extra-parochial districts, 4. Chapelries, 30. 1 City. 1 Borough. 17 Market-towns. Memb. of Pt. 6. Northern circuit. Diocese of Carlisle. Province of York.

A maritime county, bounded on the north by Solway Firth, the Roman wall, and the



river Liddel, which separates it from Scotland; on the west by the Irish Sea; on the south by Westmoreland and Lancashire, and on the east by Northumberland and Durham. Before this island was conquered by the Romans, Cumberland was probably occupied by the Caledonians; and Richard of Cirencester states that it formed a part of the territories of a British tribe called the Sistuntii. Under the Roman government it belonged to the province of Maxima Cæsariensis; and subsequently it was included in the kingdom of Cumbria, which seems to have been the hereditary domain of the renowned king Arthur. The inhabitants maintained their independence after the other parts of England had been conquered by the Saxons; but they were at length obliged to submit to the yoke, and the county made a part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria. At an early period the kings of Scotland acquired some kind of feudal authority over this county, which was the subject of frequent disputes between the English and Scottish sovereigns, but it ultimately remained in possession of the former; and it thus became exposed to the perpetual inroads of the Scots, and was the principal scene of border warfare, which had a considerable effect on the character and manners of the inhabitants. The preservation of peace and the punishment of marauders were intrusted to the Lord Warden of the Northern Marches, an officer of high responsibility and ample jurisdiction, and generally chosen from the great landed proprietors of this county. The union of the two kingdoms under James I. removed the causes of national animosity, and since that time those habits of rapine and violence, for which the borderers were distinguished, have been exchanged for more peaceful pursuits, and commerce, literature, and the arts flourish in districts formerly desolated by continual warfare. There is great variety of surface in different parts of the county. Two ranges of lofty mountains may be traced, one towards the north, to which belongs the ridge called Crossfell; and the other to the south-west, of which the highest peak is Skiddaw, 3166 feet above the level of the sea. Between these grand heights are many hills of various elevation, intersected by valleys, some of which are fertilized by brooks and rivers. Among the most important of the latter are the Eden, Eamont, Duddon, Derwent, Greata, Cocker, Calder, Esk, Liddel, and Irthing. There are also several lakes, the largest of which are the Ulleswater, Derwentwater, Bassenthwaitewater, Overwater, Loweswater, Crummockwater, Buttermere, Ennerdalewater, Wastwater, and Devoekwater; and there are likewise some smaller pieces of water provincially called *tarns*. The mountains of Cumberland are rich in mineral products. Plumbago, or blacklead, is almost exclusively procured from a mine in this county; and it also furnishes abundance of lead,

coal, and limestone, all which are largely exported; with blue slate, chiefly used in the county. The principal lead-mines are on the Derwentwater estate belonging to Greenwich hospital. Here are copper-mines, but they are scarcely wrought at present. Iron, cobalt, antimony, manganese, and gypsum are also found here. The mountainous regions termed Fells, are in general externally rocky and barren; but the lower eminences are covered with herbage furnishing food for sheep, and the low grounds are well watered and fruitful. Cranberries grow abundantly in some parts of the county. Salmon is caught in the rivers; and that delicate fish, the char, is said to be found nowhere but in the lakes of Cumberland and Westmorland. A small stream called the Irt, which falls into the sea, a little to the north of Ravenglass, it is said, affords mussels in which pearls have been discovered. The climate in general is cold, but dry and healthy. The scenery of the loftier mountains is bold, abrupt, and precipitous; whilst that part of the county which is included in the district of the lakes, displays scenes, the picturesque beauties of which have often been described both in poetry and prose. Among the principal remains of antiquity in this county are stone circles and other monuments, supposed to be Druidical; and the rampart called the Picts' Wall, which extended from Solway Firth, in the north-western part of Cumberland to the mouth of the Tyne in Northumberland, and which was built by order of the Roman emperor Severus, about A. D. 208. The five wards, or primary divisions of the county, are Allerdale above Darwent, Allerdale below Darwent, Cumberland ward, Eskdale, and Leath ward; the only city is Carlisle, and the only borough, Cocker-mouth: the sea-ports are, Whitehaven, Workington, Maryport, and Harrington; and the market-towns are Penrith, Langtown, Allanby, Ireby, Keswick, Egremont, Ravenglass, Brampton, St. Bees, Millom, Holm Cultram, and Kirk Oswald. The bishopric of Carlisle includes the whole of Cumberland, except the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, which is in the diocese of Chester. Cumberland gave the title of Earl to the ancient family of Clifford; but since the reign of Charles I. it has been held as a dukedom by some of the royal family, and the present duke is Prince Ernest Augustus, brother to his majesty William IV.

CUMBERLAND, co. Cumberland.

Pop. 18,538.

The name of a ward in the north-west of the county, containing twenty parishes, and forty-eight townships and a chapelry.

CUMBERNAULD, shire of Dumbarton, S.

P. T. Falkirk (21) 10 m. WSW. Pop. 2364.  
Fair, 1st Friday in April.

A parish and village, the latter, situated on the great road between Edinburgh and Glas-





REFERENCE TO THE WARDS  
 Eskdale...1 | Allerdale below Derwent...3  
 Cumberland...2 | Allerdale above Derwent...4  
 L...5  
 The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote  
 the distance from London.

**CUMBERLAND.**

ENGRAVED BY SIDNEY HALL.

30' Longitude West 70' from Greenwich 3°





gow. It possesses a capital inn for the accommodation of travellers, and a thriving manufacture of muslin for the Glasgow market. The parish is seven miles in length, four in breadth, and intersected by the great canal connecting the Forth and Clyde, which runs parallel with the still-visible remains of the old Roman wall. The surface is finely diversified with hill and dale, presenting a truly romantic effect, enhanced by two considerable lakes on the south side. Coal, limestone, freestone, ironstone, and peat, are very plentiful, and all but the former are worked to a great extent. The living is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, Lord Elphinstone, whose elegant seat is here. Cumberlandnauld gives title of Baron to the Earl of Balcarras.

#### CUMBERSDALE, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 3 m. S b W.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of St. Mary, within the liberties of the city of Carlisle.

#### CUMBERWORTH, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Alford (141) 4 m. SE b E. Pop. 170.

A parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory, united to Anderby in 1733, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to St. Helen; patron, Magdalen College, Cambridge.

#### CUMBERWORTH, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Huddersfield (188) 7 m. SE b S. |  
Pop. 1295.

A township and chapelry, partly in the parish of Kirk Burton, and partly in the parish of Silkstone, and partly in the wapentake of Agbrigg, and partly in the wapentake of Staincross; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Silkstone, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 18*l.* 15*s.*; chapel ded. to St. Nicholas.

#### CUMBRAE, GREAT, shire of Bute, S.

P. T. Largs (79½) 2 m. W. Pop. 657.

An island and parish in the Firth of Clyde, two miles and a half long and one and a half in breadth, comprising about 2300 acres, of which one-third is cultivated, and the rest rising by a gentle ascent to the middle of the island, abounds in limestone and inexhaustible quarries of freestone, whence the material for improving the harbour of Port Patrick was derived. On the south side is the thriving village of Millport, having a good harbour for smaller craft and safe anchorage outside, sheltered by a small island for larger vessels. The inhabitants are employed in fishing, and in an extensive manufacture of coarse linen and thread. The living is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Earl of Glasgow. The church was built and dedicated to St. Columba in 1612.

#### CUMBRAE, LITTLE, shire of Bute, S.

A small island, forming part of the parish of West Kilbride; it is separated from

Great Cumbrae by a strait, three-quarters of a mile across, and inhabited by two or three families, who reside near the remains of an old castle, which was surprised and burnt by Cromwell. Here are several curious caves, and the ruins of an ancient chapel, near which was buried St. Vey, to whom it was dedicated. A lighthouse, for the direction of ships navigating the Clyde, was erected on a lofty eminence in 1750, but being often involved in clouds, another was subsequently constructed on lower ground, not subject to the like inconvenience.

#### CUMDEVOCK, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 6 m. SSW. Pop. 333.

A township in the parish of Dalston, Cumberland ward.

#### CUMINESTOWN, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Turreff (155) 6 m. E b N.  
Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Mongulhitter and district of Turreff. It is a neat and thriving place, indebted for existence to the late Mr. Cumine, of Auchry, its founder, in 1739.

#### CUMMERTREES, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Annan (79) 4 m. W. Pop. 1561.

A parish, bounded by the river Annan on the east, the Solway Firth on the south, and comprising about 7800 acres, which in general is remarkably fertile, producing an abundance of corn and potatoes, considerable quantities of which and oatmeal are exported from the small harbour of Powfoot, at the mouth of the Annan. Freestone and limestone are quarried here to a great extent, and among the latter is found a beautiful dark marble, used for chimneys and slabs. The living is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Crown. Roman altars and inscriptions, discovered at the station at Burrans, have been worked in the walls of Hoddon Castle, which was built by Lord Herries in the middle of the fifteenth century, of the materials of a more ancient castle of the same name, which stood on the opposite bank of the river.

#### CUMNOCK, NEW, shire of Ayr, S.

P. T. Old Cumnock (61) 6 m. SE b S.  
Glasgow 41 m. Pop. 165.

A parish in the district of Kyle, containing 50,000 acres, most of which being hilly and uneven, is appropriated to pasture, though here and there are some fine patches of arable. The Nith has its source here, besides which river and the Afton, several small lakes water the lower grounds. Coal and limestone and a mine of lead-ore are worked within the parish, which was separated from that of Old Cumnock, and made an independent charge about the middle of the seventeenth century, when the present church was built. The living is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Earl of Dumfries. Near



the church are the ruins of an ancient castle of the Dunbars.

#### CUMNOCK, OLD, shire of Ayr, S.

Edinburgh 61 m. SW b W. Ayr 15 m. E.  
Pop. 2313. Fairs, last Tues. in May; 1st  
Tues. in July; and 3d Tues. in Oct.; all  
O. S.

A parish and post-town in the district of Kyle, the former ten miles in length, two in breadth, and exhibiting in many places marks of volcanic eruptions; the latter pleasantly situated on the banks of the Lugar, near its junction with the Ayr, is well adapted for the manufacture of earthenware, which is carried on to some extent, and limestone and freestone abound in the vicinity. The living is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Earl of Dumfries. Church built in 1754; and at Borland are the ruins of an old chapel. On an eminence above the Lugar, are the interesting remains of the castle of Terenzan, from which the Countess of Loudon takes the title of Baroness. Cumnock gives the title of Baron to the Crichtons, Earls of Dumfries.

#### CUMNOR, co. Berks.

P. T. Abingdon (56) 5 m. NNW.  
Pop. of Pa. 1303. Of To. 508.

A parish and tithing in the hundred of Hormer, seated on the brow of a hill, commanding some very beautiful prospects; living, a dis. vicarage with the curacies of North Hincksey, South Hincksey, and Wotton, in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 24l. 17s.; ann. val. P. R. 120l.; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Earl of Abingdon. In a large monastic building, called Cumnor Place, Amy Robsart, wife of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and favourite of Queen Elizabeth, was cruelly murdered as it is presumed with the connivance of her husband, on which fatal event Sir Walter Scott has founded his tale of Kenilworth. This mansion was formerly the seat of the abbots of Abingdon, by whom it is supposed to have been built. The parishioners, who pay tithes, have a custom of repairing to the vicarage immediately after the conclusion of prayers on the afternoon of Christmas-day, where they are entertained with bread and cheese and ale. They claim on this occasion two bushels of wheat made into bread, half a hundred weight of cheese, and four bushels of malt brewed into ale and small beer. The fragments are distributed among the poor on the following day.

#### CUMREW, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 12 m. ESE. Pop. 231.

A parish in Eskdale ward, seated at the bottom of the fells of the same name, at the summit of which is an immense cairn, called Cardunneth. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; certified value 13l. 12s. 10d.; ann. val. P. R.

50l.; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. In this parish are some extensive ruins, supposed to be those of Dunwalloght, which formerly belonged to William, Lord Daere, who obtained permission of Edward I. to fortify his mansion and convert it into a castle.

#### CUMWHITTON, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 9 m. ESE.  
Pop. of Pa. 514. Of To. 285.

A parish and township in Eskdale ward; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; certified value 10l.; ann. val. P. R. 90l.; chapel ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

#### CUNDALL, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Boroughbridge (206) 5 m. NNE. !  
Pop. of Pa. 312. Of To. 170.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Hailikeld; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 3l. 6s. 8d.; ann. val. P. R. 30l.; church ded. to St. Mary and All Saints; patron (1829) W. Cholmley, Esq.

#### CUNNINGHAM, shire of Ayr.

N. to S. 18 m. E. to W. 12 m. Pop. 55,830.

The northern district of Ayrshire, embracing several populous towns and villages, including Irvine, Kilwinning, Saltcoats, Ardrossan, Dalry, Berth, Largs, &c. It is pleasantly diversified with hill and dale, but not mountainous; and is watered by numerous streams, the chief of which are the Garnock, Caaf, Rye, Annock, and Irvine. The whole district abounds with coal, limestone, and freestone. The Earl of Eglington is bailiff of Cunningham, which gives title of Baron and Earl to the family of Campbell.

#### CUNNISBURGH, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.

An ancient parish in the Mainland, now united to that of Dunrossness (which article see).

#### CUNSALL, co. Stafford.

P. T. Cheadle (146) 3 m. NNW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Chedleton and north division of the hundred of Totmoulow.

#### CUNSCOUGH, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Ormskirk (219) 4 m. S b E. Pop. with Pa.

A district in the parish of Halsall and hundred of West Derby.

#### CUPAR OF ANGUS, shires of Perth and Forfar, S.

Edinburgh 53½ m. N. Perth 12½ m. NNE.  
Dundee 11 m. NW. Pop. 2622. M. D.  
Thurs. Fairs, Thurs. bef. Easter, May,  
July, and Dec.

A market-town, post-town, and parish; the former intersected by a rivulet tributary to the river Isla, and, though irregularly built, a cheerful place, the streets being

well-paved and lighted, and composed chiefly of handsome modern houses. Near the town-house, on the site of the ancient court of regality, is a tower, erected in 1762, and used as a prison. Here are a stamp-office, a large tannery, a considerable manufacture of linen, and extensive bleaching-grounds. The parish, which lies mostly in the shire of Perth, is about five miles in length, and one mile and a half in breadth, and includes also the villages of Balbrogie, Caldharn, and Wellton. It is watered by the Isla and several rivulets, the former of which is crossed by a bridge, built in 1765; and the latter, in their course, turn three or four mills. Agriculture is much attended to, but the soil in generally is gravelly, and not very productive. The living is in the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Crown. On the site of an ancient camp, formed by Agricola, Malcolm IV., in 1164, founded and endowed with princely possessions, a Cistercian abbey for monks, the remains of which still give a faint idea of its pristine grandeur and importance.

#### CUPAR OF FIFE, shire of Fife, S.

Edinburgh 30 m. N b E. St. Andrews 9 m. W. Pop. 5892. Fairs, 1st Tu. in Jan.; 1st Wed. O. S. in Feb. and April; May 10; last Wed. O. S. in May; July 25, O. S.; 1st Thurs. O. S. in Oct.; and Nov. 11, O. S. Memb. of Pt. 1, with Perth, &c.

A royal burgh, capital of the shire, market and post town, and parish, in the district of Cupar. The town, which is of high antiquity, is delightfully situated at the confluence of the river Eden with the water of St. Mary, and consists of several spacious streets, well-built, paved, and lighted; the principal of which, recently opened, contains most of the public buildings, besides many other handsome houses. The new county-gaol, however, is on the south, or opposite bank of the Eden; and the public grammar-school, an elegant and commodious edifice, erected in 1727 by the corporation, stands upon Castle Hill, the ancient site of a fortress, once belonging to the Macduffs, Thanes of Fife, who, from the earliest period on record, held here their courts of justice, the jurisdiction of which extended over this town. At present, it is governed by a provost, three baillies, a dean of guild, thirteen self-elected guild-councillors, and eight deacons, or trades' councillors, elected by the eight incorporated companies. This burgh sent commissioners to Parliament early in the reign of David II., and still returns one member, in conjunction with those of Perth, Dundee, St. Andrew's, and Forfar. Here are considerable manufactures of coarse linen and leather, two extensive breweries, a public library, and a printing establishment, from which has issued some capital editions of the classics. There are also in the neighbourhood several brick and tile-works. The parish is about five miles square, and intersected by the river Eden,

on the banks of which, agriculture is much attended to; but the soil, in other parts, is varied and not so productive. The living, in two charges, is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; patron, the Crown. The church, a very handsome structure, was rebuilt in 1787. The knights templars had great possessions here; and at the foot of Castle Hill, there was a convent of Dominican friars, with an elegant chapel, founded by the Macduffs; near which is a place, termed the Play-field, where theatrical pieces, called Mysteries, were formerly exhibited. Carslogie House is very ancient, and was originally a place of great strength; and Garlie Bank is celebrated for the treaty concluded there in 1559, between the partisans of the Queen Regent and those of the congregationalists.

#### CUPERNAM, eo. Southampton.

P. T. Romsey (73) 1 m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of Romsey and hundred of King's Sombourne, Andover division.

#### CURBAR, eo. Derby.

P. T. Stony Middleton (161) 2 m. E b S. Pop. 392.

A township in the parish of Bakewell and hundred of High Peak.

#### CURBOROUGH, eo. Stafford.

P. T. Lichfield (119) 2 m. NNE. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of St. Chad and north division of the hundred of Offlow.

#### CURBRIDGE, eo. Oxford.

P. T. Witney (65) 2½ m. WSW. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Witney and hundred of Bampton.

#### CURDWORTH, eo. Warwick.

P. T. Coleshill (104) 3 m. NW b N. Pop. 555.

A parish and township in the Birmingham division of the hundred of Hemlingford; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) C. B. Adderley, Esq.

#### CURGIE, shire of Wigtown, S.

P. T. Port Patrick (133) 3 m. N. Pop. with Pa.

A fishing village in the parish of Kirkmaiden. It is situated on the bay of Luce, three miles north from the Mull of Galloway, and has a small secure harbour, with good anchorage.

#### CURLAND, eo. Somerset.

P. T. Taunton (141) 5½ m. SE b S. Pop. 168.

A parish in the hundred of Abdick and Bulstone; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Curry Mallet, in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; of the certified value of 19*l.*; chapel ded. to All Saints; patronage with Curry Mallet rectory.



**CURRAGH**, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

An extensive plain in the barony of Ophaly, possessing a most elastic sod; it is the Newmarket of Ireland, and races were established here at the recommendation of Sir William Temple. There are two king's plates, value 100*l.* each, and a valuable whip, the gift of King George IV., contended for at the meetings, which commence the last week in April, second Monday in June, and second Monday in September.

**CURRAN**, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

P. T. Magherafelt (119) 3 m. NW.  
Fairs, June 23, and Nov. 22.

A village in the parish of Maghera and barony of Loughinsholin.

**CURRAN**, co. Monaghan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Clones (85) m. Pop. 8165.

A parish in the barony of Dartry; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh; producing, by commutation for tithes, 400*l.* per annum, and united to the parish of Drumkrin. The Hibernian Society support a school here of ninety-two pupils, and the Education Society one of sixty-six scholars.

**CURRANS**, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Milltown (196) 7 m. NE.  
Pop. of Pa. 1091. Of Vil. 289. Fairs, May 6; Aug. 21; and Oct. 29.

A village and parish in the barony of Truganackmy, situated upon the river Mang; living, an entire rectory in the diocese of Ardferd and archdiocese of Cashel; producing, by commutation for tithes, 95*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*; and is united to the benefices of Bally Mac Elligot and Nohovale.

**CURRIE**, shire of Edinburgh, S.

Edinburgh 6 m. SW. Pop. 1715.

A parish and village, the latter situated on both banks of the river Leith, which here runs in a narrow, deep channel, turning in its course two paper-mills and an extensive spinning-mill. The parish, through which passes the Grand Union Canal, extends nine miles in length and about five or six in breadth; and being considerably elevated towards the Pentland hills, the air is bleak and moist, and the soil, a strong clay, mostly unproductive. Limestone and freestone abound, and of the latter an extensive quarry at the village of Balerno supplied the material for the buildings of the New Town of Edinburgh. Here are the remains of Lennox tower, a place of great strength, said to have been the occasional residence of Mary Queen of Scots; it stood upon a commanding eminence, overlooking at a distance the Firth of Forth, and had a subterraneous passage to the river Leith, on the opposite bank of which are traces of another ancient edifice. Living, in the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patrons, the Town Council of Edinburgh. The church is modern and handsome. Within the parish are vestiges of two Roman stations, now termed Castle

Bank, and the General's Watch. In the neighbourhood is the romantic dale celebrated by Allan Ramsay in his beautiful pastoral, "The Gentle Shepherd."

**CURRY**, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballymote (119) m. Pop. 124.

A village in the parish of Achonry and barony of Leney.

**CURRY MALLET**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Ilminster (133) 5 m. NNW. Pop. 461.

A parish in the hundred of Abdick and Bulstone; living, a rectory with the curacy of Curland in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 24*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the King.

**CURRY, NORTH**, co. Somerset.

Pop. 3817.

A hundred in the west of the county, containing five parishes.

**CURRY, NORTH**, co. Somerset.

London 139 m. W b S. M. D. Tues. Fair, first Tuesd. in Sept. for bullocks, sheep, and toys. Pop. 1645.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of North Curry; the latter including the tithings of Knapp, Lillingdon and Wrantage. The living is a dis. vicarage with the chapelries of Stoke St. Gregory and West Habels, annexed, a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, who are also its patrons; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul. The inhabitants of this small town are chiefly connected with or employed in agriculture.

**CURRY REVELL**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Langport (128) 2½ m. WSW. Fairs, Mond. after Lammas, and Aug. 5, for cattle and sheep. Pop. 1192.

A parish in the hundred of Abdick and Bulstone; living, a vicarage with the curacy of Weston, in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) the Earl of Chatham.

**CURRYGLASS**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Tallow (141) 2 m. W. Pop. 410.

A village in the parish of Mogeela and barony of Kinnataloon. Here is an Hibernian Society school for 183 boys.

**CURRYQUIN**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Nenagh (95) m. Pop. 155.

A hamlet in the parish of Kilmore and barony of upper Ormond.

**CURY, or CORANTYN**, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Helstone (272) 5 m. S b E. Pop. 505.

A parish in the west division of the hundred of Kerrier; living a curacy to the vicarage of St. Breage, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Ninian; patronage with St. Breage vicarage.

**CUSHENDALL**, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

Dublin 146 m. N. Pop. 369.

A village in the parish of Layd and barony

of lower Glenarm, romantically situated on a little bay, into which flows the river Dall, and at the base of a range of precipitous basaltic cliffs. The poetry, generally attributed to Ossian, is familiarly repeated by the peasants of this district.

**CUSHNIE**, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Alford (123) 3 m. SW b S.  
Pop. with Lockell.

An ancient parish now annexed to that of Lochell, in the district of Alford. The surface is rugged and mountainous, and principally covered with heath, which affords shelter to a profusion of game; it produces little else save excellent freestone. Living, in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen; patron, Sir Charles Forbes. The church, erected in 1637, is thatched with heath.

**CUSSOP**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hay (156) 12 m. SE. Pop. 266.

A parish in the hundred of Ewgas Lacy; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary, patron (1829) the Earl of Oxford.

**CUTCOMBE**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Dunster (162) 5 m. SW. Pop. 661.

An extensive parish in the hundred of Carhampton bounded on the north and south by very lofty eminences, and on the west is Dunhery, the highest mountain in the west of England. It is twelve miles in circumference at the base and seventeen hundred and seventy feet in perpendicular height. On the summit of this hill is a great quantity of loose rough stones, which are the remains of three large fire hearths, which were formerly used as signal posts to alarm the country in the event of foreign invasion, or internal commotion. Hence this mountain still retains the appellation of Dunhery Beacon. From its great elevation above the surrounding country, Dunhery affords one of the grandest and most extensive prospects in Great Britain. In a clear day an uninterrupted view of the country, comprehending a distance of two hundred miles, may be taken from this spot. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, ded. to St. John, is an ancient building, with a tower containing a chime of bells. Here is a charity-school, which was founded in 1720, by Richard Elsworth, of Timberscombe, for the instruction of ten poor children in reading and writing. It was also endowed with 10*l.* per annum, and although the sum is not now equal to the expences of the institution, the school is still kept on.

**CUTHBERTS, ST. or WEST CHURCH.**  
Sec *Edinburgh.*

**CUTSDEAN**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Moreton-in-the-Marsh (86) 7 m. W b S.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Bre-

don and Upper division of the hundred of Oswaldslow; living, a curacy to the rectory of Bredon, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, not in charge; patronage with Bredon rectory.

**CUTTLE**, shire of Haddington, S.

P. T. Preston Pans (8) m. adjacent.  
Pop. 290.

A village in the parish of Preston Pans. Here are an extensive pottery, large salt works, and a manufactory of magnesia.

**CUTTLESTONE**, co. Stafford.

Pop. of E. Div. 15,028. Of W. Div. 9299.

A hundred in the centre of the county, divided into east and west, the first of which division contains nine and the second eleven parishes.

**CUXHAM**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Tetsworth (42) 5 m. SSW. Pop. 182.

A parish in the hundred of Ewelme; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to Holy Rood; patron, Merton College, Oxford.

**CUXTON, or COOKSTONE**, co. Kent.

P. T. Rochester (29) 3 m. WSW. Pop. 384.

A parish in the hundred of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Bishop of Rochester.

**CUXWOLD, or COKESWOLD**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Caistor (162) 4 m. E. Pop. 60

A parish in the wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) H. Thorold, Esq.

**CWM**, co. Flint, N. W.

P. T. St. Asaph (208) 3 m. N. Pop. 383.

A parish in the hundred of Rhuddlan; living, a rectory and vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; the former valued in K. B. 6*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*; and the latter, which is discharged, at 5*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; patron, the Bishop. In the vicinity are St. Asaph's well, and Mael Hieraddog, on the summit of which there is an ancient British fort. Iron, stone, and slate are found here.

**CWMCARVAN**, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Monmouth (129) 4½ m. SW b S.  
Pop. 293.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Ragland; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Michael Troy.

**CWMDARE**, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Lantrissant (171) m. Pop. 889.

A hamlet in the parish of Aberdare and hundred of Miskir.

**CWMDU**, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Bridgend (181) 6 m. N. E. Pop. 307.

A hamlet in the parish of Llangynydd Fawr,



and hundred of Newcastle. The inhabitants find employment in the collieries of the parish.

**CWMJOY**, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Abergavenny (146) 8 m. N b W.  
Pop. 679.

A parish in the lower division of the hundreds of Abergavenny and Ewgas Lacy; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; certified value 11*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) Rees Powell, Esq.

**CWMRHEIDOL**, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Aberystwyth (203) 1½ m. SE.  
Pop. 605.

A township in the parish of Lanbadaon Fawr and hundred of Geneur-Glyn.

**CWM-TOYDDWR**, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Rhayader (181) m. Pop. 695.

A parish in the hundred of Rhayadar; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's, and province of Canterbury.

**CYDWELI**. See *Kidwely*.

**CYFOETH-Y-BRENNIN**, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Aberystwyth (208) m. Pop. 784.

A township in the parish of Llanfilhangel-Gneur-Glyn, and in the hundred of Geneur-Glyn.

**CYFRONYDD**, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Welsh Pool (171) m. Pop. 75.

A township in the parish of Welsh Pool and hundred of Cawrse.

**CYLCH**, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. St. David's (271) m.  
Pop. of Cylch Bychan 367.  
— — Gwydol-y-Wlad 483.  
— — Mawr 484.  
— — District 906.

Four hamlets, constituting the parish of

St. David's, in the hundred of Dewisland. See *St. David's*.

**CYNYL-MAWR**, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Aberystwyth (208) m. Pop. 590. ;

A township in the parish of Llanfilhangel-Gneur-Glyn, and in the hundred of Geneur-Glyn.

**CYRUS, ST.**, or **ECCLES-GREIG**, shire of Kincardine, S.

P. T. Montrose (70) 5½ m. N b E. Pop. 1641.

A parish and village, the latter situated at the confluence of the North Esk with the north sea, having a small harbour for fishermen and a productive salmon fishery. The parish, which includes also the fishing village of Milton, is intersected by several rivulets, that of Den Fenel forming a fine cascade over a perpendicular rock sixty-eight feet in height. It is five miles in length by three in breadth, and the surface, though uneven, is well cultivated, with the exception of about one-third of the whole extent which is chiefly moor and moss. The living is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Crown. The present church, an elegant and commodious structure, was erected in 1787. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle of the Barclays, formerly a place of great strength, on a peninsular rock jutting into the north sea; also the remains of a castle of the Graham's, near which is a monumental pillar set up to the memory of some warrior of that ancient family. The seat of J. Brand, Esq., an elegant structure, stands upon the site of Lauriester Castle, built in the tenth century, and formerly encompassed by a deep fosse and walls of an astonishing thickness, part of which with two towers still remain.

## D.

**DABAY**, shire of Inverness, S.

An island of the Hebrides, about a mile in length, and half a mile broad, forming one of a groupe called the Bishop's Isles.

**DACORUM**, co. Herts.

Pop. 26,781.

A hundred in the west of the county, on the side of Buckinghamshire, containing twenty parishes and several small market-towns.

**DACRE**, or **DACOR**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 5 m. SW b W.  
Pop. 904.

A parish and township in Leath ward; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 58*l.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, ded. to St. Andrew, is a neat structure, and said to have been built

with the ruins of a monastery, of which there are now no other remains. In this village stands Daere Castle, which was the original mansion of the illustrious family of the Daeres, and where they resided for many ages. The parts now remaining are four square towers, connected by a centre building with narrow grated windows, which are now converted into a farm-house. The moat is filled up, and the outworks have fallen to decay.

**DACRE**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Ripon (212) 11 m. SW. Pop. 777.

A township in the parish of Ripon and lower division of the wapentake of Claro, abounding with valuable lead-mines. The linen manufacture is carried on here to a considerable extent.

**DADLINGTON**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Hinckley (99) 3 m. NW b N. Pop. 179.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Hinckley and hundred of Sparkenhoe; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. James; patronage with Hinckley vicarage.

**DAFF**, shire of Renfrew, S.

P. T. Greenock (65) 3 m. W. Pop. with Pa.

A small village in the parish of Innerkip.

**DAGENHAM**, co. Essex.

P. T. Romford (12) 3 m. S b W. Pop. 1861.

A parish in the hundred of Beacontree; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 19l. 10s.; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patroness (1829) Mrs. Boyninge. Dagenham Park, a handsome seat in this neighbourhood, is the property of Sir Thomas Neave, and was purchased by the late Sir Richard Neave in 1762, who built the present mansion on the site of the old manor-house. This parish is remarkable for the great breach made here by the Thames in 1703, by which nearly 5000 acres of land were laid under water. After many expensive attempts to stop its progress, the landowners relinquished the undertaking. It was afterwards accomplished by Captain John Perry, who was appointed by Parliament, for which he received the sum of 25,000l.

**DAGLINGWORTH**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Cirencester (89) 3 m. NW. Pop. 253.

A parish in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 8l. 6s. 3d.; church ded. to Holy Rood; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**DAGNALL**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Ivinghoe (33) 3½ m. E. Pop. 314.

A hamlet in the parish of Edlesborough and hundred of Cottesloe.

**DAILLY**, shire of Ayr, S.

P. T. Maybole (84½) 6 m. S. Ayr 18 m.

Paisley 14 m. Pop. 2161.

A parish in the district of Carrick, intersected by the river Girvan and many of its tributary streams. It comprises about 17,000 acres, but the surface, being generally hilly and bleak, a great proportion of it remains uncultivated. The Fergusons, Cathcarts, Hamiltons, Kennedys, and other ancient families, however, have elegant seats; some of them delightfully situated in the most romantic and richly-wooded glens, and contributing much to enliven the natural beauty of the scenery. The principal of these is the castle of Dunure, a stately pile, built on the very brink of a rocky precipice, overhanging the sea; beneath which is an excavation, probably an old sallyport, called the Browney's Cave. The living is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Crown. The church was rebuilt in 1766. Bargeny, in this pa-

rish, once gave the title of Baron to the family of Hamilton.

**DAIRE**, shire of Lanark, S.

A river, having its source here, and forming the chief branch of the celebrated river Clyde.

**DAIRSIE**, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Cupar of Fife (30) 3 m. ENE.

Pop. 589.

A parish in the district of Cupar, bounded on the south and south-east by the Eden, across which river there is a bridge of three arches, erected by Archbishop Spottiswood, who also founded the church in 1622, and wrote his history in the ancient mansion adjoining it. The surface, which forms an irregular circle, whose diameter is about three miles, gradually rises into the Foodie hills, which are situated in the centre of the parish, and are cultivated on every side, almost to their summits. Whinstone, of an excellent quality, abounds and is quarried here. The living is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife.

**DALARADIA**, Ulster, I.

An ancient name for the four southern baronies of the county of Antrim, and for the adjoining part of the county of Down; it is derived from *Dal*, a district or territory, and *Riada*, the son of Conaire, the second king of Ireland, who gave his name to this part of Ulster. Mis Mountain was the southern boundary of Dalaradia.

**DALAROSSIE**, shire of Inverness, S.

P. T. Inverness (155½) m. Pop. with Moy.

An ancient parish, now united with Moy, which see. The church was rebuilt in 1790.

**DALAVICH**, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Dalnally (96½) 17 m. SW. Pop. 480.

An ancient parish, united to that of Kilchrenan, in the district of Lorn. It contains that fine lake, Loch Avich, which is well stocked with trout, and studded with small islands, the resort of aquatic fowl; on one of them stood an old castle, on another lay the scene of the Celtic poem, *Lavi Fravich*, the Death of Fravich, and various spots in the immediate vicinity are called after Ossian's heroes. The circumference of this beautiful sheet of water is eight miles, and its ancient name, Loch Luina, gave title to the poem, *Cath Luina*, the Conflict of Luina, translated by Dr. Smith. It discharges itself by the fine stream, Avich, which, in its course, forms several most romantic cataracts, into Loch Awe.

**DALBEATTIE**, stewartry of Kirkcubright, S.

P. T. Castle Douglas (87) 3½ m. SE.

Pop. with Pa.

A modern and very thriving village in the parish of Urr, intersected by a fine rivulet. It is most conveniently situated for commerce, the river Urr being navigable hence to the Solway Frith for vessels of sixty tons.

**DALBURY**, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 6½ m. W b S. Pop., with Lees township, 241.



A parish and township in the hundred of Appletree; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

DALBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Spilsby (132) 3 m. N. Pop. 99.

A parish in the wold division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey; living a curacy exempt from visitation, in the diocese of Lincoln, of the certified value of 20*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 73*l.*; patron (1829) Lord Monson.

DALBY, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Easingwold (213) 9 m. E b N.  
Pop., with Skewsby, 169.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Bulmer; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Cleaveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patroness (1829) Mrs. Leybourne.

DALBY MAGNA, or DALBY CHALCOMBE, co. Leicester.

P. T. Melton Mowbray (105) 4 m. S b W.  
Pop. 402.

A parish in the hundred of East Goscote; living, a dis. vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.*; church ded. to St. Swithin; patron (1829) C. Burdett, Esq.

DALBY PARVA, co. Leicester.

P. T. Melton Mowbray (105) 4 m. SSE.  
Pop. 185.

A parish in the hundred of Framland; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 9*l.*; church ded. to St. James; patron (1829) E. H. Wigley, Esq.

DALBY - ON - THE - WOLDS, or OLD DALBY, co. Leicester.

P. T. Melton Mowbray (105) 6½ m. NW b W.  
Pop. 357.

An extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of East Goscote, so called from its high and open situation. It is not amenable to any court, and a constable does all the offices of the place. Here is a considerable chalybeate spring.

DALCROSS, shire of Inverness, S.

P. T. Inverness (155½) 8 m. NE.  
Pop. with Pa.

An ancient parish, now annexed to that of Croy. Its church is in ruins. On the summit of an adjoining hill is the castle, erected in 1621, by Lord Lovat, whose residence it was when in possession of the demesnes now belonging to the family of Macintosh.

DALDERBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Horncastle (136) 4 m. S b W.  
Pop. 40.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory with Scrivelsby in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to

St. Martin; patron (1829) the Hon. J. Dymoke.

DALE, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Milford (258) 4 m. W b S. Pop. 387.

A little seaport-town in the parish of Dale and hundred of Roose, situated upon a bay which is defended from all winds, the east and south-east excepted, and where small-craft may float in three fathoms of water at the time of ebb. The parish is a peninsula, forming the north-eastern cheek of Milford Haven, and on its extremity, at St. Anne's Head, are two lighthouses, first erected in the reign of the queen, whose name this point bears, by the Messrs. Allen, and re-edified in 1800. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 6*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 59*l.* 18*s.* Here is a chapel and a castle, the residence of — Lloyd, Esq.; Dale was anciently a borough and market-town. Near this place the Earl of Richmond landed, and being joined by Rhys-ap-Thomas and others, marched to Bosworth Field, and won the crown of England. The scenery along the shore of this parish is remarkably picturesque.

DALE ABBEY, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 7 m. ENE. Pop. 418.

An extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch. Here was formerly an abbey of the Premonstratensian order, founded in 1204, some remains of which, now converted into dwellings and barns, are still to be seen.

DALE TOWN, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Thirsk (217) 9½ m. NE b E. Pop. 68.

A township in the parish of Hawaby and wapentake of Birdforth.

DALGAIN, shire of Ayr, S.

P. T. Mauchline (62½) 3 m. ESE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A neat village in the parish of Sorn, intersected by the river Ayr. It anciently gave name to the parish.

DALGARNO, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Thornhill (59) 2 m. SE.  
Pop. with Closeburn.

An ancient parish, united, in 1697, to, and entirely surrounding, that of Closeburn. It was formerly a burgh of regality and place of great importance, possessed of a very extensive jurisdiction, of which the tradition only now remains. The old burying-ground, however, is still used, though the church has been long in ruins.

DALGETY, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Inverkeithing (12½) 2½ m. E.  
Cupar of Fife 10 m. Pop. 912.

A parish in the district of Dnnfermline, including the small seaport of St. David, situated on the northern coast of the Firth of Forth, along which the parish extends about four miles, and from it the surface gradually rises northward, so that the soil has the benefit of a warm southern aspect, which renders it abundantly productive.

Superior coal is raised here, and exported in considerable quantities. The living is in the presbytery of Dunfermline and synod of Fife; patron, the Earl of Moray, whose seat, Dunbristle, was, in 1592, the scene of the murder of the bouny or handsome earl, his ancestor, who had excited the jealousy of the king, James VI. Here also is the seat of the ancient family of Mowbray; and near the church are the ruins of the old mansion of the Earls of Dunfermline.

**DALINTOBER**, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Campbell-town (176) m. adjacent.  
Pop. with Pa.

A small village in the district of Kintyre, parish of Campbell-town, and a suburb of the royal burgh of that name.

**DALHAM**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Newmarket (61) 6 m. E b S. Pop. 498.

A parish in the hundred of Risbridge; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and dioecse of Norwich; valued in K. B. 15l. 10s. 5d.; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Sir James Affleck, Bart.

**DALINGHOE**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Market Wickham (81) 3 m. W b S.  
Pop. 303.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Loes, and partly in the hundred of Wilford; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and dioecse of Norwich; valued in K. B. 13l. 6s. 8d.; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Edward Moor, Esq.

**DALKEITH**, shire of Edinburgh, S.

Edinburgh 6 m. SE b S. Pop. 5169.  
M. D. Thurs., for corn; Sat., for provisions; and from Martinmas to Whit. Mond., for meal; Tues., for cattle. Fair, 3d. Tues. in Oct., for horses and black-cattle.

A market-town and parish, the former delightfully seated on a tongue of land formed by the rivers North and South Esk, the banks of which are fringed with wood and further adorned with elegant villas occupied by families of the highest rank and distinction. Among these upon the site of a castle, for ages the chief seat of the noble family of Morton, stands the splendid mansion of the Duke of Buccleugh, who is Earl of Dalkeith and superior of the whole parish, which, before the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1747, was a burgh of regality. The town is still governed by a baron bailie under the Duke, and comprises a spacious well-built street, with several inferior streets branching from it. The public buildings and establishments are, the church built in the reign of James VI., an elegant stone bridge over the North Esk, an ancient gaol, the grammar-school, in which many whose reputation stands high in literature commenced their studies, several other good seminaries, and a penny-post office. Here is also a commodious workhouse for the poor, though but few manufactures are carried on in the place. The market for corn is considered the greatest in Scotland, and the Saturday's mart is abundantly supplied with the finest flesh. The parish is about

two miles square, and its soil varies, but tolerably productive; it includes also the villages of Bridge-end and Lugton, and contains very extensive collieries. The living is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, the Duke of Buccleugh.

**DALKEY**, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 9 m. SE. Pop. of Pa. 517. Of Hill and Commons 755.

A village and parish in the barony of Uppercross, beautifully situated at the foot of a bold, rocky hill, and on the most romantic part of Dublin Bay. It is an irregularly-built place, containing several villas and bathing-lodges, many humble cottages, and the remains of seven castles, built in the reign of Elizabeth, for the protection and storage of merchandise, some of which are repaired and inhabited. The living is a perpetual curacy in the dioecse of Dublin and Glendalough and archdioecse of Dublin; producing 21l. 9s. 8d.; of which the impropiator receives 14l. 6s. 5¼d. It is one of six benefices which constitute the union of Monkstown. The inhabitants of the village and commons are supported by fishing, and by attendance upon the gentry who frequent this place in summer. The density of the population on the hills arises from the number of hands engaged in the construction of Kingstown harbour, all the stone for which is quarried here. The Mining Company of Ireland have taken a lease of an extensive tract here, from the Archbishop of Dublin. The present produce is lead. Dalkey Hill is a signal station.

**DALKEY-ISLAND**, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Lat. 53. 20 N. Lon. 6. 5 W.

An island off the coast of Uppercross barony and included in the union of Monkstown. It is situated at the southern point of Dublin Bay, has an area of twenty-nine acres of tolerable pasture, and is separated from the mainland by a strait, called Dalkey Sound, a channel having a depth of eight fathoms at low water, and affording safe anchorage and complete shelter from the north-east winds, to which the other parts of the bay are exposed. Dalkey Sound is about half a mile in breadth, and cattle are swam across it to pasture on the island. Here are the ruins of an old church, and also a Druidic altar.

**DALLAS**, shire of Elgin, S.

P. T. Elgin (167) 10½ m. SSW. Pop. 1015.

A parish to which that of Easter Kellas was united in 1657, and in which a new village has recently arisen containing more than thirty families, who are employed in the manufacture of a coarse cloth termed plaiden. This district, extending twelve miles in length by nine in breadth, is entirely surrounded by hills and intersected by a deep valley, through which runs the rapid river Lossie, but the soil being poor and subject to floods does not yield abundantly. Free-



stone and slate are quarried here to a great extent and of a superior quality. The living is in the presbytery of Forres and synod of Moray; patron, Sir A. P. Cuming, Bart. The church was originally dedicated to St. Michael, whose statue still remains in a niche at the east end of the structure. In the cemetery is an ancient stone cross, to which the effects of bankrupts are brought for sale to this day. Here is a society-school, but the language generally spoken is the Scottish.

**DALLINGTON**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Northampton (66) 2 m. NW. Pop. 369

A parish in the hundred of Nobottle Grove; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patroness (1829) Miss Wright.

**DALLINGTON**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Battle (56) 6 m. WNW. Pop. 548.

A parish in the hundred of Netherfield, rape of Hastings; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron (1829) the Earl of Ashburnham. Sir Joseph Jekyl, an eminent lawyer and patriot, was born here in 1663. He received the honour of knighthood on the accession of George I. and was made master of the rolls.

**DALMALLY**, shire of Argyll, S.

Edinburgh 99½ m. W b N. Inverary 16 m. NE. Bunawe 13½ m. SE. Pop. with Pa.

A small post-town in the parish of Glenorchy and district of Lorn, delightfully situated on the river Urchay, in which there is a productive salmon-fishery. Here is a commodious inn, and about a quarter of a mile to the eastward of it is the well of St. Conan, remarkable for its purity. The hills, it is said, anciently produced silver, and the females still secure their mantles with old circular ornaments of that metal.

**DALMELLINGTON**, shire of Ayr, S.

P. T. Ayr (76) 11 m. SE b S. Pop. 276.

A parish in the district of Kyle, in length eight miles, in breadth from two to three, and intersected by the river Doon, from the banks of which there is a gradual rise till the surface becomes barren and rocky, though freestone, ironstone, and superior coal are there found in abundance. At the village seven fairs are held annually. The living is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Crown. Within this parish are some remains of two ancient castles.

**DALMENY**, shire of Linlithgow, S.

P. T. Kirkliston (9) 2 m. NNE. Pop. 1495.

A parish and village situated on the Forth, the former, including also the ancient parish of Aldeathie and the village of Ecklin, is four miles in length and about two miles and a half in breadth, exhibiting a beautifully varied surface of hill and dale, some parts of which are well cultivated and tole-

rably productive. From Mons Hill the prospect both for richness and extent is almost unrivalled, and on the south side of Dundas Hill are some fine basaltic columns. Here are collieries, marl-pits, and an abundance of freestone, ironstone, and limestone. The living is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, the Earl of Roseberry, who enjoys also the title of Baron Dalmeny. The church, which is very ancient, is remarkable for the beauty of its architecture. On the shore near Queen's Ferry are the ruins of a Carmelite friary, the church of which is still in good preservation though founded in 1330, and to the westward of it is the site of a Roman observatory, in which several silver medals of Antoninus and some other relics have been met with. The outer walls of the ancient castle of Barnbogle in this parish are reached by the tides, and not far distant is a large cairn. Here was born Wm. Wilkie, D.D. author of the *Epigoniad*, and professor of natural philosophy in the university of St. Andrews, where he died in 1773.

**DALNACARDOCH**, shire of Perth, S.

Edinburgh 86 m. NW b N. Pop. with Pa.

A small village in the parish of Blair Athol, containing a stage inn for the accommodation of travellers on the great Highland road between Perth and Inverness. Here are excavations, in which iron was formerly smelted.

**DALPOOL**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Parkgate (195) 5 m. NW b N. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Thurstanton and hundred of Wirrall, seated on the river Dee.

**DALREY**, shire of Ayr, S.

P. T. Beith (62) 4½ m. SW. Pop. 3313.

A parish and village in the district of Cunninghame, the latter of which is situated on elevated ground, almost insulated by the rivulets Canf, Rye, and Garnock, on which are several cotton-manufactories. The parish is about nine miles square, and a great part of the soil is fertile, particularly that watered by the Garnock. Coal, ironstone, and limestone abound here; and a chalybeate spring, impregnated with sulphur, is in high repute for scrofulous disorders. The living is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patrons, the Blairs of Blair. The church was built in 1771. Dalrey confers the title of Baron on the Boyles, Earls of Glasgow.

**DALRIADIA**, Ulster, I.

An ancient name for the north and north-west parts of the county of Antrim. The inhabitants of this district were of the race of the Scots of Hyfalgea, and having migrated into the north of Britain, about the year 503, gave the name of Scotland to that country.

**DALRY**, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, S.

P. T. New Galloway (80) 3 m. NW b N. Pop. 1151.

A parish, partly bounded and partly inter-

sected by the river Ken, the banks of which are finely fringed with natural woods, particularly of Earlston, once the hunting-seat of Earl Bothwell, the husband of Mary, Queen of Scots. This district extends fifteen miles in length by ten in breadth, and is chiefly appropriated to pasturage, though the soil in some places is highly fit for cultivation. The living is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway; patron, Sir I. H. Maxwell, Bart. In the cemetery beside the present church, are the remains of the old edifice, the burial-place of the family of Kenmure attained in 1715; and in Loch-Invar are the ruins of their ancient castle. Here is a free grammar-school of some repute, founded, many years ago, by a Mr. Johnson, who erected the school-house, and endowed it with 1000*l*.

#### DALRYMPLE, shire of Ayr, S.

P. T. Ayr (76) 6 m. Pop. 933.

A parish in the district of Kyle, about seven miles long and two broad, and extending along the picturesque banks of the river Doon, which yields salmon and trout in great plenty. The soil has been deemed unfit for tillage, though agriculture, with the assistance of marl found in the neighbourhood, is at present in an improved state. Coal, freestone, and limestone also abound. The living is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Crown. The church was erected in 1764. Of three ancient castles, formerly within this parish, that called Barbiston was the scene of conflict between two of the family of the same name, and the celebrated Kennedy, in which the latter was killed. Dalrymple gives the title of Viscount to the Earls of Stair.

#### DALSERFF, shire of Lanark, S.

P. T. Hamilton (33) 5 m. SE. Pop. 2054.

A parish and village in the middle ward, delightfully situated on the rivers Clyde and Avon, the latter of which frequently overflows its banks, and renders the soil abundantly fertile. The parish, which also includes the villages of Larkhall and Millhengeh, is five miles long and three broad, and is connected with the adjoining by a bridge, recently built over the Clyde; it is celebrated for its fine fruit, particularly plums; and coal, ironstone, and freestone are here in profusion. The living is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Duke of Hamilton. The church-tower is surmounted by a lofty spire. In the valley, called Dalpatrick, are the ruins of St. Patrick's chapel; and at Chapel-Burn, a mile distant, are vestiges of another. Several elegant mansions and fine plantations grace the natural beauty of this district.

#### DALSTON, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 4½ m. SSW.  
Pop. of Pa. 2716. Of To. 955.

A parish and township in Cumberland ward, seated on the banks of the river Caldew. It

belongs to the see of Carlisle, to which it was given in the reign of Henry III. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. at 8*l*. 18*s*. 1½*d*.; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church, which is ded. to St. Michael, is a good stone building, and large enough to accommodate 500 people. The cotton-manufacture, in many of its branches, is carried on here, which gives some importance to the place. Here is an ancient seat, called Dalston Hall, supposed to be of the date of Richard III. Dalston possesses a good endowed freeschool.

#### DALSWINTON, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Dumfries (71½) 4½ m. N. Pop. with Pa.

A thriving village in the parish of Kirkmahoc, situated on the extensive domain of Patrick Miller, Esq., who liberally supports a school here, and has erected an elegant mansion on the ancient site of the castle of Dalswinton, once the principal seat of the Cummings.

#### DALTON, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Annan (79) 7½ m. NW. Pop. 767.

A parish comprising about 4500 Scotch acres, stretching along the western bank of the river Annan, which yields salmon and sea-trout in considerable quantities. The soil, in some parts, is tolerably fertile, and in others, produces nothing but peat, the common fuel. The living is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; patron, Macrae of Holmains, the ancient tower at which place, formerly the seat of the family of Carruthers, is in total ruins.

#### DALTON, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Kirkby-Lonsdale (253) 5 m. WSW.  
Pop. 151.

A township in the parish of Burton in Kendal and hundred of Lonsdale, south of the sands; the remainder of the parish is in Westmorland.

#### DALTON, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Wigan (200) 5½ m. WNW. Pop. 436.

A township in the parish of Wigan and hundred of West Derby.

#### DALTON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 11 m. NW.  
Pop. 122.

A township in the parish of Newburn and east division of Tindale ward.

#### DALTON, N. R. co. York.

T. T. Thirsk (217) 5 m. S. Pop. 235.

A township in the parish of Topcliffe and wapentake of Birdforth.

#### DALTON, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Greta Bridge (212) 4 m. SSE.  
Pop. 265.

A township in the parish of Kirkby-Ravensworth and wapentake of Gilling West.

#### DALTON, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Huddersfield (188) 2 m. NE.  
Pop. 2289.

A township in the parish of Kirk Heaton and upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg.



**DALTON, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Rotherham (160) 3 m. E. Pop. 225.

A township in the parish of Rotherham and upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill.

**DALTON-IN-FURNESS, co. Pal. of Lancaster.**

London 276 m. NW b N. Pop. of Pa. 2145. Of To. 714. M. D. Sat. Fairs, June 6, for horned cattle; and Oct. 23, for horned cattle, horses, and pedlery.

A market-town, parish, and township in the hundred of Lonsdale, north of the sands. The town is small, but pleasantly seated on a limestone rock, in the most fertile part of the county; it consists of one street, at the bottom of which is the market-place, and near this spot stands the castle, a square tower of the fourteenth century. This was formerly used by the abbots of Furness, by whom it is supposed to have been built, to hold their courts and confine prisoners for debt. It is now used as a court-baron, holden every three weeks, for the recovery of debts under forty shillings, and also for the half-yearly courts-leet of the lord of Furness liberty. The port here is large and commodious. A lighthouse has been erected at the south end of the Isle of Walney, and a canal, a mile and a half in length, cut from the sea up to this town, which will admit ships of great burden. The latter is a great acquisition to the trade and commerce of the place. Two miles eastward of the town are some extensive iron-works, and upon the spot great quantities of iron-ore are found. Dalton has not any manufactures, and its chief trade is in malting. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 94*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, which is ded. to St. Mary, is a neat building of the fifteenth century, with an organ, erected by subscription; there is also a chapel for the dissenters. Dalton possesses four grammar-schools and a monthly book-club. It was formerly noted for its hunt in October, which annual jubilee continued for more than a century; this is now discontinued, but is still much resorted to during the sporting-seasons. In the year 1631, the plague visited Dalton, and carried off 360 persons in nine months. In the Isle of Walney 120 persons also died. About a mile to the south of the town are the remains of Furness Abbey, in a vale called Beacon's Gill, from the remains of a beacon adjoining this spot; it was demolished by Henry VIII. in 1537. In the parish are also the ruins of the ancient castle of the Peel of Foundery, a strong fortification surrounded by a double fosse. The parish comprehends the four townships of Dalton, Hawcoat, Ireleth, and Yarleside.

**DALTON-LE-DALE, co. Pal. of Durham.**

P. T. Sunderland (268) 6 m. S b W. Pop. of Pa. 211. Of To. 49.

A parish and township in the north division of Easington ward; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

**DALTON, NORTH, E. R., co. York.**

P. T. Great Driffield (196) 7½ m. SW b W. Pop. of Pa. 453. Of To. 398.

A parish in the Bainton Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill; living, a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of the East Riding of York and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 30*l.*; chapel ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) James Walker, Esq.

**DALTON, PERCY, co. Pal. of Durham.**

P. T. Stockton-upon-Tees (241) 9 m. N b E. Pop. 75.

A township in the parish of Hart and north-east division of Stockton ward.

**DALTON, SOUTH, E. R., co. York.**

P. T. Beverley (183) 5½ m. N b W. Pop. 277.

A parish in the Hunsley Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill; living, a rectory and a peculiar of Beverley in the diocese of York; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Lord Hotham.

**DALTON-UPON-TEES, N. R., co. York.**

P. T. Darlington (241) 4½ m. S b E. Pop. 167.

A township in the parish of Croft, and partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Gilling East.

**DALWOOD, co. Dorset.**

P. T. Axminster (147) 4 m. WNW. Pop. 522.

A chapelry in the parish of Stockland and liberty of Fordington, Dorchester division; living, a curacy to the vicarage of Stockland in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Peter; patronage with Stockland vicarage.

**DALY'S BRIDGE, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.**

P. T. Virginia (52) m. W. Pop. not returned.

The only town in Clonmoghlan barony. It is situated contiguous to the extensive lake of Sheelin or Shenklin, and on the borders of the county of Westmeath. Lake Sheelin washes parts of four counties, and is adorned by islands, in one of which are the ruins of a castle and an old chapel.

**DALZIEL, shire of Lanark, S.**

P. T. Hamilton (38) 4 m. E. Pop. 955.

A parish in the middle ward, consisting of about 2290 acres, Scotch, and watered by the rivers Clyde and Calder; the latter is crossed by a bridge of one semicircular arch, supposed to be of Roman construction, being on the line of the old Watling Street, which intersects the parish, and near the remains of an ancient camp that occupies an eminence overlooking the stream. There are also some vestiges of a Roman *castellum* on the margin of the Clyde, the

banks of which are precipitous, and tastefully adorned with plantations of shrubs and fruit-trees. The living is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, Hamilton of Dalziel. Robert III., in 1395, granted this barony to the Dalziels, who held it till 1600, when it was sold to the Hamiltons, and in 1715 was forfeited to the Crown. The old church of St. Patrick, formerly subordinate to the abbey of Paisley, is no longer used, a new and elegant structure having been erected in 1789.

**DAMERHAM, NORTH, co. Wilts.**

Pop. 2624.

A hundred in the north-west of the county, containing four parishes.

**DAMERHAM, SOUTH, co. Wilts.**

Pop. 2930.

A hundred in the south-west of the county, containing five parishes.

**DAMERHAM, SOUTH, co. Wilts.**

P. T. Cranbourn (93) 4 m. E. Pop. 605.

A parish in the hundred of South Damerham; living, a vicarage with the curacy of Martin, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 25*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to St. George; patron (1829) the Duke of Newcastle.

**DAMSA, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.**

Pop. with Pa.

One of the Orkney islands, forming part of the parish of Firth, and lying in the bay of that name, about two miles from Pomona. It is no more than a mile in circumference, but affords an abundance of sea-weed, of which kelp is made, and pasture for numerous sheep; and from its peculiar beauty, is styled the Temple of the Islands. Here was formerly a strong fortress and a church, of which no traces remain but their respective sites.

**DANBURY, co. Essex.**

P. T. Chelmsford (29) 5½ m. E. b. S. Pop. 1005.

A parish in the hundred of Chelmsford, formerly a town or castle of the Danes, from which circumstance it takes its name. It is seated on the highest part of the county, in the area of an ancient encampment, and affords a very extensive prospect; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 20*l.*; patron (1829) Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart. The church, ded. to St. John the Baptist, stands on the summit of Danbury Hill, and from its exposed situation has several times been damaged by lightning.

**DANBY, N. R. co. York.**

P. T. Guisbrough (245) 8 m. SE. Pop. of Pa. 2416. Of To. 1373.

A parish and township in the east division of the liberty of Langbaugh; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York, of the certified value of 16*l.* 3*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 90*l.*; patron (1829) Lord Viscount Downe, North of the church,

on the brow of a hill, are the remains of Danby castle, of uncertain antiquity, part of which is now occupied as a farmhouse.

**DANBY-UPON-WISK, N. R. co. York.**

P. T. North Allerton (225) 3½ m. NW b. N. Pop. of Pa. 477. Of To. 328.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Gilling East; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. William Cust.

**DANEHILL HORSTEAD, co. Sussex.**

Pop. 1002.

A small hundred in the rape of Pevensey, containing three parishes.

**DANESFORT, or DUNFERT, or DUNSERT, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.**

P. T. Kilkenny (75) 5 m. S. Pop. 1346.

A parish in the barony of Shellilogher, containing the village of Bennetsbridge; living a vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.*; and one of fourteen vicarages which constitute the union of Burnchurch; patrons, the King and the Bishop, alternately. The establishment, called the Merino Woollen Factory, in this parish, employs 350 hands, and manufactures excellent broad cloth. Here is a school for the female children belonging to the persons engaged in the factory. The castle of Dunsfert, corrupted into Danesfort, was built by William Mareschal, the founder of the castle of Kilkenny.

**DANESHALT, shire of Fife, S.**

P. T. Falkland (24) 2½ m. N. Pop. with Pa.

An improving village in the parish of Auchtermuchty and district of Cupar, bounded on the south by the river Eden.

**DANESTOWN, co. of Meath, Leinster, I.**

P. T. Slane (38) 8 m. S. W. Pop. 190.

A small parish in the barony of Skryne; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.*; united to the rectories of Kentstown and Ballymagarvey. It possesses a church and glebe-house.

**DANGAN, or DINGENDONOVAN, co. Cork, Munster, I.**

P. T. Tallow (141) 6¼ m. SW. Pop. 1115.

A parish in the barony of Imokilly; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel; producing, by commutation for tithes, 155*l.* It has neither church nor glebe-house.

**DANGAN, co. Galway, Connaught, I.**

Dublin 116 m. W. Pop. with Moycullen.

A post-town in the parish and barony of Moycullen, situated upon the southern bank of Lough Corrib. Here is the beautiful demesne of R. Martin, Esq.

**DANGAN, co. Meath, Leinster, I.**

P. T. Summer Hill (25) m.

Pop. with Pa.

A townland in the parish of Laracor and barony of Moyfenrath. Here is Dangan



Castle, the seat of Roger O'Connor, Esq., but formerly one of the seats of Lord Mornington, and the birthplace of the Duke of Wellington. Dean Swift was some time vicar of Laracor parish.

**DANGANDARGAN**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Cashel (100) 3 m. SW.  
Pop. with Religinurry.

A parish in the barony of Clanwilliam; living, a rectory entire in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, and one of four rectories entire which constitute the union of Athassel.

**DANNABY**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Rotherham (160) 6 m. NE b N.  
Pop. 141.

A township in the parish of Mexborough and upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill.

**DANTHORPE**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Kingston-upon-Hull (174) 10 m. ENE.  
Pop. 52.

A township in the parish of Humbleton and middle division of the wapentake of Holderness.

**DARAGH**, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Kilmallock (140) 6½ m. SE.  
Pop. with Kilfinnane.

A parish in the barony of Costlea; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the vicarage of Kilfinnane, and possessing a church and parsonage.

**DARABONIS**, Ulster, I.

The name by which Lough Foyle, in the county of Londonderry, is designated by Richard of Cirencester.

**DARENT, NORTH**, co. Kent.

P. T. Dartford (15) 2½ m. SSE. Pop. 574.

A parish in the hundred of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone; living, a dis. vicarage and peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. Darent South is partly in this parish and partly in that of Horton Kirby.

**DARESBURY**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Frodsham (191) 5½ m. NE. Pop. 146.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Runcorn and west division of the hundred of Bucklow; living, a curacy to the vicarage of Runcorn, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, of the certified value of 35*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 115*l.*; chapel. ded. to All Saints; patron, Christ Church, Oxford.

**DARFIELD**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Barnesley (172) 5 m. E b S.  
Pop. of Pa. 3820. Pop. of To. 512.

A parish and township in the lower division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill; livings, a rectory and dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, the former valued in K. B. 53*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, and the latter 14*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 90*l.*; church ded. to St. Laurence; patrons (1829)

the Rev. Henry Cooke, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The parish contains six additional townships.

**DARINIS**, or **MOLANA**, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Youghal (151) 3 m. N.

A small island in the river Blackwater, off the barony of Decies-without-Drum, and opposite to Temple Michael. An abbey was founded here by St. Molanide, sometime in the sixth century. Raymond Le-Gross, the companion of Strongbow, and one of the first English invaders of Ireland, is interred here. Upon the suppression of religious houses, it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh, who afterwards assigned it to the great Earl of Cork; considerable ruins yet remain. There was another place, called Darinis, in the county of Wexford, but its site is unknown.

**DARLASTON**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Wednesbury (117) 1½ m. NW b N.  
Pop. 5555.

A parish in the south division of the hundred of Offlow, pleasantly seated on the south bank of the Trent; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*; patrons (1829) the Rev. C. Simeon, and the Society for purchasing advowsons. The church, which is ded. to St. Laurence, is a brick building, of an oblong shape, and was erected by Thomas Pye, a celebrated author of the sixteenth century. Here are also two chapels for dissenters, one for the methodists, who are numerous, and the other for a small body of independents.

**DARLETON**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Tuxford (137) 3½ m. NE b E. Pop. 153.

A parish in the South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Durham, and a peculiar of Southwold, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Giles; patronage with Dunham vicarage.

**DARLEY**, co. Derby.

P. T. Matlock (144) 3 m. NW. Pop. 1830.

A parish and township in the hundred of High Peak; living, a rectory in two portions, each valued in K. B. 9*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.*, in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; church ded. to St. Helen; patron, the Dean of Lincoln. The cotton-manufacture is carried on here, and also that of paper, which give employment to many of the inhabitants.

**DARLEY**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Knaresborough (202) 10½ m. W b N.  
Pop. with Menwith.

A township in the parish of Hampsthwaite and lower division of the wapentake of Claro.

**DARLEY ABBEY**, or **LITTLE DERBY**, co. DERBY.

P. T. Derby (126) 1 m. N. Pop. 841.

A township in the parish of St. Alkmund,  
568

and hundred of Morleston and Litchurch. Here was formerly an abbey, ded. to St. Helen, founded about the time of King Stephen, by the Earl of Derby, partly at his own expense and partly with monies granted from the crown. The only remains now visible are some of the out-houses and old walls, converted into cottages which show the site of the abbey.

**DARLINGTON**, co. Pal. of Durham.

Pop. 44,087.

The largest of the four wards or civil divisions of the county, averaging about thirty-eight miles in length by fifteen in breadth. It borders the north riding of Yorkshire on the south and Cumberland and Westmorland on the west; on the east it is finely cultivated, but it is bleak and mountainous on the west. It contains twenty-three parishes and ninety-three townships, and is subdivided into south-east, south-west, and north-west divisions.

**DARLINGTON**, co. Durham.

London 241 m. NNW. M. D. Mond. Pop. of Pa. 6551. Of To. 5750. Fairs, 1st Mond. in March; East. Mond.; Whit. Mond.; Mond. fortnight aft. Whit. Mon.; Nov. 22; and a fortnight after; for cattle, horses, and sheep.

A market-town and parish in Darlington ward, situated on the Skerne, a small river which falls into the Tees, and over which there is a stone bridge of three arches. It consists of several streets, diverging from a spacious square or market-place, on one side of which is the parish church. There is a handsome town-house, with commodious shambles of recent erection. The streets are lighted with oil, and some new ones have been built, and improvements have taken place in pursuance of an Act of Parliament obtained in 1823. The county magistrates hold a petty session here every alternate Monday. Manufactures of linen, wool, and cotton, furnish employment for the labouring classes, and 500 looms have been occupied by the linen-weavers. There are also two iron-founderies; and near the town is an establishment for grinding and polishing optical glasses. A railroad from Wilton Park colliery to Stockton passes within half a mile of Darlington. The living is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; ann. val. P. R. 133*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; patron, the Marquis of Cleveland. The church, which was formerly collegiate, is dedicated to St. Cuthbert; it is an ancient cruciform edifice, with a central tower and spire 180 feet high, erected by Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, in 1180. Here are dissenting chapels for Methodists, Quakers, Independents, and Baptists, and also a Roman Catholic chapel. A free grammar-school was founded here in 1567, by charter of Queen Elizabeth, and the income belonging to it amounts to 240*l.* per annum. The blue-coat-school, founded by Lady Calverley in 1715, is endowed with about 40*l.* per annum; and there is a national school, and also a Lancasterian school,

the latter supported by dissenters. There are two almshouses, and a public dispensary. A mechanics' institute has been established here. This town gives the title of Earl to the family of Vane (Marquis of Cleveland). Near the town a mineral spring was discovered in 1805, said to be serviceable in scorbutic diseases; and there is another at Croft about four miles from Darlington. Leland and other topographers mention some remarkable pits or ponds near the river Tees, but not communicating with it, called Hell Kettles; they were stated to be unfathomable, and various strange reports have been published respecting them which are destitute of foundation; and the most probable opinion is that they are old marl-pits.

**DARNALL**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Sheffield (162) 2 m. E.  
Pop. with Attercliffe.

A township [in the parish] of Sheffield and upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill.

**DARNHALL**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Middlewich (167) 3 m. Pop. 207.

A township in the parish of Whitegate and hundred of Eddisbury.

**DAR-OWEN**, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Machynllaeth (208) 6 m. NE. Pop. 875.

A parish in the hundred of Machynllaeth, situated in a retired and upland country; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph and province of Canterbury, the former a sinecure; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; the latter, which is discharged, is worth 38*l.* per annum; area of parish about 9000 acres. The wake, or patron-day of St. Tudyr, is observed annually on the 25th of October, or the first Sunday after. The ceremony of the *Curo Tudyr*, which is observed on the Monday following, consists in one boy's carrying a branch of a tree, and he is followed by a number of others, who continue beating it. In this parish are the remains of a Roman camp on the top of Fron Côch; and in the farm of Berllan Dig several warlike instruments were found.

**DARRAS-HALL**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 7 m. SW.  
Pop. 12.

A township in the parish of Ponteland and west division of Castle ward.

**DARRINGTON**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Pontefract (177) 3 m. SE b E.  
Pop. of Pa. 619. Of To. 510.

A parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Luke and All Saints; patron, the Archbishop of York.

**DARSHAM**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Yoxford (94) 1 m. NE. Pop. 437.

A parish in the hundred of Blything; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in



K. B. 4*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Earl of Stradbroke.

**DARTFORD**, co. Kent.

London 15 m. ESE. Maidstone 20 m. NW b N. Pop. 3593. M. D. Sat. Fair, Aug. 2, for horses and bullocks.

A considerable market-town and parish in the hundred of Dartford and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, seated on the river Darent. The town consists of one principal street, which is wide and commodious, and through it passes a branch of the Roman road of Watling Street; it derives its name from there having been formerly a ford over the Darent, which is only navigable for boats. There is now a good bridge over this river, and below the town is a small wharf. About a mile hence are some extensive powder-mills. The article manufactured here is famed for the fineness of its quality and is much used by sportsmen. On the banks of the river are several silk-mills and paper-mills; here also was built the first mill for slitting iron bars to make wire. The market is well supplied and attended. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Rochester. In the church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, there is a monument to Sir John Spelman, who introduced the manufacture of paper into this country in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The church has two churchyards, one round the church, and the other on the top of a high hill which overlooks the tower of the church. Edward VI. founded an almshouse here for five poor and aged men. Several years ago a small neat Bridewell was erected just without the town. The petty session for the upper division of the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone are holden here. Here was formerly an extensive nunnery founded by Edward III., few remains of which are now visible; at the dissolution, Henry VIII. converted it into a royal mansion. Bridget, daughter of Edward IV., was prioress here, and many ladies of noble birth were nuns in this house. Dartford is noted for having been the place where Wat Tyler's insurrection commenced.

**DARTINGTON**, co. Devon.

P. T. Totness (196) 2 m. N b W. Pop. 602.

A parish in the hundred of Slanborough; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 36*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Trustees of A. Champenowne, Esq., a minor.

**DARTMOOR**, co. Devon.

P. T. Tavistock (207) m. Pop. with Ledford.

A forest in the parish of Ledford and hundred of Ledford, extending for nearly twenty miles from the vale of Exeter to nearly the banks of the river Tamar. Its average breadth is fourteen miles, and its area is estimated to contain 100,000 acres. A right of pasturage belongs to various in-

terests, but the forest itself is an appendage to the duchy of Cornwall, which possesses the right of stocking it by agistment. It is rugged, barren, and mountainous, but abounds in mines, and under the patronage of his late Majesty, George IV., when Prince of Wales, many thousand acres have been tilled, cleared, and planted. The inhabitants of this tract, until within these few years, under the name of Moormen, were deemed the most rude and uncivilized in Great Britain; but a great alteration is taking place, under the influence of increased intercourse and communication. The surface of this extensive tract is strikingly diversified by large masses of granite, which springing up from various points, are distinguished by the name of Tors, and may be seen for many miles. The most distinguished of these, named Croherin Torr, has long been celebrated as the place where the stannary meetings of this county were held, and on this account, it has been deemed a seat of British judicature, anterior to the arrival of the Romans. Not long since, the warden or president's chair remained here, with seats for the jurors and others, cut out of the solid rock. At present, a few formalities only are practised, and the court adjourns to some of the stannary towns. During the revolutionary war, a prison was formed here for the captured French seamen, which is now transformed into an agricultural settlement for the poor.

**DARTMOUTH**, co. Devon.

London 233 m. WSW. Exeter 31 m. S b W. Pop. 4185. M. D. Fri. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A considerable seaport, borough, and market-town, possessing separate jurisdiction, and consisting of three parishes, locally situated in the hundred of Coleridge. It stands on the western bank of the river Dart, near its confluence with the waters of the English channel, from which circumstance it derives its name. The harbour of this town is said to have been the place of rendezvous for the fleet which Richard Cœur de Lion collected for his expedition to Palestine in 1190; but the earliest mention of Dartmouth, by name, occurs in the grant of a charter to hold a market and fair here, obtained by Richard de Gloucester in 1226. The first charter of incorporation was that of Edward III., in 1342, which gave the inhabitants the right to choose a mayor, and have a court of pleas, with other customary privileges. The maritime importance of the town, about this time, may be inferred from the fact that this port contributed thirty-one ships and 757 men, towards the armament fitted out by Edward III. against Calais. In 1404, the French, having burnt Plymouth, landed, and attacked Dartmouth; but they were repulsed, partly by the bravery of the women, and the commander of the invading forces was killed, and many of his officers were taken prisoners. In the civil war, under Charles I., this place having been garrisoned for the Parliament, was surrendered,

after a month's siege, to Prince Maurice, October 4, 1643; but it was retaken by Sir Thomas Fairfax, in January, 1646. The corporation, at present, consists of a mayor, recorder, twelve masters or magistrates, with a town-clerk, and other officers; the mayor, the ex-mayor, and the recorder being justices of the peace, and having power to hold courts of session. This borough sent members to Parliament once in the reign of Edward I., and the next return which took place was the 14th of Edward III., since which the elective franchise has been regularly exercised. The right of voting is vested in the freemen, about forty-five in number; and the mayor is the returning officer; ascendant influence with the Treasury and Admiralty. Dartmouth is beautifully situated on the side of a hill, and the adjacent country displays much picturesque scenery, and includes several handsome mansions of the nobility and gentry. The harbour, which is defended by a castle with a platform of cannon, has a deep basin, sufficiently capacious to afford convenient shelter to 500 large vessels. Here is a quay for unloading goods; and a custom-house, to which are attached a collector, a comptroller and landing surveyor, and other officers. Here also are stationed some preventive coast-officers; and agents reside at this port acting as consuls for the principal European governments. Formerly a considerable trade was carried on with Newfoundland, but that has declined, and the chief articles exported at present are cider and barley. Port wine is largely imported; the coasting-trade is also extensive; and Dartmouth has a share in the fishery for pilchards carried on upon the coasts of Devonshire and Cornwall. Dock-yards for ship-building contribute to furnish employment for the labouring classes. A marketplace was built in 1829; and there is a good weekly market for grain and provisions, and a daily market for fish. The parish churches are St. Saviour's, an ancient and spacious structure, dedicated as a chapel of ease to the neighbouring church of Townstall, by Bishop Brantingham, in 1372; the living is a perpetual curacy, of the certified value of 3*l.*; patrons, the Mayor and Corporation: St. Petrock's, or Petrox, the living of which is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the rector of Stoke Fleming; and St. Clement's, belonging to the parish of Townstall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the town, and having a lofty tower which serves as a sea-mark; living, a vicarage; charged in K. B. 12*l.* 16*s.* 4½*d.*; patron, the Corporation. All these livings are in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter. Here is an almshouse for decayed mariners, founded in 1671; and likewise another almshouse, and three charity-schools. John Flavel, a noted nonconformist divine, was the minister of a chapel at Dartmouth, in the latter part of the seventeenth century; and Matthew Newcomen, who has usually been regarded as the inventor of the steam-

engine, was a native of this place. This town gives the title of Earl to the family of Legge.

## DARTON, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Barnesley (172) 3 m. NW.  
Pop. of Pa. 2176. Of To. 1310.

A parish and township in the lower division of the wapentake of Staincross; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.*; church, a beautiful structure, ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) G. W. Wentworth, Esq. This parish abounds in coal and wood, and contains the additional townships of Barugh and Kexborough.

## DARWEN LOWER, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Blackburn (212) 2 m. S b E. Pop. 2238.

A township and chapelry in the parish and hundred of Blackburn; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge; patron, the Vicar of Blackburn. A new district church has been erected here under the authority of the commissioners for building new churches, the living of which is a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Blackburn.

## DARWEN OVER, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Blackburn (212) 4 m. S b E. Pop. 6711.

A township and chapelry in the parish and hundred of Blackburn, situated in an elevated situation surrounded by moors; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; certified value 9*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; chapel ded. to St. James; patron, the Vicar of Blackburn. This township abounds in slate and coal, and is a thriving manufacturing place. An additional church has been recently built under the authority of the parliamentary commission.

## DARWENT, co. Derby.

P. T. Stoney Middleton (161) 10½ m. N b W.  
Pop. 123.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Hathersage and hundred of High Peak; living, a curacy with that of All Saints, in the town of Derby in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge, chapel ded. to St. James; patron (1829) — Denman, Esq.

## DASSET GREAT, co. Warwick.

P. T. Kineton (83) 4 m. E b N.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Burton Dasset and Burton Dasset division of the hundred of Kington.

## DATCHET, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Eton (22) 2 m. ESE. Pop. 839.

A parish in the hundred of Stoke, situated nearly upon the banks of the Thames; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 11*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 85*l.*; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. In the church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a monument to Christopher Berark, the famous printer to Queen Elizabeth, who died in 1607. At Ditton park, in this pa-



rich, is the noble mansion of Lord Montagu; it is built in the castellated style, with battlements and octagonal turrets; the park is famous for its ancient and majestic oaks. This seat and the pleasure-grounds are entirely surrounded by a moat. Upon the banks of the river in this neighbourhood are many handsome villas commanding a fine view of Windsor Castle and the adjacent scenery.

**DATCHWORTH**, co. Hertford.

P. T. Welwyn (25) 4 m. NE b E. Pop. 491.

A parish in the hundred of Broadwater; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 14l. 13s. 4d.; church ded. to All Saints; patron, Clare Hall, Cambridge.

**DAUNTSEY**, or **DANTSEY**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Malmesbury (96) 5 m. SE. Pop. 467.

A parish in the hundred of Malmesbury; living, a rectory with the curacy of Westend, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 13l. 6s. 3d.; church ded. to St. James; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury.

**DAVENHAM**, or **DANEHAM**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Northwich (173) 2 m. S.  
Pop. of Pa. 3470. Of To. 379.

A parish and township in the hundred of Northwich; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 23l. 13s. 1½d.; church ded. to St. Wilfred; patron, H. Tomkinson, Esq.

**DAVENPORT**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Congleton (162) 5 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 96.

A township in the parish of Astbury and hundred of Northwich.

**DAVENTRY**, or **DAVENTRE**, co. Northampton.

London 72 m. NW. Northampton 13 m. WNW. Pop. 3326. M. D. Wed. Fairs, 1st Mond. in Jan.; Easter Tues., for horses and horned cattle; July 7, for swine and all sorts of goods; Aug. 3, horses, horned cattle, and sheep; Sep. 23, and Oct. 2, for cattle, cheese, onions, &c.; Oct. 27 (called Ram Fair), for sheep chiefly.

A very ancient town, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situate in the hundred of Fawsley. It derives its name from the words *Duy-avon-tre*, signifying a town standing near two rivers; but there is a vague tradition of the place having originated with the Danes, and from which the town-crier has on his badge of office the effigies of a Dane cutting down a tree. It is built upon the side and summit of a hill near the source of the Avon and Nen, which fall into the opposite seas, and is encompassed by hills on the south and east; and although the place is of some consideration, the buildings generally are of rather a mean description. Daventry is a borough, but sends no members to Parliament; it was incorporated by a charter, supposed to have been granted by King John, which was renewed and confirmed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. By

virtue of this charter it is governed by a bailiff, twelve burgesses, twenty common-councilmen, a recorder, two sergeants-at-mace, and a town-clerk. The bailiff for the time being is a justice of the peace and of the quorum, and chief clerk of the market. The recorder and town-clerk are required to be barristers-at-law. The former must be approved by the king, and is continued a justice of the peace for life, by virtue of his office. The two sergeants-at-mace are empowered to arrest persons within the borough for any debt under a hundred pounds; the bailiff, ex-bailiff, with the recorder, who constitute a quorum, may issue writs for the recovery of debts to that amount; they have likewise the power of committing to the county gaol, no other justices taking cognizance of causes within the borough. The townsmen only can serve on the local juries, and the inhabitants are exempt from serving on the juries at the sessions and assizes of the county. Daventry has a small manufacture of stockings, and a very considerable one of whips. Its fairs are noted for the number of horses brought for sale, and is indeed considered the central place of the kingdom for horse-dealing. It however derives its principal support from travellers. Daventry formerly had an annual horse-race, which was held upon the fortification on Brough Hill, which made an excellent race-course of two miles in length. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; certified value 50l.; patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church, which is ded. to the Holy Trinity, is built with soft Kingston stone, and is a fair specimen of modern architecture. Here is a grammar-school, which was founded by William Parker, a woollen draper of London, and a native of this place. He left an annual salary of twenty pounds for the master, and ten pounds to be distributed yearly amongst six poor men. Five boys are educated here by a legacy of Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham. Twelve others are also sent to school at the expense of the corporation. On an adjacent spot called Brough Hill is a large encampment of great antiquity, nearly occupying the whole of the summit; the shape is very near to the form of a human foot. This post was re-fortified and occupied by the army of Charles I. previous to the battle of Naseby. At the foot of this hill is a remarkable spot called Burnt-walls, where are various walls, arched vaults, and foundations of buildings. Great quantities of stone, have at different times been removed for the purposes of building. Contiguous to Burnt-walls is another fortified place, commonly denominated John of Gaunt's castle, who, though he might have possessed this post, was not its builder, having been part of the great Roman station here, and closely connected with the last-mentioned place. On the east side of this town also runs a great branch

of the military way called Watling Street. George Andrew, bishop of Fearn and Leighlin, in Ireland, was a native of Daventry. He was driven from his see on the breaking out of the rebellion, and after residing privately in London for some considerable time, he died in the year 1648. Henry Holland, celebrated as one of the translators of the Rhenish testament, was born here, and also John Smith, who was a famous engraver, in the mezzotinto style, towards the end of the reign of William III. The only remains of an ancient priory founded near this town, in the year 1090, and amongst the first suppressed by Cardinal Wolsey, are now converted into the humble dwellings of a few poor people.

DAVID'S ST., or LLAN-FAES, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) m. Pop. 950.

A parish in the borough of Brecon; living, a rectory and vicarage in the Diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury; tithes worth 135*l.* 5*s.*; impropriate in the archdeaconry of Brecon. The church is in the suburbs of Brecon, and the vicarage and garden are in Llanffaes. Here are almshouses for twelve poor widows, founded and endowed by the Games of Newton. See *Brecon*.

DAVID, ST. shire of Fife, S.

P. T. North Queen's-Ferry (10) 1 m. N. Aberdour 2 m. W. Pop. with Pa.

A maritime village in the parish of Dalgety and district of Dunfermline. It has a spacious harbour on the northern side of the Firth of Forth, in which ships of 600 tons can ride in safety, and from which, for these 250 years past, a considerable quantity of coal, raised at Fordel, distant four miles, has been annually exported. The manufacture of salt employs also a number of the inhabitants.

DAVID'S, ST., co. Pembroke, S. W.

London 271 m. W. Pop. 2240. M. D. Wed. Fairs, Aug. 9, and Dec. 11.

A poor village, although a bishop's see, and a parish in the hundred of Dewisland, situated upon the little river Alan, two miles from the sea, and in a retired and unimproved district; living, a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the Precentor and Chapter of St. David's. The parish is divided into four *cylchs*, or partitions, called Bychan, Gwylyd-y-wlad, Mawr, and Y-dec. The Britons called this ancient place *Ty Dewi*, and the Romans *Menevia*. A religious house was first erected here by St. Patrick, the tutelar saint of Ireland, who was succeeded by St. David, the son of a Welsh prince, considered to be a person of great learning and piety, and whose shrine was visited for many ages by pilgrims of all descriptions, and amongst them several crowned heads. Although now suffragan, the metropolitan see of South Wales was transferred from Caerleon, in the time of Arthur, King of Britain, in 519, to this diocese, and the archbishop of St.

David's numbered the Bishops of Worcester, Hereford, Llandaff, Bangor, St. Asaph, Llanlladam, and Margam, as suffragans to himself. Sampson was the last archbishop of St. David's, and he is said to have carried away the pall to a place called Dole, in Brittany, when a pestilence raged here, about the year 930; but it was not until the reign of Edward I. that the then archbishop (being the forty-seventh) was compelled to submit to the province of Canterbury. The situation of this place is so very remote, that King Henry VIII. is said to have determined upon removing the see to Carmarthen, but changed his intention upon learning that his grandfather, Edmund, Earl of Richmond, was interred here. The diocese extends over the entire counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen, Brecknock, and Radnor (five parishes of the last excepted), and over parts of Monmouth, Hereford, Montgomery, and Glamorgan. It has four archdeacons, namely, of Brecon, Cardigan, Carmarthen, and St. David's; to these are added a bishop, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, nineteen prebendaries, eight vicars choral, four choristers, and inferior officers. The precentor, who has the power of dean, the treasurer, chancellor, and three canons, elected from amongst the archdeacons and prebendaries, compose the chapter. There is a lower chapter, which is also a corporate body, and grants leases under its own seal. The religious edifices here were extensive and magnificent; an area, 1200 yards in circumference, enclosed within its extensive wall, the venerable cathedral, the episcopal palace, and residences of various dignitaries. There are four entrances to this court, the handsomest of which, beneath a tower sixty feet high, was called the tower-gate. The palace, the noblest in the kingdom, was built by Bishop Gower; a free-school and library occupied the west cloisters. A collegiate chantry was founded here by John of Gaunt and Blanch his wife, considerable ruins of which still remain. The cathedral is cruciform, and measures 307 feet in length within the walls, and has transepts and lateral chapels. The west end of the nave has been renewed, but many of the small buildings attached to this great edifice are totally ruined. Bishop Vaughan's chapel is tolerably perfect, and presents a splendid specimen of the florid pointed style; the roof is of freestone, and in good preservation. Our Lady's Chapel, adjoining the cathedral, and St. Nun's and St. Justinian's, at a mile's distance, are hardly to be traced. There are many ancient tombs both in the walls and in the floor. The monument of Giraldus Cambrensis is shown here, and those of Bishops Anselm, Jorwerth, Morgan, and Gower. Chancellor Shadling is entombed beneath a monument, dated 1539, and a figure to the memory of treasurer John Lewis, who died in 1541, lies in the porch. The choir, which is remarkably lofty, contains twenty-eight stalls, a curious moveable pulpit, and the



bishop's throne, considered to be a most exquisite piece of workmanship, and compared to the throne in Exeter cathedral. An altar-tomb, resembling that of Prince Arthur, the elder brother of Henry VIII., in Worcester Cathedral, stands in the centre, erected in honour of Edmund Tudor, the eldest son of Owen Tudor and Queen Catherine, widow of Henry V., and on the north side of Tudor's tomb is the shrine of St. David, ornamented with four quatrefoil openings in a row, upon a plain tomb. In the north is the door into the freeschool, held in the old chapter-house, the master receiving 10*l.* per annum from the canons for instructing the four choristers; beneath this room is an elegant apartment, used as a dining-room by the canons when they meet to audit the accounts at St. James's-tide. The bishop of this diocese possessed palaces and manor-houses at St. David's, Trefdyn, Llewdden, and Llanfey, in Pembroke-shire, at Llandwgwy, in Cardigan-shire; but the palaces were plundered and the manors partly alienated by Bishop Barlow and the learned Richard Davies. The present episcopal residence is at Abergwilly, in Carmarthenshire. The mere tourist will experience much disappointment in a visit to this ancient city, but the antiquary will find an ample field for the exercise of his sagacity. Richard Davies, who was employed by Queen Elizabeth in making an English version of the Bible, was bishop of this see.

#### DAVID'S HEAD, ST., co. Pembroke, S.W.

Lat. 52 N. Lon. 5. 17. W.

A cape in the parish of St. David's and hundred of Dewisland, upon St. George's Channel. It is a little north of Ramsey Island, and is the *Promontorium Octorupium* of Ptolemy. The situation is wild and secluded, and the sea at the base of this rugged promontory always agitated, from the interception occasioned by a number of small islands and sunken rocks. The rocks, called the Bishop and his clerks, are well known, and carefully avoided by mariners. Druidical remains are scattered around the vicinity.

#### DAVIDSTOW, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Camelford (228) 4 m. NE. Pop. 363.

A parish in the hundred of Lesnewth; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K.B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. David; patron, the King as Prince of Wales.

#### DAVIDSTOWN, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kilocullen (26) 5 m. SW. Pop. 1116.

A parish in the barony of Narragh and Rheban East; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, being a part of the preceptory of Tully.

#### DAVINGTON, co. Kent.

P. T. Faversham (47) 1½ m. NW. Pop. 151.

A parish in the hundred of Faversham,

lathe of Scray; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, of the certified value of 20*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron (1829) T. Bennett, Esq. Near this parish a nunnery of the Benedictine order was founded in the year 1153. The original number of nuns was twenty-three, but from the scantiness of the revenues, their number continued to decrease down to the time of Henry VIII., when they deserted their establishment to which belonged the now parish church. The sister's house also remains, and is now inhabited by a farmer.

#### DAVIOT, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Meldrum (139) 5 m. NW. Pop. 651.

A parish in the district of Garioch, about three miles and a half in length, and two in breadth. The soil is very productive in corn, and peats are obtained in great quantities being the common fuel of the inhabitants. Living, in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Crown. Here are extensive Druidical remains.

#### DAVIOT, shire of Inverness, S.

P. T. Inverness (155½) 5 m. SE. Pop. 1750.

A parish including the ancient parish of Dunlichty annexed in 1618. The entire of this wild and romantic district, which is intersected by the river Nairn is twenty-three miles in length, and its average breadth about three miles. It is finely diversified with mountains, lakes, and flourishing plantations of forest trees, and there were till lately the ruins of a fortress, erected early in the fifteenth century, by the Earl of Crawford, the remains of which have been appropriated to the building of a modern mansion near its site; living, in the presbytery of Inverness and synod of Moray; patron, the Crown. The two churches are seven miles asunder, and are served by the same minister, on alternate Sundays.

#### DAWDON, or DALDEN, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Sunderland (268) 5½ m. S. Pop. 35.

A township in the parish of Dalton-le-Dale, and north division of Easington ward.

#### DAWLEY, co. Salop.

P. T. Shifnall (135) 4½ m. W. Pop. 5149.

A parish in the Wellington division of the hundred of Bradford; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 17*l.*; church ded. to St. Leonard; patrons (1829) J. Oakley, Esq. and others.

#### DAWLISH, or DAULISH, co. Devon.

P. T. East Teignmouth (187) 3 m. N b E. Pop. 2700.

A parish in the hundred of Exminster, comprising the village of Dawlish, much frequented as a place for sea-bathing. It also includes Cockwood, Higher Holcomb, and Lower Holcomb, and the hamlets of East Town, Middlewood, Shaltern, Westwood, and Lithwell. The village, which was formerly an

insignificant fishing cove, has, from the convenience of its beach, the mildness of the climate, and the beauty of the adjacent country, become within a few years one of the most deservedly admired and fashionable watering places on the southern coasts of England. The living is a vicarage, rated in K. B. at 25*l.* 5*s.*, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter, who are also the lessors of the great tithes. The church, which is dedicated to St. Gregory, contains many handsome monuments, chiefly for individuals, who had visited Dawlish in a declining state of health; one of these commemorating Lady Eliz. Pennyman, who died in 1801, is ornamented with some fine sculpture by Flaxman. At Lithwell are the ruins of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Mary; and at Cofton, in this parish is another dilapidated chapel. Here are places of worship for dissenters; and a national school for poor children is supported by voluntary contributions. A customary market for provisions is held here, which is well supplied during the season; and a holiday fair takes place on Easter Monday.

**DAWSON'S BRIDGE**, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

F. T. Magherafelt (119) 2½ m. NE.  
Pop. with Magherafelt parish.

A parish in the barony of Loughinsholin, situated upon the river Moyola; living, a chapelry in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh. It possesses a church, parsonage, and sixty-four acres of glebe.

**DAYLESFORD**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Stow-on-the-Wold (86) 4 m. E b S.  
Pop. 103.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Oswaldslow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Gloucester and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 7*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) W. Hastings, Esq. In this parish are the magnificent house and grounds which were the property of the celebrated Warren Hastings, Esq.

**DEAL**, co. Kent.

London 73½ m. E b S. Maidstone 43 m.  
E b S. Pop. 6811. M. D. Thurs. Fairs,  
April 5, and Oct. 12, for cattle and pedlery.

A market-town and parish, locally situated in the hundreds of Cornilo and Bewsborough, but having separate jurisdiction as a member of the cinque port of Sandwich. The town stands close to the sea-shore, a bold open beach, supposed to have been the spot where Julius Cæsar landed his troops for the invasion of Britain, 55 B. C. Deal was annexed to the cinque ports at an early period after the Norman Conquest, and its consequent exemption from taxation by the sheriff of the county, was formally acknowledged by a decree of Henry III., in 1229; and still more decisively by letters patent granted the sixteenth year of the reign of Henry VI. Its dependence on Sandwich occasioned frequent disputes with the muni-

cipal authorities of that port; and, at length, in 1699, the inhabitants of Deal obtained a royal charter, constituting the town a separate borough or corporation, under a mayor, twelve jurats, and twenty-four common-councilmen or freemen, with a recorder and a town-clerk. The mayor is also coroner; and the mayor and some of the jurats are magistrates, with exclusive jurisdiction within the borough, having power to hold both civil and criminal courts of justice; which, from local circumstances, have fallen into disuse. A court of requests for the recovery of debts under forty shillings is held under the authority of a particular act of Parliament. Here is no harbour, but the ample roadstead, called the Downs, between Deal and the Goodwin Sands, furnishes convenient anchorage for ships during the prevalence of particular winds; and homeward or outward bound vessels generally touch at this port, in proceeding to or from London; the former to land passengers and dispatch letters, notifying their arrival, and the latter, to take in letters and provisions. Upper Deal, now a mere village, was probably of anterior origin to the present town, called, by way of distinction, Lower Deal, which consists chiefly of three streets, running parallel with the beach; these streets are paved and lighted under the authority of an act of Parliament, passed in 1790. Boat-building and sail-making, with other pursuits subservient to navigation, constitute almost the sole occupation of the population of Deal, which has considerably decreased since 1821. During the last war, this town was a scene of the utmost activity, from the extensive commerce carried on for the supply of provisions and maritime stores for the shipping; but the port being now less frequented, the trade has necessarily declined. Deal has long been famed as a station for pilots, whose skill, boldness, and courage, have procured them a high degree of reputation. This coast is defended by three castles, erected by Henry VIII., in 1539; which are Deal castle, Sandown castle on the north, and Walmer castle on the south. Here is a custom-house, and likewise a naval store-house; and at Walmer is a naval and military hospital. The parish church, ded. to St. Leonard, is situated at Upper Deal. The living is a rectory and peculiar of the see of Canterbury; charged in K. B. 19*l.* 10*s.*; patron, the Archbishop. In the middle of the town is a chapel of ease, ded. to St. George the Martyr; living, a curacy, not in charge, subordinate to the rector. There is a national school for the gratuitous education of the children of the lower classes. The baptists, independents, and methodists, have places of worship here. The coast, extending from Deal southwards to Dover, is rocky and precipitous; and on the cliff's grows abundance of samphire, which is gathered for sale by persons whose hazardous occupation has been picturesquely described by Shakspeare, in the tragedy of *King Lear*.



## DEAN, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Cocker-mouth (306)  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW.  
Pop. 832. Of To. 168.

A parish and township in Allerdale ward, above Darwent; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 19l. 3s.  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; church ded. to St. Oswald; patron (1829) the Rev. H. Hill. The parish abounds in red and white freestone; and the village, which is situated on the east side of the Marm, possesses a grammar-school, founded in 1596, with several small benefactions for the poor, called Lancaster gifts.

## DEAN, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Great Bolton (197) 2 m. SW b W.  
Pop. 18,916.

A parish and township in the hundred of Salford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 4l.; ann. val. P. R. 105l. 6s. 1d.; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor. This parish contains ten populous townships, containing many flourishing establishments in various branches of the cotton-manufacture, and several bleaching-grounds. Here are also very valuable coal-mines.

## DEAN, co. Southampton.

P. T. Basingstoke (45)  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W b S.  
Pop. 157.

A parish in the hundred of Overton, Kings-elere division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 10l. 8s.  $11\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Caleb Smith, Esq.

## DEAN, EAST, co. Southampton.

P. T. Romsey (73)  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW b W. Pop. 160.

A parish in the hundred of Thorngate, Andover division; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; patron (1829) the Rev. O. D. St. John.

## DEAN, EAST, co. Snssex.

P. T. Midhurst (50) 6 m. S b E. Pop. 397.

A parish in the hundred of West Bourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester; living, a dis. vicarage, with the rectory of Singleton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 5l. 4s.  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.

## DEAN, EAST, co. Sussex.

P. T. Eastbourne (61)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. WSW.  
Pop. 296.

A parish in the hundred of Willingdon, rape of Pevensey; living, a vicarage with that of Triston in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 8l.; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.

## DEAN FOREST, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Newnham (129) 5 m. SW b W.  
Pop. 5535.

Including six extra-parochial districts, in the hundred of St. Briavell's, and comprehending about 30,000 acres of land. It abounds with oaks and beech, from which the supply for the dock-yards is principally

obtained; it also abounds with orchards, producing great quantities of the Styre apple; and the cider made of this fruit is peculiarly fine, and bears a very high price. It is governed by a lord-warden, who is constable of the castle of St. Briavell's, six deputy wardens, chosen by the freeholders, a conservator, seven woodwards, a chief forester in fee and bow bearer, held by the Wyndham family, who has not any salary, but claims the left shoulder of all the bucks and does killed within the forest, eight foresters in fee, a gaveller, and a steward of the swanimote. These officers are empowered to hold a court of attachment every forty days, a court of swanimote three times in the year, and a court, called the justice seat, once in three years. The courts are holden at the King's Lodge, which stands nearly in the centre of the forest. The livings are two curacies in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, not in charge; chapels ded. to the Holy Trinity and St. Paul; patrons, the Trustees. This place being exempt from rates and taxes, with free liberty of pasturage, access to the woods and timber, and the privilege of sinking mines, many persons have formed residences here. The earth in this part of the country is extremely rich in coal and iron-mines, and for the latter some very extensive works have been established, where the powerful aid of the steam-engine is much resorted to. Not far hence, vast quantities of marble of a very superior quality are dug out of quarries of great magnitude and worked upon the spot. The free miners and colliers claim a right not only to dig for coal and ore, but also to be supplied with wood and timber for their works. A sixth part of the produce of each mine is due to the king; the annual composition is called the king's gawl, and is paid to the gaveller. From a rail-way having been established her for the convenience of the mines, the population has latterly greatly increased.

## DEAN, LITTLE, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Newnham (120) 2 m. NW b N.  
Pop. 807. Fairs, Whit. Mond., and Nov. 26 for pedlars' ware.

A parish in the hundred of St. Briavell's, supposed to have been anciently a market-town, from a curious market-cross which stands nearly in the centre of the place; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; certified value 18l. 19s. 9d. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, containing some specimens of finely-painted glass. Here is a penitentiary-house for the forest division, which was erected upon an improved plan, under the direction of Sir G. O. Paul, Bart. This village is very productive in coal and iron-ore, consequently most of the inhabitants are employed in the mines, and many also in the manufacture of nails.

## DEAN, MITCHELL, co. Gloucester.

London 116 m. W b N. Pop. 556. M. D.

Mond. Fairs, Easter Mond., and Oct. 10, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

A small market-town and parish in the hundred of St. Briavell's, seated in a deep dell. The town consists principally of three small streets, irregularly built. Its name is derived from two Saxon words, signifying its situation and importance to the neighbouring villages. A considerable manufacture of pins was formerly carried on here, but that of leather is now chiefly attended to. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Hereford and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 16*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; patron (1829) M. Colchester, Esq. The church, which is ded. to St. Michael, is nearly of a quadrangular form, having a tower adjoining, terminated by a well-proportioned octagonal spire. From the church, to a hill about half a mile from the town, there is a subterraneous passage, respecting which there are many legendary tales. Here is a charity school, established some years ago by voluntary subscription, which has been of great benefit to the poorer classes, who were previously a very uninformed set of people. The manor now belongs to the Colchester family, who became possessed of it at the commencement of the eighteenth century.

DEAN, NETHER AND UPPER, co. Bedford.

P. T. Kimbolton (63) 4 m. W b S. Pop. 479.

A parish in the hundred of Stodden; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 24*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

DEAN, PRIOR'S, co. Devon.

P. T. Ashburton (192) 4 m. SSW. Pop. 561.

A parish in the hundred of Stanborough; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 21*l.*; church ded. to St. George the Martyr; patron (1829) W. S. Buller, Esq.

DEAN PRIOR'S, co. Southampton.

P. T. Petersfield (54) 5 m. N b W. Pop. 150.

A parish in the hundred of Barton Stacey, Andover division; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Colemore, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; patronage with Colemore rectory.

DEAN SCALES, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Cockermouth (306) 3½ m. SW. Pop. with Pardsey, &c. 399.

A hamlet, forming a township with Pardsey and Allock, in the parish of Dean. Here are some good houses and a linen-thread manufactory, and limestone abounds.

DEAN, WEST, co. Sussex.

P. T. Midhurst (50) 6½ m. SSW. Pop. 622.

A parish in the hundred of West Bourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lewes and archdiocese of Chichester; valued in

K. B. 6*l.* 12*s.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) S. Harrison, Esq.

DEAN, WEST, co. Sussex.

P. T. Seaford (60) 2½ m. E. Pop. 163.

A parish in the hundred of Willingdon, rape of Pevensey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.

DEAN, WEST, co. Wilts.

P. T. Romsey (73) 8 m. NW b W. Pop. 365.

A parish in the hundred of Alderbury; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 19*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Francis Glossop, Esq.

DEANE, or DENE, co. Northampton.

P. T. Rockingham (83) 5½ m. E b N. Pop. 234.

A parish and hamlet in the hundred of Corby; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 24*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Earl of Cardigan.

DEANHAM, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 10½ m. W b S. Pop. 53.

A township in the parish of Hartburn and north-east division of Tindale ward.

DEANTHORPE, or DENE-THORP, co. Northampton.

P. T. Oundle (81) 6 m. NW b W. Pop. 224.

A hamlet in the parish of Deane and hundred of Corby. Deanthorpe Park, on the verge of Rockingham Forest, not far hence, is the seat of the Earl of Cardigan. The house is a low embattled structure, with a turret terminating each wing, but the apartments are spacious and lofty. The park is well stocked with deer, and commands very pleasing, although not very extensive views.

DEARNBROOK, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Settle (235) 8 m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Arncliffe and west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewecross.

DEARNNESS, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.

P. T. Kirkwall (327) m. Pop. 691.

A parish and fishing village, the former comprising a peninsula connected with the mainland, or Pomona Island, by a narrow sandy isthmus, is four miles in length, by about two in breadth, and ecclesiastically united to the ancient vicarage of St. Andrews, but divided from it by the fine harbour termed Deer Sound, which is entered from the north and entirely land-locked on every side, affording safe and commodious anchorage for the northern whalers, which call here to complete their crews on their voyages to Davis's Straits and Greenland. The village is a very convenient fishing station, at which the Christian Society have established a school. The shore is at times



literally covered with plovers, curlews, and various other birds, among which is a remarkable one called by the natives the orra goose. Here are manufactures of ropes, &c. from the shoots of a peculiar kind of heath, the roots of the sea-reed, *arundo arenaria*, and a long grass, called puns. For living, see *St. Andrews*; the same minister serving each church alternately. Ruins of a chapel are still visible in the Mull, or north-east extremity, to which pilgrimages were formerly made, and there are several tumuli adjoining the isthmus.

#### DEBACH, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Woodbridge (77) 4½ m. NW b N.  
Pop. with Bouldge, 313.

A parish in the hundred of Wilford; living, a dis. rectory with Bouldge, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; church ded. to All Saints; patronage with Bouldge rectory.

#### DEBDEN, or DEPDEN, co. Essex.

P. T. Thaxted (44) 4 m. NW b N. Pop. 940.

A parish in the hundred of Uttlesford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 34*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) R. M. F. Chiswell, Esq. whose seat of Debden Hall is a handsome stone building.

#### DEBDON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alawick (308) 11 m. SW b W. Pop. 18.

A township in the parish of Rothbury, west division of Coquetdale ward.

#### DEBENHAM, co. Suffolk.

London 83 m. NE b N. Pop. 1535. M. D. Frid. Fair, June 24, for braziers and toys.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Threadling, built upon the side of a hill near the source of the river Deben, from which it takes its name. This town suffered greatly by fire in the year 1744. The market-house here is a handsome structure. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; patron (1829) Lord Henniker. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a respectable building. Here is a freeschool, with 20*l.* per annum for a master, for which this town is indebted to Sir Robert Hitcham. In this parish also are two manors, Ulverston Hall, and Sackvyls, which are holden for charitable purposes under the will of Henry Tooley, Esq., who died in 1552.

#### DEBTLING, or DEPTLING, co. Kent.

P. T. Maidstone (31) 3 m. NE. Pop. 321.

A parish in the hundred of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; certified value 30*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 138*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

#### DECIES, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

Pop. 52,623.

A district, now divided into two parts, called Decies without and within Drum.

The Deassies, or southern people, are said to have been expelled from the kingdom of Meath by Cormac Mac Art, whose son, Kelloch, was slain by them in the palace of Tarah, and upon this expulsion, settled in Waterford, in the county of the O'Fays. Decies-within-Drum is bounded by the Ocean on the south and east, by the river Blackwater on the west, and by Decies-without-Drum on the north. Decies-without-Drum is bounded on the south by Decies-within-Drum, on the south-east by the Ocean, on the west by the baronies of Coshmore and Coshbride, on the east by upper and middle-third baronies, and on the north by the baronies of upper-third and Glenaheiry. These two baronies include twenty-five parishes, the market and borough town of Dungarnan, and the villages of Ardmore and Stradbally; they are watered by the rivers Blackwater, Phinisk, Brickly, and Calligan, and much encumbered with mountains; the Crookane and Monevollaigh being the principal ranges in the one, and the Sliebh Grine and Ardmore Mountains the loftiest in the other.

#### DECUMAN'S, ST., co. Somerset.

P. T. Dunster (162) 5 m. Eb S. Pop. 1865.

A parish in the hundred of Williton and Freemanners, which takes its name from a saint who is said to have come over from Wales in the seventh century and fixed his abode in this place. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 10*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Earl of Egremont.

#### DEDDINGTON, co. Oxford.

London 69 m. NW. Pop. 1847. M. D. Sat. Fairs, Aug. 21, for horses and cows; Sat. aft. Old St. Michael; Oct. 10, statute fair; Nov. 22, for horses, cows, and swine.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Wootton, small but neatly built, with stone procured in the neighbourhood. It was formerly a corporate town and sent two members to Parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and III., but afterwards petitioned to be freed from this duty. It is nominally governed by a bailiff, who is chosen by the lord of the manor, and does not exercise any jurisdiction in the town. The Birmingham and Oxford canal passes within two miles of this place, from which many advantages are derived. Deddington is famous for the superior quality of its ale. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 59*l.* 13*s.*; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a handsome Gothic building, with a tower at the west-end, a considerable part of which fell down in 1634, and was not rebuilt to its original height. Here is a freeschool, which was founded by Sir Thomas Pope, a native of this place. The boys are instructed in a room contiguous to the church, there not having been a house built for that purpose.

Sir William Scroggs, a lawyer of great but dubious celebrity, in the time of Charles II., was also a native of this place. Here was formerly a castle of great strength and considerable amplitude, with a fosse going completely round it. No vestiges of this are now standing, although the foundation and fosse may be distinctly traced. In this parish there are two medicinal springs, one of which is strongly impregnated with vitriolic salt.

**DEDHAM**, co. Essex.

London 53 m. NE b E. Pop. 1651.  
Fair, Easter-Tu. for hogs.

A parish, and formerly a market-town, in the Colchester division of the hundred of Lexden, pleasantly seated in a vale upon the river Stour, over which, about a mile hence, there is a good bridge, erected in 1790, and called Stratford-bridge. The houses are ranged in one street, and are generally well-built. Here is a considerable manufacture of baize; and this place was famous for its clothing trade, as early as the reign of Richard II. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 119*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*; patron, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is a fine building in the Gothic style, with a tower 105 feet in height, supported by three arches, which rest upon four pillars. Dedham possesses a free grammar-school, founded in 1570, by William Littlebury, and endowed the following year for the education of twenty scholars. The donation was confirmed, and the governors incorporated by charter of Queen Elizabeth, in 1574. There is also an estate for the support of two scholars, at St. John's College, Cambridge.

**DEDWORTH**, or **DUDWORTH MAUNSELL**, co. Berks.

P. T. Windsor (22) 2 m. W b S.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Windsor and hundred of Ripplesmere.

DEE. See *Aberdeen*, S.

DEE. See *Kirkcudbright*, S.

**DEEL-CASTLE**, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

Dublin 183 m. NW. Pop. not returned.

A post-town in the barony of Tirawley. The ancient castle, the ruins of which now ornament the demesne of Colonel Cuffe, near Lough Conn, was built by the Burkes of Mayo. The river Deel, which passes this place, is subterraneous for three miles of its course.

**DEEPALE**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Settle (236) 13½ m. NNE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the township of Buckden and parish of Arnclyff and wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewecross.

**DEEPALE HEAD**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Settle (235) 6½ m. S. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Gisburn and wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewecross.

**DEEPING, EAST**, or **ST. JAMES**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Market Deeping (89) ½ m. E b N.  
Pop. 1385.

A parish in the wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.*; patron (1829) Sir T. Whichcote, Bart. The church, ded. to St. James, was erected by the monks of Croyland Abbey, for disseminating the gospel, and was afterwards given for the use of the parish. Here was formerly a priory of Benedictine monks, founded in the year 1139.

**DEEPING FEN**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Spalding (96) 6 m. SW. Pop. 398.

A large tract of marsh land, which is extra-parochial, and in the wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland. The inhabitants are free from all rates and taxes.

**DEEPING-GATE**, co. Northampton.]

P. T. Market Deeping (89) 1 m. SE.  
Pop. 170.

A hamlet in the parish of Maxey and liberty of Peterborough.

**DEEPING, MARKET**, co. Lincoln.

London 89 m. N b W. Pop. 1016. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, 2d Wed. aft. May 11; Wed. bef. Lammas; Aug. 1; Oct. 11; Nov. 22; for horses, stock, and timber of all sorts.

A small market-town and parish in the wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven, seated to the north of the river Welland. The town derives its name from the situation being very low, the word Deeping, signifying a low meadow. The houses generally are old and indifferently built; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Guthlake; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Richard de Rulos raised a high artificial bank here, to confine this river, which before frequently overflowed its banks, and did a great deal of damage in this neighbourhood. Dr. Robert Tighe, a celebrated linguist and divine, was a native of this place.

**DEEPING, WEST**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Market Deeping (89) ½ m. W.  
Pop. 302.

A parish in the wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**DEER, NEW**, shire of Aberdeen, S.

Edinburgh 150 m. N b E. Pop. 3211.  
Fairs, 1st Tues. in April; and 2d Tues. in June and Oct.; all O. S.

A post-town and parish, in the district of Deer or Buchan; the parish is fourteen miles in length, seven broad, and its surface so even that it exhibits one continued corn field for several miles in extent, but the western portion consists of a comparatively barren tract, where peat and limestone are got in abundance. On this moor, called Bruce Hill, Edward Bruce, the brother of Robert,



pitched his camp, after the battle of Inverary, and broke up from hence when he led his troops to the victory over the Earl of Buchan at Aiky-Brae in 1308. Living in the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Crown. It was disjoined from the parish of Old Deer early in the seventeenth century. About two miles north from the church, are the ruins of Fedderatt Castle, once a strong fortress, from which the partizans of James II., who took refuge here after the battle of Killycrankie, were expelled by the victorious troops of King William. Several cairns and Druidical temples are to be met with here.

DEER, OLD, shire of Aberdeen, S.

Edinburgh 149 m. N b E. Pop. 4350.  
Fairs, 3d Thur. in June and Feb.; 2d Thur. in Mar., May, and Nov.; 2d Tues. in Apr., July, and Dec.; and 1st Thur. in June, Aug., Sept., and Oct.

A post-town and parish in the district of Deer or Buchan; the former (delightfully situated on a fine plain intersected by the Deer, a tributary stream to the river Ugie,) is a place of high antiquity, near which are the venerable ruins of a Cistercian abbey, founded early in the thirteenth century by William, Earl of Buchan. The parish, including also the villages of Fetter-Angus and Stewartfield, was of much greater extent before the seventeenth century, at the commencement of which it was divided into two distinct parishes, called New and Old Deer; it is ten miles in length, five miles and a half in breadth, and though of an uneven surface is every where well adapted for cultivation or plantations, and abounds in inexhaustible quarries of valuable limestone and granite, with some rock crystal. Game is plentiful, and the streams yield great quantities of salmon and trout. The female portion of the population is chiefly employed in spinning linen yarn and in knitting, and there are extensive spinning machines and bleaching grounds in the parish; living, in the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Crown. The church is a commodious structure rebuilt in 1789. Many Druidical remains and cairns are visible here.

DEERHAM, or DEARIAM, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Cocker mouth (306) 5 m. NW.  
Pop. of Pa. 1136. Of To. 515.

A parish and township in Allerdale ward, below Darwent; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; patron (1829) J. C. Curwen, Esq. Great quantities of coals are raised here and exported from Maryport.

DEERHURST, co. Gloucester.

Pop. 3855.

A hundred in the centre of the county, near Gloucester, containing eleven parishes.

DEERHURST, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Tewkesbury (103) 2 m. SW. Pop. 168.

A parish and hamlet in the lower division

of the hundred of Deerhurst, seated on the banks of the Severn; living, a curacy and a peculiar in the diocese of Gloucester; certified value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 40*l.*; chapel ded. to the Holy Trinity. Here was anciently a priory, founded by Dodo, a chief of Mercia, in the year 715, which having been destroyed by the Danes, was rebuilt in 980. The priory church, though much dilapidated, is still standing, and also some other monastic buildings, which have been converted into a farm. This place gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Coventry.

DEFFORD, co. Worcester.

P. T. Pershore (106) 3 m. SW. Pop. 347.

A chapelry in the parish of St. Andrew's Pershore, in the upper division of the hundred of Pershore; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of St. Andrew Pershore, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; chapel ded. to St. James; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

DEFYNOCK or DEVYNOCK, co. of Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Treacastle (182) 3 m. SE.

Pop. of Pa. 1826.

A parish in the hundred of Defynock, situated upon the river Senny a little south of its union with the Usk, at the foot of a range of wild and uncultivated mountains. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and province of Canterbury; valued in K. B. at 14*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.* possessing a parish church and three chapels of ease. Here is one of the seven mills belonging to the Lordship of Brecon and called the Lord's Mills, which enjoy a monopoly by a grant from the crown. Upon the attainder of Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, they were forfeited to the crown, and Queen Elizabeth granted a lease of them for sixty years to Herbert of Crickadam, at 43*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum. In 1653, two new mills, which had been erected by private individuals, were ordered to be taken down, and the monopoly of the Lord's Mills in the manor fully established. Here is a space of 20,000 acres of land, called the Great Forest of Devynock, where the tenants of the manor enjoy a privilege of pasturage at a small charge, called a Cyarif, for every head. This, as well as the Little Forest, were granted to Sir Thomas Seymour, by King Henry VIII., but upon his attainder reverted to the crown. Queen Elizabeth granted a lease of the Great Forest to William Jones, for twenty-one years, at a rent of 20*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and George I. granted a similar lease to W. Morgan, of Tredegar, Esq. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. In the second year of Charles I. an almshouse was founded for the support of five poor persons of honest lives and conversation within the parish, by Sir John Davy, proprietor of the Little Forest. And the trustees of the same estate founded a free-school here in 1624, adding an allowance for apprenticing the children educated

therein. The vicar, assisted by eleven parishioners, manage the trust. The old castle is in ruins.

**DEIGHTON, E. R., co. York.**

P. T. York (196) 5½ m. S b E. Pop. 168.

A township in the parish of Escrick and wapentake of Ouse and Darwent.

**DEIGHTON, N. R., co. York.**

P. T. North Allerton (225) 5½ m. N b E. Pop. 131.

A township and chapelry in the parish of North Allerton and wapentake of Allertonshire; living, a curacy, exempt from visitation, in the diocese of York, not in charge; patronage with North Allerton vicarage.

**DEIGHTON KIRK, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Wetherby (194) 2 m. N b W. Pop. of Pa. 112. Of To. 371.

A parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Claro; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. Dr. Geldart. The church, ded. to All Saints, is an ancient structure, the tower of which exhibits some curious specimens of architecture, and the steeple is a pleasing object, seen for many miles round.

**DEIGHTON, NORTH, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Wetherby (194) 2½ m. NNW. Pop. 141.

A township in the parish of Kirk Deighton and upper division of the wapentake of Claro. In this neighbourhood is a tumulus of great magnitude, nearly 500 feet in circumference, and 70 the height of the slope. It is supposed to contain the bones of Danish soldiers, slain in battle. Deighton Lodge is a gentleman's seat in this village.

**DELAMERE, co. Pal. of Chester.**

P. T. Chester (183) 9 m. NE. Pop. 262.

A parish in the hundred of Eddisbury, formed in 1811, by the enclosure of Delamere Forest, formerly an extensive and barren tract, but now brought into cultivation, and rendered pleasant and productive. The living is a rectory, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester. Here is also a chapel, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, not in charge; patronage of both livings in the Crown. The forest of Delamere composes the greater part of the hundred of Eddisbury.

**DE LA PRE, or DE PRATIS, co. Northampton.**

P. T. Northampton (66) 1 m. S b E. Pop. with Far-Cotton.

A township in the parish of Hardingstone and hundred of Wymersley. Here was formerly a convent for nuns of the Cluniaic order, founded in the reign of King Stephen. A modern dwelling of varied architecture not many years ago was built with the ruins, and upon the site of the ancient abbey. In a cemetery, which belonged to this establishment, many of the soldiers were buried who fell in that sanguinary conflict, which took place in this neighbourhood in the

reign of Henry VI., when the king himself was taken prisoner, and the Duke of Buckingham and many other noblemen were killed.

**DELGANY, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.**

P. T. Bray (12) 5 m. S. Pop. of Pa. 1125. Of Vil. 343.

A village and parish in the barony of Half Rathdown; the former, which consists of about fifty cottages, all built after pretty rustic designs, presents a most agreeable and happy appearance. Mrs. La Touche, whose noble demesne of Belle View is adjoining, created this village, and Peter La Touche, Esq. built the beautiful Gothic church here at his own private cost; the design is by Whitmore Davies. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. 22*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 206*l.* 2*s.* 3¾*d.* It is united to the vicarages of Kilcoole and Kilmacnagogus. Here is a poor-school of sixteen girls. In the year 1022, Ugair, King of Leinster, defeated Sitricus, King of the Danes, at this place. There is a costly and beautiful monument to the memory of David La Touche, Esq. in the parish church; it was designed by Noah Hickey.

**DELTING, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.**

Pop. 1624.

An extensive parish in the Mainland (Shetland), no part of which is more than two miles from the sea-coast, being so much indented by bays and creeks, the principal of which are Busta Voc, Voeter, Alnafirth, and Elwick. The surface is generally hilly and barren, that part of it subject to tillage bearing no comparison in extent with the waste lands, but producing barley, oats, and potatoes in great plenty. Though wheat is scarcely known here, excellent peats, an article of no small value in this high and inclement latitude, abound throughout the parish. The inhabitants, who are held in great subjection by the lairds, are chiefly employed in fishing, and a number of the young men annually engage with the outward-bound Greenland whalers that call at Bressay Sound, where they also re-land on the return of the ships homeward. The living is in the presbytery of Shetland and synod of Orkney; patron, Lord Dundas. Here are two churches, both in a ruinous state, and the remains of three Picts' houses.

**DELVIN, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.**

Pop. 9278.

One of the twelve baronies of the county; it contains six parishes, the towns of Castle-town, Delvin, and Clonmellon, with the village of Drumree. It is a rich agricultural district, was anciently the territory of the O'Finnalans, but now possessed by the family of Nugent, Marquis of Westmeath, to whom it gives the title of Barons.

**DEMBLEBY, co. Lincoln.**

P. T. Folkingham (106) 6 m. NW b W. Pop. 53.



A parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Lucia; patronesses (1829) the Misses Buckworth.

DENARDESTON, or DENSTON, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Clare (56) 5 m. N b W. Pop. 327.

A parish in the hundred of Risbridge; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 25*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) General Robinson.

DENBIGH, County of, N.W.

NE to SW, 39. m. E to W, 23 m. No. of acres, 410,000. Hundreds, 6. Boroughs, 1. Market towns, 8. Parishes, 50. Pop. 76,511. Memb. of Pt. 2. Diocese of St. Asaph's, Province of Canterbury. Metab. of Pt. 2.

One of the six counties into which North Wales is divided. It is bounded on the north by the Irish Sea, on the east by Flintshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire; on the south by Merioneth and Montgomery shires, and on the west by Carnarvonshire. It is enclosed on the east by a range of hills, above thirty miles in length, commencing near St. Asaph's, and forming one side of the famous vale of Clwyd, and terminating a little to the south of Llangollen. The loftiest summit in this range, Moel Famau, attains an elevation of 1845 feet above sea level, and is rendered conspicuous by the erection of an obelisk on its summit to commemorate the fiftieth, or jubilee year, of the reign of King George III. A second range, nearly parallel to the former, encloses the county on the south-west, commencing at the sea, and passing by Gwyther and Ceirog-y-druidion, falls in with the Merionethshire hills, to the south of Moelwynne-Mawr. The loftiest point of this range, Modwl Eithin, is 1660 feet above the sea. Denbighshire possesses great variety in the elevation and quality of surface and soil. It includes a very considerable track of high-land, averaging 800 feet above the sea, where pasturage only is afforded, or light oats grown; and it also includes some of the best wheat-land in Great Britain, in its many beautiful vales. The chief rivers are the Conway, which rises in Llyn Conway, and forms part of the separation between Denbigh and Carnarvonshire, the Almer, the Aled, the Elwy, the Alen, the Clwyd, the Dee, which forms a county boundary for a few miles, and the Ceiriog, the boundary between England and Wales at Chirk. The lakes in this county are fewer in number and smaller in dimensions than those of the other Welsh counties; Llyn Elwy and Llyn Aled are the largest. The agricultural product consists of wheat of the best quality, grown in the vales of Clwyd, Llanrwst, Conway, and along the sea-side; barley on all the hills, and oats in the uplands. Black cattle are reared on the hilly pastures. The horses of this county are not of a useful description. The

mineral productions of Denbighshire are not varied, but remarkably valuable; limestone is raised, and exported near Abergelly. Coals, of a superior quality, are had at Chirk and Ruabon, and extensive iron-works conducted at the latter place, where iron-stone and limestone exist in inexhaustible quantities. Lead-ore, of a pure kind is raised in the vale of Llanrwst, and slates near Chirk. Some flannel is manufactured at Llangollen and elsewhere, stockings knitted in all parts of the county, and coarse linsey-woolsey for home use. The six hundreds are denominated Bromfield, Chirk, Isaled, Isdulas, Ruthin, and Yale. The principal towns are the boroughs of Denbigh and Ruthin, and the market-towns of Wrexham, Llanrwst, Abergelly, Ruabon, Llangollen, and Chirk. The great Holyhead-road enters this county at Chirk, and passes out of it again at the Waterloo Bridge. The Ellesmere canal commences at Llantysilio Hall, near Llangollen, where it is fed by the river Dee, and crosses the Dee, by the famous aqueduct of Pont-y-syeylle, and is carried over the Ceiriog river at Chirk, by a stone aqueduct. These two modes of conveyance and carriage have contributed to increase the intercourse and trade of this wealthy county. Denbighshire returns two members to Parliament, one for the shire, and one for the boroughs of Denbigh and Ruthin; ascendancy influence possessed by Sir W. W. Wynn. The family of Fielding take the title of Earl from this county.

DENBIGH, co. of Denbigh, N. W.

London 205 m. W b N. Pop. of Pa. and Bo. 3195. Fairs, on the Friday sennight before Easter-day; May 14; July 19; Sept. 25, and second Wednes. after Nov. 1. M. D. Wed. and Sat. Memb. of Pt. 1.

A borough, post, fair, and market town, having a separate jurisdiction, locally situated in the parish of Denbigh and hundred of Yale. It stands on the side of a steep hill, overhung by a rock, crowned with the ruins of a noble castle, and commanding an extensive view of the vale of Clwyd. Though having an appearance of antiquity imparted to it by the venerable ruins of its lordly castle, yet Denbigh may be called a handsome modern town. It consists of one long avenue, enclosed by many elegant private residences, opening into a spacious market-place, from which several smaller avenues diverge. The market-house and assembly-room stand here, and two good inns are situated adjacent. The church of St. Hilary is upon the rock, close to the castle-gate, and the dispensary, a new and architectural edifice, is situated at the foot of the hill, on which the town is erected. Denbigh was, at an early period, a place of military importance; David, the brother of the last Llewellyn, summoned the Welsh chieftains to meet him at Dinbach, or Denbigh, to form a coalition against the English power. After the overthrow of this unhappy prince, Edward bestowed the place

on Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who built the noble castle, and enclosed the town with walls. Thomas of Lancaster succeeded to the castle and lordship, by marriage with the daughter and heiress of the Earl of Lincoln, but, upon the attainder of Thomas it was bestowed upon Hugh de Spencer, a favourite of Edward II., and upon his execution, reverted to the crown. Edward II. granted them to the Mortimer (*de mortuo mari*) family, and after some more questions and grants they became vested in the crown again, in the reign of Elizabeth, who bestowed them upon her favourite Dudley, Earl of Leicester. The unfortunate Charles I. rested here upon his retreat from Chester, and the royal chamber is shown to visitors. In 1646 the castle was held with obstinacy and gallantry, by William Salisbury, for his royal master, and surrendered at last upon honourable conditions to General Mytton. Upon the restoration of Charles II. it was thought advisable to blow up this fortress, although, from its previous appropriation to the cause of royalty, a better fate might have been expected. The ruins are very extensive, but, upon a close inspection not interesting, from their shattered appearance occasioned by the mode of dismantling. In a part of the ruins a bowling-green has been formed, from which there is a most extensive and delightful prospect of the famous vale of Clwyd. Near to the grand entrance of the castle stand the now ruined walls of an unfinished church, begun by the Earl of Leicester, and being the first place of worship erected, or begun to be erected for the performance of the reformed religion in Great Britain. It is 170 feet in length by seventy-one in breadth. At the foot of the enclosed rock, on which the castle is erected, were two principal gates of entrance, one called the Burgess's gate, which is still tolerably perfect, the other the Exchequer gate. Municipal affairs were transacted in the tower over the former, and the baronial courts were held in the apartments above the latter. By a charter of Charles II. the corporation consists of an alderman, two bailiffs, a recorder, and two coroners. The latter being annually appointed from amongst the twenty-five capital burgesses. Denbigh, in conjunction with Ruthin and Holt, returns one member to Parliament, the bailiffs being the returning officers. Patron, Hon. F. West. The living is a rectory and vicarage with the chapel of St. Hilary, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. at 23*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.* The parish church is situated one mile from the town, at a place called Whitchurch, and contains several very interesting monuments; amongst them are those of Humphrey Llwyd, the antiquary; Edwards, the Cambrian Shakspeare; and Richard Middleton, ancestor of the Wests, Biddulphs, &c. of this county. St. Hilary's chapel is used by the parishioners, and service at

St. Marcellus church discontinued. The trade of this place is inconsiderable. Tanneries have been established here for many years, and the butter-market is attended by English buyers. Denbigh is more a place of genteel retirement than of business. The freeschool is well endowed, and its scholars enjoy several exhibitions at Oxford. An almshouse at Denbigh is mentioned in Leland's Itinerary. The triennial meeting of the Welsh bards, called the Eisteddfod, is now revived, and appointed to be held occasionally in this town. The first revived assemblage was held in September, 1828, under the patronage of his royal highness the Duke of Sussex, who walked in the procession, and under the presidency of Sir E. Mostyn of Talacre, whose ancestor was appointed by Queen Elizabeth to preside upon a similar occasion. A Carmelite priory was established near the east end of the town, about 1289, by John Salisbury, of Lleweli. Humphrey Llwyd, the antiquary, was a native of Denbigh, where he practised as a physician, and represented the borough in Parliament; he lies interred in the parish church.

## DENBURY, co. Devon.

P. T. Newton Bushel (188) 2½ m. SW b S.  
Pop. 412.

A parish in the hundred of Haytor; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Duke of Bedford.

## DENBY, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 8 m. NNE. Pop. 1073.

A parish in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 9*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) V. Lowe, Esq.

## DENBY, W. R., co. York.

P. T. Barnesley (172) 7½ m. W b N.  
Pop. 1412.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Penniston and upper division of the wapentake of Staincross; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 32*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*; patron, the Vicar of Penniston. This township contains a hamlet named Low Denby.

## DENCHWORTH, co. Berks.

P. T. Wantage (60) 7½ m. W b N. Pop. 251.

A parish in the hundred of Wantage; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 82*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. James; patron, Worcester College, Oxford.

## DENDRON, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Ulverston (273) 6½ m. SW b S.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Aldingham and hundred of Lonsdale, north of the sands; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Aldingham, in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester,



not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 63*l.*; patron, the Vicar of Aldingham.

**DENFORD**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Thrapston (72) 1½ m. S. Pop. 310.

A parish in the hundred of Huxloe; living, a dis. vicarage with Ringstead, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patronage with Ringstead vicarage.

**DENGIE**, co. Essex.

Pop. 9767.

A hundred, situate in the south-east corner of the county, between the rivers Cranch and Blackwater, containing twenty parishes.

**DENGIE**, co. Essex.

P. T. Bradwell (51) 3½ m. S b W. Pop. 234.

A parish in the hundred of Dengie; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 13*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. James; patron (1829) the Rev. J. H. Stephenson.

**DENGIE MARSII**, co. Kent.

P. T. Lydd (71) 1½ m. ESE.  
Pop. with Lydd.

A member of the town and port of New Romney, in the parish of Lydd, situated in the hundred of Langport, lathe of Shepway.

**DENHAM**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Uxbridge (15) 2½ m. NNW. Pop. 1189.

A parish in the hundred of Stoke; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) B. Way, Esc.

**DENHAM**, co. Suffolk

P. T. Eye (81) 3½ m. E b S. Pop. 259.

A parish in the hundred of Hoxne; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) T. Maynard, Esq.

**DENHAM**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bury St. Edmunds (71) 6½ m. W b S.  
Pop. 163.

A parish in the hundred of Risbridge; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; patron (1829) James Farmer, Esq.

**DENINO**, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Anstruther (35) 5 m. N b W. Pop. 343.

A parish in the district of St. Andrews, comprising about 2280 acres; it is intersected by a number of beautiful trout streams, and abounds in superior freestone, but the climate being moist and bleak, the soil is rather unproductive; living, in the presbytery of St. Andrews and synod of Fife; patron, the University of St. Andrews. Here are several springs impregnated with iron.

**DENIO**, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Pwlheli (236) m. Pop. 1876.

A parish in the hundred of Gaflogian, situ-

ated upon the little harbour of Pwlheli, in St. George's Channel; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the vicarage of Llan-nor, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor. See *Pwlheli*.

**DENN**, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Cavan (54) 6 m. SE. Pop. 4593.

A parish in the baronies of Castleraghan, Clonmahon, and Loughtee, all in the same county; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Kilmore and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 4*l.* It possesses a church, glebe-house, and 243 acres of glebe.

**DENNEY**, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Cambridge (50) 8 m. N b E.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Waterbeach and hundred of North Stow. Here was formerly an abbey, which was founded previous to the twelfth century, and completely surrounded by a moat which may easily be traced. Some of the remains of the abbey are now standing and used as barns.

**DENNINGTON**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Framlingham (87) 2½ m. N b W.  
Pop. 938.

A parish in the hundred of Hoxne; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 36*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) S. Long, Esq.

**DENNIS**, ST., co. Cornwall.

P. T. St. Columb Major (246) 4 m. SE.  
Pop. 592.

A parish in the east division of the hundred of Powder; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of St. Michael Carhair, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter, not in charge.

**DENNISTON**, shire of Lanark, S.

Pop. with Glasgow.

A populous village in the barony parish, and jurisdiction of the city of Glasgow. The Denniston family, now extinct, took their title of Baron from this place.

**DENNY**, shire of Stirling, S.

Edinburgh 30 m. W b N. Glasgow 18 m.  
Pop. 3364.

A post-town and parish; the former, situated on the river Carron, is a populous and thriving place, possessing extensive manufactures of woollen-cloth and paper, and deriving considerable trade from its vicinity to the Forth and Clyde canal, which intersects the parish and affords a ready conveyance for the freestone and coal abounding in the neighbourhood. The parish is four miles long and about two miles and a half broad, well cultivated and fertile. Living, in the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Crown. A large tract here, called Temple Denny, was once the property of the Knights Templars.

**DENSHANGER**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Stoney Stratford (52) 2 m. SW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Passenham and hundred of Cleley.

**DENSTON**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Uttoxeter (135) 2 m. N. Pop. 230.

A township in the parish of Alveton and south division of the hundred of Totmoulow.

**DENT**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Kirkby Lonsdale (253) 9½ m. NE b E. Pop. 1782. M. D. Frid. Fairs, 1st Frid. aft. Feb. 15; and every Frid. fortnight from June 1 to May 12.

A market-town and chapelry in the parish of Sedbergh and west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe, situated in a dale surrounded by mountains. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 133*l.* 18*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 102*l.* 10*s.*; chapel ded. to St. Andrew; patrons, twenty-four Sidesmen.

**DENTON**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Darlington (241) 5 m. NW. Pop. 125.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Gainford and south-east division of Darlington ward; living, a curacy to the vicarage of Gainford, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; certified val. 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*; patron, the Vicar of Gainford. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is a small Gothic building of modern erection. Near this place was formerly a town of some consideration, remains of which are still visible.

**DENTON**, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. Stilton (75) 2 m. SW. Pop. 90.

A parish in the hundred of Norman Cross; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) W. Wells, Esq.

**DENTON**, co. Kent.

P. T. Canterbury (55) 9 m. SSE. Pop. 196.

A parish in the hundred of Kinghampton, lathe of St. Augustine; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron (1829) Sir Egerton Brydges. Denton Court, in this parish, is a fine old mansion in the style of Elizabeth's reign.

**DENTON**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Stockport (176) 4 m. NE b N. Pop. 2012.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Manchester and hundred of Salford; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; certified value 12*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 99*l.* 10*s.*; chapel ded. to St. James; patron (1829) Sir T. Egerton, Bart. This place is celebrated for a very extensive manufacture of hats. Denton Hall has been the seat of a family of that name for many years.

**DENTON**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Grantham (110) 5 m. SW b W. Pop. 577.

A parish in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven; living, a rectory in the archdea-

conry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, the Prebendary of North Grantham in Salisbury Cathedral. Here is an endowed school for twenty-four poor children; and also an almshouse, erected and endowed by William Welby, Esq. in 1653, for six poor persons, who have a weekly allowance in money, and an annual allowance for coals. Denton House is a handsome mansion, built in the modern style, surrounded with a very delightful park. On this estate there is a spring of very pure water, possessing medicinal qualities. In this parish, in 1727, a Roman tessellated pavement was discovered, about eighteen inches under ground, measuring thirty feet square, forming a floor, and supposed to have been the site of a Roman villa.

**DENTON**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Harleston (99) 4 m. NE. Pop. 601.

A parish in the hundred of Easham; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 24*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who appoints one incumbent who is, or has been, a fellow of Merton College.

**DENTON**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Northampton (66) 6 m. ESE. Pop. 475.

A parish in the hundred of Wymersley; living, a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Whiston and Yardley, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough, not in charge; church ded. to St. Margaret.

**DENTON**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Tetworth (42) 6½ m. W b N. Pop. 134.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Cuddesden and hundred of Bullington; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, not in charge; patron, the Vicar of Cuddesden.

**DENTON**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Newhaven (56) 1½ m. NNE. Pop. 54.

A parish in the hundred of Bishopstone, rape of Pevensey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Leonard; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**DENTON**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Otley (205) 5½ m. NW b W. Pop. 192.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Otley and wapentake of Claro; living, a curacy to the vicarage of Otley, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 20*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 20*l.*; patron (1829) Sir C. C. Ibbertson, Bart.

**DENTON**, EAST, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 3½ m. WNW. Pop. 548.

A township in the parish of Newburn and west division of Castle ward. This township abounds in coal-mines, in which the inhabitants are chiefly employed. Here also



is a freeschool, where the children of the colliers are educated.

**DENTON, NETHER**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 15 m. ENE. Pop. 287.

A parish in Eskdale ward; living, a disrectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to St. Cuthbert; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. In this parish are found lime and freestone. The soil is chiefly a black clay, and very fertile in the production of wheat and other grain, except on the south side of the village, where the land is rather sterile.

**DENTON OVER**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 17 m. ENE. Pop. 100.

A parish in Eskdale ward; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 68*l.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Carlisle, to whom this manor belongs.

**DENTON, WEST**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 3 m. W b N. Pop. 404.

A township in the parish of Newburn and west division of Castle ward.

**DENVER**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Market-Downham (84) 1 m. S. Pop. 770.

A parish in the hundred of Clackclose; living, a rectory, in two medieties, called St. Peter's Easthall and St. Michael's Westhall, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron, Caius College, Cambridge. In the church, which is ded. to St. Mary, a meanly built edifice with a thatched roof, is a monument to that learned English historian, Dr. Robert Brady.

**DENWICK**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alnwick (308) 1½ m. E b N. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Alnwick and south division of Bambrough ward.

**DEOPHAM**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Wymondham (100) 6 m. W b S. Pop. 471.

A parish in the hundred of Forchoe; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 148*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

**DEPDEN**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bury-St.-Edmunds (71) 7 m. S b W. Pop. 319.

A parish in the hundred of Risbridge; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Here was born Dr. Anthony Sparrow, bishop of Norwich.

**DEPTFORD**, co. Kent.

London 5 m. Pop. 19,962.

A village, or more properly a town, in the hundred of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-

Hone, nominally divided into Upper and Lower Deptford, and comprising the parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Paul; situated on the river Ravensbourne at its confluence with the Thames, over which there was anciently a very deep ford, from which the place took its name. It was also called Deptford Strand and West Greenwich, and it was only an insignificant fishing-village previously to the establishment of a royal dock-yard here by Henry VIII. In the reign of that prince, the Trinity House likewise was founded at Deptford by Sir Thomas Spert, for the use of a chartered corporation, entitled "The Master, Warden, and Assistants of the Guild or Fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement," whose duty it is to examine the mathematical students of Christ's Hospital and the masters of his Majesty's ships, to settle the rates of pilotage, and to give orders for erecting and maintaining light-houses, buoys, beacons, and other sea-marks. The affairs of this corporation were conducted at Deptford, till 1787, when the old Trinity House was taken down, a new one having been erected on Tower Hill, London. The dock-yard and store-houses built by Henry VIII. have since been vastly improved and enlarged, and in the former some of the largest ships of war in the navy have been built in every succeeding reign. The numerous manufactories and store-houses at present extend over thirty-one acres of ground, including the Victualling-office, which was built in 1745, and having been burnt with a vast quantity of provisions and stores in January, 1749, has since been re-erected, and now consists of numerous ranges of buildings added at different times. All the affairs of the dock-yard and its appendages are under the immediate direction of the Navy Board. During the late war, the artificers and labourers employed here amounted to the number of 1500, one-third of whom were dismissed on the establishment of peace, and a still further diminution has subsequently taken place. The living of the parish of St. Nicholas is a vicarage; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*; patrons, Mrs. Mary Drake and Mrs. Ann Tyrwhyt Drake. The church, the body of which was rebuilt in 1697, consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with an embattled tower constructed of flint and stone, of early but uncertain date. The living of the parish of St. Paul is a rectory, not in charge, in the same patronage with the former. The church, which is a handsome modern fabric, was erected about 1730, under the provisions of an Act of Parliament of the ninth and tenth of Ann, for building fifty new churches in London and its vicinity. St. Paul's was constituted a distinct parish in 1730; and the parishioners are entitled to share with those of St. Nicholas in all the charitable benefactions belonging to the town anterior to that date. Among these is an hospital, or almshouse, belonging to the Trinity House, founded in 1685, and containing fifty-six apartments;

and here is another almshouse founded in 1788, and comprising twenty-five apartments. There are various places of worship for different denominations of dissenters. The town, which is very irregularly built, suffered severely from a fire in 1652; and the lower town was much injured by an inundation in 1671, when the water rose to the height of ten feet in the streets near the river, and vast numbers of sheep and cattle were destroyed. There is a bridge over the Ravensbourne which was formerly constructed of wood, and being decayed it was rebuilt of stone in 1628, at the sole expense of Charles I. The prosperity of this place depending in a great measure on the commerce originating from the building and fitting out vessels for the royal navy, it has suffered materially from the comparative suspension of maritime occupation here since the conclusion of peace; there are, however, several private dock-yards for boat and ship-building, and various trades carried on which are more or less connected with the sea-service. On the Ravensbourne, about half a mile from Deptford, is an extensive building, in which gun-barrels, bayonets, halberts, &c., are manufactured by machinery set in motion by a powerful steam-engine. Near the dock-yard is a house in which Peter the Great, Czar of Russia, is said to have resided when he visited this country to acquire a practical knowledge of naval architecture. The manor-house of Deptford, called Saye's Court, was the property and habitation of the celebrated John Evelyn, author of several works relative to agriculture, planting and gardening, besides his very interesting Diary and Memoirs, published a few years since by Mr. Bray. On the site of the house and gardens stands the parish workhouse, erected in 1729.

DEPWADE, co. Norfolk.

Pop. 9062.

A hundred towards the south-west of the county, containing twenty-one parishes.

DERBY, County of.

Greatest length from NNW. to SSE. 56 m. Greatest breadth from ENE. to WSW. 33 m. Superficial extent 972 square m. or 622,080 acres. Pop. 185,487. Hundreds 6. Parishes 116. Boroughs 1. Market-Towns 11. Mem. of Pt. 4. Midland circuit. Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; and province of Canterbury.

An inland and almost central county, bounded on the north by Yorkshire and a small part of Cheshire, on the east by Nottinghamshire, on the south by Leicestershire and Warwickshire, and on the west by Staffordshire and Cheshire. It was probably inhabited by a tribe of Britons, called Cassii, before the Roman conquest, and after that event, it was included in the province of Maxima Cæsariensis. Under the Saxon heptarchy, it made a part of the kingdom of Mercia; and when William the Conqueror divided England between his followers, a large portion of this county was given by the Norman prince to his natural son, Wil-

liam Peverel, whose successors long maintained a large share of feudal authority over this portion of the kingdom; and a court of justice still exists, called the Peverel Court, which derives its judicial power from the grant made to the Norman baron, after whom it is denominated. Derbyshire is divided by the river Derwent into the eastern and western districts. The county in general exhibits much varied and romantic scenery; the southern and eastern parts enjoy a temperate, healthy, and pleasant atmosphere: and the soil is rich and fertile, producing abundantly various kinds of grain, and particularly excellent crops of barley. The north-western portion, including the district of the Peak, is of a widely different character—the climate being bleak and changeable, and the face of the country rocky and irregular. The mountains of the Peak, though inferior to those of Cumberland, constitute the loftiest and most considerable range of hills in the midland regions of the kingdom. About seven hundred eminences, and fifty rocky caverns, dells, and valleys, are enumerated by Mr. Farey, in his survey of this county: among the former, the highest points are those called Axe-edge and Kinder-scout; the latter include Bagshaw's cavern, a stalactitic cave, situated south-west of Bradwell, Elden Hole to the northward of Peak Forest, Golconda near Hopton, Poole's Hole, half a mile south-south-west of Buxton, and Peak's Hole near Castleton; which, with other local peculiarities of this mountainous region, have been repeatedly celebrated, both in verse and prose, under the title of the "Wonders of the Peak." The principal river in Derbyshire is the Derwent, which, rising in the high Peak, runs southward, and passing Derby, falls into the Trent, on the borders of Leicestershire; the Trent itself crosses the southern extremity of the county, and, for a short distance, divides it from Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire; other rivers are the Dove, the Wye, the Erwash, and the Rother. Among the principal canals are—the Grand Trunk Navigation, completed in 1777; the Peak Forest Canal, in 1800; with those of Cromford, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Derby. The mountainous ridges of the Peak, exteriorly bare and unproductive, make amends for this sterility by the mineral riches contained beneath their surface. Coal is abundant in various parts of the county; among the metals, lead was formerly the most plentiful, but many of the mines are exhausted; iron and antimony are also found here; the Fluor or Derbyshire spar, which is wrought into vases, urns, and many other ornamental articles; gypsum or alabaster, marble, limestone, and stone for various purposes, are procured from the mines and quarries in this county. Some relics exist of the works of former ages, among which are Druidical circles, tumuli, and Logan or rocking-stones, ascribed to the aboriginal population of Britain; and the ruins of baronial castles, erected in the



middle ages. The six hundreds are named Appletree, High Peak, Morleston and Litchurch, Repton and Gresley, Scarsdale, and Wirksworth. The borough and market-towns are Derby, Alfreton, Ashbourn, Bakewell, Bolsover, Belper, Chapel-in-the-Frith, Chesterfield, Dronfield, Tideswell, Winster, and Wirksworth. Two members of Parliament are returned for the borough of Derby, and two for the county.

## DERBY, co. Derby.

London 126 NW b W. Pop. 11,723.

M. D. Fri. Fairs, Jan. 25; March 21 and 22, for cheese; Fri. in Easter-week, for horned cattle; Fri. aft. May-day; Fri. in Whitsun-week; St. James; July 25, for horned cattle; Sept. 27, 28, and 29, for cheese; and Fri. bef. old Mich. for horned cattle. Memb. of Pt. 2. Mail arr. 9. 43 f. dep. 4. 10 aft.

A borough, market, and county town, locally situated in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, but possessing separate jurisdiction. It appears to have been founded by the Anglo-Saxons, who gave it the appellation of Northworthige; and when the Danes, in the ninth century, established themselves in the northern and midland parts of England, they made this place one of their settlements, and called it Deoraby, which, with some variation, it has ever since retained, and has given name to the county also. Ethelfleda, a warlike princess, daughter of the great Alfred, and widow of an Earl of Mercia, expelled the Danish intruders from this town, which has subsequently been the scene of some events connected with our national history. One of the latest of these was the hostile incursion into England of Charles Edward Stuart, commonly called the Young Pretender, in December, 1745, when Derby became the utmost limit of the expedition, as the invaders, alarmed by the advance of the royal forces, retreated northwards, and were finally defeated in the famous battle of Culloden. Derby was a royal borough, with peculiar privileges, in the time of Edward the Confessor; but the first charter of incorporation is said to have been granted by Henry I., and that under which the town is now governed, was procured from Charles II. in 1680. The corporation consists of a mayor, high steward, recorder, nine aldermen, fourteen brethren, fourteen burgesses or common councilmen, with a town-clerk, and other officers. The mayor, recorder, and aldermen, are justices of the peace, with power to hold sessions for the borough quarterly; a court of record for the recovery of debts, every Tuesday fortnight; and two courts leet for the manor are held annually. The elective franchise has been exercised ever since the 23d of Edward I.; the right of voting for members of Parliament is vested in the freemen and sworn burgesses, about 700 in number; and the mayor is the returning-officer. Patrons, Duke of Devonshire and E. Coke, Esq. There are five parishes; the living of St. Michael's is a vicarage, valued in K. B. 4l. 15s.; St. Peter's, a vicarage, valued in K. B. 8l.; and St. Werburgh's, a vicarage,

valued in K. B. 5l. 12s. 8d.; all in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor; St. Alkmund's, a vicarage, not in charge; and All Saints, a perpetual curacy, are both in the patronage of the corporation; all which livings are in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. The only church demanding particular notice is that of All Saints, which has a tower of peculiar beauty, displaying the latest style of pointed architecture, and consisting of three stages, the lowest of which has a western door-way, with a niche on each side, the other stages have variously ornamented windows, and the whole is crowned with rich battlements, crocketed pinnacles, and other decorations; to this tower has been added a handsome modern church of classical architecture, the embellishments being of the Roman Doric order, from the design of Gibbs, the architect of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London. There are several places of worship for different denominations of Protestant dissenters, and a chapel for Roman Catholics. A freeschool has been founded here, at which the celebrated astronomer, Flamstead, is said to have been educated; and here are various more modern institutions for the instruction of the poor. There is an hospital, or almshouse, near the church, for eight poor men and four women. This town comprises many handsome houses of modern erection, as well as some good public buildings. The streets are spacious and well paved, and through a considerable part of the town flows a stream, called Markerton Brook, over which there are five stone bridges. Among the principal public edifices are the assembly room, the guildhall, the county hall, the county gaol, the theatre, the infirmary, and the ordnance dépôt, the two latter of which are situated a short distance from the town. The assembly room is a spacious and handsome edifice, on the east of the market-place, erected by subscription about 1774. The guildhall, built by the corporation, about 1730, is a freestone structure, standing in the area of the market-place. The county hall is a massive stone building, erected in the latter part of the seventeenth century; and adjoining it is a house for the reception of the judges during the county assizes, which are held here. The county gaol was built in 1756, and the theatre in 1773. The Derbyshire General Infirmary is one of the noblest structures of the kind in England, completed for the reception of patients in 1800, at the expense of 17,870l., including the price paid for the ground on which it stands. It will afford accommodation for eighty patients, besides which there is a fever-ward for those labouring under contagious diseases; and the whole of the interior arrangements display neatness, convenience, and utility, much beyond what is usual in such establishments. This place was formerly a great wool-mart; and the art of dyeing woollen cloth was supposed to be practised here





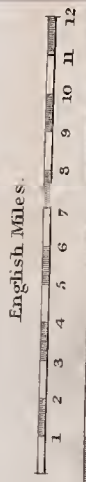
REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS

High Peak	1	Appletree	A
Scarsdale	2	Morleston & Litchurch	5
Wirksworth	3	Repton & Gresley	6

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.

**DERBYSELLERS.**

ENGRAVED BY SIDNEY HALL.



2° Longitude West 50' from Greenwich





with peculiar advantage, in consequence of the water of the Derwent being especially adapted for that purpose. Derby ale is mentioned by Camden, in the reign of Elizabeth, and a century later the town maintained its reputation for making malt and malt liquor. It has long been famous for its silk-works, the original establishment of which was owing to the skill and enterprise of John Lombe, an ingenious artist, who in the beginning of the last century went to Italy (where the art of silk-throwing was then exclusively practised), and at considerable personal risk obtained models and plans, with which, returning to England, he was enabled to erect a mill for making organzine, or thrown silk, on an island in the river Derwent, which he purchased from the corporation of Derby. In 1718, he procured a patent for fourteen years, to secure to himself the benefit of his ingenuity; but dying a few years afterwards, the property ultimately became vested in his cousin, Sir Thomas Lombe, who applying to Parliament for a renewal of the patent, obtained in lieu of it a grant of 14,000*l.*, on condition of allowing a model to be taken of the works for the public advantage. Since that, many other mills have been erected; and in 1814 there were ten in the town of Derby, affording employment to about 1200 persons. Here also are manufactories for weaving silk and cotton goods; silk stockings are likewise made at Derby. The porcelain manufacture was introduced about 1750, but great improvements have since been effected, and the articles produced are said to surpass the finest of foreign workmanship. Fluor spar, marble, and alabaster, chiefly the produce of the mountains of Derbyshire, are here manufactured into a variety of articles, useful and ornamental; here are also a patent shot manufactory, an establishment for the construction of steam-engines, a mill for slitting and rolling iron, a furnace for smelting copper-ore, with a machine for hammering and rolling the copper into sheets, iron founderies, colour manufactories, and bleaching yards. Facilities for water-carriage are afforded by the Derby Canal, which communicates with the river Trent and the Trent and Mersey Canal; and here is a wharf for landing coal. A philosophical society has been established at Derby, to which belongs an extensive library; and there is also another literary institution called the Permanent Library Society. Among the natives of this town were Dr. Thomas Linacre, a learned physician, in the reign of Henry VIII.; Joseph Wright, an eminent painter; Robert Bage, author of several very ingenious novels; and William Hutton, an industrious antiquary and topographer. Some very celebrated individuals have resided here, including, besides Flamstead, mentioned above, the first Earl of Macclesfield, who after practising here as an attorney, rose to the highest rank in his profession, having been

Lord Chancellor; John Whitehurst, a scientific mechanist; and Dr. Darwin, author of "The Loves of the Plants."

#### DERBY-HAVEN, Isle of Man.

P. T. Castle Town 2 m. E b N.  
Pop. with Pa.

A small village in the parish of St. Malew, with an excellent harbour, sheltered by a little island called St. Michael's, upon which are the ruins of a tower, erected by one of the Earls of Derby, to defend the entrance, and near it are the remains of an ancient chapel.

#### DERBY HILLS, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 9 m. S. Pop. 76.

An extra-parochial district in the hundred of Repton and Gresley.

#### DERBY, WEST, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

Pop. with Liverpool 273,912.

A hundred towards the south-east of the county, containing fourteen parishes and ninety townships, locally the great commercial town of Liverpool, and the market-town of Wigan and Newton in Mackersfield.

#### DERBY, WEST, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Prescott (198) 4½ m. W. Pop. 6304.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill and hundred of West Derby; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and deanery of Chester; certified value 43*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; chapel ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Rector of Walton.

#### DEREHAM, EAST, or MARKET DEREHAM, co. Norfolk.

London 109 m. NE b N. Norwich 17 m. WNW. Pop. 3273. M. D. Friday. Fairs, Thurs. and Frid. before Old Midsummer; and ditto before New Michaelmas, for cattle, sheep, and toys.

A market-town and parish of great antiquity in the hundred of Mitford, situated nearly in the centre of the county. The streets and buildings of this town are of a neat and respectable character, having latterly received many improvements. It has a good convenient market-place, and on the site of the old market-cross was erected in 1756 a handsome assembly room, which, however, is now seldom used but for the purposes of the Sunday-school. In the centre of the town stands a handsome square column, on which are marked the distances from the principal town and seats in the county. The livings are a rectory and vicarage, with the curacy of Hoe annexed, both in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; the former valued in K. B. 41*l.* 3*s.* 1½*d.*, the latter 17*l.* 3*s.* 4½*d.*; patrons (1829) of the rectory, the Rev. T. H. Wollaston, and of the vicarage, the Rector of East Dereham. The church, ded. to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, and formerly belonged to a nunnery, founded by Withburga, natural daughter of Anna, king of East Anglia; which being afterwards destroyed by the Danes, the church was made parochial in 798. It consists of a nave,



north and south aisles, transept and choir, with a fine tower in the centre; which not being deemed sufficiently strong for the bells, another tower was built in the reign of Henry VII., on the south side of the church-yard, to which they were removed, being eight in number, of a very fine tone. Edmond Bonner, of sanguinary notoriety, was rector of this church, a short time before he was translated to the see of London; and here also lie the remains of the poet Cowper, which were interred under the north transept in the year 1800. Not far from this spot, is a curious old pointed arch, which covers a spring, formerly much resorted to, for the benefit derived from drinking its waters. In the village of Scarning, only separated from this town by a rivulet, is a well-endowed freeschool.

#### DEREHAM, WEST, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Stoke Ferry (88) 3 m. WNW. Pop. 520.

A parish in the hundred of Clackclose; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) the Rev. C. L. Jenyns. Here was formerly an abbey of Premonstratensian monks, founded in 1188 by Hubert Walter, Dean of York, who was successively Bishop of Salisbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Chancellor. The only remaining part of this abbey is the old gate-house or entrance tower.

#### DERG-LOUGH, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Kesh (114) m. From the village of Pettigo 4 m.

A lake in the barony of Tyrhugh, containing several small islands, on one of which is situated the noted place of pilgrimage, called St. Patrick's Purgatory, within the parish of Templecarne. The Purgatory is a cave of sixteen feet in length by only two and a half in breadth, covered with flags and turf. It is situated on an island, whose area may be about one acre, and at a distance of half a mile from the shore. On the first day of June, in each year, pilgrims assemble here to stations, when a boat is provided to carry over the multitudes, who still frequent this venerated spot. Although the performance of stations at this Purgatory as it is called, continues to be practised by numbers with much zeal, and at great individual labour and expense, yet all recognition of St. Davoc's Isle is excluded from the Roman Catholic church service. On the 15th day of August the ceremony terminates, the pilgrims return to their houses, the boat is laid on its props, and Lough Derg consigned to that repose which belongs to situations so solitary and remote. A cell, or religious establishment of some description was founded on this island by St. Davoc, about the year 492, and his festival is observed here on the 1st of January, 24th of July, and 16th of December. He made this church subject to the see of Armagh, and was buried here in one of the chapels belonging to his own re-

ligious foundation. It is generally believed that in the year 850, a saint having the same name as the great patron saint of Ireland, was abbot here, and that to him is to be ascribed the establishment of the Purgatory, which bears his name, and the origin of the pilgrimages and stations which continue to be performed there to the present day. This account is not correct, the Purgatory of Lough Derg was founded by the canons regular of St. Augustin, which order did not appear until the eleventh century, therefore its foundation could not have been earlier than that date; and as to its name, it was so called because it was set up in opposition to another St. Patrick's Purgatory, situated upon Croagh Patrick. In such repute was this place held, that Maletesta Ungarins, a foreign knight, sought and obtained a safeconduct from the British throne, to make a pilgrimage here in the year 1358. In the same year, permission was granted to Nicolas de Beccario, a nobleman of Ferrara, and in 1397, the same safety was guaranteed to Raymond, Viscount de Perillewx, and Knight of Rhodes, accompanied by twenty followers and thirty horses. Notwithstanding, the Roman Catholic church does not appear to have sanctioned the continuance of these pilgrimages, for Pope Alexander VI. ordered the Purgatory to be totally demolished upon St. Patrick's Day, A. D. 1497. Again in 1630, the Irish government directed the little building to be uprooted, and the causeway to be abolished, but the stones are replaced, and the stations are again performed, from the 1st of June to the 15th of August in every year.

#### DERG LOUGH, Connaught, I.

An extensive lake, formed by an expansion of the noble river Shannon, washing the county of Tipperary on the east, and the counties of Galway and Clare on the west. It is navigable during its whole length, and steamers are employed in towing luggage-boats upon it. Here is the island of Inismore, on which stands an ancient pillar-tower, and the ruins of seven churches, founded by St. Commin, sometime in the sixth century.

#### DERITEND, co. Warwick.

P. T. Birmingham (109) 1 m. SE b S.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Aston and Birmingham division of the hundred of Hemlingford; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Aston, in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, of the certified value of 38*l.*; patron, the Vicar of Ashton and Birmingham.

#### DERLLYS, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

Pop. 14,675.

One of the eight hundreds into which the county is divided. It includes twenty-seven parishes, but no town of any importance.

#### DERNAHENSY, or DERRYNAHINCH,

or **DEMEKENERY**, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Knocktopher (80) 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> m. SE. Pop. 1718.

A parish in the barony of Knocktopher; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin. It is one of eight benefices constituting the union of Dnmamaggin; the church and glebe-house are at Knocktopher.

**DERNHALL**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Middlewich (167) 6 m. WSW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Whitegate and hundred of Edesbury.

**DERRALOSSORY**, or **DERRYLOSSORY**, or **DERHASSIN**, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Newtown MacKenedy (21) 5 m. E.  
Pop. 2244.

A parish, partly in the barony of Ballinacor, and partly in that of Newcastle, situated in an elevated and remote part of the Wicklow Mountains; living, a perpetual cure in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin. It possesses a church, in a wild and romantic situation, a glebe-house, and ninety-seven acres of land. Here is a poor-school for nine children.

**DERRY**, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

Dublin 150 m. N b W. Pop. Liberties and City, 16,971. M. D. Wed. and Sat. Fairs, June 17; Sept. 4; and Oct. 17; Memb. of Pt. I.

A city and county of itself, and situated upon the noble river Foyle, about four miles south of Culmore Fort, which latter is at the entrance of that river into the great estuary called Lough Foyle. It stands upon a high conical hill, peninsulated by the river, and crowned by the cathedral, which stands upon the apex of the hill, and is rendered more conspicuous by the addition of a spire. This view of Derry city, which is had from the bridge, very much resembles the view of the town of Lancaster from the meadows, on the Lune side, near to the aqueduct. This is a place of ancient foundation, an abbey having been erected here in 546, by St. Columb. It was plundered by the Danes, and reduced to ashes by those barbarians about the year 783; and it was erected into an episcopal see in 1158. Upon the plantation of Ulster, in the reign of James I., this city and liberties, with other estates, were granted to the twelve corporations of London, who may be said to have built the greatest part, and given to the whole the prænomen of London. The old city is enclosed by fortifications, consisting of a thick earthen rampart, faced with limestone, and flanked with bastions, placed at short intervals. The extent of the walls is 263 perches, their height twenty-four feet, and thickness six; and enclosing an area of nineteen acres. They afford, at the present day, an agreeable promenade to the inhabitants, and command extensive and beautiful views. The history of this city is remarkably interesting. James I. granted it a char-

ter in 1515, and from that period to the date of the legislative union, it enjoyed the privilege of returning two members to Parliament; since the enactment of that measure, it returns but one. The city magistrates are a mayor, one of the twelve aldermen, a recorder, chamberlain, two sheriffs, twenty-four burgesses, and a town-clerk. It has also a military governor, who is commander of Culmore fort, and a town-major. In the year 1608, this place was surprised, taken, and destroyed by the Irish, but shortly after restored to its primitive elegance, and its walls re-edified and strengthened. In the troubles of 1641, the Irish were besieged here, and deprived of the possession; but, in eight years after, they retaliated upon their adversaries, and drove them out with great slaughter. The most conspicuous event, however, in the history of this place, is that commonly called "the siege of Derry;" a memorable occasion, when the citizens sustained a close siege from the month of December, 1688, to August, 1689, from the whole force of the Irish army, in the interest of King James II. The besieged had to contend, not merely with fatigue and famine, and to endure the sight of repeated acts of inhumanity and cruelty committed upon their friends, but also to grapple with discord and treachery within their walls. This duplicity manifested itself in the person of their governor, Lumley, whom they forthwith superseded, and substituted for him the famous George Walker, a dissenting minister, and Major Baker. Under the heroic guidance of these two persons, they held out until the breaking of the boom across the Foyle, and arrival of a British vessel with provisions and relief. The old town was bounded by the walls, but the quay and considerable additions and improvements lie without the walls. The situation of the city upon a steep and conical hill, has rendered some of the avenues, Ship-quay Street and others, very inconvenient and impassable for vehicles of any sort, but a carriage-way of gradual ascent is now formed round the hill, and into the centre of the city. The principal square, or open area, is called the Diamond; it is near the centre of the old town, and four streets' length from it to the four city-gates. The streets are all paved, have flagged ways on either side, and are well lighted. In the centre of the Diamond stands the old market-hall, around and in which an excellent market is held, and a good supply of meat and fish at cheap rates. The court-house is a much-admired building; it is erected from a design by Bowden, and is a chaste piece of Grecian architecture. The county-gaol is an extensive pile; and the linen-hall and theatre are respectable buildings. The cathedral church, which is also parochial, was erected by Sir John Vaughan, in 1633, and possesses little that is interesting. Here are also a chapel of ease, several meeting-houses of dissenters, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The bishop's palace, erected by Dr. Bar-



nard, is opposite to the beautiful new court-house, and is a spacious but tasteless building, to which the bishop generally prefers his villa at Faughan, a few miles from the city. The school-house is a very commodious edifice, suited to the populous district in which it is placed, and the lay endowment belonging to it. To the many minor, though useful institutions existing here, a district lunatic asylum has lately been added, from a design by Mr. Murray, architect to the board of works. Its elevation resembles that of the Belfast asylum. The buildings and grounds for recreation, occupying ten acres of land, are situated upon the Faughan road. This district includes the counties of Derry, Tyrone, and Donegal. The living is a chapelry in the parish of Templemore, diocese of Derry, and archdiocese of Armagh. Derry was erected into a bishop's see in the year 1158. The diocese extends sixty miles in length, by fifty-four and a half in breadth, covers an area of 659,000 acres, and contains fifty-four parishes, which are in the counties of Londonderry, Donegal, Tyrone, and Antrim. The chapter consists of a dean, archdeacon, and three prebendaries; but has neither precentor, chancellor, treasurer, or vicar's choral. The situation of Derry upon the broad and navigable river Foyle, naturally marks it as a place of commercial character. Vessels of large burden can lie at the quays, and barges of forty tons navigate the river above the city. The bridge, which crosses the Foyle at this place, is 1068 feet in length, and forty feet in breadth; it stands in a depth of thirty-one feet at low water, and is formed of American oak, by its architect, Lemuel Cox, who was also an American. At the quays of this place, West Indian and American produce for a large northern district, is imported, and a brisk trade is carried on with Scotland and with Liverpool, to which lastmentioned place there is a regular communication by steamers. Exports are made of linen and yarn, hides, butter, and agricultural produce of all sorts. It possesses an agricultural-society, enjoys the advantage of many resident gentry, and supports one public journal. Here is a public library, under the control of the bishop; a diocesan school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, and endowed by the honourable Irish Society and London companies, and by the bishop of the diocese and the corporation of Derry. The annual value of the endowment amounts to 891*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; and the appointment of the master is vested in the bishop; the number of pupils is, at all times, considerable. In this parish, also, is a school, upon the foundation of Erasmus Smith, consisting of eighty boys and thirty girls. In the year 546, St. Columb founded an abbey here for regular canons, following the rule of St. Augustin; and in 1218, an abbey for Cistercian nuns was established by Turlogh Leanagh O'Nial. In the year 1828, a testimonial was erected to commemorate the relief of the city in 1688; it is a

fluted column, eighty feet in height, resting on a pedestal of very classical and original conception, surmounted by a dome and statue of Governor Walker, executed by Smyth, of Dublin; the figure points to that part of the river which was obstructed by the boom; the design, which unites both the Grecian and Roman Doric, is by James Henry, architect. In the year 1678, the well-known dramatic author, George Farquhar, was born in this city; and from this place also the family of Stewart derive the title of Marquis.

DERRY, co. Ulster, I. See *Londonderry*.

DERRY, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Oranmore (127) m. Pop. 141.

A village in the parish of Ballinacalla and barony of Ross.

DERRYAGHY, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Lisburn (93) 2½ m. N. Pop. 4639.

A parish, partly in the barony of Upper Belfast, and partly in that of Upper Massareene; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh; producing, by commutation for tithes, 450*l.* per annum, of which the lay impropriator receives 300*l.* Here are five Sunday-schools, containing respectively forty-six, ninety, sixty, sixty-five, and 120 pupils.

DERRYBRYAN, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Gort (124) m. Pop. not specially returned.

A village in the barony of Leitrim.

DERRYBRUSK, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Enniskillen (100) m. Pop. 1196.

A parish, partly in the barony of Magherastaphna, and partly in Tyrkenedy barony, situated upon the lake of Derryvullen, which communicates with Lough Erne; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh; producing, by commutation for tithes, 77*l.* 10*s.* 9¼*d.*; and sixty-four acres of glebe. The church, which is now ruined, consisted of a chancel fifty-four feet long, and was the first place of worship erected for the performance of the service according to the forms of the reformed religion in this county. Here is the beautiful seat of John Deering, Esq.

DERRYGALVIN, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Limerick (119) 5 m. SE. Pop. 637.

A parish in the county of the city of Limerick; living, an entire rectory in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 12*s.* 3¾*d.*, and united to the rectory and vicarage of Kilmurphy.

DERRYGONNELLY, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Churchill (112) m. Pop. with Pa. Fair, July 10.

A village in the united parishes of Devinish and Inismaesaint, and in the barony of Magheraboy.

DERRYGRATH, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Caher (112) 3 m. SE. Pop. 1145.

A parish in the barony of West Iffa and

Offa; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 10*l.*, and constituting the corps of the chancellorship of the diocese. It possesses about twenty-five acres of glebe.

**DERRYINVER**, co. Galway, Connanght, I.  
P. T. Oughterard (150) 1 m. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Ballinakill and barony of Ballinahinch, situated upon the bay of Ballinakill. Here is a small harbour formed by a pier erected at the expense of the Fishery-board. The village lies on the new road to Renvile.

**DERRYKEIGHAN**, or **DERRYKEEGAN**, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Dervock (155) m. Pop. 2798.

A parish in the barony of Dunluce, lower half, situated upon the Bush river; living, a rectory in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh; producing, by commutation for tithes, 430*l.*; area of parish about 11,000 acres. The inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of linen.

**DERRYLORAN**, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

P. T. Cookstown (109) 1 m. W.  
Pop. 6477.

A populous parish, partly in the barony of Loughinsholin, and partly in Dungannon barony, in the county of Tyrone, the latter portion including the village of Cookstown; living, a rectory in the archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 550*l.* per annum. It possesses a church and a glebe-house situated upon a glebe of seventy-seven acres; the chief occupation of the inhabitants is the manufacture of linen.

**DERRYNEFLIN**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Kittenaule (96) 3½ m. NW.  
Pop. with Graystown.

A parish in the barony of Sliebhardagh; living, a parcel of the rectory and vicarage of Graystown, which is in the archdiocese of Cashel, and in part of the corps of the precentorship of the diocese.

**DERRYNOOSE**, or **MADDEN**, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Tynan (91) 5 m. SE. Pop. 8044.

An extensive parish, partly in Armagh and partly in Turaney barony; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 20*l.*; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 646*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* It possesses a church and parsonage with a glebe of 395 acres. Eight hundred and fifty children are educated at Sunday-schools here, and there is a daily school of forty-four boys and twenty-two girls also established, besides a school of 100 children, supported by the Hibernian Society, and other poor schools, of which the numbers of the pupils have not been ascertained. The linen manufacture occupies the population. The Lord Primate has leased an extent of land in the parish to the mining company, the present produce of which is lead.

TOPOG. DICT.—VOL. I.

**DERRYVARRAGH LOUGH**, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

A lake celebrated for its picturesque character, in the barony of Corkery. Its superficial contents amount to about 2076 acres, and its elevation above the sea is 195 feet.

**DERRYVILLANE**, or **DARRYVILLANE**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Mitchelstown (132) 5 m. SW.  
Pop. with Glanworth.

A parish in the barony of Fermoy, situated upon the Funcheon river; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel; producing, by commutation for tithes, 164*l.* 12*s.* 1½*d.*; of which the lay impropriator receives 98*l.* 0*s.* 2¾*d.* It is one of four benefices which constitute the union of Glanworth.

**DERRYVOLLEN**, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Enniskillen (100) 4 m. SE. Pop. 8039.

An extensive parish, partly in the barony of Lurg, and partly in that of Tyrkenedy; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* It possesses two churches and a glebe-house, situated upon a glebe of about 1000 acres. The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, are the patrons.

**DERSINGHAM**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Castle Rising (100) 4 m. NNE.  
Pop. 534.

A parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 145*l.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) D. Hoste, Esq.

**DERVAL**, or **DARVEL**, shire of Ayr, S.

P. T. Kilmarnock (65) 8 m. E. Pop. 1030.

A populous village, in the parish of Loudon and district of Cunningham, much increased in size and importance within these few years past, owing to the introduction of manufactures, and the extensive collieries and lime-works in the vicinity. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle, or Danish fort, and a place termed Glen Chapel, supposed to have been once occupied by some religious edifice.

**DERVER**, or **DERVOR**, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castle Bellingham (43) 4 m. NW.  
Pop. 875.

A parish in the barony of Louth; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 230*l.* per annum. It is united to the rectory and vicarage of Dromiskin. The area of the parish occupies 1798 acres of land.

**DERVOCK**, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

Dublin 155 m. N. Pop. 287. Fairs, Jan. 12; Feb. 23; Aug. 12; and Oct. 27.

A post and fair town in the parish of Derrykeighan and barony of Dunluce, lower half, situated upon the river Busk, near to which



are the demesnes of Belleisle and Clover Hill.

**DERWEN**, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Ruthin (209) 6 m. SW. Pop. 557.

A parish in the hundred of Ruthin, situated on the turnpike-road from Corwen to Ruthin, the church standing in a solitary position, nearly on the summit of a lofty mountain; living, a rectory in the diocese of Bangor and province of Canterbury; valued in K. B. at 10*l.* 15*s.* It possesses a good parsonage-house. In the churchyard is an ancient cross, measuring thirteen feet and a half in height. Here are several spring wells, and one of them, called Sarak's Well, is held in great repute by the natives as a cure for cancer.

**DESART**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cloghnakilty (198) 2 m. SE. Pop. 463.

A parish in the barony of East Carbery, east division, situated upon Cloghnakilty Bay; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ross and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 2*l.*; it is one of five vicarages which constitute the corps of the prebend of Island. The rectorial tithes belong to the dean and chapter of Ross.

**DESART**, or **DISERT**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Bandon (186) m. W. Pop. 1779.

A parish, partly in the barony of Kinalmeaky, situated upon the Bandon river; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel.

**DESART**, or **DISART**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Rathcormack (141) 2 m. SE. Pop. 1019.

A parish, partly in the barony of Barretts, and partly in that of Muskerry East; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the rectory and vicarage of Gortroc, constituting thereby the corps of the archdeaconry of Cloyne.

**DESART**, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Callan (80) m.

A townland in the parish of Castleinch and barony of Shillelogher. This place gives title of Earl to the family of Cuff, whose noble demesne is situated here on the banks of a rivulet tributary to the Callan river.

**DESART**, or **DYSART**, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Clonmel (123) 5 m. SE. Pop. 1408.

A parish in the barony of Uppertthird, situated upon the navigable river Suir; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel, producing, by commutation for tithes, 30*l.* 12*s.* 3*½d.*, and being united to four other benefices. The rectorial tithes, together with those of Killmoleran, belong to the prebendary of Dysart. The vicarage possesses a church and a parsonage with five acres of glebe. In this parish there are two spinning-factories, which occupy about fifty hands.

**DESART**, or **DESERT**. See *Dysart*.

**DESART - CREAGHT**, or **DESERT - CREAT**, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.

P. T. Cookstown (109) 3 m. SW. Pop. 6531.

A parish in the barony of Dungannon; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 507*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* per annum. It possesses a church, parsonage, and glebe of 301 acres; patrons, the Board of Trinity College, Dublin. Tullaghog and Grange villages are within this parish. The inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of linen.

**DESARTMARTIN**, or **DESERTMARTIN**, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

P. T. Tableermore (126) 4 m. SE. Pop. of Pa. 4301. Of To. 241. Fairs, Feb. 5; May 8; June 7; July 28; Oct. 1; Nov. 8; and Dec. 27.

A fair-town and parish in the barony of Loughinsholin; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. at 6*l.*, but yielding, by commutation for tithes, 400*l.* per annum. It possesses a church, parsonage, and glebe of 493 acres.

**DESBOROUGH**, co. Bucks.

Pop. 18,613.

A hundred in the south-western extremity of the county, divided from Berkshire, by the Thames, containing sixteen parishes, and the market-towns of Great Marlow and High Wycombe.

**DESBOROUGH**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Kettering (74) 5½ m. NW. Pop. 908.

A parish in the hundred of Rothwell; living, a dis. vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 113*l.* 16*s.* church ded. to St. Giles; patron (1829) R. S. Cotton, Esq.

**DESERTLIN**, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

P. T. Moneymore (114) m. N b W. Pop. 2539.

A parish in the barony of Loughinsholin; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh, producing, by commutation for tithes, 230*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.* per annum. It possesses a church and glebe-house. Here is a Lancasterian school of seventy pupils.

**DESERTEGNY**, or **DYSARTAGNY**, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Bunrana (164) m. Pop. 1590.

A parish in the barony of Ennishower, situated upon the estuary called Longh Swilly; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. at 5*l.* It possesses a church and glebe of 323 acres. The Marquis of Donegal is the patron.

**DESERTMORE**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cork (166) 9 m. SW. Pop. 887.

A parish in the barony of Muskerry East, situated upon the river Brid; living, a

rectory in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. at 3*l.*; and constituting the corps of a prebend. It possesses a church, parsonage, and glebe of ninety-seven acres.

**DESERTOZHILL**, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

P. T. Kilrea (137) 4 m. NW. Pop. 4155.

A parish in the half-barony of Colerain, situated on the Agivey; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. at 10*l.* It possesses a church with a parsonage-house upon a glebe of 486 acres. St. Columb founded an abbey here, the site of which is now occupied by the parish church.

**DESERTSERGES**, or **DESARTSEGGERS**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Bandon (186) 6 m. SW. Pop. 4932.

A parish in the barony of East Carbery, east division, situated on the river Bandon; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. at 2*l.* It possesses a church and parsonage, with 118 acres of glebe.

**DESFORD**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Market-Bosworth (106) 5 m. S. Pop. 861.

A parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe; living, a dis. rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**DESKFORD**, shire of Banff, S.

P. T. Cullen (170) 3 m. S b E. Pop. 693.

A parish, about five miles in length, and nearly three in breadth, formerly included in that [of Fordyce, but now distinct. It consists of a fertile valley, open to the north and south, and intersected by several streams, the banks of which are beautifully fringed with natural wood. Peat and turf abound in the vicinity, and at Crabstown is a quarry of very superior limestone, which is in great request. In that part of the parish contiguous to Cullen is a bleaching-ground of ten acres, used by the manufacturers of that town. Living, in the presbytery of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen; patron, Earl of Seafield. Near the church is the ancient tower or castle of Deskford, belonging to the Ogilvies, earls of Findlater, to whom it gives the title of Baron, and on an eminence to the southward are the ruins of Skuth castle. Roman coins have been found here; and, from other relicts, such as roads, fosses, &c. this is held to be the site of the *Selma* of Antoninus.

**DESMOND**, cos. of Cork and Kerry, Munster, I.

The ancient name of a district now merged in the counties of Cork and Kerry, of which the Macarthys were the hereditary kings. It gave title of earl to a branch of the Fitzgeralds, until the reign of Elizabeth, when they were attainted; and the family of

Fielding at present take the title of Earl from this district.

**DETCHEM**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Belford (322) 2 m. NNW. Pop. 125.

A township in the parish of Belford and north division of Bambrough ward.

**DETHWICH**, co. Derby.

P. T. Matlock (141) 2 m. SE b E.

Pop. with Holloway and Lea, 492.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Ashover and wapentake of Wirksworth; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Ashover, in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 58*l.*; patronage with Ashover rectory.

**DEUXHILL**, co. Salop.

P. T. Bridgenorth (139) 4 m. SSW. Pop. 49.

A parish in the hundred of Wenlock; living, a dis. rectory with those of Glazeley and Chetton, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.*; patron (1829) V. Vickers, Esq.

**DEVENISH**, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Enniskillen (100) 3 m. NW. Pop. 6890.

A parish in the barony of Magheraboy, situated upon Lough Erne. The living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; but yielding by a commutation for tithes, 295*l.* 7*s.* 8¼*d.* The church is situated at Monea, and the glebe amounts to 647 acres of excellent land. The area of the parish occupies 15,000 acres. In this parish is Devenish, or *Holy Island*, upon which stands the most perfect and best finished of the ancient pillar-towers. It is covered with a conical stone roof, the verge of which resembles a rich block cornice; its height is seventy feet; the circumference at the base forty-nine; the height of the threshold of the door nine feet from the ground, and the doorway itself five feet three inches in height. The walls at the basement measure three feet in thickness, but diminish with the decrease in circumference, which is very gradual. The interior is furnished with cut stone, and exhibits rests for stonics, which were lighted by small windows, one of them possessing a pointed head, while the others are regular squares. Here are also two churches; the upper is the more modern, built, or perhaps re-edified in the year 1449, by Matthew O'Duvagan, during the occupation of Prior O'Flannagan, as is stated on an inscription inserted in the wall, close by the entrance to the belfry. The ruins of the founder's tomb, which was canopied, and the remains of a large cross occupy the eastern end of the choir; a square tower rises from the centre measuring only ten feet in the clear, and delicately constructed of hewn limestone. The lower church or the abbey was founded by St. Molasius, about the year 563. The remains of its chancel measure thirty-six feet, and the style of the archi-



ecture is that of the twelfth century, or rather earlier. Near the east end of the abbey is Molasius's coffin, to which great virtues are attributed. Here, also, was a little chapel, called Molsins' Cell, one of the earliest attempts at stone building to be found in Ireland. The roof, part of which still remains, was vaulted in the Egyptian manner. The area of Devenish Island occupies seventy acres, and the soil is remarkably rich. The Denny family are the proprietors. The cemetery is held in great veneration by the inhabitants of the surrounding shores; upon one occasion eighty persons perished in the lake, while endeavouring to convey the remains of a friend or relative to this island.

#### DEVEREUX, ST., co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 8 m. E b S. Pop. with Pa. A chapelry in the parish of Woolhope and hundred of Greytree; living, a curacy to the vicarage of Woolhope, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, not in charge; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

#### DEVEREUX, ST., co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 8 m. SW. Pop. with Didley, 208.

A parish in the hundred of Webtree; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K.B. 6L.15s.7½d. patron (1829) E. B. Clive, Esq.

#### DEVERILL, LONGBRIDGE, co. Wilts.

P. T. Warminster (96) 3 m. S. Pop. 1319.

A parish in the hundred of South Damerham; living, a vicarage with the curacy of Deverill Monkton, in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 12l.; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron (1829) the Marquis of Bath.

#### DEVERILL MONKTON, co. Wilts.

P. T. Mere (101) 4 m. NE b N. Pop. 181.

A parish in the hundred of South Damerham; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Longbridge Deverill, in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; patronage with Longbridge Deverill.

#### DEVERON, shire of Aberdeen, S.

A river rising in the parish of Cabaeh, which, after running a course of fifty miles, and forming the boundaries between this co. and the shire of Banff, falls into the sea at Banff. The salmon fishery in this stream is said to produce an annual income of more than 2000l. to the proprietors.

#### DEVIL'S PUNCH-BOWL, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

A lake near the summit of Mangerton mountain, in the vicinity of the beautiful lakes of Killarney. It is supposed, by many learned geologists, to be the crater of an extinct volcano. The surface of the lake which measures about half a mile in length by a little less than that quantity in breadth, is elevated 2500 feet above sea level, and its depth, which was ascertained by Mr. Grif-

fiths, is 156 feet in the centre. The Right Hon. C. J. Fox is said to have swam round this cold pool for a wager.

#### DEVIZES, co. Wilts.

London 89 m. W b S. Salisbury 23½ m. NW. Pop. 4208. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, Feb. 14; Holy Thurs., for cattle, horses, and sheep; April 20, a great fair for ditto; July 5, for wool; Oct. 2, for sheep; and Oct. 20, great fair for sheep and hogs. Mail arr. 5. 56 f. Mail dep. 8. 38 a. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A large and handsome borough and market-town, in the hundred of Potterne and Cannings, but having separate jurisdiction, situated on an eminence on the northern border of Salisbury Plain, and nearly in the centre of the county. It is a place of great antiquity, but its origin is uncertain; and it cannot be identified with any Roman station, though coins, urns, and other antique remains have been dug up in the vicinity; and in 1714 were found some miniature brass, or bronze statues, which excited a good deal of public attention, and were made the subject of a distinct treatise, by Dr. William Musgrave, a learned antiquary. A castle was erected here by that turbulent prelate, Roger, Bishop of Sarum, in the reign of Stephen, who obtained forcible possession of this fortress, which was at length demolished about the beginning of the sixteenth century. Hostilities took place at Devizes between the Royalists and Parliamentarians in the reign of Charles I., and Roundway Hill, in the vicinity, is memorable for the defeat of the latter by the King's forces, under Sir Ralph Hopton, in 1643. A charter was first granted to the townspeople by the Empress Maud, which was confirmed by her son, Henry II., and renewed by several of his successors. The charter of Charles I. confirmed the corporation, which consists of a mayor, recorder, ten magistrates, and twenty-four common councilmen, who possess the power of making the free burgesses, who elect the members of Parliament. The borough magistrates hold sessions four times a year, and a court of record, for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40l. The quarter sessions for the county are held here once in the year. Members have been regularly returned to Parliament for this borough ever since the fourth of Edward the III.; the number of the electors seldom exceeds thirty; the mayor is the returning officer, and the patronage belongs to G. W. Taylor, Esq. Here are two parishes, St. John's and St. Mary's; the former is a rectory, and the latter a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; patron of both, the Lord Chancellor. The church, ded. to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient edifice, partly in the Norman, and partly in the Gothic style of architecture. The church, ded. to the Virgin Mary, has at the east end an ancient statue of the patron Saint. Near the town is a third ecclesiastical edifice, which is a chapel of ease to the parish of Bishop's Cannings. Here are various dissenting meeting-houses,







REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.

Braunton	1	Axminster	17
Sherwill	2	Colyton	18
South Molton	3	Ottery S. Mary	19
Fremington	4	East Budleigh	20
Shebbear	5	Biston	21
Hartland	6	Hayridge	22
Black Torrington	7	Lifton	23
Winkley with	8	Tavistock	24
North Tawton	9	Roborough	25
Credton	10	Plympton	26
West Budleigh	11	Ermington	27
Witheridge	12	Staborough	28
Bampton	13	Coleridge	29
Tiverton	14	Haytor	30
Halberton	15	Tagbridge	31
Henyock	16	Exminster	32
Wonford	33		

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.

DEVONSHIRE.

ENGRAVED BY SID. HALL



The town consists of several streets diverging from a spacious market-place, well paved and lighted with gas, and being a great thoroughfare on one of the roads from Bath to London, it contains some capital inns, which, as well as many of the shops and private houses, are spacious and handsome buildings. The public edifices are a convenient town hall, a handsome market cross, erected a few years since at the expense of Viscount Sidmouth; a bridewell, and a house of correction. The chief manufactures here are silk-throwing, making fine woollen, and tobacco and snuff; here are also noted breweries, which furnish the liquor called in London Devizes ale. The Kennet and Avon canal passes near the town, and supplies the means of conveying goods by water to the eastern and western parts of the kingdom. The Thursday's market was formerly a great mart for wool, corn, horses, and cattle; but the first of these articles is seldom brought to market for sale at present. The fairs kept in the town are inconsiderable, but at those called Devizes Green fairs, from the place where they are held, without the borough, (April 20 and October 20) are sold large quantities of hops, cheese, cattle, sheep, &c. The late celebrated president of the Royal Academy, Sir Thomas Lawrence, who is said to have been a native of Bristol, passed some years in early life at this town, where his relatives kept one of the principal inns.

#### DEVON, County of.

Greatest length from N. to S. about 70 m.  
 Breadth from 50 to 64 m. Superficial extent 1,650,569 acres. Pop. 430,040. Hundreds 33. Parishes 430. City 1. Boroughs 11. Market-Towns 39. Memb. of Pt. 26. Western circuit. Diocese of Exeter. Province of Canterbury.

A maritime county, and the largest in the kingdom except Yorkshire. It is bounded on the north and north-west by the Bristol Channel, on the south and south-east by the English Channel, on the east by the counties of Somerset and Dorset, and on the west by that of Cornwall and the river Tamar. Before the Roman invasion this part of Britain was inhabited by a powerful tribe called Damnonii, who carried on a commercial intercourse on the southern coast with the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Gauls; and under the Romans it was included in the province of Britannia Prima. Subsequently it became the theatre of severe contests between the ancient inhabitants and the invading Saxons; and in 614 the former were defeated near Bampton, by Cynegisl, King of Wessex, who added the Damnonian territory to his dominions. Two hundred years later, the Anglo-Saxons maintained a defensive war against their enemies the Danes, who made repeated descents on the coasts of this county; where they gained a temporary ascendancy in the reign of Alfred the Great, until their career was stopped by Oddone, Earl of Devonshire, whose victory over them in 878, shortly preceded the famous battle of Ethandune, which se-

cured the independence of the kingdom. At the Norman conquest this county continued to be the scene of warfare after the general submission to the founder of a new dynasty; and Exeter, the capital, stood a regular siege before it submitted to the Conqueror. During the war between Charles I. and the Parliament, several military transactions occurred in Devonshire, which was one of the counties most devoted to the cause of monarchy, and one of the last retreats of its partizans. The latest event of national importance which can be here noticed, was the landing of William, Prince of Orange, at Torbay, on the southern coast, November 5, 1688, preparatory to the revolution which placed him on the throne, on the abdication of his misguided relative James II. The soil and aspect of this county are extremely diversified. It is watered by a number of rivers, some of which fall into the Bristol Channel, and some into the English Channel. Among the former are the Torridge, which rises near the northern coasts bordering on Cornwall, and taking a circuitous course, unites with the Oke, then flowing northward by Torrington and Bideford, enters the sea at Appledore; and the Taw, which from its source near the middle of the county, runs northward to Barnstaple, and then turning west, joins the Torridge near its mouth. The principal river which enters the English Channel is the Exe, which rises in Exmoor, and passing Exeter and Topsham becomes navigable to the sea. Westward of this is the Teign, which empties itself into the sea at Teignmouth; the Dart, which passing Totness, forms at its estuary the harbour of Dartmouth; and the Tamar, which forms a boundary between Devonshire and Cornwall. Other rivers are the Axe, the Otter, the Aven, the Erme, the Yealme, the Plym, and the Tavy. From the eastern border of the county, the southern district, as far as Exeter, is fertile and pleasant, and the climate is so mild that the myrtle and other tender plants grow unsheltered near the sea side. From Exeter to the confines of Cornwall extends the wide and barren tract called Dartmoor, where an establishment was founded by Government as a depot for prisoners during the war with France, since the termination of which, the town which had risen around it has fallen to comparative decay. Over this uncultivated waste are irregularly scattered numbers of detached rocks, provincially termed torrs, and towards the north, it swells into bleak and naked hills, while the lower ground is clayey, wet, and sterile, affording, until lately, only a scanty pasture for sheep and cattle; but it is now much improved by draining and cultivation. Besides moorstone, or granite, the mountainous parts of Devonshire afford the ores of tin, lead, iron, and manganese; and silver, gold, copper, bismuth, antimony, and cobalt, have been found here, but in small quantities. Tin was anciently procured in abundance from the mines in this county;



and stannary courts were held in the open air at Crokern Torr on Dartmoor; subsequently they were adjourned to the stannary towns, Ashburton, Chagford, Plympton, and Tavistock; Lydford Castle, now in ruins, was the stannary prison. But the trade in tin is now almost wholly confined to Cornwall, and there the courts are exclusively held. The north eastern part of the county, bordering on Exmoor in Somersetshire, is a mountainous, dry, heathy district, including copper and lead mines. In Salcombe, and some adjoining parishes, on the coast eastward of Sidmouth, is found excellent freestone for building; the rocks on the southern coasts, furnish a close grained limestone, capable of being polished as marble; and in the vale of King's Teignton, clay used by pipe-makers and potters is procured in large quantities, and exported from Teignmouth to London, Liverpool, and elsewhere. The vale of Exeter is distinguished for the beauty of its scenery; and the soil displays much variety, the predominant ingredients being loam and clay intermixed with sand and gravel. Wheat, barley, pulse, and a little flax, constitute the chief products of the arable land; while the pasture is appropriated to the use of the dairy, or for breeding cattle and sheep. That part called the South Hams, is so productive, as to have obtained the appellation of the Garden of Devonshire; and here the higher grounds are under tillage, and the lower consists principally of meadows. In this district, and in the vale of Exeter, much cider is made, almost every farm including orchards, but the liquor in general is of an indifferent quality. The Devonshire rivers are abundantly stored with fish, as also are the neighbouring seas; and on the coasts, the fishing trade is carried on to a great extent, furnishing supplies for the Bath and London markets, as well as for home consumption. The hundreds in this county are Axminster, Bampton, Black Torrington, Bramston, Coleridge, Colyton, Crediton, Clifton, East Budleigh, Ermington, Exminster, Fremington, Halberton, Hartland, Hayridge, Hayton, Henyock, Lifton, Ottery St. Mary, Plympton, Roborough, Shebbear, Sherwill, South Molton, Stanborough, Tavistock, Teignbridge, Tiverton, West Budleigh, Winkley with North Tawton, Witherridge, and Wonford. The only city is Exeter; the borough towns are Ashburton, Barnstable, Beer-Alston, Dartmouth, Honiton, Oakhampton, Plymouth, Plympton, Tavistock, Tiverton, and Totness; and the market-towns, Appledore, Ashburton, Axminster, Bampton, Barnstaple, Bideford, South Brent, Brixham, Chagford, Chudleigh, Chumleigh, Collumpton, Colyton, Crediton, Culmstock, Dartmouth, Devonport, Hatherleigh, Holsworthy, Honiton, Ilfracombe, Kingsbridge, Modbury, South Molton, Moreton Hampstead, Newton Abbot, Oakhampton, Ottery St. Mary, Plymouth, Plympton, Sidmouth, Stonchouse, Tavistock, East Teignmouth, Tiverton,

Topsham, Torrington, Totness, and Uffenslone. Two members are returned to Parliament for the county, two for Exeter, and two for each of the eleven boroughs. This county gives the title of duke to the noble family of Cavendish.

DEVON. See *Alloa*.

DEVON, BLACK. See *Clackmannan*.

DEVONPORT, or PLYMOUTH DOCK, co. Devon.

London 218 m. S. Exeter 45 m. SW. Plymouth 2 m. WNW. Pop. of Pa. of Stoke Damarel (including Devonport) 33,578. M. D. Tu. Th. and Sat.

A sea-port and market-town in the parish of Stoke-Damarel, situated on that part of the estuary of the Tamar, called the Hamoaze, which forms the harbour of Plymouth. It is a place of comparatively recent date, and derived its origin from the foundation of the dock-yard, in the reign of William III., whence it was commonly stiled Plymouth Dock, or simply Dock; but having, in the course of the last century, attained no small share of maritime and commercial importance, its inhabitants became desirous of procuring for their town a more distinguishing appellation than that which implied its dependence on Plymouth. They therefore, in 1823, addressed a petition to his Majesty George IV., requesting that he would do them the honour to give name to this flourishing sea-port; in consequence of which, the present denomination was bestowed on it in due form, on the 1st of January, 1824. The municipal affairs of the town are under the direction of a body of commissioners, elected by such of the inhabitants as pay 8*l.* a-year to the poor-rates; petty sessions are held weekly by the county magistrates; and a constable is appointed under the authority of the lord of the manor (Sir John St. Anbyn), who holds courts lect and baron annually in October. The royal dock-yard is separated from the town by a lofty wall, which stretches from North Corner on the north to Mutton Cove on the south; and the entrance is through two spacious gates at the bottom of the Fore-street. It comprises four docks, one wet and three dry; two of them were constructed in the reign of William III., and two during that of George III.; they are excavated in a bed of slate-rock, and lined with Portland stone. The dock-yard extends over a space of seventy-one acres and thirty-six poles, the greater part of which is held on lease from Sir John St. Anbyn. The town is almost encircled with fortifications, among the most formidable of which, are the fort and batteries at Mount Wise; the former is furnished with eighty twenty-four pounders and two mortars, on the highest ground, and there are two batteries at a short distance, and one below mounted with heavy artillery; the whole commanding the entrance of the harbour. On this eminence is situated the government house, opposite to Mount Edgcombe, intended for the residence of the governor, and affording



a fine view of the Sound or opening to the channel, and hence a communication may be kept up by signals with the citadel, where is stationed the lieutenant-governor. On Mount Wise also is the residence of the port-admiral. The town is defended on the north side by a barrier-gate and draw-bridge across the ditch, which is here sunk to a considerable depth in the solid rock. From this point extends an almost uninterrupted line of barracks to the government ground on the south, capable of containing three thousand men. An important part of this great naval establishment is the gun-wharf, commenced about 1718, extending over about five acres of ground, on the bank of the Hamoaze; and there are houses for the officers, store-houses, and various offices, and other buildings. At the distance of a mile northward, in a convenient situation, is placed the powder-magazine. Here is every convenience for the building and equipment of ships for sea, and proper arrangements for facilitating the labour of the workmen, and for affording them every necessary accommodation, a surgery with medical officers having been established for the prompt relief of maimed or wounded artificers. The town, which stands on a pleasant eminence, is properly supplied with water, first conveyed hither from a spring at the distance of twelve miles, at the expense of Sir Francis Drake. Near the entrance from Plymouth is a theatre, open during a few months in the year for performances, by a company from Exeter. Besides a handsome chapel in the dock-yard, which was opened in November 1817, there are belonging to the establishment two chapels of ease, and places of worship for various classes of dissenters, including Independents, Presbyterians, Baptists, Unitarians, and Methodists. The trades and manufactures carried on at Devonport are principally such as are dependent on ship-building, and the equipment of vessels for sea, &c., as block and pump-making, sail-making, &c.; and here are breweries, rope-walks, and soap-boiling manufactories. The weekly markets on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, especially the first and last, are well attended by country dealers and others, and are amply supplied with butchers' meat, poultry, fish, butter, fruit, vegetables, and most other common kinds of provisions, except corn; the bakers in general obtaining flour from the Isle of Wight, Southampton, Chichester, and other places, by means of coasting vessels. The market-place is in a convenient situation, at the junction of the streets called Market-street, Duke-street, and Catherine-street; its form is irregular, the greatest length being 300 feet, and the breadth about 100; and it is furnished with shambles, over which is an extensive loft for the poultry and butter dealers. The merchants and commercial agents were formerly accustomed to assemble on the exchange at Plymouth; but within a few years a handsome structure for their accommodation has been erected in

Ker-street. In the lower part of the town, at the south-eastern angle of the dock-yard, is a ferry from Mutton Cove, across that part of the Hamoaze called Crimble Passage to Mount Edgecumbe and Maker Heights; and another has been more recently established for the conveyance of horses and carriages, as well as passengers to Torpoint in Cornwall, whence there is a turnpike-road to Leskeard, Lestwithiel, Penzance, and the Land's End.

**DEWCHURCH, GREAT, co. Hereford.**

P. T. Hereford (135) 6½ m. SW b S. Pop. 535.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Wormelow; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. David; patron (1829) Thomas Symons, Esq.

**DEWCHURCH, LITTLE, co. Hereford.**

P. T. Hereford (135) 6 m. S b E. Pop. 330. !

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Wormelow; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Lugwardine, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. David; patronage with Lugwardine vicarage.

**DEWISLAND, co. Pembroke, S. W.**

Pop. 9523.

One of the hundreds into which the county is divided. It is situated on the Irish Sea, and is mountainous and steril. It includes twenty parishes, the city and the see of St. David's, but no town of consequence.

**DEWLISH, co. Dorset.**

P. T. Blandford-Forum (103) 9½ m. SW b W. ! Pop. 386.

A parish in the liberty of Dewlish, Blandford division; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Milbourn St. Andrew, in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol, not in charge; chapel ded. to All Saints; patronage with Milbourne St. Andrew vicarage.

**DEWSALL, co. Hereford.**

P. T. Hereford (135) 5½ m. SW b S. Pop. 33.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Wormelow; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar of the Dean of Hereford; valued in K. B. 4*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, Guy's Hospital, London.

**DEWSBURY, W. R. co. York.**

London 187 m. Pop. of Pa. 16,261. Of To. 6330. M. D. Wed. Fairs, Wed. bef. May 12; Wed. bef. Oct. 10, for horned cattle and sheep.

A market-town, parish, and township, in the wapentake of Agbrigg, seated upon the river Calder. It is a place of great antiquity, and was the residence of the Saxons during the heptarchy. It has a very fine appearance from the Wakefield road, where it suddenly breaks upon the sight. The principal manufactures carried on here, are in woollen cloths, blankets, and carpets. This town, from its situation, possesses many commercial advantages, and com-



mands an excellent inland navigation ; it is also near a large coal district. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York ; valued in K. B. 22*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* ; patron, the Lord Chancellor. On the top of the church, which is ded. to All Saints, is a cross, bearing the inscription, "Hic Paulinus predicavit et celebravit, A. D. 627." This ancient memorial, which probably itself was not the original, fell down in 1805, but was replaced by a fac-simile. Thus, from the early preaching of the celebrated missionary, Paulinus, Dewsbury became the common centre from which the light of Christianity spread over the vale of Calder, and was the mother church of an extensive district to the west ; several parishes in which still acknowledge their original dependence by certain prescriptive payments to the incumbent of Dewsbury.

**DEWSHILL**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alnwick (308) 18½ m. WSW. Pop. 41.

A township in the parish of Hallystone and west division of Coquetdale ward.

**DEYTHER**, co. Montgomery, N. W.

Pop. 2231.

The smallest of the nine hundreds into which the county is divided. It contains four parishes and four townships, but no market-town. It is a hilly but fertile district, and watered by the river Vyrnw, which abounds with fish and possesses steep and picturesque banks.

**DIAMOR**, or **DYMOR**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Oldcastle (53) 6 m. SE. Pop. 990.

A parish in the barony of Demifore ; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh ; valued in K. B. at 3*l.* 6*s.* 0¾*d.* It is one of six benefices which constitute the union of Lougherew. The superficies of the parish extends over 3260 acres.

**DIBDEN**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Southampton (74) 3 m. SW. Pop. 413.

A parish in the liberty of Dibden, New Forest, east division ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester ; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* ; patron (1829) the Earl of Malmsbury. About 140 acres of marsh and mud-land were, some few years since, securely embanked and cultivated, on the shore near Dibden, at the expense of the Earl of Malmsbury, who has a large estate in this neighbourhood.

**DICKERING**, E. R. co. York.

Pop. 1616.

A wapentake situated in the most eastern part of the riding, towards Flamborough Head, containing twenty-eight parishes.

**DICKLEBURGH**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Scole (99) 2½ m. NNE. Pop. 804.

A parish in the hundred of Diss ; living, a rectory, in four portions, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich ; valued in K. B. 28*l.* ; church ded. to All Saints ; patron, Trinity College, Cambridge.

**DIDBROOKE**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Winchcombe (99) 3 m. NE. Pop. 291.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Kiftsgate ; living, a dis. vicarage with the rectory of Pinnock and curacy of Hales, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester ; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* ; church ded. to St. George.

**DIDDINGTON**, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. St. Neot's (56) 4 m. N b E. Pop. 157.

A parish in the hundred of Toseland ; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln ; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.* ; ann. val. P. R. 147*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* ; church ded. to St. Laurence ; patron, Merton College, Oxford.

**DIDDLEBURY**, co. Salop.

P. T. Ludlow (142) 9 m. N. Pop. 987.

A parish in the hundred of Munslow ; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford ; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* ; church ded. to St. Peter ; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

**DIDDLESFORD**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Petworth (49) 5 m. NNW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of North-Chapel and hundred of Rotheridge, rape of Arundel.

**DIDLESTON**, or **DUDLESTON**, co. Salop.

P. T. Ellesmere (169) 4 m. NW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of Ellesmere and hundred of Pirehill ; living, a curacy to the vicarage of Ellesmere, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry ; certified value 4*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* ; patron, the Vicar of Ellesmere.

**DIDLING**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Midhurst (50) 4 m. SW b W. Pop. 81.

A parish in the hundred of Dumpford, rape of Chichester ; living, a rectory with that of Treyford, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, not in charge ; patronage with Treyford rectory.

**DIDLINGTON**, or **DUDLINGTON**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Stoke Ferry (88) 5½ m. ESE. Pop. 71.

A parish in the hundred of South Greenhoe ; living, a dis. vicarage with the rectory of Colveston, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich ; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* ; patron (1829) Robert Wilson, Esq.

**DIDMARTON**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Tetbury (99) 5½ m. SW. Pop. 101.

A parish in the upper division of Grumbald's Ash ; living, a dis. rectory, annexed to the rectory of Oldbury-on-the-Hill, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester ; valued in K. B. 8*l.* ; church ded. to St. Laurence ; patronage with Oldbury-on-the-Hill rectory.

**DIDSBURY**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Stockport (176) 3 m. W. Pop. 933.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Manchester and hundred of Salford, living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester ; certified value 5*l.* 4*s.* ; ann. val. P. R. 125*l.* ; chapel ded. to St. John.

**DIGANWY.** See *Eglwys Rhôs*.

**DIGBY**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Sleaford (115) 5½ m. N. Pop. 277.

A parish in the wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven; living, a dis. vicarage annexed to the rectory of Bloxholme, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Thomas à Becket; patronage with Bloxholme rectory.

**DIGSWELL**, co. Hertford.

P. T. Welwyn (25) 2 m. SE. Pop. 204.

A parish in the hundred of Broadwater; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Hunts and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Evangelist; patron (1829) the Rev. J. S. Watson, D.D.

**DIHEWID**, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Tregaron (204) m. W. Pop. 402.

Fair, May 9. at Llan Wyddulas.

A parish partly in the hundred of Moyddyn, and partly in that of Troedyraur, situated in the valley of Aëron and on the river Mydyr; living, a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 4*l.*; and in P. R. 62*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; patrons, the families of Vaughan and Lewis, who present alternately.

**DILHAM**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. North Walsham (123) 5 m. SE.

Pop. 420½

A parish in the hundred of Tunstead; living, a dis. vicarage with that of Honing, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, the Bishop of Ely.

**DILHORNE**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Cheadle (146) 2 m. W. Pop. 1409.

A parish in the north division of the hundred of Totmonslow; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 13*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.* 10*s.*!; church ded. to All Saints; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

**DILL**, co. Sussex.

Pop. 2591.

A hundred in the rape of Pevensey, containing two parishes.

**DILLIKER**, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kirkby Lonsdale (253) 12 m. N.

Pop. 89.

A township in the parish of Kirkby in Kendal, Lonsdale ward.

**DILLINGTON**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. East Dereham (100) 2 m. NNW.

Pop. 29.

A hamlet in the parish of East Dereham and hundred of Launditch.

**DILSTON**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Hexham (278) 2½ m. E b S. Pop. 162.

A small but pleasant township in the parish of Corbridge and east division of Tindale ward. Its name is a corruption of Devil-

stone, derived from its situation on the banks of a small rivulet, called Devil-water. Here was formerly the baronial seat of the Devilstones, whose old tower still remains, and also the mansion-house of the Ratcliffes, afterwards Earls of Derwentwater. This villa was built by Francis Ratcliffe, Esq. in 1616, and after falling to ruin, was removed in 1768. The chapel which belonged to it still remains, and is kept in repair out of respect to its builder; in a vault under this chapel lie interred the remains of several branches of the Ratcliffe family.

**DILTON**, eo. Wilts.

P. T. Westbury (99) 2 m. SSW. Pop. 2006.

Fairs, Sept. 24, for cattle, horses, and cheese.

A township and chapelry in the parish and hundred of Westbury; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Westbury, and a peculiar of the precentor of Salisbury.

**DILWORTH**, eo. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Preston (217) 7 m. NE. Pop. 969.

A township in the parish of Ribchester and hundred of Blaekburn.

**DILWYN**, eo. Hereford.

P. T. Weobley (147) 2½ m. NE b N.

Pop. 1026.

A parish in the hundred of Stretford; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of Hereford.

**DIMLINGTON**, E. R., eo. York.

P. T. Patrington (192) 6 m. E.

Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Easington and south division of the wapentake of Holderness.

**DINAS**, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Fishguard (257) 4 m. NE. Pop. 753.

A parish in the hundred of Cemmaes, occupying a peninsula which forms the west side of Newport Bay; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; and in P. R. at 101*l.* 6*s.*; area of parish, 1600 acres.

**DINAS MOWDDU**, eo. Merioneth, N. W.

London 203 m. NW. Pop. with Mallwydd.

M. D. Sat. Fairs, Friday before Palm Sund; June 2; Sept. 10; Oct. 1 and 22; and Nov. 13.

An ancient place called a corporate town, in the parish of Mallwyd and hundred of Mowddu, situated near the conflux of the Cerris and Dyfi rivers. It is built on the side of a steep and lofty mountain, in one of the most retired parts of the kingdom. It is one of the five lordships which, at an early period were independent of the Welsh princes, and belongs now to the ancient family of Mytton. The town is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, and twenty-four burgesses, according to Mr. Pennant; but in this instance that inge-



nious author may be doubted, such a government not being recognised by any other Welsh authorities.

**DINAS POWIS**, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

Pop. 5656.

One of the hundreds of the county, containing twenty-five parishes, and though not including yet adjacent to several large towns, occupying a fertile tract of country abounding with coal. It is watered by the Ely river.

**DINAS-POWIS.** See *St. Andrew's*.

**DINCHOPE**, co. Salop.

P. T. Ludlow (142) 8 m. NW b N. Pop. 83.

A township in the parish of Bromfield and hundred of Munslow.

**DINDER**, co. Somersset.

P. T. Wells (120) 2 m. SE, b E. Pop. 175.

A parish in the hundred of Wells Forum; livings, a prebend and rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

**DINEVAWR CASTLE**, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Lladeilo Fawr (202) m.

A noble castle in the parish of Llandefysant and hundred of Caeo, or Cayo, situated in the beautiful vale of Towy. The picturesque remains of this venerable palace, where the code of Howel Dda was preserved, are situated in the elegant demesne of Newton. This place was formerly the property of the Rice family, whose ancestor, the prince Rhys ap Thomas, brought considerable aid to the Earl of Richmond, in his contest for the British crown. The Eisteddfod, or triennial Bardic meeting for South Wales was formally held here. The family of De Cardonnel take the title of barons from Dinevawr.

**DINGESTOW**, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Monmouth (129) 4 m. WSW.  
Pop. 174.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Ragland; living, a dis. vicarage with Tregare curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Archdeacon and Chapter of Llandaff.

**DINGLE**, or **DINGLE-I-COUCH**, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

Dublin 214 m. S b W. Pop. of Pa. 1491. Of Com. 450. Of To. 4538.

An ancient town, in a parish of the same name, and barony of Corkaguiney, situated upon the spacious estuary of Dingle Bay. The town is said to owe its former greatness to an intercourse with the Spaniards, who built the parish church, besides many private residences. In 1585, Queen Elizabeth granted a charter of incorporation to this place, analogous to that of Drogheda, and some peculiar advantages withheld from the neighbouring harbours of Ventry and

Smerwick; all which privileges were confirmed by James I. Dingle returned two members to the Irish Parliament, but was disfranchised by the Act of Union: it is now governed by a sovereign. The living is an impropriate cure in the diocese of Ardferf and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel; producing, by commutation for tithes, 315*l.* per annum, the whole of which is payable to the lay impropiator, Lord Ventry. It possesses a church, but neither glebe nor parsonage. This is a town of some import-trade, a convenient asylum for shipping, and one of the best fishing-stations on the western coast of Ireland. A permanent barrack is judiciously established here, from the remarkable cheapness of provisions. There are here a parish and a subscription-school, each educating 100 pupils. Within one mile of the town on the townland of Ballybeg, a vitriolic spa has been discovered; and there are natural caves on the sea-coast, containing beautiful crystalizations. Here was a strong castle erected in 1580, greater part of which is still remaining.

**DINGLEY**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Market Harborough (83) 3 m. E.  
Pop. 150.

A parish in the hundred of Corby; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) J. P. Hungerford, Esq. Dingley Hall, a seat in this neighbourhood, is a handsome mansion, partly in the ancient and partly in the modern style; with a portico-entrance bearing the date 1558.

**DINGWALL**, shire of Ross, S.

Edinburgh 174½ m. NNW. Inverness 14 m. N. Pop. 2031. Market, weekly. Memb. of Pt. 1, with Dornoch, &c.

A royal burgh, sea-port, market, and post-town and parish, pleasantly situated on the river Conan, at the western extremity of the Firth of Cromarty, which is navigable for coasting-vessels and other small craft quite up to the town. It is a well-built place, with an elegant church, which has been recently enlarged by the erection of many handsome houses, the streets being otherwise much improved by paving, &c.; here also is the county gaol. Dingwall was elevated into a royal burgh in 1226, under a charter of Alexander II., by which it is possessed of similar privileges to those of Inverness. It is governed by a provost, two baillies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and ten councillors, and sends one member to Parliament, in conjunction with Dornoch, Kirkwall, Tain, and Wick. The market is abundantly supplied with provisions, including salmon, of which the river yields immense quantities. The parish is small, being about two miles square, but its soil is rich, well-cultivated, and extremely productive, and game is very plentiful. The living is in the presbytery of Dingwall and synod of Ross; patron, the Crown. Di-

vine service is usually performed in the Gaelic tongue, which still prevails here, though English is generally understood. At a little distance from the church is a lofty obelisk, in the form of a pyramid, intended by its founder, George, Earl of Cromarty, in the reign of Anne, for the family tomb. On the sea-shore are the ruins of the ancient castle of the Earls of Ross, and at Drynie a sulphureous spring. Dingwall gave title of Baron to the family of Preston, which was forfeited in 1715.

**DINISH ISLAND**, co. Kerry, Munster, I.  
Lat. 51. 41 N. Lon. 10. 6 W.

A small island in the parish of Kilerohan, off the barony of Dunkerron, lying in the Atlantic ocean, between the mouth of the Kenmare river and the bay of Ballynskeligs. Its area occupies eighty acres, most of which is productive.

**DINKLEY**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Blackburn (212) 5½ m. N. Pop. 238.

A township in the parish and hundred of Blackburn. Dinkley Hall, in this township, seated on the margin of the Ribble, was formerly the residence of a branch of the Talbot family.

**DINLABYRE**, shire of Roxburgh, S.

P. T. Longholm (69) 8 m. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish and district of Castletown, on the eastern bank of the river Liddale. It had formerly a chapel, and there are many gravestones still remaining near its site.

**DINMEIRCHION**, or **TREMEIRCHION**, co. Flint, N. W.

P. T. St. Asaph's (208) 3 m. S. Pop. 670.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Rhuddlan, situated in the vale of Clwyd, and commanding, from its green, the most extensive and gratifying prospect of that celebrated vale. The living is a dis. vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph and province of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 5*l*. Within the church is the defaced tomb of Sir Robert Pounderling, who is celebrated for his pilgrimage to the holy sepulchre. Beneath a well-executed pointed arch, lies the recumbent figure of Dafydd Ddu, or Black David of Hiraddûg, under which is inscribed, "Hic jacet David ap Rodrig' ap Madog." This David lived in the fourteenth century, was vicar of the parish, translated the Psalms of David into Welsh metre, and assisted in the regulation of Welsh prosody. His translation of the Office of the Virgin, is published in Llyud's *Archæologia*. Here is a freeschool, possessing an endowment of 4*l*. per annum. A short distance from the place is the singular old mansion of Bachycraig, built by Sir Richard Clough.

**DINMORE**, or **DYNEMORE**, co. Hereford

P. T. Hereford (135) 9 m. N b W. Pop. 14.

An extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Grimsworth. Dinmore Hill, in this neighbourhood, is a fine eminence, commanding some very delightful views.

**DINMORE**, co. Salop.

P. T. Bishop's Castle (159) 5 m. Pop. 12.

An extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Purslow.

**DINNINGTON**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 6½ m. NNW. Pop. 205.

A township in the parish of Ponteland and west division of Castle ward. It is supposed, from the foundation of a building, the fragments of a Gothic pillar, and several human skulls which were dug up here a short time since, that this place formerly possessed a chapel or church.

**DINNINGTON**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Crewkerne (132) 3 m. NW, b W. Pop. 208.

A chapelry in the parish of Seavington, St. Michael, and hundred of South Petherton; living, a curacy to the rectory of Seavington, St. Michael, in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; certified value 30*l*.; chapel ded. to St. Nicholas; patronage with Seavington, St. Michael rectory.

**DINNINGTON**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Worksop (146) 7 m. NW. Pop. 189.

A parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 4*l*.; ann. val. P. R. 68*l*. 3*s*. 11*d*.; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**DINSDALE**, or **DITTINSDALE**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Darlington (241) 5 m. SE b E. Pop. 111.

A parish in the south-west division of Stockton ward; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 4*l*. 11*s*. 5½*d*.; ann. val. P. R. 128*l*. 5*s*. 8*d*.; church ded. to St. John; patron, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. This parish was formerly the seat of the Surtees, who settled here soon after the Conquest, and probably derived their name from the situation on the banks of the Tees.

**DINSDALE OVER**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Yarm (237) 5½ m. WSW. Pop. 66.

A township in the parish of Sockburn and wapentake of Allerton shire.

**DINTING**, co. Derby.

P. T. Chapel-in-le-Frith (167) 11 m. N b W. Pop. 152.

A township in the parish of Glossop and hundred of High Peak.

**DINTON**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Aylesbury (38) 4 m. WSW. Pop. 817.

A parish in the hundred of Aylesbury; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 17*l*. 9*s*. 7*d*.; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**DINTON**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Wilton (84) 5½ m. W. Pop. 517.

A parish in the hundred of Warminster; livings, a rectory and vicarage, the former



with the curacy of Teffont Magna annexed; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*; the latter 6*l.*; both in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Magdalen College, Oxford.

**DINWOODIE**, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Lockerby (66) 5 m. Pop. with Pa.

A small village in the parish of Applegarth, situated on the mail-coach road between London and Glasgow. Here was anciently a chapel.

**DIPPENHALL**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Odiham (40) 4 m. ESE. Pop. 312.

A tithing in the parish and hundred of Croadall.

**DIPPLE**, shire of Elgin, S.

P. T. Fochabers (158½) 1¼ m. W.

Pop. with Speymouth.

An ancient parish, now united to that of Speymouth. The church, which has been long in ruins, was dedicated to the Holy Ghost, and the rector was titular of Rathven. Near the cemetery, which is still used for burials, stood "the House of the Holy Ghost," around which the superstitions could not be restrained from carrying every corpse previously to interment, until all vestiges of the building were removed.

**DIPTFORD**, co. Devon.

P. T. Totness (196) 5 m. WSW. Pop. 653.

A parish in the hundred of Stanborough; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 29*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patroness (1829) Miss Taylor.

**DIRHAM**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Chipping Sodbury (108) ¼ m. S b E.

Pop. with Hinton 526.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Grumbald's Ash; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 12*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) W. Rathwayt, Esq., who is lord of the manor, and has an elegant mansion here surrounded by a park containing nearly 500 acres of land. This place is celebrated for a desperate battle fought here in 599, between the Britons and Saxons; and an encampment on Hinton Hill, of about twenty acres, is said to have been a Saxon camp.

**DIRLETON**, shire of Haddington, S.

P. T. North Berwick (22) ¼ m. WSW.

Pop. 1315.

A parish and village, the latter situated on a rocky eminence in the centre of the parish, which is about six miles across in every direction, and bounded by the Firth of Forth on the north-west, where the soil is mostly barren, but in other parts rich and extremely productive. The villages of Golyn, Congalton, Fenton, and Kingston, are in this parish, at the former of which stood the parochial church till 1612; it is now at Dirleton. From Golyn-Ness a stated ferry-boat formerly plied across the Forth to Fife. There is a school for the education of the poor in

each of these places, but the principal establishment of the kind is at Dirleton. The ancient castle, now in a dilapidated state, was in existence so early as 1298, when it belonged to the family of de Vallibus; it surrendered to Beck, Bishop of Durham, on the invasion of Edward I., and in the civil war, 1650, was captured by Lambert, after a stout resistance. Living, in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian, and Tweeddale; patron, William Nisbet, Esq. who has here an elegant mansion.

**DIRPATRICK**, or **DERRYPATRICK**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Summerhill (25) ¾ m. NE. Pop. 763.

A parish in the barony of Lower Deece; living, an inappropriate cure in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; producing, by commutation for tithes, 107*l.* per annum; the whole of which is payable to the lay impropiator.

**DISCOVE**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Somerton (123) 1¼ m. NE b E.

Pop. 43.

A tithing in the parish and hundred of Bruton. Here were discovered the remains of a Roman tessellated pavement in the year 1711.

**DISERTH**, or **DYSERTH**, co. Flint, N. W.

P. T. St. Asaph (217) 6 m. N. Pop. 585.

A parish in the hundred of Prestatyn, situated at the north-west extremity of the vale of Clwyd; living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph. The church, ded. to St. Bridget, stands in a romantic little dingle, and is overshadowed by aged yews. The east window is painted in a tolerable style. There are several curious tombs in the cemetery; two have crescent-formed stones on the top. Here is also an enriched antique cross; and the famous cross of Einion forms the stile by which the grave-yard is entered. The ruins of Diserth Castle are conspicuously placed upon the summit of a precipitous limestone crag, but too imperfect to be interesting. There is an extensive view of the vale of Clwyd from this spot. The founder of the castle is unknown, but it was annexed to the Crown, and fortified by Henry III., about the year 1241. It was destroyed by Llewellyn ap Gryffydd about 1265, when Einion, the son of Flaydd, was slain.

**DISERTH**, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Bualt (173) 5 m. NE. Pop. 491.

A parish in the hundred of Colwyn, situated upon the river Eithon; living, a rectory in the diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 16*l.* Area of parish, about 3000 acres, including the chapelry of Bettws-Diserth. Here are the remains of an ancient British fort.

**DISEWORTH**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Loughborough (109) 6 m. NW b W.

Pop. 718.

A parish in the hundred of West Goscote; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry

of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 4*l.*; ann. value 148*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Haberdashers' Company.

**DISHFORTH, or DISFORD, N. R. co. York.**

P. T. Boroughbridge (206) 4 m. NNW.  
Pop. 310.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Topcliffe and wapentake of Hallikeld; living, a curacy to the vicarage of Topcliffe, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York; certified value 6*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 43*l.*; patron, the Vicar of Topcliffe.

**DISHLEY GRANGE, co. Leicester.**

P. T. Loughborough (109) 2 m. NW.  
Pop. with Thorpeacre.

A parish united with Thorpeacre, in the hundred of West Goscote; living, a curacy with that of Thorpeacre in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; not in charge; chapel ded. to All Saints; patronage with Thorpeacre curacy. Dishley Grange was the birth-place of Robert Bakewell, who was born in 1726, and was so famous for his breeds of cattle and sheep, particularly the latter, and also for many improvements in agriculture.

**DISS, co. Norfolk.**

Pop. 8316.

A hundred in the south border of Norfolk, bordering upon Suffolk, containing fifteen parishes and the market-town of the same name.

**DISS, co. Norfolk.**

London 86 m. NE. Pop. 2764. M. D. Frid.  
Fairs, Nov. 8; for cattle and toys.

A small market-town and parish in the hundred of Diss, situated in the most southern part of the county on the river Waveney. The town consists of three streets, which are wide and well paved, and the houses are chiefly neat and well built. The market is supplied with large quantities of yarn and linen-cloth besides the ordinary commodities. The greater part of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of hempen-cloth and stockings. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. W. Manning. The church, which is ded. to St. Mary, is a neat building with a square tower at the west end. There are two chapels for dissenters. Here is a charity school, which was first endowed at Palgrave, in Suffolk in 1711, and two years afterwards removed to this town; it is held in a building which was formerly the guildhall. John Skelton, a facetious poet and the king's orator, was rector of this town in the early part of the sixteenth century, and probably a native. Walter of Diss, born here, was a Carmelite friar, and afterwards confessor to John, Duke of Lancaster and Aquitaine, King of Leon and Castile, and to Constance his Queen. Ralph de Diceto, Dean of St. Paul's in the reign of Henry II., was also a native of Diss.

**DISSINGTON, NORTH, co. Northumberland.**

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 10 m. NW.  
Pop. 65.

A township in the parish of Newburn and west division of Castle ward.

**DISSINGTON, SOUTH, co. Northumberland.**

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 8½ m.  
NW b W. Pop. 74.

A township in the parish of Newburn and west division of Castle ward.

**DISTINGTON, co. Cumberland.**

P. T. Workington (306) 4 m. SSE. Pop. 988.

A parish in Allerdale ward above Darwent, abounding with coal mines and limestone quarries and kilns, chiefly the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. The living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*; patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. A parochial school was built here in 1754, but has never been endowed. Here are manufactories for hats, threads, and edge-tools. At the south end of the village, are the venerable ruins of Hayes Castle, formerly the residence of the Moresby family. In this parish are several handsome villas, the seats of persons of distinction. The soil here is various, and in some parts very fertile, being watered by a brook and many fine springs.

**DISTLEY, co. Pal. of Chester.**

P. T. Stockport (176) 6 m. SE. Pop. 1533.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Stockport and hundred of Macclesfield; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Stockport, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, of the certified value of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 887*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*; chapel ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) P. Leigh, Esq.

**DITCHAMPTON, co. Wilts.**

P. T. Wilton (84) ½ m. N. Pop. with Wilton.

A parish in the hundred of Branch and Dole; living, a rectory with that of Wilton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, of the certified value of 10*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patronage with Wilton rectory.

**DITCHEBURN EAST, co. Northumberland.**

P. T. Alnwick (308) 7 m. NNW. Pop.  
with West Ditchburn, 97.

A township in the parish of Ellingham and south division of Bambrough ward.

**DITCHEBURN WEST, co. Northumberland.**

P. T. Alnwick (308) 7½ m. NW b N. Pop.  
with East Ditchburn.

A township in the parish of Ellingham and south division of Bambrough ward.

**DITCHEAT, co. Somerset.**

P. T. Castle Carey (113) 3 m. NNW.  
Pop. 1223.

A parish in the hundred of Whitestone; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; va-



lued in K. B. 46*l.* 5*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patroness (1829) Mrs. Leir.

**DITCHELLING**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Hurst Pierpoint (48) 3 m. ESE. Pop. 844.

A parish in the hundred of Street, rape of Lewes; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 11*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron, the Chancellor of Chichester.

**DITCHFORD, HIGHER**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Morton-in-the Marsh (36) 3 m. NW. Pop. 46.

A hamlet in the parish of Blockley and upper division of the hundred of Oswaldslow.

**DITCHFORD, MIDDLE**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Moreton-in-the-Marsh (86) 3 m. NW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Blockley and upper division of the hundred of Oswaldslow.

**DITCHINGHAM**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Bungay (106) 2 m. N. Pop. 761.

A parish in the hundred of Loddon; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 16*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Duke of Norfolk to a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

**DITTERIDGE**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Chippenham (93) 8 m. SW. Pop. 86.

A parish in the hundred of Chippenham; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 85*l.*; patron (1829) William Northey, Esq.

**DITTESHAM**, co. Devon.

P. T. Dartmouth (203) 3½ m. N b W. Pop. 704.

A parish in the hundred of Coleridge; living, a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 34*l.* 15*s.*; church ded. to St. George; patron (1829) Viscount Villetort.

**DITTON**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Colnbrook (17) 1½ m. WNN. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Stoke Poges and hundred of Stoke; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Stoke Poges, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Stoke Poges vicarage.

**DITTON**, co. Kent.

P. T. Maidstone (34) 3½ m. NW. Pop. 192.

A parish in the hundred of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford; living, a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 15*s.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Earl of Aylesford.

**DITTON**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Prescott (198) 5½ m. SSE. Pop. 455.

A township in the parish of Prescott and hundred of West Derby.

**DITTON, FEN**, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Cambridge (50) 4 m. NNE. Pop. 461.

A parish in the hundred of Flendish; living, a rectory, exempt from visitation, in the diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of Ely.

**DITTON, LONG**, co. Surrey.

P. T. Kingston-upon-Thames (10) 2 m. SSW. Pop. 595.

A parish in the hundred of Kingston; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, New College, Oxford.

**DITTON, PRIORS**, co. Salop.

P. T. Bridgenorth (139) 8½ m. WSW. Pop. 685.

A parish in the hundred of Wenlock; living, a dis. vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) John Baxter, Esq.

**DITTON, THAMES**, co. Surrey.

P. T. Kingston-upon-Thames (10) 2 m. SW b W. Pop. 1592.

A parish partly in the hundred of Elmbridge and partly in the hundred of Kingston; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; subordinate to the vicarage of Kingston; chapel ded. to St. Nicholas.

**DITTON, WOOD**, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Newmarket (61) 2 m. S. Pop. 812.

A parish in the hundred of Cheveley; living, a dis. vicarage, consolidated with the rectory of St. Mary, Newmarket, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patronage with Newmarket rectory.

**DIVIS MOUNTAIN**, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

Divis, or the Black Mountain, hangs over the town of Belfast, on the west, and attains an elevation of 1475 feet above the level of the sea.

**DIXTON, HADNOCK**, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Monmouth (129) 2 m. NE. Pop. 360.

A hamlet in the parish of Dixton Newton, and lower division of the hundred of Skenfreth.

**DIXTON, NEWTON**, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Monmouth (129) 1½ m. NE. Pop. of Pa. 565. Of Ha. 205.

A parish and hamlet in the lower division of the hundred of Skenfreth; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 3*s.* 1½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Lord Viscount Gage.

**DOAGH**, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Ballyclare (118) 2 m. SW. Pop. 163.

A village in the parish of Ballycaston and barony of Antrim, upper half. The Grange of Doagh is tithe free.

**DOCKENFIELD**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Fareham (73) 5 m. S b W. Pop. 169.

A tithing in the parish of Frensham and hundred of Alton, Alton north division.

**DOCKER**, eo. Westmorland.

P. T. Kendal (262) 4 m. NE b E. Pop. 89.

A township in the parish of Kirkby in Kendal and Kendal ward.

**DOCKING**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Burnham Westgate (117) 6 m. SW b W. Pop. 1107.

A parish in the hundred of Smithdon; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Eton College, on the nomination of the Bishop of Norwich.

**DOCKLOW**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Leominster (137) 5½ m. E b S. Pop. 191.

A parish in the hundred of Wolphy; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Leominster, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; certified value 4*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; chapel ded. to St. Bartholomew; patronage with Leominster vicarage.

**DODBROOK**, co. Devon.

London 238 m. WSW. Pop. 885. M. D. 3d Wed. in every month. Fairs, Wed. before Palm Sunday.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Coleridge, seated on a branch of the Salcombe river, and although very small, it is a pleasant place; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*; church dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket; patron (1829) the Rev. H. B. Owen, D.D. Besides the monthly market held here, there is a quarterly one for cattle. This town is noted as being the first place where white ale was brewed, which was immediately tithed by the rector, who now receives a small sum annually from each innkeeper in lieu of the tithes. A Latin freeschool was founded here some few years since by a Mr. Crispin of Exeter, which has obtained some degree of reputation.

**DODCOT**, eo. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Nantwich (161) 7 m. Pop. with Wilkesley, 670.

A township partly in the parish of Audlem, and partly in the parish of Wrenbury in the hundred of Nantwich.

**DODDENHAM**, eo. Worcester.

P. T. Worcester (111) 7½ m. W b N. Pop. 252.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Doddingtree; living, a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Knightwich, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Andrew; patronage with Knightwich rectory.

**DODDERHILL**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Droitwich (116) ½ m. N. Pop. 1565.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Halfshire; living, a vicarage in the

archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to St. Austin; patron (1829) T. Holbeck, Esq.

**DODDESCOMBELEIGH**, eo. Devon.

P. T. Exeter (164) 6 m. SW. Pop. 356.

A parish in the hundred of Axminster; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Rev. George Hole.

**DODDINGHURST**, eo. Essex.

P. T. Brentwood (18) 4 m. N. Pop. 356.

A parish in the hundred of Barnstaple; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Jarvis Kenrick, Esq.

**DODDINGTON**, co. Cambridge.

P. T. March (82) 5 m. S. Pop. 5899.

A parish in the hundred of Witchford, Isle of Ely; living, a rectory, and one of the richest in England, with the curacy of March, exempt from visitation, in the diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 22*l.* 5*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Sir H. Peyton, Bart.

**DODDINGTON**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. S. Nantwich (161) 5½ m. SE b E. Pop. 39.

A township in the parish of Wybunbury and hundred of Nantwich.

**DODDINGTON**, eo. Gloucester.

P. T. Chipping Sodbury (108) 3 m. SE b E. Pop. 106.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Grumbald's Ash; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) C. Codrington, Esq.

**DODDINGTON**, eo. Kent.

P. T. Sittingbourn (40) 4 m S b E. Pop. 451.

A parish in the hundred of Teynham, lathe of Scray; living, a dis. vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**DODDINGTON**, eo. Lincoln.

P. T. Lincoln (132) 6½ m. W b S. Pop. 227.

A parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Boothby Graffo, parts of Kesteven; living, a dis. rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter.

**DODDINGTON**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 3 m. N b E. Pop. of Pa. 869. Of To. 419.

A parish and township in the east division of Glendale ward, pleasantly situated between two branches of a rivulet, which falls into the Till about a mile hence. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of



Durham, not in charge; patron (1829) the Duke of Northumberland. In the churchyard of this parish a watch-house was built a short time since, to prevent the violation of the graves. The Earl of Tankerville, who has several estates here, has provided a school-room in the village for the encouragement of a master. Here is a large coal mine, the property of Messrs. Scott and Grey, which gives employment to many of the inhabitants. Near this place is a fine spring, which, after many windings, gives motion to a corn-mill.

**DODDIDGTON, DRY**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Grantham (110) 8 m. NNW. Pop. 227.

A parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven; living, a vicarage with the rectory of Wesborough, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 122*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. James; patronage with Westborough rectory.

**DODDINGTON, GREAT**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Wellingborough (67) 2½ m. S b W. Pop. 412.

A parish in the hundred of Hamsfordshoe; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 132*l.* 15*s.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**DODDINGTREE**, co. Worcester.

Pop. Upper Div. 8814. Lower Div. 7688.

A hundred in the north-west part of the county, on the borders of Salop, containing twenty-seven parishes, and the borough of Bewdly.

**DODDLESTON**, co. Pal. of Chester, co. Flint.

P. T. Chester (183) 4 m. SW. Pop. of Pa. 847. Of To. 265.

A parish and township, partly in the hundred of Maylor, Flinshire, and partly in that of Lower Broxton, in Cheshire, including the townships of Higher and Lower Kinnerton and Bodudris. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chester.

**DODFORD**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Daventry (72) 2½ m. ESE. Pop. 247.

A parish in the hundred of Fawsley; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; patron (1829) Robert Andrew, Esq. In the church, ded. to St. Mary, are several ancient and curious monuments.

**DODFORD**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Worcester (111) 12 m. NE b N. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Broomsgrove and upper division of the hundred of Half-

shire. Here was formerly a small priory of Premonstatensian canons, which was founded in the reign of King John; some of its remains are discoverable in the walls of a farm-house of great antiquity. Here are also several other ancient buildings; among these is Hawkesley House, which was fortified and garrisoned by the rebels, but taken in 1645, the soldiers refusing to defend it when they saw it attacked by the king in person, although they were well stored with provisions and ammunition.

**DODINGTON**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Bridgewater (139) 9½ m. WNW. Pop. 113.

A parish in the hundred of Williton and Freemanners; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 122*l.*; patron (1829) the Duke of Buckingham.

**DODNASH, or DODNEIS**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Ipswich (69) 7 m. SW. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Bentley and hundred of Sanford. Here was formerly a small priory of black canons, founded by an ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk. It was suppressed by the first bull of Clement VII. and granted to Cardinal Wolsey.

**DODWORTH, W. R.** co. York.

P. T. Barnesley (172) 3 m. WSW. Pop. 1227.

A township in the parish of Silkstone and upper division of the wapentake of Staincross.

**DOGDYKE, or DOCKDYKE**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Sleaford (115) 11 m. ENE. Pop. 231.

A township in the parish of Billingham and wapentake of Langoe, parts of Kesteven.

**DOGGER BANK**, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

Lat. 52, 22 N. Lon. 6, 29 W.

A great sandbank, at the southern point of Wexford Harbour, in the Irish Sea. It lies off the parish of Rosslare and barony of Forth.

**DOGMELS, ST., or DOGMAEL'S, ST., co. Pembroke, S. W.**

P. T. Cardigan (239) 1 m. W. Pop. 2107.

A village and parish in the hundred of Cemnaes, situated upon the river Tivy, adjacent to the sea. The village is rather large, and irregularly formed, inhabited wholly by fishermen. The living is a dis. vicarage in the diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury, united to the vicarages of Llan Tyd and Monington; valued in K. B. at 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; but in P. R. 67*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Area of parish, 6000 acres. Here is a chalybeate spring. A monastery, of the order of Tyrone, founded by Martin of Tours, who subdued this hundred in the time of William I., stood here. It was endowed by the son of Robert Fitzmartin, in the reign of Henry I., and was granted to John Bradshaw, in the 35th Henry VIII. The remains of the choir are deserving of notice, some very fine arches

and mouldings of delicate workmanship may yet be seen. In the reign of Elizabeth, this place was a corporate town.

**DOGMEERSFIELD**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Odiham (40) 2 m. E b N. Pop. 213.

A parish in the hundred of Odiham, Basingstoke division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patroness (1829) Lady Mildmay. Here is an elegant and extensive mansion, with two fronts, standing on an eminence in the midst of a fine park, containing about seven hundred acres, and commanding some very fine views.

**DOG'S HEAD**, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

Lat. 53. 34 N. Lon. 10. 8 W.

A cape in the parish of Omev and barony of Ballinahinch, directly south of Ennisbofin.

**DOGS, ISLE OF**, or **STEPNEY MARSH**, co. Middlesex.

London 5 m. ESE.

A marsh in the parish of St. Dunstan and All Saints, in the Tower division of the hundred of Ossulston. Here is a canal, which was cut for the convenience of vessels, in order to avoid the great curve made by the Thames from Limehouse to Blackwall.

**DOGSTHORPE**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Peterborough (81) 2 m. N. Pop. 379.

A hamlet in the parish of St. John the Baptist and liberty of Peterborough.

**DOGSTOWN**, or **BOYTONRATH**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Cashel (100) 3 m. SW.  
Pop. with Knockgraffon.

A parish in the barony of Middlethird; living, a rectory entire in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the rectory entire of Knockgraffon; and yielding, by commutation for tithes, 27*l.* 13*s.* 10¼*d.* The area of the parish occupies about 1140 acres.

**DOGWELLS, ST.**, or **DOGFAEL'S, ST.**, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Haverford West (251) 8 m. N. Pop. 393.

A parish in the hundred of Dewisland, situated upon the river Kiog; living, a dis. vicarage in the diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury; valued in K. B. at 4*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*; and in P. R. 7*l.*; patron, the Chapter of St. David's. Area of parish, 2000 acres. John Edwards, of Tregaron, Esq. bequeathed 7*l.* 10*s.* per annum to this parish, to be distributed on the 16th of April each year, in the following manner, viz.: 1*l.* to the vicar, for an anniversary sermon; 5*s.* to the clerk; and the remainder to the poor. Here is a chalybeate spring, found to be efficacious. There is a Danish rath at the hamlet of Wolfes Castle, having three tumuli adjacent to it, and two more in the demesne of Sealyham, in the centre of one of which is a rocking-stone, both within the parish. Several cairns, or rude heaps of stones may be seen here also.

**DOIRE-MELLE**, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.

TOPOG. DICT.—VOL. I.

A townland in the barony of Rosclogher, situated upon Lough Melve. The name signifies the "Oak-grove of Melle," and was so called from Melle, the mother of St. Cannech, and the famous Tigernach, who founded a nunnery here before the year 787.

**DOLBEN-MAEN**, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Tremadoc (224) 4½ m. NW. Pop. 315.  
Patron-day, Aug. 16.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Evi-ony, situated at the western termination of the Snowdonian mountains; living, a chapelry, united to the rectory of Penmorfa, in the diocese of Bangor and province of Canterbury. St. Beuno is the tutelar saint. Here are the ruins of an ancient British tower or castle.

**DOLGELLY**, or **DOLGELLAU**, co. Merioneth, N. W.

London 208 m. NW b W. Pop. of Pa. 1495.  
Of Po. 2093. Fairs, May 11; July 4; Sept. 20; Oct. 9; Nov. 22; and Dec. 16. M. D. Tu. and Sat.

The last town in the county, in the parish of Dolgelly and hundred of Tal-y-Bont, situated at the conflux of several valleys, and on the banks of the river Union. The streets are irregular and gloomy; the market-house and town-hall are mean buildings, but the church is a handsome limestone edifice, somewhat in the Grecian style, and adorned with a lofty tower, containing a peal of bells; the interior is well flagged, and furnished with sofa-formed benches. Here is the ancient tomb of Marice, the son of Ynyr Vychan. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor and province of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; in the patronage of the Crown. The trade of this place consists in the sale of flannels, coarse cloths, kerseymeres, stockings, &c., which are manufactured in the town and its vicinity. Several factories are conducted here with spirit, and the market is attended by buyers from England. The river Union, which is crossed near the town by a handsome stone bridge, is navigable, at high water, by small barges from Barmouth. Here is a free grammar-school, where twenty poor boys, belonging to the parish, receive instruction. The summer assizes are held here; and the winter ones at Bala. The scenery of this vicinity is strikingly grand; Cader Idris mountain hangs over the town, and travellers are recommended to visit the bowling-green, formed on the side of this stupendous mountain, and enjoy the panoramic view from that place. In 1404, Owen Glendwr summoned his parliament here, and with their concurrence sought an alliance with the king of France. In the unhappy wars of Charles I., a party of 100 persons fortified the town for the royal party, but were dislodged by Edward Vaughan. Roman coins have been found here; and a branch of the *Via Occidentalis* extended from hence to Bala.

**DOL-GIOG**. See *Machynllaeth*.



## DOL-GWDEN, co. Montgomery, S. W.

P. T. Newtown (175) m. Pop. 219.

A township in the parish of Tref Eglwys and hundred of Llanidlos, situated upon the Tirannon river.

## DOLLA, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Parsonstown (86) m. Pop. 1073.

A parish in the barony of Upper Ormond; living, a rectory in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; yielding, by commutation for tithes, 1617. 10s. 9¼d.; and appropriated as the mensal of the Lord Bishop.

## DOLLAR, shire of Clackmannan, S.

P. T. Kinross (25) 12 m. WSW. Pop. 1295.

A parish and village, the latter delightfully situated, nearly in the middle of the parish, through which runs the river Devon, dividing it into two equal parts. This small district consists principally of a beautiful plain, gently inclining from the south, and bounded on the north by the Ochill hills; it is of an oval form, three miles long, one broad, and thickly studded with neat and picturesque villages, farms, and flourishing plantations. On the banks of the river are very extensive and profitable bleaching-grounds; and in the higher parts, several productive coal-mines, with quarries of freestone and ironstone, of superior quality. The living is in the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Duke of Argyll, the venerable ruins of whose family residence, Castle Campbell, still frown on the brow of a steep mound, encompassed by deep ravines, through which flow rapid streams to a junction with each other; so that it has not been inaptly termed, in the Celtic tongue, "The castle of gloom, bounded by the glens of care, and washed by the burns of sorrow."

DOLLARDSTOWN. See *Ballinaclogh*.

## DOLPHINTON, shire of Lanark, S.

P. T. Linton (16½) 4½ m. SW. Pop. 236.

A parish in the upper ward, three miles in length, and about two in breadth. It is situated on the great road between Edinburgh and Leadhills by Biggar, but the soil being naturally wet, and subject to early frosts, is rather unfruitful. Living, in the presbytery of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, Lord Douglas. Here is a school, erected in 1650 by William Brown, Esq., and liberally endowed by him and the Rev. John Bowie with land and money for the support of a master. On a neighbouring eminence are vestiges of an ancient camp, and on Kip Hill is a large heap of stones, apparently the remains of a beacon.

## DOLPHINSTON, shire of Roxburgh, S.

P. T. Jedburgh (45) 5½ m. SSE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A small village in the parish of Oxnam and district of Jedburgh. It is seated on the river Jed, near a strong and ancient tower, the walls of which are ten feet thick, and contain many vaulted apartments. On an

eminence to the southward are vestiges of a watch-tower.

## DOLTON, co. Devon.

P. T. Hatherleigh (201) 6 m. NNE. Pop. 748.

A parish in the hundred of North Tawton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 20l. 16s. 8d.; church ded. to St. Edmund; patron (1829) J. Cleaveland, Esq.

## DOLWYDELLAN, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Pentrefoelas, or Capel Voelas (209) 10 m. W. Pop. 605. Fairs, April 16; Aug. 15; and Sept. 20.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Nan-Conway, situated upon the river Lledart and at the base of the noble hill, called Moel Siabod; living, a curacy, not in charge, in the diocese of Bangor and province of Canterbury; valued at 77l. per annum; patron, Lord Willoughby D'Éresby; area of parish, about 12,000 acres. On a rocky eminence, in this secluded valley, stand the ruins of the castle of Dolwyddelan, the birthplace of Llewellyn the Great. Sufficient remains of the castle still exist, from which the date and style of its architecture may be gathered.

## DOMINICK, ST., co. Cornwall.

P. T. Callington (216) 3 m. SE. Pop. 690.

A parish in the middle division of the hundred of East; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 23l. 11s. 0½d.; patron (1829) Edward Bluet, Esq.

## DONABATE, or DONAGHBATE, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

P. T. Swords (9) 4 m. NE. Pop. 480.

A village and parish in the barony of Balrothery, the former situated upon an expansion of the Ballyboghil river, at a short distance from the sea; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. 6l. 15s. 4¾d. It is united to the curacy of Portrane, and possesses a church, parsonage, and four acres of glebe.

## DONACOMPER, or DONACUMPER, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Leislip (10) 3 m. SW. Pop. 714.

A parish in the barony of South Salt; living, a half rectory in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, and one of seven benefices which constitute the union of Albridge.

## DONADEA, or DONEDA, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Maynooth (15) 7 m. SW. Pop. 481.

A small parish in the united baronies of Ikeath and Oughterany; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin; the former valued in K. B. 2l. 16s. 11d.; and the vicarage 17. 1s. 2¾d. It is united to the rectory and vicarage of Balrahan, constituting thereby the corps of the prebend of Donadea. Here is Donadea Castle, the seat of Sir F. Aylmer, Bart., who is said to be descended from Æthelmare, Earl of Cornwall, in the time

of Ethelred. There is an ancient monument to the memory of Sir Gerald Aylmer, in the chapel at this place, beneath which is the vault of the Donadea branch of the family.

**DONAGH, or DOMNAGHGLINNE-TO-CHUIR, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.**

P. T. Carn (174) m. Pop. 4479.

A parish in the barony of Ennishowen; living, a rectory in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 10*l.* It possesses a church, parsonage, and 261 acres of glebe. St. Patrick founded a monastery here, and placed Macarthen over it. The penitential bed of the saint is still preserved, and visited by pilgrims. The parish church occupies the site of the monastery, and its position is truly romantic, being close by the magnificent cataract of Eas-mac-eirc, which falls down the side of a lofty mountain, called *Slieb Snaght*, or the Mountain of Snow.

**DONAGH, co. Monaghan, Ulster, I.**

P. T. Tynan (91) 3 m. W. Pop. 9085.

A parish in the barony of Trough; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* It possesses a church and a glebe-house upon a glebe of sixty-four acres. Here is a school of forty boys and forty girls, supported by the Hibernian Society.

**DONAGHADEE, co. Down, Ulster, I.**

Dublin 122 m. N. Port Patrick 27 m. SW. Belfast 18½ m. Lat. 54. 45 N. Lon. 5. 40 W. Pop. of Pa. 3793. Of To. 2795. Fairs, June 6; July 4; Aug. 16; Oct. 10; and 2d Wed. in Dec.

A post, market, and fair town, in the parish of the same name and barony of Ardes, situated upon the part of the Irish Sea, generally called the North Channel. It consists of several tolerable streets, is adorned by a handsome church, four meeting-houses, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The chief importance of this place, however, is derived from its quay or harbour, constructed from a design by J. Rennie, Esq., and composed of a durable whinstone. It is intended to enclose an area of 100 fathoms square, and will admit vessels of fifteen feet draft at low water. The funnel shape of the harbour's mouth is objected to. There was an extensive quay erected here some years ago at the expense of the Lord Montgomery. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Down and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, glebe-house, and twenty-three acres of land. There is a tolerable export-trade in cattle, and the government mail-packet sails from this harbour to Port Patrick every day, which gives much animation to the town. Cottons are manufactured here, and a species of goods called worked muslins are peculiar to Donaghadee. A curious rath stands on the north-east of the town, apparently of natural origin, but cut into its present form and disposed in spiral walks at an early period. There was a famous college here in

the sixth and seventh centuries, which was ultimately destroyed by the Danes.

**DONAGHCLONEY, or DONOUGHLO-NEY, co. Down, Ulster, I.**

P. T. Lurgan (85) 3 m. SE. Pop. 4855.

A parish in the barony of Lower Iveagh; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Dromore and archdiocese of Armagh, and one of the five benefices which compose the corps of the archdeaconry of Dromore. It possesses a church, situated at Warrenstown, and a parsonage-house.

**DONAGHEADY, or DONAGHEDY, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.**

P. T. Strabane (136) m. Pop. 10,290.

An extensive and populous parish in the barony of Strabane; living, a rectory in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 20*l.*; and yielding, by commutation for tithes, 1350*l.* per annum. It possesses a church, parsonage, and a glebe of 2914 acres; patron, the Marquis of Abercorn. This dense population are engaged in the linen manufacture.

**DONAGHEAVY, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.**

P. T. Fintona (124) m. Pop. 8380.

A parish, partly in the barony of Clogher, and partly in that of Omagh; living, a rectory in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh, not mentioned in the Ecclesiastical Register.

**DONAGH-HENRY, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.**

P. T. Stewartstown (104) m. Pop. 4863.

A parish in the barony of Dungannon, including the villages of Cole-Island, Tullyniskin, and Stewartstown; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 350*l.* per annum. It possesses a church and glebe-house. Messrs. Caulfield and Staples are the patrons of the benefice.

**DONAGHMORE, co. Cork, Munster, I.**

P. T. Cloghnakilty (193) 3 m. SE. Pop. 311.

A small parish in the united baronies of Ibane and Barryroe, situated on the sea-coast; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ross and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 1*l.* There is neither church nor glebe in this parish.

**DONAGHMORE, or DONOGHMORE, co. Cork, Munster, I.**

P. T. Macroom (191) m. Pop. 6048. Fairs, May 12, and Nov. 21.

A fair-town and parish, the latter being partly in the barony of Barrets, and partly in that of Muskerry, and the former entirely in the Muskerry barony. The living constitutes the corps of a prebend, in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 2*l.*; producing, by commutation for tithes, 100*l.* per annum. It possesses a church, parsonage, and a glebe of thirty-two acres. St. Fingene, a disciple of St. Finbar, was abbot of Domnach-mor; the site is now occupied by the parish church.



This place gives title of Earl to the family of Hutchinson.

**DONAGHMORE**, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Castlefin (142) m. Pop. 12,170.

A parish in the barony of Raphoe, situated upon the river Fin; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 20*l.*; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 1440*l.* per annum. It possesses a church, with a glebe-house upon a glebe of 1213 acres; patrons, the Leighton family. A religious house was founded here by St. Patrick, of which Bescna, his disciple, was a presbyter.

**DONAGHMORE**, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Newry (63) 6 m. NE. Pop. 4473.

A parish in the barony of Upper Iveagh; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dro-more and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; it possesses a church, parsonage, and glebe of fifty-eight acres.

**DONAGHMORE**, or **DONOGHMORE**, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Limerick (119) 3 m. SE. Pop. 1803.

A parish in the county of the city of Limerick; living, an entire rectory in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 6*s.* 8*d.*; and yielding, by commutation for tithes, 92*l.* 6*s.* 1*½d.* It is united to the vicarage of St. John, and constitutes therewith the corps of the prebend of Donaghmore. Here is neither church, glebe, nor rectory-house.

**DONAGHMORE**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Navan (30) 2 m. NE. Pop. 1608.

A parish in the barony of Lower Navan; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 15*s.* 0*½d.*; yielding, by commutation for tithes, 280*l.* per annum; and being one of three benefices which constitute the union of Navan. The area of this parish alone covers 3400 acres. Here is an ancient pillar-tower.

**DONAGHMORE**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Duusshaughlin (18) m. Pop. 347.

A parish in the barony of Ratoath; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; and one of the benefices included in the union of Ratoath. Here was an abbey, founded by St. Patrick, over which St. Justin presided.

**DONAGHMORE**, Queen's co. Leinster, I.

P. T. Rathdowney (75) 2 m. NW. Pop. of Pa. 750. Of To. 253. Fairs, March 28; June 12 and 13; Aug. 31; and Dec. 12.

A fair town and parish in the barony of Upper Ossory; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin; producing, by commutation for tithes, 154*l.* 9*s.* 7*¼d.* It possesses a church and a parsonage-house upon a glebe of 314 acres.

**DONAGHMORE**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Fethard Tip. (109) 2 m. SW. Pop. 165.

A parish in the united baronies of Iffa and Offa East; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the entire rectory of Killtigan, or Powerstown, and constituting thereby the corps of the prebend of Donaghmore. It possesses a church and twenty-two acres of glebe, but no glebe-house, and yields, by commutation for tithes, 138*l.* 9*s.* 2*¾d.* per annum.

**DONAGHMORE**, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.

P. T. Dungaunon (96) 3 m. W. Pop. of Pa. 10,247. Of To. 320.

A village and parish in the barony of Dungaunon; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 20*l.*; and affording, by commutation for tithes, 830*l.* 15*s.* 4*½d.* Here is a spacious church, with a glebe-house erected upon a glebe of 428 acres. There are two schools, wherein 102 pupils receive instruction, supported by the Hibernian Society.

**DONAGHMORE**, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Gorey (61) 7 m. SE. Pop. 2216.

A parish in the barony of Ballagheen, situated upon the Irish sea; living, a vicarage, united to the vicarage of Killan-cooly, in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin; patrons, the Grogan family. Here is a church, but no glebe-house.

**DONAGHMORE**, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Baltinglass (51) 6 m. NE. Pop. 1299.

A parish in the barony of Upper Talbotstown; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, constituting the corps of a prebend; and yielding, by commutation for tithes, 461*l.* 10*s.* 9*¼d.* It possesses a church and glebe-house, with thirty-five acres of glebe.

**DONAGHMORE**. See *Ballyragget*.

**DONAGHMOYNE**, or **DONAGHMAIN**, co. Monaghan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Carrickmacross (56) 4 m. NNE. Pop. 12,976.

A village and parish in the barony of Farnery; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 7*l.*; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 1430*l.* 15*s.* 4*½d.*; of which the lay impropiator receives 476*l.* 18*s.* 5*½d.* Here are a church, glebe-house, and a glebe of sixty-four acres. The parochial school consists of sixty boys and twenty girls.

**DONAGHINAGHTA**, or **DONAGHTA**, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Eyrecourt (91) m. Pop. 631.

A parish in the barony of Longford; living, a rectory in the diocese of Clonfert and archdiocese of Tuam; producing, by commutation for tithes, 71*l.* 10*s.* 9*¼d.*; it is united to six other benefices. The union possesses a church, a parsonage, and four acres of glebe.

**DONAGHPATRICK**, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Headford (137) 3 m. E b N. Pop. with Headford.

A parish in the barony of Clare; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam, being one of the eight benefices, all rectories and vicarages, which constitute the union of Headford; it produces, by commutation for tithes, 230*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

**DONAGHPATRICK, or DONOGHPATRICK,** co Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Navan (30) 5 m. NW. Pop. 1057.

A village and parish, the latter partly in the barony of Upper Kells, and partly in that of Lower Navan, situated on the river Blackwater; living, a vicarage united to the rectory of Kilberry, in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 4*s.* It possesses a church, glebe-house, and a glebe at Kilberry of about ten acres. There was a town here at a very early date, and an abbey was founded near it, by St. Patrick, to which Conal Mac Niall, brother of King Logair, was a great benefactor. This abbey was plundered by the Danes.

**DONAGHY,** co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.

P. T. Dungannon (91) 6 m. NE.  
Pop. with Pa. Fairs, July 10, and Aug. 26.

A village in the parish of Donaghmore and barony of Dungannon.

**DONANEY,** co. Kildare, Leinster.

P. T. Kildare (32) 3½ m. SW. Pop. 335.

A parish in the barony of Ophaley; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the rectory entire of Lackagh, where the church and glebe-house are situated.

**DONANEY, or DUNANEY,** co. Louth, Leinster, I.

P. T. Dunleer (38) 6 m. NE. Pop. 496.

A parish in the barony of Ferrard, situated upon the Irish sea; living, a vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. at 2*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* It possesses a church, parsonage, and thirty acres of glebe, and is united to the vicarages of Parsonstown, Marlinstown, and Salterstown. The Marquis of Drogheda is patron of the union. The area of Donaney parish occupies about 1500 acres.

**DONARD,** co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Baltinglass (51) 7 m. NE.  
Pop. of Pa. 763. Of Te. 569. Fairs, May 4, and Aug. 12.

A market-town and parish in the barony of Lower Talbotstown, situated upon a rivulet tributary to the Slaney; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the curacy of Crehelp and chapelry of Dunbay. Here is a church and a Roman Catholic chapel. About the year 430, St. Palladius founded a church at this place, which was left under the government of Saints Sylvester and Salonius. The former of these religious persons was interred here, but his reliques were removed to the mo-

TOPOG. DICT.—VOL. I,

nastery of Taughboyne, in the county of Donegal.

**DONATS, ST.** co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cowbridge (173) 7 m. SW. Pop. 163.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Agmone, situated upon the Bristol Channel, and having a rocky and dangerous coast in front; living, a dis. vicarage in the diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.*; and in P. R. at 99*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*; patrons, the family of Drake, the present proprietors of the manor. The area of the parish occupies about 1000 acres of land. The church is situated in a sequestered glen, and contains some curious monuments; those to the memory of the Stradlings are the most remarkable. In the churchyard is a cross of elegant workmanship. Here are also a shrine and chapel, both in ruins, containing mutilated figures of Prince Richard Hopkins, and the famous lawgiver Howel-ddâ. The ancient castle is in preservation, and inhabited by the family of Drake, who succeeded to the Stradlings, the proprietors of the manor for the space of seven centuries. Mr. Drake sustains a charity-school here for the poor of the parish. Besides the antique apartments and old-fashioned pleasure-grounds, and banging gardens attached to the castle, there is another curiosity near this place, said to have been the retreat of St. Donat. It is a spacious cave on the seashore, capable of being visited at low-water only. Various Roman coins have been dug up here.

**DONATT'S, ST., WELSH,** co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cowbridge (173) 2 m. NE. Pop. 279.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Cowbridge agreeably situated in a fertile and wholesome district. The village is remarkable for its adherence to Welsh customs, style of building, and language. The living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the vicarage of Llan-bleddan, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued at 15*l.*, and under the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. Area of parish, about 2000 acres.

**DONBOY, or DUMBAY,** co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Blessington (18) 7 m. SW.  
Pop. with Donard.

A parish in the barony of Upper Talbotstown; living, a chapelry in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin.

**DONCASTER,** co. York.

London 162 m. NNW. York 37 m. S b W.  
Pop. of Pa. 9117. Of Bo. 8544. M. D. Sat. Fairs, Mond. before Old Candlemas-day; Feb. 13, for horses, cattle, sheep, and pedlery; April 5; Aug. 5; and Nov. 26.

A large and handsome corporation and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the wapentake of Straf-



forth and Tickhill, West Riding of Yorkshire; situated on the river Don, and, as its name implies, in ancient times defended by a castle. The origin of this town may be attributed to the establishment of a passage over the river in the line of the Roman road; and here was doubtless the station called Danum, or Ad Danum, in the Itinerary of Antoninus. When the Anglo-Saxons settled in this country, and became Christians, a monastery was founded here, which, together with the whole town, was destroyed by the Danes in 794. Egbert gained a victory over those invaders at Doncaster in 833. Under the Normans it became a flourishing place, and the grant of a charter was obtained from Richard I.; but in 1204 it suffered greatly from fire. Among the religious establishments here in the middle ages was a convent of Carmelites, or White Friars, founded in 1350; and another of Franciscans, or Grey Friars. Edward IV. gave a charter to the corporation, investing the members of it with power to choose a mayor; a new charter was granted by Charles II., which, being surrendered, was regranted by James II. The corporation consists of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common-councilmen, with a recorder, town-clerk, &c.; the mayor and three aldermen having the authority of justices of the peace. Revenues to the amount of 7000*l.* a-year belong to this corporation, a considerable part of which has at different periods been laid out in public improvements. Quarter sessions for the borough and soke of Doncaster are held in the town-hall; where likewise sessions for the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill are held once a-year in January; and a court of requests for debts under forty shillings is held the first Thursday in every month. The living of Doncaster is a vicarage, valued in K. B. 32*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; patron, the Archbishop of York. The church, ded. to St. George, is a beautiful specimen of the style of building in the reign of Edward III., being a noble and spacious edifice, with a lofty tower in the centre, having crocketed pinnacles and other ornaments. There is also another episcopal place of worship, called Christ Church, recently built and endowed in consequence of the benefaction of 13,000*l.* from J. Jarratt, Esq. Here are chapels for Unitarians, Independents, Wesleyans, and Quakers. The public charities comprehend an endowed grammar-school; St. Thomas's Hospital, or almshouse, for six decayed housekeepers, besides out-pensioners; and a dispensary, to supply medicines for the sick and indigent, founded in 1792. The principal street is the High Street, about a mile in length, crossed by several others, which are all paved and lighted at the expense of the corporation. Water is supplied by pipes from the river Don, over which there are two handsome stone bridges, and beyond them a raised causeway, extending over the low lands, subject to occasional inundations of

the river. The mansion-house is a spacious structure, built of stone; and it is the boast of Doncaster that it was furnished with an appropriate residence for its chief magistrate before either York or London. There are a town-hall, a theatre for dramatic performances, and a public library, the building belonging to which was raised in 1821, but the institution itself is of an earlier date. The races held near this town were established about 1703, and have progressively acquired much distinction in the annals of the turf. In 1776 were founded the famous St. Leger stakes; and the following year the race-course was greatly improved; in 1803 his Majesty's plate for 100 guineas was transferred hither from Burford; and in 1826, a sumptuous edifice was erected for the accommodation of the frequenters of the races, which are held annually in September. Attempts have been made, but with indifferent success, to introduce the clothing manufacture at Doncaster; and a small part of the labouring population finds employment in spinning wool and cotton, and in knitting gloves and stockings. The principal commerce of the town arises from its situation as a great thoroughfare in the midst of a populous and opulent neighbourhood. The weekly market is one of the principal corn-markets in the north of England; and in the months of June, July, and August, great sales of wool take place. The river Don here navigable, supplies the means of communication with several towns in the south of Yorkshire, and the northern part of Lincolnshire. At the south end of the town is an ancient monumental cross, with an inscription in the Norman-French dialect.

#### DONEGAL, co. of, Ulster, I.

N to S, 72 m. E to W, 51 m. No. of acres, 1,091,736. Baronies, 6. Market-towns, 6. Parishes, 53. Pop. 248,270. Memb. of Pt. 2. Diocese of Raphoe and Derry and archdiocese of Armagh.

The largest county in Ulster; anciently called Tyrconnel. It is bounded on the north and west by the Atlantic Ocean; by Donegal Bay and parts of Leitrim and Fermanagh on the south, and by parts of the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh and Londonderry on the east. To this county belong many islands, of which seventeen are inhabited and cultivated. The largest of these are Aranmore, Inisbofin, and Tory. The coast is indented with numerous excellent bays. Lough Swilly, the largest, extends thirty miles inland, possesses deep water, and affords complete shelter. Mulroy, Zeelin, and Sheep Haven, are also safe and convenient asylums, and Killybegs is both secure and spacious. A great part of the western shore, however is without inlet, and the want of some artificial harbour, or retreat for smallcraft, renders the life of the fisherman peculiarly hazardous in this district. The surface of this county is altogether mountainous and boggy. The

hills are undoubtedly rich in minerals, but from the want of roads, little visited or known; and the bog, so useful elsewhere, is not much valued here, from the scantiness of the population. The chief rivers are the Erne, by which the waters of Lough Erne are discharged into the sea at Ballyshannon; the Finn, the Dale, and the Guibarra, besides numerous mountain-streams. There are also many fresh-water lakes, one of them, called Lough Salt, is situated on the summit of a mountain; and another, called Lough Daeg, is famous for containing a small island, on which is St. Patrick's Purgatory. The most valuable salmon-fishery in Ireland exists at the mouth of the river Erne, at Ballyshannon; and char-fish are found in the cold lakes amongst the mountains. The climate is very humid, and the seasons rather later than in the other counties of the north. Barley and oats constitute the principal agricultural produce, but cattle are fed upon the hills in vast flocks and herds. Although no doubt exists as to the mineral treasures of this hilly region, yet hitherto little profit has been derived from this source. The mining company raise lead-ore in tolerable quantities, and of a pure quality, at Kildrum; and coals have been found at Glanelly, Dromore, and Aras, but they are not raised at present. Muckish mountain contains a valuable siliceous sand, adapted for the manufacture of glass; and in the same place is found ironstone. The whole county may be termed a granitic region, and some beautiful specimens of sienite and porphyritic sienite were discovered here. Limestone, of the magnesian and gray kinds, exists in various places; and white marble, fit for the chisel of the statuary, might be procured here in abundance. Trap and greenstone are dispersed in dykes through the whole county. The baronies, into which the county is divided, are called Bannagh, Boylagh, Inishowen, Kilmacrenan, Raphoe, and Tyrhugh. The principal towns are the market and seaport town of Ballyshannon; the county-town of Lifford, inconveniently situated upon the inland boundary of the county, and but one mile from the market-town of Strabane, in the adjoining county; the small towns of Mount Charles and Killybegs; Buncrana, an agreeable bathing-place, upon Lough Swilly; Letterkenny and Ramelton, well situated for inland trade, upon an arm of Lough Swilly; Donegal, an inconsiderable place; and Raphoe, the seat of the bishop of the diocese of that name, which is wholly confined within the boundaries of this county. Linen is the only manufacture conducted with energy in this county. Kelp is made along the coast, and the herring-fishery in the season affords not only an ample supply for domestic consumption, but a great overplus for exportation. The minerals of Donegal will shortly give occupation to a number of hands. There is an extraordinary natural curiosity on the sea-coast of this county, called Mac Swine's

Gun; it is a cave, open to the north-west, from which point, when the wind blows violently, the waves are driven in with impetuosity, and a waterspout, ejected through an aperture in the roof, at a considerable distance from the shore, to a perpendicular height of thirty feet and upwards. The noise upon these occasions of shooting, as it is called, has often been heard at twenty miles distance. The surface of the county is adorned with many beautiful ruins, both of military and ecclesiastical description. The family of Chichester enjoy the title of Marquis of Donegal.

#### DONEGAL, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

Dublin 140 m. NW. Pop. of Pa. 4426. Of To. 696. Fairs, May 5; May 29; July 9; Sept. 4; 28th of Oct. and Nov.

A parish and small town in the barony of Tyrhugh, situated upon the river Eash, near to its union with the sea in the spacious bay of Donegal. The latter possesses a market-town, and was formerly a borough, but is now a small place with little trade. The parish is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Raphoe and archdiocese of Armagh; yielding, by commutation for tithes, 332*l.* 9*s.* 2*3*/<sub>4</sub>*d.*; of which 107*l.* 13*s.* 10*1*/<sub>4</sub>*d.* are payable to the impropiator. Here are two poor-schools, where 138 pupils are instructed, supported wholly by the Hibernian Society. The remains of a fine monastery, founded in 1474, by Odoe Roe, are at a short distance from the town; and the beautiful and very perfect castle, built by O'Donnell in the twelfth century, is the most interesting object in this vicinity.

#### DONEIRY, or DONIRY, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Portumna (99) 6 m. WNW. Pop. 1768.

A parish in the barony of Leitrim; living, a rectory and vicarage, united to the rectory and vicarage of Lynagh, in the diocese of Clonfert and archdiocese of Tuam; producing, by commutation for tithes, 95*l.* 13*s.* 10*1*/<sub>2</sub>*d.* The church and glebe are in Tynagh parish.

#### DONERAILE, co. Cork, Munster, I.

Dublin 156 m. SW. Pop. of Pa. 4119. Of To. 2456. Fairs, Aug. 12, and Nov. 12.

A post and fair town in a parish of the same name and barony of Fermoy, situated upon the Awbeg river, which is crossed here by a handsome stone bridge. The town consists of one good street, and possesses a neat church, in good repair, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The living is a perpetual cure in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the parish of Temple Roan. This town is altogether supported by the patronage of Lord Doneraile, a constant resident. The lordship supports one school for twenty male, and as many female Protestant children; a second school of 400 children, of both religions indiscriminately, for whose instruction two masters are afforded, the one a Protestant, the other a



Roman Catholic; and there is a third school of forty girls, supported by the members of the noble family of St. Leger, who derive the title of Viscount from this town.

**DONFEENEY**, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Rathlacken (198) m. Pop. 3561.

A parish in the barony of Tyrawley, situated upon the Atlantic Ocean; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killala and archdiocese of Tuam, united to the parish of Lachen. A school of eleven boys and five girls is supported by the Baptists' Society, and a second, of twenty boys and nine girls, by J. Knox, Esq.

**DONHEAD**, St. ANDREW, co. Wilts.

P. T. Hindon (94) 5½ m. S. Pop. 753.

A parish in the hundred of Dunworth; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) T. Warburton, Esq. On the summit of Tittlepath Hill, which rises on the west side of this parish, is an earthen work, called Castle Ring; it is an entrenchment, consisting of a single ditch and vallum, and comprehends an area of fifteen acres and a half.

**DONHEAD**, ST. MARY, co. Wilts.

P. T. Hindon (91) 5½ m. S b E. Pop. 1361.

A parish in the hundred of Dunworth; living, a rectory with the curacy of Charleton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 30*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.*; patron, New College, Oxford.

**DONILAND**, EAST, co. Essex.

P. T. Colchester (51) 3 m. SE b S. Pop. 562.

A parish in the Colchester division of the hundred of Lexden; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to St. Laurence; patron (1829) the Rev. Charles Hewitt.

**DONINGTON**, co. Lincoln.

London 110 m. N. Pop. 1638. M. D. Sat. Fairs, May 26, for horses, hemp, and flax; Aug. 17, for horses only; Sept. 4, for cattle, hemp, and flax; and Oct. 17, for cattle, hemp, and flax.

A small market-town and parish in the wapentake of Kirton, parts of Holland, situated in the fens, but has lately been much improved. A new road, called Bridgend Causeway, was constructed some few years ago across the fens, from this town to Folkingham, which has contributed greatly to the convenience of the neighbourhood during the winter, when the road was, previously to this improvement, almost impassable. This place is famous for the cultivation and sale of hemp and hemp seed, large quantities of which are sent to the London market. Here also is a port for barges, by which goods are conveyed to Boston. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 137*l.* The

church, ded. to Holy Rood, is an ancient building, and on the lower part of the steeple are the remains of a Roman inscription, which is now unintelligible, with the exception of the date of the year. A free-school was erected and endowed here in 1718, by Thomas Cowley, Esq., who left all his estates to be divided among, and applied to the use of the poor of every parish in which they were respectively situated, of which 400*l.* came to the poor of Donington.

**DONINGTON**, co. Salop.

P. T. Shiffnall (135) 6 m. SE b E. Pop. 330.

A parish in the Shiffnall division of the hundred of Brimstrey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) the Marquis of Stafford.

**DONINGTON**, CASTLE, co. Leicester.

P. T. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (115) 9½ m. NE b N. Pop. 2560.

A parish in the hundred of West Goscote; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to St. Edward; patron (1829) the Marquis of Hastings. In this parish is Donington Park, an ancient and very fine estate, which was the property of the Barons of Haulton until 1310, when it was conveyed by marriage to Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, and Derby. It came to the Hastings family by purchase in 1595, and in 1799 was bequeathed by Francis, the last Earl of Huntingdon, to Francis, Lord Rawdon. This nobleman made some very extensive improvements here, and having pulled down the ancient edifice, erected the present elegant Gothic mansion. The park is beautifully wooded, and commanding some delightful views. On the north side of the grounds is Donington Cliff, a precipice greatly admired for the grandeur and romantic character of its features.

**DONINGTON - UPON - BAIN**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Louth (149) 6½ m. W b S. Pop. 269.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) Lord Monson.

**DONINGTON - ON - THE - HEATH**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Market-Bosworth (106) 7 m. N b E. Pop. with Hugglescote.

A chapelry in the parish of Ibstock and hundred of Sparkenhoe; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Peter.

**DONISLE, or DON-HILL, co. Waterford, Munster, I.**

P. T. Kilmacthomas (109) 7 m. SE.  
Pop. 1897.

A parish in the barony of Middlethird, situated upon the little bay of Donisle, in St. George's Channel; living, a rectory impropriate and vicarage in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the parishes of Gilcah and Newcastle. It possesses a church and nine acres of glebe; the corporation of the city of Waterford are the reputed patrons.

**DONISTHORPE, co. Derby.**

P. T. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (115) 4 m. SW.  
PoT. with Church Gresley.

A hamlet, partly in the parish of Church Gresley, partly in the parish of Measham, and partly in the parish of Scale, and partly in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, in the county of Derby, and partly in the hundred of West Goscote, in the county of Leicester.

**DONMOW, or DUNMOW, co. Meath, Leinster, I.**

P. T. Navan (30) 2½ m. NE. Pop. 81.

A parish in the barony of Morgallion; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the benefices of Stackallen and Gormanstown.

**DONNINGTON, co. Berks.**

P. T. Speenhamland (56) 1 m. N.  
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of Shaw and hundred of Faircross.

**DONNINGTON, co. Gloucester.**

P. T. Stow-on-the-Wold (86) m. adjacent.  
Pop. 201.

A hamlet in the parish of Stow-on-the-Wold and upper division of the hundred of Slaughter.

**DONNINGTON, co. Hereford.**

P. T. Ledbury (120) 2 m. S b W. Pop. 103.

A parish in the hundred of Radlow; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Rev. E. Freeman.

**DONNINGTON, co. Sussex.**

P. T. Chichester (62) 2 m. SSW. Pop. 267.

A parish in the hundred of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Chichester.

**DONNYBROOK, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.**

Dublin 2½ m. S. Pop. 9219. Fair, Aug. 26.

A village and parish, partly in the half-barony of Rathdown, and partly in the county of the city of Dublin, situated upon the river Dodder, which is here crossed by a noble bridge; living, a chapelry in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, constituting part of the corps of the archdeaconry of Dublin;

producing, by commutation for tithes, 166*l.* 3*s.* 0¾*d.* The church, which is ded. to St. Mary, is a modern edifice, in the pointed style, built from a simple, spirited, and elegant design, by J. Semple, Esq., architect. The roof is vaulted, and the windows lancet-formed; the interior possesses great dignity, attributable solely to the ingenious combination of plain lines, independent of the aid of what is usually termed ornament. This new style of ecclesiastical architecture bears some resemblance to that of the stone-roofed chapels, erected in the earliest ages of masonry in Ireland. In the town is a private classical school, and two poor-schools, one of twenty, the other of thirty pupils, and a spacious Roman Catholic chapel. An extensive hat-manufactory is established here, and the situation is adapted to the erection of mills.

**DONNYCARNEY, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.**

Dublin 2½ m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A small village in the parish of Artane and barony of Cooloch. Here is Marino, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Charlemont.

**DONOCKSHAW, co. Pal. of Lancaster.**

P. T. Burnley (211) 3 m. Pop. 76.

A hamlet in the parish of Whalley and hundred of Blackburn.

**DONOHILL, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.**

P. T. Tipperary (127) 4 m. N. Pop. 1614.

A parish in the barony of Clanwilliam; living, a vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, and one of seven benefices which compose the union of Templeeny and the corps of the precentorship of Cashel. It produces, by a commutation for tithes, 184*l.* 12*s.* 3¾*d.*; and its area occupies about 4600 acres of land.

**DONORE, or DONOWER, co. Meath, Leinster, I.**

P. T. Drogheda (30) 2½ m. SW. Pop. 1135.  
Fair, June 29.

A parish in the barony of Lower Dulesk, situated upon the river Boyne; living, a rectory impropriate in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh.

**DONORLING, or DONURLING, or DUNURLIN, co. Kerry, Munster, I.**

P. T. Dingle (214) 6 m. NW. Pop. 1718.

A parish in the barony of Corkaguiney, situated upon the harbour of Smerwick; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe.

**DONQUIN, or DUNQUIN, co. Kerry, Munster, I.**

P. T. Dingle (214) 8 m. SW.  
Pop. not specially returned.

A remote parish in the barony of Corkaguiney, situated a little west of Ventry upon the Atlantic Ocean. The most western point of the mainland in this parish is called Dunmore Head, and the Blacquets, or Ferriter's Islands, are considered to belong to it. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of



Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel; producing, by commutation for tithes, 75*l.* per annum, of which the lay impropriator, receives 37*l.* 10*s.* It has neither church nor glebe. Lord Ventry is the patron.

**DONYATT**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Ilminster (133) 2 m. WSW. Pop. 518.

A parish in the hundred of Abdick and Bulstone; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 15*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) R. T. Combe, Esq.

**DONYMANAGH**, or **DUNEMANNA**, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.

P. T. Strabane (136) 7 m. NE. Pop. 166.

A village of thirty houses in the parish of Donaghedy and barony of Strabane.

**DOOGH**, or **KILKEE**, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Kilrush (177) m. Pop. 409.

A village in the parish of Kilferagh and barony of Moyarta. It is much frequented by the citizens of Limerick during the bathing season, and has the advantage of tepid baths.

**DOOLAGLIS**, ST., or **DOULACH**, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 7 m. NE. Pop. 274.

A parish in the barony of Cooloch, containing a small village; living, a curacy in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin; producing, by commutation for tithes, 160*l.* per annum. Here is a stone roofed church, built early in the tenth century, and consequently one of the first stone edifices erected in Ireland for religious purposes. The founder, St. Doulagh, or Dulch, was the son of Amalgan, the son of Sinell, and his memory is revered on the 17th of November, at this place, which is also called Clochar, where there is a holy well enclosed within a stone-roofed cell.

**DOON**, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Pallas-green (140) m. Pop. 4884.

A parish, partly in the barony of Coonagh and partly in that of Oweybeg; living, a rectory in the diocese of Emly and archdiocese of Cashel; yielding, by commutation for tithes, 830*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.* The area of the parish occupies about 8200 acres. At this place was interred the famous outlaw Emlua-Knock, or Ned of the Hills.

**DOONASS**, or **KILTENANLEA**, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Killaloe (110) 7 m. SW. Pop. 3615.

A parish in the barony of Tulla, adjoining the river Shannon; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 1*l.*; and yielding, by commutation for tithes, 311*l.* 10*s.* 9¾*d.* It is united to the vicarage of Killokenedy, and possesses a church and parsonage.

**DOONAUN**, or **DUNANE**, Queen's co., Leinster, I.

P. T. Castle Comer (70) m. NE.

Pop. not specified.

A village in the parish of Rathaspeck and barony of Sliemargie. Here is one of the collieries belonging to the great coal-field of what is usually termed "the Leinster district." The coal is of the non-flaming kind.

**DOON POINT**, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

Lat. 54. 36' N. Lon. 9. 15 W.

A remarkable projection of the island of Rathery, off the coast of the barony of Carey. It is composed of a number of basaltic columns, the joints of which are well articulated, laid in a position exactly resembling the ribs of a ship.

**DORARY**, shire of Sutherland, S.

A lofty and very fertile hill, forming a detached portion of the parish of Thurso, which is in the shire of Caithness. It was formerly a shieling of the bishops of Caithness, the ruins of whose ancient chapel still remain. Dorary is deemed the best farm in the Highlands, its summit affording fine pasture and hay for numerous cattle, while its base is well cultivated, and produces an abundance of corn.

**DORCHESTER**, co. Dorset.

London 119 m. SW by W. Pop. 2743. M. D. Wed. and Sat. Fairs, Feb. 14, cattle and sheep; Trin. Mond.; July 6, cattle, sheep, and lambs; Aug. 6, cattle, wool, and leather. Memb. of Pt. 2. Mail arr. 9. 39 f. Mail dep. 4. 20 a.

A borough and county-town, located in the hundred of Uggiscombe, division of Dorchester, but having a separate jurisdiction. It is pleasantly situated, about six miles from the sea-side, and is bordered on the north by the river Frome, and on the south and west are open downs, and chalk-hills, forming excellent sheep-pastures, intermixed with corn-fields. The Roman station, termed Durnovaria, by Antoninus and Richard of Cirencester, is by most antiquaries fixed at Dorchester, through which passed the ancient road from Sorbiodunum, or Old Sarum, to Isea, or Exeter; and the walls of the town, now destroyed, the coins and other antiquities found here, and the Roman amphitheatre, called Maumbury, in the immediate vicinity, may be considered as satisfactory proofs that it was one of the most important places occupied by the Romans in the south-western part of Britain. It retained its consequence after it came into the possession of the Saxons, for King Athelstan established two mints here for the coinage of money. Here was also a castle, which was destroyed by the Danes, and another was subsequently erected by the Normans, no traces of which are now remaining. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, several Roman Catholic priests suffered at this place under the hands of the executioner; and after the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth, against James II., Dorchester

was one of the towns in which Judge Jeffries sat in judgment on the captive insurgents, some of whom were condemned and executed. In 1595, the town was desolated by a terrible plague, and so few escaped the contagion, that it has been said the living were scarcely sufficient to bury the dead. In 1613, a dreadful fire destroyed almost the entire town, with two of the parish churches, and the damage was estimated at 200,000*l*. The municipal government, in the reign of Edward II., was vested in the bailiffs and burgesses; and the number of the officers of the corporation was augmented by a charter of James I. in 1610, which also bestowed the right of choosing a recorder. Another charter was granted by Charles I., under which the corporation consists of a mayor, two bailiffs, six aldermen, six capital burgesses, a governor, and twenty-four common-councilmen. The mayor, his immediate predecessor, the recorder, the bailiffs, and one of the capital burgesses, to be nominated by the mayor, are justices of the peace, having power to hold quarterly sessions, and a court of record for the recovery of debts under 40*l*., every three weeks. The assizes for the county are also held here. The borough has returned members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The right of election is vested in persons possessed of real estates within the borough, who pay church and poor rates, whether resident or non resident. The mayor is the returning officer; patron, the Earl of Shaftesbury. The town consists principally of three spacious streets which meet near the centre, and which are also connected by several others, the whole being well paved and kept clean, and the houses in general have a handsome appearance. Near St. Peter's church is the town-hall, erected by the corporation in 1791; and beneath it is the market-place with ranges of shops for the butchers. The county or shire hall is a plain but neat edifice, fronted with Portland stone; and its interior arrangements are extremely convenient. The new gaol on the north side of the town comprises a county prison, penitentiary, and house of correction, built on the plan recommended by Mr. Howard, at an expense of 16,179*l*. 10*s*. 6*d*. A treadmill, with three wheels, has within a few years been added to this establishment. There are within the town two parishes: the living of All Saints is a dis. rectory; valued in K. B. 4*l*. 4*s*. 7*d*.; that of the Holy Trinity, a rectory united with St. Peter; charged in K. B. 17*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*.: patron of both livings, the Corporation. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, which is only a chapel of ease to that of the Holy Trinity, is a spacious and venerable edifice in the pointed style of architecture. It consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower ninety feet high, ornamented with battlements and pinnacles; and in the interior are ancient tombs with recumbent statues; and a marble monument, with a Latin inscription, commemorating Denzil, Lord

Holles, a distinguished statesman during the civil war, who died in 1679. The church of the Holy Trinity contains a sepulchral monument for William Cuming, M. D., a native of Edinburgh, who practised as a physician at Dorchester, where he died in 1788; and who was a considerable contributor to Hutchinson's History of Dorsetshire. There are two freeschools, one of which was founded and endowed in 1569, by Mr. Thomas Hardy, of Melcombe Regis; and the other by the corporation in 1623. Two almshouses have been founded here; and various benefactions given for the benefit of the poor. The ancient religious establishments here were a convent of Franciscan friars, founded in the reign of Edward II., and a hospital for lepers, dedicated to John the Baptist. The woollen-manufactures formerly carried on have become extinct; but Dorchester is still famous for its ale, and there are several breweries from which considerable quantities of this liquor are sent to the metropolis. On the adjacent downs vast numbers of sheep and lambs are fed for sale at the markets and fairs, the tolls of which belong to the corporation. Barracks for cavalry were erected a little to the westward of the town in 1795, at the expense of about 24,000*l*. The agreeable and healthy situation of this place is almost proverbial. Dr. Arbuthnot, the friend of Swift and Pope, settled here as a physician in the early part of his life, but meeting with little practice he determined to leave the town, because, as he jocosely declared, "a man could neither live nor die in it."

## DORCHESTER, co. Oxford.

Pop. 3091. ;

A hundred on the borders of Berkshire, situated between those of Bullington and Ewelme, and containing nine parishes and the town of the same name.

## DORCHESTER, co. Oxford.

London 49 m. WNW. Oxford 6 m. SE.

Pop. 851. Fair, East. Tues., for pleasure.

A small town, which was formerly a place of considerable consequence, giving name to the hundred in which it is situated. It is supposed to have been the Roman station, called by Richard of Cirencester, Dorocina, the traces of an ancient road from Alcester across Otmoor to Dorchester having been distinctly visible before the recent enclosure of that district; and at a short distance southward of the town are the remains of a camp or entrenchment, called Dike Hills, apparently of Roman origin. Under the government of the Anglo-Saxons Dorchester was made the see of a bishop; and besides the cathedral, it had three parish churches and a convent of Augustine canons; but, subsequently to the Norman Conquest, the see was removed to Lincoln; and the erection of a bridge over the Thames at Wallingford having diverted one of the great western roads from the metropolis



which had passed through Dorchester into another course, its prosperity rapidly declined, and it has become an insignificant village, retaining scarcely any relics of its former greatness except the cathedral, now the only parish church. The living is a curacy, not in charge, exempt from visitation, in the diocese of Oxford; patrons (1829) the Trustees of — Fettiplace, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a spacious, cruciform structure, with a low central tower; and the windows are ornamented with stained glass. On the south side of the altar is the monument of St. Birinus, the apostle of the West Saxons, on which are sculptured twenty-four figures in stone; there is likewise a curious leaden font, on the sides of which are eleven figures in low relief. This place stands on the road from Oxford to London through Henley, on the western banks of the Thames near its confluence with the Isis, and over the former river there is a handsome stone bridge, opened in 1815.

#### DORE, co. Derby.

P. T. Sheffield (162) 6 m. SW. Pop. 476.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Dronfield and hundred of Scarsdale; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Dronfield; certified value 6*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; patron (1829) Earl Fitzwilliam.

#### DORE-ABBEY, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 12 m. SW b S. Pop. 523.

A parish in the hundred of Webtree; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; patrons (1829) General Burr and Sir E. Stanhope, alternately. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Mary, consists of a nave, chancel, and transept, and has a handsome massive tower. Here was formerly an establishment for Cistercian monks, called Dore Abbey, from its situation being near the river of that name; it was founded in the reign of King Stephen, and John afterwards increased its possessions. At the general suppression, it was pulled down, and the materials sold; and a part also of the abbey church, which, however, was restored in 1634, by Theophilus Field, bishop of St. David's, and it is now the parochial church. The abbey-lands are the property of the Duke of Norfolk.

#### DOREHOLM, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.

One of the Shetland Isles, forming part of the parish of North Maren. It lies in a spacious bay to the southward of the mainland, and has a remarkable perforation through its centre, lighted from an opening over head sufficiently large to enable fishermen to follow their avocations beneath.

#### DORES, shire of Inverness, S.

P. T. Inverness (155½) 9 m. SSW.  
Pop. 1573.

A parish, twenty miles in length and three in breadth, chiefly mountainous, but having

a narrow valley, intersecting almost its entire length, and two or three lakes, besides a part of Loch-Ness, on the north-east bank of which is the church. The soil in general is poor, and unfit for tillage, though well adapted for sheep-pasture and the growth of fir, of which there are several extensive and flourishing plantations. The living is in the presbytery of Inverness and synod of Moray; patron, Lord Cawdor. Here are the remains of two ancient forts, coeval, it is supposed, with the Danish and Norwegian invasions. There are also several cairns; one of them, of immense size, is said to occupy part of the field of a great battle, in which Fingal overcame and slew Ashi, prince of Norway; hence the name of the place, Ashi's Hill.

#### DORKING, co. Surrey.

London 23 m. SSW. Pop. 3812. M. D.  
Thurs. Fair, the day bef. Ascension-day,  
for horses, bullocks, sheep, and toys.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Wootton, seated on a rock of soft, sandy stone, in a vale near the river Mole, which is nearly surrounded by hills, and on the road from London to Brighton. The town consists of three wide and well-paved streets — the East, West, and South; and has many fine springs in the neighbourhood, which tend greatly to the health and cleanliness of the place. Large quantities of fowls, of an excellent kind, and having six claws on the foot, are bred here, and sent to the London markets; they are supposed to have been originally brought over by the Romans. Dorking has a good town-hall, where the sessions used occasionally to be held, but these have been discontinued. The assizes for the county were held here in 1699, but on what occasion does not appear to be known. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.*; patron (1829) the Duke of Norfolk. The church, which is dedicated to St. Martin, is a neat, substantial building, having a low embattled tower in the centre, which contains eight bells, a clock, and chimes. Through the churchyard runs the old Roman road from Arundel to Dorking, called Stone-street Causeway. The manor belongs principally to the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk. The custom of Borough English prevails here, by which the youngest son is heir to a copyhold estate. On a pleasant heath, in the vicinity, are some almshouses for a few poor persons. There are several handsome seats in the vicinity of Dorking, which is much benefited by its forming a conspicuous stage-coach way to Brighton.

#### DORLESTON, or DALSTON, co. Middlesex.

London 3 m. NNE. Pop. with Pa.

A pleasant hamlet in the parish of Hackney and Tower division of the hundred of Ossulston, containing many neat and well-

built houses, chiefly the residences of merchants and others attending business in the metropolis.

**DORMINGTON**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 5½ m. E b S. Pop. 172.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Greytrec; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Honourable E. Foley.

**DORMSDEN**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Needham (74) 1½ m. S. Pop. 71.

A parish in the hundred of Bosmere and Claydon; living, a curacy, not in charge, subordinate to the rectory of Barking, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; chapel ded. to St. Andrew.

**DORMSTON**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Alcester (103) 7 m. W b N. Pop. 113.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Pershore; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 41*l.* 10*s.*; patronage with Kington rectory.

**DORNE**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Moreton-in-the-Marsh (86) 3 m. NW. Pop. 45.

A hamlet in the parish of Blockley and upper division of the hundred of Oswaldslow.

**DORNEY**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Eton (22) 3 m. N b W. Pop. 279.

A parish in the hundred of Burnham; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 56*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. James; patron (1829) Sir C. Palmer, Bart.

**DORNOCH**, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Annan (70) 2½ m. E b S. Pop. 743.  
Fair, 1st or 2d Wed. in Nov.

A parish and village; the former about two miles and a half square, bounded on the south-east by the Solway Firth, and intersected by the river Kirtle, and the great road from Carlisle to Port Patrick. It is a fertile spot, and there are quarries of red freestone and whinstone in the vicinity. The inhabitants of the village are chiefly employed in a productive fishery in the Solway, which is navigable and affords safe anchorage all along the coast for vessels of 100 tons burden. A considerable quantity of corn, the superabundant produce of the soil of this parish, is exported hence. The living is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Mayor of Queensberry. In the churchyard are pointed out the graves of Sir Marmaduke Langdale and Sir William Brown, the commanders of opposing armies of English and Scots, who both fell in battle upon the neighbouring muir, near a spring still called the Sword Well. Here are some Druidical and Roman remains, and a strong square tower embat-

ted, built by one of the Irvine family during the border warfare.

**DORNOCH**, shire of Sutherland, S.

Edinburgh 210 m. N b W. Fort George 32 m. Pop. of To. 630. Of entire Pa. 3100. Fairs, 1st Wed. in Feb.; 3d Wed. in Mar.; 1st Wed. and 22d O. S. July; and 1st. Wed. in Nov. and Dec. Memb. of Pt. 1, with Diogwall, &c.

A parish, royal burgh, and post-town, the capital of the shire, and residence of the sheriff-substitute, sheriff-clerk, and other county officers, also the seat of the presbytery and synod, alternately with Thurso, as it anciently was of the bishops of Caithness. The town is seated on the northern coast of the Firth of Dornoch, or Tain, which at the entrance is about fifteen miles wide, but at this place no more than two, so that vessels of considerable tonnage, after having passed the dangerous bar termed the Gizzing Briggs, may ride here in safety. The Meikle ferry-boat for carriages, horses, cattle, &c., crosses here to the opposite coast of Ross, and back, and higher up is another passage called the Little Ferry, affording similar accommodation. Dornoch, which has been long going to decay, was erected into a royal burgh in 1628, by charter of Charles I., under which it is governed by a provost, four baillies a dean of guild, a treasurer, and eight councillors, and jointly with Dingwall, Kirkwall, Tain and Wick, returns one member to Parliament. Its only source of revenue arises from the customs levied at the fairs held in the market-place; this was formerly the churchyard of the ancient cathedral, the remains of which venerable structure is used as the parish church. The Castle, or Bishop's Palace, from the appearance of its stately ruins, must have been once a sumptuous edifice, and the deanery has been converted into an inn. A monastery of Red Friars, founded by Sir Patrick Murray, existed in the town about 1271, but its site is now unknown. The parish extends east and west nine miles along the shore of the Firth, and from north to south fifteen miles. It is intersected by the river Evelicks, which yields salmon and trout, and falls into the sea near Meikle Ferry. There are quarries of freestone and whinstone, and in the hilly district to the northward are several lakes and morasses; in the latter of which is found moss fir, a good substitute for candles, and used as such generally by the poorer class of the inhabitants, among whom the Gaelic is the prevalent language. The living is in the presbytery of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; patroness, the Countess of Sutherland, premier Countess of Scotland, and Marchioness of Stafford.

**DORRHA**, or **DURROW**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Banagher (81) 6 m. SW. Pop. 2819.

A parish in the barony of Lower Ormond, situated upon the river Shannon; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Kill-



loe and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 3*l.*; and yielding, by commutation for tithes, 415*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.* per annum. It is united to the rectories and vicarages of Aghlishcloghane and Lorrha.

#### DORRINGTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Sleaford (115) 4 m. N. Pop. 284.

A parish in the wapentake of Flaxwell; parts of Kesteven; living, a dis. vicarage with Shefford, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. James.

#### DORRINGTON, co. Salop.

P. T. Drayton-in-Hales (153) 7½ m. NE b N. Pop. 185.

A township in the parish of Mucklestone and Drayton division of the hundred of Bradford.

#### DORSET, co. of.

N to S 35 m. E to W, extreme length, 56 m. Pop. 141,199. No. of Acres estimated at 775,000. Divisions 5, comprising 31 hundreds, 22 Liberties, and 10 Boroughs. Parishes 250. Market-towns 18. Memb. of Pt. 20. Western Circuit. Diocese of Bristol, Province of Canterbury.

A maritime county, bordering on the north by Wiltshire and Somersetshire, on the east by Hampshire, on the west by Devonshire, and on the south by the English Channel. Its ancient inhabitants are called by the Roman writers *Durotrigas*, an appellation said to signify dwellers by the water, or inhabitants of the sea-coasts, from the British word *Dwr*, or *Dour*, water. Under the government of the Romans it was included in the province of *Britannia Prima*; and it contained two considerable stations or Roman settlements, at or near Dorchester and Winburn, several camps, and an amphitheatre, and through it passed the great road called *Via Iceniana*, or the *Icknield Way*. When the Saxons established themselves in South Britain, this county made a part of the kingdom of Wessex, and from them it received its present name. The Danes and several subsequent bands of invaders at different periods lauded at the various ports and harbours on the shores of Dorsetshire. The latest of these hostile descents was that of the Duke of Monmouth and his followers, which took place at Lyme, in 1685. The general outline of this county is very irregular, its long northern side having a large angular projection near the centre, and the southern shores being indented with bays, or stretching out into points and headlands, including that remarkable peninsula called the Isle of Portland. From the mild temperature of its atmosphere, and the fertility of the soil, Dorsetshire has been termed the garden of England. The northern division, generally level, was at a former period covered with wood, but it now consists chiefly of rich arable and pasture land. Through the central parts of the county extends a lofty ridge of chalk hills, declining on the southern

side into downs and valleys, which afford excellent pasture for sheep. The chalk forms a portion of the great bed of chalk, which may be traced across the island from its eastern border, and here terminates, none of that substance being found beyond the limits of the county westward, except some chalk cliffs on the south coast of Devonshire. From the confines of Hampshire to the centre of the county, along the coast, extends a tract of heathy waste, but its comparative infertility is counterbalanced by the luxuriant beauty of the south-western vales. The principal rivers are the Frome and the Stour; the former rises near Evershot, and after a south-easterly course, passing Dorchester and Wareham, falls into the bay which forms the harbour of Poole. The latter, from its source at Stonhead in Wiltshire, crosses the county of Dorset, passes by Sturminster, Newton, Blandford, and Wimborne, and entering Hampshire, near West Parley, runs into the sea at Christchurch. Besides these there are the Piddle, which rises to the north of Piddle Trenthyde, and giving name to several places on its course, empties itself into Poole Bay; the Ivel, the source of which is near Sherborne, but which soon quits the county for Somersetshire; and several tributary streams. The principal products of Dorsetshire are corn, cattle, sheep, wool, timber, flax, hemp, and building stone, besides the peculiar productions of the sea-coasts, which will be more particularly specified elsewhere. The divisions of this county are—Shaftesbury, Sturminster, Blandford, Bridport, and Dorchester; the hundreds and liberties—Cranbourn, Handley, Gillingham, Redlane, Sturminster, Newton, Brownshall, Pimperne, Dawlish or Devilish, Rushmore, Coombsditch, Badbury, Cogdean, Monkton-up-Wimborne, Loos-barron, Knowlton, Wimborne St. Giles, Wingfrith, Hundred Barrow, Bere Regis, Rowbarrow Hasiler, Ower Moigne, Bindon, St. George, Uggescombe, Tollertown, Piddletown, Cullifordtree, Cerne Totcombe and Modbury, White way, Buckland Newton, Trenthyde, Sherborne, Yetminster, Lyme, Whitchurch, Benminster, Eggardon, Redhove, Goddersthorne, Frampton, Broad Winsor, Loder, Poorstock, and the Isle of Portland; the boroughs are—Dorchester, Lyme, Bridport, Shaftesbury, Poole, Wareham, Corfe Castle, Weymouth, and Melcombe Regis, besides Blandford, which has long ceased to exercise the elective franchise; the market-towns, not boroughs, are—Cranbourne, Beaminster, Bere, Sturminster, Milton Abbey, Sherborne, Cerne, and Wimborne.

#### DORSINGTON, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Chipping Campden (90) 6½ m. N b W. Pop. 121.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Kiftsgate; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; church ded.



REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS AND LIBERTIES.

Geoms Dish	1	Loders & Botherampton	20	Bradbury	39
Pimperne	2	Borstock	21	Coplean	40
Rushmore	3	Buckland Newton	22	Grimbome	41
Dewlish	4	Terne Toteombe & Melbury	23	Knowlton	42
Corfe Castle	5	Whitewy	24	Loosebarrow	43
Bere Regis	6	Alton Pancras	25	Monkton up Winborne	44
Hambrook Barron	7	Piddletonhale	26	Sixpenny Hagley	45
Hassler	8	Salling St. Nicholas	27	Winborne St. Giles	46
Reusharow	9	Gullion Tree	28	Alesters	47
Wimwith	10	St. George	29	Gillingham	48
Bindon	11	Piddletown	30	Sherborne	49
Over Moigne	12	Tollerford	31	Ectminster	50
Stoborough	13	Uggescomb	32	Halstock	51
Beaminster Brun & Rethone	14	Fordington	33	Ryde Intrinica	52
Egberton	15	Isle of Portland	34	Brownshall	53
Godshere	16	Piddlehinton	35	Red Lane	54
Whitthurst Canonisurum	17	Sutton Point	36	Sturminster Newton Cas	55
Broad Wintser	18	Wayhouse	37	Stower Provost	56
Frampton	19	Wyke Regis & Ewall	38		

The Names with a Star attached to them are Liberties.

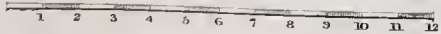
The Figures preceed to the Towns denote the distance from London.



DORSETSHIRE.

ENGRAVED BY SIDY ILLI.

English Miles.



Longitude West 3° from Greenwich.





to St. Peter; patron (1829) W. Rawlins, Esq.

**DORSTONE**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hay (156) 8 m. E b S Pop. 591.

A parish, comprehending the two townships of upper and lower Dorstone, in the hundred of Webtree; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patrons (1829) J. Maddy and S. Prosser, Esqrs.

**DORTON**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Thame (41) 5½ m. NNW. Pop. 133.

A parish in the hundred of Ashenden; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Bucks and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 31*l.* 15*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 123*l.*; chapel ded. to St. John the Baptist; patronage with Ashenden curacy.

**DOSTHILL**, co. Warwick.

P. T. Tamworth (114) 2½ m. S. Pop. with Wilnecote.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Tamworth, and Tamworth division of the hundred of Hemlingford; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Kingsbury, in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 5*l.*; patronage with Kingsbury vicarage.

**DOTHIE-CAMDDWR**, co. Cardigan, S.W.

P. T. Tregaron (204) m. Pop. 145.

A township in the chapelry of Blaen-y-penal, parish of Llandewi-brefi and hundred of Penarth.

**DOTHIE-PISCOTTWR**, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Tregaron (204) m. Pop. 125.

A township in the chapelry of Blaen-y-penal, parish of Llandewi Brefi, and hundred of Penarth.

**DOUGHTON**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Fakenham (109) 2 m. Pop. with Dunton.

A parish in the hundred of Gallow; living, a dis. vicarage with Dunton, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge.

**DOUGLAS**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cork (166) 3 m. SE. Pop. with Pa. —

A village in the parish of Carrigaline, partly in the barony of Kerricurrilly, but mostly in the county of the city of Cork. It is situated upon Cork harbour, and has a sail-cloth manufactory.

**DOUGLAS**, shire of Lanark, S.

Edinburgh 40½ m. SW b S. Glasgow 29 m. SE b S. Pop. 2195.

A parish and post-town in the upper ward; the latter situated on the eastern bank of the Douglas, where the great road between Carlisle and Glasgow and that from Ayr to Edin-

burgh cross each other. Here are considerable manufactures of cotton, and besides the public school an excellent English establishment. The parish is about twelve miles in length, and in breadth it averages from five to six, the river Douglas rising about nine miles above the town and falling into the Clyde a few miles below it. The surface is mostly uneven and fit only for sheep-walks or plantations, of which there are several, but in the neighbourhood of the river the soil is more fertile and cultivated. Coal, limestone, and freestone, which abound here, are worked to some extent. The living is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, Lord Douglas. The church was rebuilt in 1781, and is the burial-place of the ancient family of Douglas, who derive the title of Baron from this place, and reside at the castle, an elegant though imperfect building, erected by the late Duke of Hamilton on part of the site of the old edifice, which was destroyed some years ago by an accidental fire, and many a time before laid prostrate by the enemies of that once turbulent house.

**DOUGLAS**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Wigan (200) 6½ m. NW b W. Pop. with Parbold.

A chapelry in the parish of Eccleston and hundred of Leyland, also called Douglas chapel, from its situation on that river; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; certified value 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 109*l.*; patron, the Rector of Eccleston.

**DOUGLAS**, Isle of Man.

Castletown 11 m. Pop. 6054.

The largest and most populous town in the island, situated on the south-east shore, on the banks of two small streams. The approach by the sea is very striking; on turning either of the heads which form the semicircle of the bay, a variety of impressive objects present themselves at once to the view, in the centre of which is the magnificent palace of the Duke of Athol. In a recess, on the south, rises the town, with a handsome pier and lighthouse. The whole bay is two miles across, and is sheltered from all winds except the north-east, but both its points are rocky and dangerous, and in the middle is a bed of rocks called Connister, which has proved very destructive to shipping in stormy weather. Here is a pier 520 feet in length, and from 40 to 50 in breadth, handsomely paved with freestone. The harbour is esteemed the finest dry one in the English channel, and admits vessels of considerable burden at high-water close to the quay. The custom-house is one of the best buildings of the town, the internal arrangement of which by no means answers to the expectations formed previously to landing, although recently much improved by new streets and buildings. Here are a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Matthew, and a hand-



some new church, independently of the parish church of Kirkbradden, which is distant two miles from the town. The Catholics, Methodists, and Independents, have also places of worship here. The post-office for the island is in Douglas, to which letters are forwarded from Whitehaven. Here is a Lancasterian school, poor-houses, and other charities, as also handsome assembly-rooms, and a public library. This town, which was much benefited by the residence of refugees, as an asylum against arrest, has been greatly injured by the loss of that privilege.

**DOUGLAS, or DOUGLAS-BRIDGE, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.**

P. T. Newtown-Stewart (126) 3 m. NW. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Arustran and barony of Strabane, situated upon the river Mourne.

**DOULTING, co. Somerset.**

P. T. Shepton Mallet (116) 2 m. E. Pop. 633.

A parish in the hundred of Whitestone; living, a vicarage with the enracies of east and west Cranmore, Downhead, and Stoke Lane, in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 29l. 12s. 6d.; church ded. to St. Adelme; patron (1829) James Tussell, Esq.

**DOUNE, shire of Perth, S.**

Edinburgh 41 m. NW b W. Stirling 8 m. NW. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, Feb. 11; 24 Wed. in May; July 26; Nov. 2 and 26; and Dec. 26, for cattle.

A market and post-town, in the parish of Kilmadock, seated on the banks and near the junction of the rivers Teith and Ardoch, where the great road between Edinburgh and Fort William and that between Glasgow and Perth intersect each other. It is a neat place, consisting of three well-built streets, diverging from a handsome Market Cross erected in the centre of the town. The parish church is situated here, and besides the parochial and several private schools, there is one established by the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge. Doune has been long famous for its excellent slaters, and for the manufacture of Highland pistols, and at the Adelphi Mills, recently built, the cotton-trade is extensively carried on to the great benefit of the inhabitants. The markets are abundantly supplied with provisions, and the annual cattle-fairs, held on a fine plain without the town, cause a great influx of strangers, which also contribute to the prosperity of the town and district. Prior to 1748 the Sheriffs' County Courts were held here, but they were then removed to Dumblane, the commissary of which place has jurisdiction over this. The venerable ruins of Doune Castle are almost insulated by the river Teith, a position that greatly conduced to its original strength. It was founded by the celebrated Mucedock, Duke of Albany, and Earl of Monteith and

Fife, who was executed on a hill in the vicinity; this fortress often afforded a safe retreat to the partisans of Mary, Queen of Scots; in 1745 it was garrisoned by the rebels, and has since been suffered to fall to decay. Doune gives the title of Baron to the Earls of Moray.

**DOUNIES, shire of Kincardine, S.**

P. T. Aberdeen (121½) 8 m. S. Pop. with Pa.

A small village and convenient fishing-cove on the coast of the north sea.

**DOUTHSTOWN, or DOWDSTOWN, co. Meath, Leinster, I.**

P. T. Navan (30) 4 m. SE. Pop. 280.

A small parish in the barony of Skryne, situated upon the river Boyne; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 2l. 9s. 2½d., and one of six benefices which constitute the union of Skryne.

**DOVEA, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.**

P. T. Templemore (86) 5 m. SW. Pop. with Inch.

A parish in the barony of Eliogarty; living, a vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 12s. 3¼d.; and united to the parishes of Clogher, and Inch and Morcarky, constituting thereby the corps of the chancellorship of Cashel.

**DOVENBY, or DELPHINBY, co. Cumberland.**

P. T. Cockermouth (306) 3 m. NW b W. Pop. 214.

A township in the parish of Kirk Bride, Allerdale ward, below Darwent. A grammar-school and a hospital for four poor widows were founded here in 1609, by Sir Thomas Lamplugh. Nothing now remains of the hospital but the site, although the institution itself still exists. The founder endowed it with the tithes of Redmain in Isell parish, now worth 50l. a-year, of which 4l. is to be paid to the schoolmaster for reading prayers. The school endowment consists of land at Dovenby, part of the tithes of Brongh, and 4l. annually out of the Redmain tithes, amounting in all to about 37l. per annum.

**DOVER, or DOVOR, co. Kent.**

London 71 m. ESE. Maidstone 40 m. E b S. Pop. 10,327. M. D. Wed. and Sat. Fair, Nov. 23, for slops and haberdashery. Memb. of Pt. 2. Mail arr. 5. 45 f. Mail dep. 8 a.

A seaport and market-town, locally situated in the hundred of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustin, but forming a separate jurisdiction as one of the Cinque Ports. This place is seated in a valley nearly surrounded by chalky cliffs, and on the borders of a small stream which falls into the harbour. It is the nearest English port to France, the distance between the shores of the two countries being about seven leagues and a half; hence it has been considered in former ages

as the key to this kingdom, and few places are more frequently mentioned in our national history. It is supposed to have been a post belonging to the ancient Britons; and it was certainly occupied by the Romans, who, according to Richard of Cirencester, called the town *Dubræ*, and the neighbouring river *Dubris*, whence was derived the modern appellation. The Romans fortified this station, but at what period is uncertain; and besides the traces of their ramparts there are remains of an ancient church, a *Pharos* or watchtower, and a *Hypocaust* or bath, probably of Roman construction. When the Saxons obtained possession of the country, the fortifications of Dover, which had become dilapidated, were repaired; and in the reign of Edward the Confessor the government of the castle was held by Godwin, Earl of Kent, who made additions to the fortress. In *Domesday-book*, Dover is stated to have been a considerable place before the conquest, furnishing twenty ships with twenty-one men each to serve the king during fifteen days. The town was greatly injured by fire soon after the accession of William I., but it probably shortly recovered from the effects of this disaster; and from this period may with likelihood be dated the institution of the *Cinque Ports*, among which Dover was one of the earliest and most important. In the beginning of the thirteenth century Hubert de Burgh, constable of the castle, successfully defended that fortress against the Dauphin of France, who had been invited by the insurgent barons to oppose King John, on his infringement of the Great Charter. In the reign of Edward I. the town was burnt by the French; and on the commencement of the civil war, under Charles I., the castle was by a daring stratagem captured for the Parliament, August 1, 1642. For more than a century this fortress had been neglected and suffered to decay, when the French Revolution disturbing the repose of Europe, called the attention of Government to the means of national defence, and among various measures adopted was the restoration of the military works at Dover. These now comprise an immense collection of buildings of different kinds, occupying nearly the whole summit of the eminence which bounds the south-eastern side of the valley in which Dover is situated. This position has the disadvantage of being commanded by higher ground on the west and south-west sides. The castle consists generally of an upper and a lower court, defended by deep, broad, and dry ditches, from which are subterraneous communications with the inner towers. The lower court is surrounded on every side, except next the sea, by an irregular wall called the curtain, which is flanked by several towers, the works of different ages. The oldest is said to have been built by Earl Godwin, and nine of the others, under the Norman kings, by Sir John de Fiennes and eight of his officers. The upper court is

also encompassed by a strong wall and towers, and near the centre stands the spacious keep, erected in the beginning of the reign of Henry III., now used as a magazine for ammunition, having been made bomb-proof. The newly-constructed or modern works consist of batteries furnished with artillery, of casemates excavated in the chalk rock, of magazines, covered ways, and various subterraneous passages and apartments for troops. The castle occupies about thirty-five acres of ground, and would lodge a garrison of 2000 men. Among the curiosities shown here is a brass cannon, twenty-four feet in length, called Queen Elizabeth's pocket-pistol, having been presented to that princess by the States of Utrecht. The lord warden of the *Cinque Ports* is now governor of the castle by virtue of his office. In the vicinity of Dover are *martello towers* and fortifications, erected for the defence of the coast during the American and French revolutionary wars. The harbour of Dover was improved in the reign of Henry VIII., and a pier was then begun under the direction of Sir John Thompson, who held the living of St. James's parish, in 1533; but the death of the king interrupted the progress of the work, which was completed in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Obstructions to the navigation of the haven subsequently taking place, Captain Parry, in 1718, proposed the construction of jetties, to prevent the encroachment of the sand; and the port will now admit ships of four or five hundred tons burden. This place consists chiefly of three long streets, converging to a point; the higher part is called the *Town*, and the lower the *Pier*. The public buildings are a town-hall, theatre, military hospital, custom-house, and gaol; and here are docks, storehouses, and on the neighbouring heights, barracks. Dover is said to have been the first of the *Cinque Ports*, which received a royal charter. Its privileges were renewed by a grant of Edward III., but the last charter was that of Charles II., under which the corporation consists of a mayor, thirteen jurats, and thirty-five common-councilmen, with a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. The mayor is chosen by the jurats, and holds courts of session for the town and liberties. Dover has possessed the elective franchise from the first Edward I., and as one of the *Cinque Ports* is represented by two barons, who are returned by about 1600 resident and non-resident freemen; returning officer, the mayor. The elections take place in St. Mary's church. This town is said to have had anciently seven churches, but at present there are only two, those of St. Mary the Virgin and St. James. The living of St. Mary is a perpetual curacy; valued in K. B. 4*l.*; patrons, the Parishioners: that of St. James is a dis. rectory; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 136*l.*; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Both are in the diocese of Canterbury, and exempt from visitation. Here are places of worship



for Methodists, Baptists, Quakers, and other dissenters. A freeschool was established at Dover in 1771, and a charity-school in 1789, for which a building was erected in 1820, and it is now conducted on the national plan; a school of industry for girls, founded in 1819, is supported by subscription; and there is a house of industry, the management of which is extremely creditable to the conductors. Ship-building, sail, and rope making, and other branches of manufacture connected with naval affairs are carried on to some extent, and in the vicinity are paper and corn mills; but the principal commerce of the town depends on the perpetual influx of passengers arriving or departing by the packets which ply between Dover and Calais. Steam-boats are now established, which frequently perform the voyage in three hours. On the beach are hot, cold, and shower-baths, and news-rooms. An ancient house, termed Maison Dieu, was in 1555 turned into a victualling-office.

#### DOVER COURT, co. Essex.

P. T. Harwich (71) 1½ m. SW. Pop. 813.

A parish within the liberties of the town of Harwich; living, a dis. vicarage with the curacy of Harwich, in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The elms growing in this neighbourhood are singularly crooked and knotty, but are famous for the durability of their timber when used for agricultural implements.

#### DOVERDALE, co. Worcester.

P. T. Droitwich (116) 4 m. NW b N. Pop. 60.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Halfshire; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Rev. George Thomas.

#### DOVERIDGE, or DOVEBRIDGE, co. Derby.

P. T. Uttoxeter (135) 2 m. E b S. Pop. 813.

A parish in the hundred of Appletree; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Cuthbert; patron (1829) the Duke of Devonshire.

#### DOWALLY, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Dunkeld (56) 5 m. N b W. Pop. 551.

A parish, originally forming a part of the parish of Caputh, but now nominally annexed to that of Dunkeld. It comprises about 11,580 acres, bounded on the east by the river Tay, on the south by the Tummel, and containing Loch Ordie, a favourite resort of anglers. The lower grounds are very productive in corn, and the hills not only

afford pasture for numerous sheep, but the natural forests with which some of them are crowned shelter game of various kinds, including the red and roe deer. Towards the east is a barrier of picturesque crags, of which that termed King's Seat was usually a station of the Scottish monarchs, whence their shafts were aimed at deer driven in that direction for their amusement, and where the life of the unfortunate Mary was once in imminent danger. The living is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling. The church was built by Bishop Brown in 1500. The Gaelic is the language most prevalent here.

#### DOWARD, co. Hereford.

P. T. Monmouth (129) 2½ m. NE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Whitchurch and lower division of the hundred of Wormelow. On the brow of an eminence, called Great Doward, are the remains of an ancient encampment called King Arthur's Hall. At a short distance to the west is a similar eminence called Little Doward; and here also are some vestiges of an ancient camp, where a few years ago a skeleton with extraordinarily large bones, and several broad heads of arrows, were discovered.

#### DOWDESWELL, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Andover's Ford (97) 3 m. Pop. 181.

A parish in the hundred of Bradley, romantically situated on the side of a hill; living, a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester, exempt from visitation; charged in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The church, which is built in the form of a cross, is ded. to St. Michael; patroness, Mrs. Hester Rogers, whose family has possessed the manor for several centuries.

#### DOWLAND, co. Devon.

P. T. Hatherleigh (201) 5 m. NNE.  
Pop. 196.

A parish in the hundred of North Tawton; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; certified value 20*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.*; patron (1829) Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart.

#### DOWLES, co. Salop.

P. T. Bewdley (129) 1 m. N b W. Pop. 61.

A parish in the hundred of Stottesden; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 4*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patrons (1829) William Burton and others.

#### DOWLISH, WAKE, or EAST, co. Somerset.

P. T. Ilminster (133) 2 m. SE b S.  
Pop. 319.

A parish in the hundred of South Petherton; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells;

valued in K. B. 8*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) W. Speke, Esq.

## DOWLISH WEST, co. Somerset.

P. T. Ilminster (133) 2 m. SE b S. Pop. 32.

A parish in the hundred of Abdick and Bulstone; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 142*l.* 6*s.*; patron (1829) W. Speke, Esq.

## DOWN, co. of, Ulster, I.

N to S 51 m. E to W 39 m. Pop. 325,410. No. of Acres 559,995. Baronies 9. Parishes 60. Boroughs 2. Market-towns 17. Memb. of Pt. 4. Diocese of Down and Connor. Archdiocese of Armagh.

A maritime county in the province of Ulster, bounded on the north by the county of Antrim, on the west by that of Armagh, and on the east and south by the Irish sea. It is remarkably well watered by the rivers Bann, Langan, and Newry, as well as by numerous small lakes, and a spacious inlet on the east. A navigable canal joins the Bann and the Newry, by which a communication for vessels of small burden is opened with Lough Neagh. The mountain of Slieve Donagh, one of the highest in Ireland, is in this county, and the surface is otherwise extremely irregular and hilly. Copper and lead are found here, as also black marble, freestone, slate, stone, and crystals. There is also much natural wood, but planting has hitherto been but little attended to. Chalybeate springs are numerous, agriculture is improving, but the farmers are very poor, and their residences very little superior to that of the peasantry at large, although all the cottages possess a small orchard. Wheat is raised very scantily, but oats and potatoes are abundant. The breed of cattle is inferior, but the native race of sheep is much prized, both for the excellence of the mutton and the fineness of the wool. A large number of horses are also bred in this county, and the cottagers rear a great many goats. Kelp is made along the coast, but the leading manufactures are linen and cotton. Bleaching is carried on rather extensively, and there are also some factories of coarse woollen. Paper, wrought-iron, and vitriolic acid are likewise manufactured here. Fish abound on the coast, but it affords little employment to the inhabitants. The names of the baronies are Ardes, Castlereagh, Dufferin, Iveagh Upper, Iveagh Lower, Kinlearty, Lecale, Mourne, and Newry Lordship. The principal towns are Downpatrick and Newry. The county of Down abounds with antiquities, consisting of round towers, cromlechs, intrenchments, castles, and monastic remains.

## DOWN, EAST, co. Devon.

P. T. Barnstaple (192) 7 m. NNE. Pop. 422.

A parish in the hundred of Braunton; liv-

ing, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) the Rev. J. P. Coffin.

## DOWN, HOLLAND, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Ormskirk (219) 4½ m. W b S. Pop. 629.

A township in the parish of Halsale and hundred of West Derby.

## DOWN, ST. MARY, co. Devon.

P. T. Crediton (180) 7 m. NW b W. Pop. 400.

A parish in the hundred of North Tawton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patroness (1829) Miss Wyvill.

## DOWN, WEST, co. Devon.

P. T. Barnstaple (192) 6 m. NNW. Pop. 562.

A parish in the hundred of Braunton; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron, the Bishop of Exeter.

## DOWNE, co. Kent.

P. T. Bromley (10) 6 m. SSE. Pop. 340.

A parish in the hundred of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Orpington, and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury, not in charge; patronage with Orpington vicarage.

## DOWNHAM, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Ely (67) 4 m. WNW. Pop. 1350.

A parish in the hundred of Ely, Isle of Ely; living a rectory, exempt from visitation; in the diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Leonard; patron, the Bishop of Ely.

## DOWNHAM, co. Essex.

P. T. Billericay (23) 4 m. E b N. Pop. 315.

A parish in the hundred of Barstable; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron (1829) R. B. de Beauvoir, Esq.

## DOWNHAM, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Clitheroe (217) 3 m. ENE. Pop. 620.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Whalley and hundred of Blackburn; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 10*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 128*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Earl Howe.

## DOWNHAM, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Wymondham (100) adjacent. Pop. 625.

A division of the parish of Wymondham and hundred of Forehoe.



## DOWNHAM MARKET, co. Norfolk.

London 84 m. N b E. Pop. 2044.  
M. D. Sat. Fairs, May 8 and Nov. 13.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Clackclose, pleasantly seated on the side of a hill to the east of the river Ouse, over which it has a good stone bridge. The Cam flows into the Ouse at Denver-sluice, a magnificent piece of stonework not far hence, and the Lyne at Salter's-Load-sluice, after which the Ouse empties itself into the German sea at Lynn. The market is well supplied with fish and wild fowl, the latter from the adjacent fens. This town was long celebrated for its great butter-market, which was held on Monday. In the spring and summer great quantities were sent up the river to Cambridge, and from thence to London, from which circumstance it obtained the name of Cambridge butter. This market has, however, been removed to Swaffham. The living is a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patroness (1829) Miss Franks. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a plain building, situated on a pleasant rising ground. Here was formerly a priory of Benedictine monks, and some other monastic buildings. The privilege of a market is said to have been granted to this town by King Edward the Confessor. The principal manor here, with the whole hundred, were given by King Edgar to Ramsey abbey in Huntingdonshire, and the abbot was authorized by King John to hold a fair in this town.

## DOWNHAM SANTON, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Brandon Ferry (78) 3 m. ENE.  
Pop. 79.

A parish in the hundred of Lackford; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Earl of Cadogan. This place is remarkable for an inundation of sand, which in 1668 threatened to overwhelm the whole parish; this most singular phenomenon had its origin in some large sandhills at Lakenheath, about five miles distant from Downham, which having had their surface broken by a tempestuous wind, the sands poured down upon some neighbouring fields, and these being of the same nature, merely covered with a thin coat of grass, which no sooner had it rotted away than, joined with the Lakenheath sands, increased their mass and accompanied them in their wonderful progress. The devastating cause of this singular visitation was for four or five years checked, and at last entirely put a stop to by the laudable exertions of Mr. Wright, a gentleman residing in this parish, whose house was nearly blocked up by the sands; many houses were completely carried away, and others preserved at an expense greater than their worth. The Little Ouse on which this village is seated, was so choked with

sand that it was rendered scarcely navigable. This river was of great service in impeding the course of the sands, but for which they would probably have passed over into Norfolk and laid waste many acres of land.

## DOWNHAMPTON, co. Kent.

Pop. 2821.

A hundred in the lathe of St. Augustin, containing seven parishes.

## DOWNHEAD, co. Somerset.

P. T. Shepton Mallet (116) 5 m. ENE.  
Pop. 208.

A parish in the hundred of Whiteston; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Doultling, in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; certified value 38*l.*; chapel ded. to All Saints; patronage with Doultling vicarage.

DOWNING. See *Whiteford*.

## DOWNINGS, co. Kildare, Leinster, I. ¶

P. T. Naas (19) m. Pop. 1376.

A parish in the barony of Clane; living, a rectory inappropriate and vicarage in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the rectory of Bride Church and vicarage of Carogh.

## DOWNHOLME, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Richmond (233) 5 m. SW b W.  
Pop. of Pa. 251. Of To. 113.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Hang West; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 88*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) John Hutton, Esq.

## DOWNMAHON, co. Cork, Munster, I. '.

P. T. Fermoy (142) m. Pop. with Glanworth.

A parish in the barony of Condons and Clongibbons; living, an inappropriate cure, united to the perpetual cure of Fermoy, in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel.

## DOWNONY, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Taghmon (103) 4 m. NW.  
Pop. with Horetown.

A parish in the barony of Bantry; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin; producing, by commutation for tithes, 38*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.*, of which 25*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* are payable to the lay proprietor; it is one of six benefices which constitute the union of Horetown.

## DOWNPATRICK, co. Down, Ulster, I.

Dublin 93 m. NE. Pop. of Pa. 4417. }  
Of To. 4123. Fairs, March 17; June 22;  
and Oct. 29.

A market, post, fair, and borough town, and the capital of the county where assizes are held, in the parish of Down and barony of Lecales, situated upon an extension of Strangford Lough. It is considered

to be one of the most ancient towns in the kingdom, and was the residence of the princes of Ublah. St. Patrick erected it into a bishopric, which still continues, and which was united to the see of Connor in the year 1441. The town consists of several streets, and is subdivided into districts, called English, Irish, and Scotch quarters, a habit of distribution common to towns in Ulster. The principal public buildings are the market-house, the court-house, and the new gaol, built by Mr. Lynn, the Roman Catholic chapel, and several meeting-houses or chapels of dissenters. This place is also an ancient manor, the seneschal of which is the returning officer of the borough. All persons who pay seat and lot, and boil a pot in the town, are electors. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Down and archdiocese of Armagh, united to Ballyulter, Balla, Bright, Saul, and Tyrela rectories, constituting thereby the deanery of Down, which is valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The bishopric of Down was founded in the fifth century, and extends over the greater part of the county. The chapter consists of the dean, chancellor, archdeacon, precentor, and two prebendaries. There is no episcopal residence in the diocese, and the cathedral is a plain edifice ninety feet in length. The linen-market here is always brisk, and the export of agricultural produce is incessant. A diocesan school was founded here by the twelfth of Elizabeth, the annual value of which is 31*l.* 3*s.*, and the appointment of the master is vested in the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; it is now united to the diocesan school of Dromore, and called a district school. A charity-school for the parish is supported by Lady Harriet Savage, and there is a Lancasterian school in the town. Near the court-house stand the widows' houses, built for the residence of three widows of clergymen of this diocese; there is a garden attached to each, and they are supported by an endowment of 20*l.* per annum. Here is also a hospital for the retreat and shelter of the decayed tenants of the Southwell estate, and for other charitable purposes. To these charitable institutions is now adding a county infirmary and a fever hospital. On the north-west side of the town is a large rath, called the Mount of St. Patrick, and from which the place derives its name; it is sixty feet in height, 2100 in circumference, and is encompassed by three ramparts, the periphery of the exterior of which measures one mile. At the distance of about one mile are situated the famous Wells of St. Patrick, visited on Midsommer-eve and the Friday before Lammas. They are four in number, covered with stone vaults, and have a communication with each other by means of subterraneous aqueducts. The ruins of the old cathedral stand close by the town. It was 100 feet in length, consisted of a centre and two lateral aisles, and was enriched with much ornament of carved stone. Over the east window, which is lofty, were three canopied niches, occupied by pedestals on which

stood the figures of St. Patrick, St. Columba, and St. Brigid, who were all interred in the church. It is said that the following inscription was engraven above the niches.

"Hi tres in duna tumulo tumulantur in uno,  
Brigida, Patricius, atque Columba, pius."

Which monkish distich is thus quaintly translated—

"One tomb three saints contains, one vault  
below.

Does Patrick, Brigid, and Columba, show."

Lord Deputy Grey effaced this monument and despoiled the church in 1538, which act of profanation was exhibited as an article of impeachment against him in less than three years after, when he was tried upon various charges and beheaded. Five religious houses formerly stood here, a Benedictine friary, a house of Crouched friars, called the English Priory, a house of canons regular, a Cistercian nunnery, and an establishment belonging to observantine Franciscans. De Courey and De Lacey are amongst the founders of these monastic institutions. Two miles south of the town is the race-course, the managers of which were incorporated by a charter of James II. by the style and title of "The governor and freemen of the corporation of horse-breeders in the county of Down." Various privileges and powers were granted in the charter to purchase lands, hold a fair, and elect officers.

**DOWNSIDE**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Bath (106) 9½ m. SW. Pop. 442.

A tithing in the parish of Midsummer Norton and hundred of Chewton.

**DOWNTON**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ludlow (142) 5½ m. W b S. Pop. 111.

A parish in the hundred of Wigmore; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Giles; patron, the Lord Chancellor. In this parish is Downton Castle, a fine extensive seat, of modern erection, nearly surrounded by an amphitheatre of wood, and bounded by the Teme, forming a piece of wild and romantic scenery.

**DOWNTON**, co. Wilts.

Pop. 6117.

A hundred in the south-east part of the county, containing seven parishes and the towns of Downton and Hindon.

**DOWNTON**, co. Wilts.

London 83 m. SW. Pop. 3114. Fairs, April 23, and Oct. 2, for sheep and horses. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough, town, and parish, in the hundred of Downton, situated on the river Avon, and considered to be a place of great antiquity. This town formerly had a market on Friday, which has been discontinued for many years. The principal trade of this place is in malting, lace-making, and tick-weaving. Here also are a tannery, a paper-mill, and a grist-mill. In this town is an ancient stone cross called the Borough Cross, being the spot where the elections formerly took place, unless a poll was demanded, when, after some formal



ceremonies it was adjourned to an inn. A castle of great extent, and formidable position, is said to have been erected here previously to the conquest, some remains of which are still to be seen. It is also said, but which is far from being certain, that King John had a palace here. The living is a vicarage with the curacy of Nuntton in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K.B. 20*l.*; patron, Winchester College. The church, ded. to St. Laurence, is a large building, with a tower in the centre, which was raised thirty feet in 1791, at the expense of the late Earl of Radnor. This church contains a great many monuments, among which are several to the Duncombe family. Downton possesses a good free-school, which is supported by the customs payable on all cattle and goods brought to the fairs, which fairs were obtained through the influence of the family of the Eyres of Brickworth, for this charitable purpose. Bartholomew Lynch, Esq. an inhabitant of this town, bequeathed an annuity of 100*l.* to be applied to the apprenticing of poor children, and the parish have erected a tablet in the church to record the name and benevolence of the donor. The great tithes of Downton belong to Winchester College, and are usually held by a lease of ten years. Downton is a borough by prescription; it is governed by a mayor chosen annually, and sends two members to Parliament, which privilege it exercised as early as the reign of Edward I. The right of election is vested in persons having a freehold interest in burghage tenements held under the Bishop of Winchester, who is lord of the borough. The number of voters is estimated at a hundred; the deputy steward of the lessee of the manor is the returning officer. The chief influence is possessed by the Earl of Radnor.

**DOWRIE, or DOWRY, co. Clare, Munster, I.**

P. T. Ennis (142) 1 m. Pop. 1782.

A parish in the barony of Bunratty; living, a rectory in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. at 6*s.* 8*d.*, and producing, by commutation for tithes, 194*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, and united to the vicarages of Quin and Cloney.

**DOWSBY, co. Lincoln.**

P. T. Bourne (97) 7 m. N b E. Pop. 201.

A parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) the Rev. T. Forster.

**DOWTH, or DOUTH, co. Meath, Leinster, I.**

P. T. Slane (38) 3 m. SE. Pop. 712.

A parish in the barony of Upper Slane, situated upon the river Boyne; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. at 2*s.* 3*d.*, and one of five benefices forming the

union of Duleek. The Marquis of Drogheda is the patron. Here is Dowth Hall, the beautiful and picturesque demesne of the Viscountess Netterville, who derives the title from this place. Many Druidical remains are scattered through the parish, the area of which is about 1295 acres.

**DOXFORD, co. Northumberland.**

P. T. Alnwick (398) 7 m. N. Pop. 54.

A township in the parish of Ellingham and south division of Bambrough ward.

**DOYNTON, co. Gloucester.**

P. T. Chipping Sodbury (108) 5½ m. S b W. Pop. 415.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Langley and Swineshead; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**DRAINNY, shire of Elgin, S.**

P. T. Elgin (167) 6 m. N. Pop. 1060.

A parish, comprising the ancient parishes of Kenedar and Ogston, and the lands of Drainny, which latter gives name to the annexation, a central church having been built there at the Reformation. It occupies a peninsula four miles in length and two in breadth, formed by the Moray Firth, and Loch Spynie, a beautiful sheet of water three miles long and one broad, abounding in pike, eels, and a variety of aquatic birds, and crossed near its outlet by a bridge of three arches. The parish includes the fishing village of Causea, near which are quarries of excellent freestone; also Lossiemonth, a thriving bathing-place at the mouth of the river Lossie. Living, in the presbytery of Elgin and synod of Moray; patron, Sir A. P. Cumming, Bart. The Scottish is the only language spoken here.

**DRAKELOW, co. Derby.**

P. T. Burton-upon-Trent (125) 2 m. SW b S. Pop. 84.

A township in the parish of Church Gresley and hundred of Repton and Gresley, seated in some pleasant meadows bordering the Trent.

**DRAKESTOWN, co. Meath, Leinster, I.**

P. T. Nobber (42) 4 m. SW. Pop. 999.

A parish in the barony of Morgallion; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, and united to the parishes of Castletown, Kilpatrick and Knough, at the former of which the church and parsonage are situated. There are about seventy-one acres of glebe in the union. The patronage falls to the Crown and to the Bishop, alternately.

**DRANGAN, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.**

P. T. Fethard Tip. (109) 5 m. NE. Pop. of Pa. 1616. Of Vil. 124.

A village in the parish of the same name and barony of Middlethird; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, and one of eight bene-

fices which constitute the union of St. John's-town, or Killenaul, at which latter place the church belonging to the union is situated.

**DRAUGHTON**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Kettering (74) 7½ m. W b S. Pop. 170.  
A parish in the hundred of Rothwell; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 127. 2s. 11d.; ann. val. P. R. 118l.; church ded. to St. Catherine; patron (1829) J. P. Hungerford, Esq.

**DRAUGHTON**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Skipton (216) 3½ m. ENE. Pop. 279.  
A township in the parish of Skipton and east division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross.

**DRAX**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Snaith (173) 4 m. NNE.  
Pop. of Pa. 1033. Of To. 370.  
A parish and township in the lower division of the wapentake of Barkston-Ash; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 4l.; ann. val. P. R. 88l.; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Here is a free grammar-school, which was endowed by Charles Reed in 1667; and also an almshouse for three widows and three widowers. It is said that this person, a foundling, took his name from his being discovered among the reeds; he afterwards became a man of opulence, and in gratitude to the parish for the care manifested to his infancy, endowed these charitable institutions.

**DRAX, LONG**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Howden (180) 5 m. W. Pop. 187.  
A township in the parish of Drax and lower division of the wapentake of Barkston-Ash. Here is a large farm-house, called Drax Abbey, built upon the site of a dissolved priory of Austin Friars.

**DRAYCOT**, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 7 m. ESE.  
Pop. with Wilue 1102.  
A township in the parish of Sawley and hundred of Morleston and Litchurch.

**DRAYCOT**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Moreton-in-the-Marsh (86) 2½ m. NNW.  
Pop. 197.  
A hamlet in the parish of Blockley and upper division of the hundred of Oswaldslow.

**DRAYCOT CERNE**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Chippenham (93) 4 m. N b E.  
Pop. 169.  
A parish in the hundred of Malmesbury; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 6l. 7s. 11d.; ann. val. P. R. 100l.; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Hon. W. P. T. L. Wellesley.

**DRAYCOT-UPON-DUNSMOOF**, co. Warwick.

P. T. Dunchurch (80) 3½ m. W b S.  
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of Bourton-upon-Dunsmoor and Rugby division of the hundred of Knightlow.

**DRAYCOT, FOLIAT**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Swindon (83) 4½ m. SSE. Pop. 24.  
A parish in the hundred of Kingsbridge; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 6l. 6s. 8d.; patron (1829) Ambrose Goddard, Esq.

**DRAYCOT, FOLIAT**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Pewsey (76) 2 m. N. Pop. with Pa.  
A tithing and chapelry in the parish of Wilcot and hundred of Swanborough; living, a curacy to the vicarage of Wilcot in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; patron, the Vicar of Wilcot. John Buckeridge, D. D., Bishop of Ely, was born at this place, about the year 1562.

**DRAYCOT, MOOR**, co. Berks.

P. T. Abingdon (56) 5 m. W. Pop. 194.  
A hamlet in the parish of Longworth and hundred of Ock.

**DRAYCOT-IN-THE-MOORS**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Cheadle (146) 3 m. SW b S. Pop. 579.  
A parish in the south division of the hundred of Totmonslow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 9l. 6s. 8d.; patron (1829) Lord Stourton. The church is ded. to St. Peter, in the church-yard of which is one of those pyramidal stones, which the Danes used to set up as a memorial of their most remarkable men.

**DRAYCOT - UNDER - NEEDWOOD**, or **IN THE CLAY**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Uttoxeter (135) 5 m. SE b E. Pop. 321.  
A township in the parish of Hanbury in the north division of the hundred of Offlow.

**DRAYTON**, co. Berks.

P. T. Abingdon (56) 2 m. SW b S. Pop. 493  
A parish in the hundred of Ock; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of St. Helen, Abingdon, in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Peter; patronage with St. Helen's vicarage, Abingdon.

**DRAYTON**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Rockingham (83) 2 m. W. Pop. 101.  
A hamlet in the parish of Bringhurst and hundred of Gartree.

**DRAYTON**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Norwich (108) 4½ m. NW. Pop. 283.  
A parish in the hundred of Taverham; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6l. 2s.; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron, the Bishop of Norwich.

**DRAYTON**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Daventry (72) 1 m. W. Pop. with Pa.  
A hamlet in the parish of Daventry and hundred of Fawsley.



DRAYTON, co. Oxford.<sup>1</sup>

P. T. Banbury (69) 2 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 185.

A parish in the hundred of Bloxham; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 16*s.* 6½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 75*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter.

DRAYTON, co. Oxford.<sup>1</sup>

P. T. Wallingford (16) 5 m. N. Pop. 313.

A parish in the hundred of Dorchester; living, a curacy and a peculiar of Dorchester in the diocese of Oxford, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 40*l.*; church ded. to St. Leonard; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford.

## DRAYTON, co. Somerset.

P. T. Langport (128) 2 m. SW. Pop. 469.

A parish in the hundred of Abdick and Bulstone; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.*; patron (1829) R. T. Combe, Esq.

## DRAYTON, co. Stafford.

P. T. Penkridge (131) 1 m. N b E.  
Pop. with Penkridge Township.

A township in the parish of Penkridge and east division of Cattlestone hundred.

## DRAYTON, co. Warwick.

P. T. Stratford-upon-Avon (93) 2½ m. W.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Old Stratford and hundred of Barlichway.

## DRAYTON BASSET, co. Stafford.

P. T. Tamworth (114) 3 m. SSW. Pop. 468.

A parish in the south division of the hundred of Offlow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, ded. to St. Peter, is a handsome edifice of modern erection, in the Gothic style of architecture, and in which are many tombs to various branches of the Basset family, from whom this place took its second appellation.

## DRAYTON, BEAUCHAMP, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Tring (31) 2 m. W b N. Pop. 272.

A parish in the hundred of Cottesloe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patroness (1829) Lady Manners.

## DRAYTON, DRY, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Cambridge (50) 4½ m. W b N.  
Pop. 420.

A parish in the hundred of Chesterton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 21*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron (1829) the Rev. S. Smith, D. D.

## DRAYTON, EAST, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Tuxford (137) 4 m. NE. Pop. 266.

A parish in the South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw; living, a vicarage, with the curacies of Askham and Stokeham, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York.

## DRAYTON FEN, co. Cambridge.

P. T. St. Ives (59) 2½ m. SE. Pop. 325.

A parish in the hundred of Papworth; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, not in charge; patron, Christ Church College, Cambridge.

## DRAYTON FENNY, co. Leicester.

P. T. Hinckley (99) 6 m. WNW. Pop. 118.

A parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) S. B. Abney, Esq.

## DRAYTON - IN - HALES, or GREAT DRAYTON, co. Salop.

London 153 m. NW b N. Pop. 4426. M. D. Wed. Fairs, Wed. bef. Palm-Sunday; Sept. 19; Oct. 24, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, hempen and woollen cloth.

A small market-town and parish in the north part of the hundred of Bradford, Drayton division. It is situated in the north-eastern extremity of the county, on the borders of Staffordshire, and is watered by the river Tern. The town is supposed to have been anciently of much greater extent than at present, the foundation of much building having been discovered in the neighbouring fields. Previous to the introduction of canals, Drayton possessed one of the greatest markets in the district. The wharf at Stone, in Staffordshire, deprived it of a great part of its trade. Here is a manufactory of paper, and also of hair for chair-bottoms. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; patron (1829) H. C. Cotton, Esq. The church, which is ded. to St. Mary, was built in the time of King Stephen, and put into thorough repair in 1787. The steeple is apparently of a much more recent date than the body of the church, as the former was in a perfect state when the latter was nearly in ruins.

## DRAYTON PARSLOW, or PASSELEW, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Winslow (49) 5 m. E b N. Pop. 372.

A parish in the hundred of Cottesloe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron (1829) the Rev. I. Lord, D. D.

## DRAYTON, WEST, co. Middlesex.

P. T. Colnbrook (17) 3 m. NE. Pop. 608.

A parish in the hundred of Elthorne; living, a dis. vicarage, with Harmondsworth, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patron (1829) J. G. de Burgh, Esq.

**DRAYTON, WEST**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Tuxford (137) 3 m. NW b N. Pop. 117.

A parish in the South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassettlaw; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of East Markham, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York, not in charge; patronage with East Markham vicarage.

**DREGHORN**, shire of Ayr, S.

P. T. Irvine (68½) 2 m. E. Ayr 12 m.  
Pop. 856.

A parish in the district of Cunningham, nine miles in length, and about two in breadth, including the ancient parish of Percie-Town, annexed in 1688. It is watered by the rivers Annoch and Irvine, the soil being for the most part arable. Excellent cheese is produced here; and there are considerable mines of coal in the vicinity. The living is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patroness, Lady Montgomery. The church was rebuilt in 1780.

**DREHIDTARSNA**, or **DREHIDTARSNY**, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Croom (131) 3 m. Pop. 203.

A parish in the barony of Coshma; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. at 5s., united to the rectory and vicarage of Killonehan and the rectory of St. Mnnchin, composing thereby the corps of the prebend of the latter.

**DREM**, shire of Haddington, S.

P. T. Haddington (16) 4 m. N.  
Pop. with Pa.

A village, formerly a burgh of regality, in the parish of Athelstan-Ford. Here is a school.

**DREWERNE**, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Buall (173) 8 m. E. Pop. 215.

A township in the parish of Glâs Cwm and hundred of Colwyn.

**DREWSTOWN**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Athboy (39) m. Pop. with Pa.

A townland in the parish and barony of Kells. Here is the demesne of — Battenby, Esq.

**DREWTON**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. South Cave (192) 1 m. N. b W.  
Pop. 177.

A township in the parish of North Cave and Hunsley Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill.

**DRIDEEN**. See *Aglish-Drinagh*.

**DRIFFIELD**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Cirencester (89) 4 m. SE b E. Pop. 144.

A parish in the hundred of Crowthorne and Mincty; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 8l. 2s. 3½d.; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) T. Smith, Esq.

**DRIFFIELD, GREAT**, E. R. co. York.

London 196 m. N. Pop. of Pa. 2471. Of To. 2303. M. D. Thurs.

A market-town, parish, and township, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and

partly in the Bainton Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill. The town is pleasantly seated at the foot of the Wolds, and consists chiefly of one long street, parallel with which runs a clear brook abounding in trout, and which at the south end of the town is enlarged into a canal joining the river Hull, about three miles hence. The living is a dis. vicarage with Little Driffield, and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York; valued in K. B. 7l. 10s. 2½d.; ann. val. P. R. 120l.; patron, the Precentor of York. The church, which is ded. to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, with a steeple of a much later date. Here are several tumuli, supposed to be Danish. The land in this neighbourhood is very fertile, and a great deal of corn is grown here, in which there is a considerable trade carried on.

**DRIFFIELD, LITTLE**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Great Driffield (196) 1½ m. W.

Pop. 75. Fairs, Easter Mond.; Wht Mond.; Aug. 26; and Sept. 19, for horses and leather.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Driffield, and partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York and partly in the Bainton Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill; living, a curacy with Great Driffield, and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York; valued in K. B. 5l. 3s. 4d.; patron, the Precentor of York. In the chancel of the church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is a tablet with an inscription to the memory of Alfred, King of Northumberland, who died A. D. 705, and whose remains were supposed to have been deposited here; this prince has been confounded with Alfred the Great.

**DRIGG**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Ravenglass (279) 3 m. NW b N.  
Pop. of Pa. 433. Of To. 289.

A parish and township in Allerdale ward above Darwent, divided into two parts, called Drigg and Carleton, by the river Irt, which abounds with salmon, trout, and small fry. The soil, which is principally of a sandy nature, is famous for producing fine potatoes. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 5l. 6s. 8d.; ann. val. P. R. 110l.; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) J. Pennington, Esq. A grammar school was founded here in 1828 by the Rev. William Thompson, A. M., a native of this place. The master is to teach eight poor children of the parish, who pay 1s. entrance and 1s. per quarter; but he is allowed to take other pupils, for whom he is adequately paid. This place is remarkable on account of a very curious natural phenomenon, supposed to be the effect of lightning. On a hillock of drifted sand and gravel, about forty feet above the level of the sea, have been discovered vitrified tubes descending perpendicularly through the sand hill to the depth, in one instance, of about thirty feet. The tubes are from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter, being widest at the top; and the vitrified mass is sufficiently hard to scratch glass.



**DRIGHLINGTON, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Bradford (196) 5 m. SE b E. Pop. 1719.

A townland and chapelry in the parish of Birstall and wapentake of Morley; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Birstall, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, not in charge; patron, the Archbishop of York. Here is a free grammar-school, which was endowed in 1678 by James Margetson, Archbishop of Armagh, who was born in this village.

**DRIMMITORMENT, shire of Forfar, S.**

An ancient village in the parish of Dunchian, inhabited by weavers, each of whom occupy a few acres of land.

**DRIMOLEAGUE, or DROMALEAGUE, or DROMDALEAGUE, co. Cork, Munster, I.**

P. T. Bantry (221) 3 m. E. Pop. 479.  
Fair, Sep. 25.

A village and parish in the barony of Carberry, situated upon the Hen river; living, a rectory in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel; producing, by commutation for tithes, 450*l.* per annum.

**DRIMTEMPLE, co. Galway, Connaught, I.**

P. T. Ballymoe (108) m. Pop. 1973.

A parish in the barony of Ballymoe, which is partly in Rosecommon county; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam, and one of the parishes constituting the prebend of Oran.

**DRINAGH, or DREENY, co. Cork, Munster, I.**

P. T. Bandon (136) m. Pop. 3630.

A parish in the barony of Carberry; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 2*l.* The rectorial tithes belong to the Vicars Choral of the Cathedral of Cork.

**DRINAGH, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.**

P. T. Wexford (94) 2 m. SE. Pop. 359.

A parish in the barony of Forth, situated upon Wexford Haven; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin. Here is the seat of — Richards, Esq.

**DRINGHOE, E. R. co. York.**

P. T. Great Driffield (196) 9 m. E b S. Pop. 164.

A township in the parish of Skipsea and north division of the wapentake of Holderness.

**DRING HOUSES, co. York.**

P. T. York (196) 2 m. SW b S. Pop. 156.

A township, partly in the parish of Acomb, partly in the parish of St. Mary, Bishop's Hill the Elder, and partly in the parish of St. Trinity Micklegate, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the lower division of the Ainstey of the city of York.

**DRINKESTONE, co. Suffolk.**

P. T. Stow Market (69) 6 m. WNW. Pop. 456.

A parish in the hundred of Thedwestry;

living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) J. Edgar Rust, Esq.

**DRINIDALY, co. Meath, Leinster, I.**

P. T. Trim (32) m. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Trim and barony of Upper Navah, situated close to the river Boyne.

**DRISHANE, co. Cork, Munster, I.**

P. T. Millstreet (203) m. Pop. 3376.

A parish in the barony of West Muskerry, situated in the mountainous district adjacent to the county of Kerry, and intersected by the post road from Cork to Killarney, via Millstreet; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. at 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and united to the vicarage of Nohoval-daly. It possesses a church and a parsonage, upon a glebe of about twenty-nine acres. Here is an ancient castle in perfect repair, and inhabited by — Wallis, Esq.

**DROGHEDA, co. and town of, Leinster, I.**

Dublin 30 m. N. Pop. 18,118. Fairs, May 12; June 22; Aug. 26, and Oct. 29. Mem. of Pt. I.

A post, market, fair, and corporate town, having a separate jurisdiction, as the county of the city of Drogheda, but locally situated in the counties of Meath and Louth, upon the banks of the Boyne, one mile from the sea. It is a large, irregularly built place, occupying two steep banks, one on each side of the river, connected by an old bridge, dangerously contracted; the streets are also narrow, but paved and lighted. It was anciently walled and fortified, and the disposition of the present town has reference to the ancient form, being divided into four principal parts, or quarters, by the crossway at the Tholsel, a handsome architectural edifice. The church of St. Peter's is an elegant structure, seated on an eminence, commanding the town, and adorned with a beautiful spire; the interior is fitted up with great dignity and costliness. St. Mary's chapel is a mean building, situated in the suburbs on the south side. The Roman Catholic cathedral, containing the Roman Catholic primatial throne, is a handsome Gothic edifice, highly decorated. There are four other Roman Catholic chapels in the town, besides two meeting-houses, one of presbyterians, the other for methodists. The corn-market is a spacious and convenient range of buildings, disposed around a large area for the display of samples, and the meat and fish markets are well arranged. The barracks form a handsome building, originally the residence of George Ogle, Esq., M. P., and possessing a beautiful and graceful elevation. The mayor's house is a respectable edifice, and the assembly rooms are not exceeded by any in the kingdom, those of Dublin excepted. The school-house is a fine old brick building, and the different

almshouses and charitable institutions, though not remarkable for external decoration, are substantial and convenient. The gaol is a new structure, erected at an expense of 1200*l.*, and the theatre is small but neat. The town was encompassed by walls, part of which still remain, and the gate at the end of Lawrence-street is perfect, and evinces a masterly design and good workmanship. Cromwell took the town by storm, and put all the inhabitants to the sword, as an example to the rest of the kingdom. In 1641, it was also besieged by the Irish, and gallantly relieved by Sir Henry Tichburne, and finally extricated from the enemy by Lord Moore, assisted by Sir Philip Borlace and Colonel Byron. It is a corporate town, governed by a mayor, recorder, two sheriffs, a town-clerk, mayor of the staple, two justices of the peace, and two coroners. It sends one member to Parliament, elected by freemen and freeholders. In the reign of Edward VI. an act was passed for the establishment of an university here, but no steps appear to have been taken in consequence; and for many years this was the residence of the primate of all Ireland. The county of the town includes the parish of St. Peter's, a vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; St. Mary's, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and the same archdiocese; and a part of the parish of Ballymakenny, in the diocese of Armagh. The manufacture of coarse linen, or sheeting, occupied many thousand hands here, but is now almost lost by the inhabitants, and transferred to Yorkshire; dowlas is the staple at present. Breweries and tanneries are established along the rivers, and there is an extensive export-trade here in raw corn, hides, butter, and all species of agricultural produce. This is one of the principal corn-markets in Ireland. There is a communication with Navan, by means of what is called the Boyne navigation, and the harbour is capable of much improvement, whereby larger vessels might arrive at the town; at present, none above 200 tons can reach the bridge. The salmon-fishery of the Boyne was once very valuable, and the fish are still much esteemed. The introduction of steam has opened a commercial communication between Dublin and Liverpool and this port on a more extended scale than formerly, and conducted with more regularity. Here is a diocesan school, richly endowed, and possessing extensive accommodation, on Erasmus Smith's foundation; an orphan-school of eighty-two girls; a subscription poor-school, where thirty-six girls are clothed and educated; a free-school of forty girls; a charity-school of nineteen boys, who are clothed, educated, and apprenticed; a Roman Catholic Lancasterian school of sixty boys; and the Patrician charity-school, built on a plot of ground granted by the corporation, wherein 144 boys are instructed. The almshouse lodges twenty-four aged widows, to each of

whom an allowance of 6*s.* 3*d.* per fortnight is given, besides four bags of coal and a few pounds of beef at Christmas, besides which there is an institution for the reception of thirty-six widows of clergymen, for each of whom there is an allowance of 26*l.* per annum, and a comfortable house. This charitable asylum is situated in the Alleys, and was founded and endowed by primates Marsh and Robinson. There is an hospital here for the reception of accidents only, and a mendicity association. This is a permanent military station, and there is a magazine on Millmount, at the south side of the river. This place supports one public journal. Many ecclesiastical structures have been erected here at various times; an Augustinian priory was amongst the earliest. St. Mary's Hospital was founded by Ursus de Swemele, and granted to the corporation at the suppression of religious houses. St. Lawrence's Priory stood near the present site of St. Lawrence's Gate, and a Dominican friary was begun by Lucas de Netterville, Archbishop of Armagh, in 1224, besides which there existed a grey friary, a priory and hospital of St. John, to which Walter de Lacie was a great benefactor, and a house of Carmelite friars. The tombs of primate Swayne, who died 1439, and of Dr. Henry Usher, primate of all Ireland, are in the choir and cemetery of St. Peter's. This town gives title of Marquis, Earl, and Viscount to the noble family of Moore.

#### DROITWICH, co. Worcester.

London 116 m. NW. Worcester 6 m. NE. Pop. 217. M.D. Frid. Fairs, Frid. in East. week; June 18; Sept. 22; Dec. 21, for cattle, cheese, wool, &c.; and Sept. 23, for hiring servants. Mem. of Pt. 2.

A borough and market-town, possessing a separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the upper division of the hundred of Halfshire. It is nearly in the centre of the county, and has from a very early period been famed for its salt springs, or wiches, whence the name partially takes its derivation. The ancient Britons appear to have had an establishment here for the making of salt, and a road has been traced from the coast of Lincolnshire across the kingdom to this place, supposed to have been formed by the early inhabitants of the island, and called the Upper Salt-way. The Romans made it one of their stations called Salinæ; and under the Anglo-Saxons it seems to have formed a part of the royal demesne; for in 816, Kenulph, King of Mercia, is recorded to have given Hamilton, and ten houses in Wick (Droitwich) with salt furnaces, to the church of Worcester. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as a place of importance, on account of its brine springs; King John bestowed great privileges on the inhabitants by a charter, which was confirmed by Henry III. and some of his successors, previously to the charter of *Inspecimus* granted by James I. under which it is governed by a bailiff and burgesses, with a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers, under the style of the corpo



ration of the salt springs of Droitwich. The bailiff, his predecessor, and the recorder, are justices of the peace within the bailiwick and borough of Droitwich. Members were returned to eight Parliaments held during the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II.; the next return took place in the first of Mary, since which the elective franchise has been regularly exercised. The right of election is vested in the corporation, who are termed the corporation of the salt springs of Droitwich; and the bailiff is the returning officer; patron, Lord Foley. This town contains three parishes, all in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester. The livings of St. Andrew and St. Nicholas are rectories, the former discharged; valued in K. B. respectively, 7*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. That of St. Peter is a dis. vicarage; charged in K. B. 6*l.*; patron (1829) Earl Somers. The brine pits are in the midst of the town, which stands on the side of a narrow valley, at the bottom of which runs the small river Salwarp. The prevailing rock around Droitwich is a fine grained calcareo-argillaceous sand-stone, of a brownish red colour, with occasional spots and patches of a greenish blue; and the rock-salt and brine-springs of Cheshire appear to be situated in strata of a similar nature. Before the year 1725, the usual depth of the pits was about thirty feet, but at that period an enterprising speculator resolved to try the effect of boring to a much greater depth, and after perforating a bed of gypsum of considerable thickness, the workmen found a copious salt-spring strongly impregnated, which suddenly rising, overflowed the mouth of the pit. This discovery occasioned the ruin of the proprietors of the old pits, which were no longer worth working. The pits now open have been sunk from thirty-five to fifty-three feet through the superior strata, and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet through the stratum of gypsum, immediately beneath which is a river of brine flowing over a bed of rock-salt. The head of the spring is obviously on higher ground than the outlet, as the brine rises spontaneously to the surface. One ounce of brine contains one hundred and forty grains and a half of muriate of soda (common salt), two grains and a quarter of sulphate of lime (gypsum), two grains and a half of sulphate of soda, and a trace of muriate of magnesia; hence it differs from the brine of the Cheshire salt-works in containing sulphate of soda. Four pits were worked in 1810; the quantity of salt annually made is about 16,000 tons; the duty on which has amounted to 320,000*l.*, and the market price is 3*l.* per ton. From Droitwich to the Severn a canal has been constructed, navigable for vessels of sixty tons burthen, by which most of the salt here manufactured is conveyed for sale in different parts of the kingdom, and the barges commonly return laden with coal, of which large quantities are consumed in the salt-works. The Exchequer House, where the

duties on the salt made here are paid weekly, is an antiquated structure, in the windows of which are some stained glass.

**DROM, or DROMSPERANE, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.**

P. T. Templemore (86) 2 m. SW.  
Pop. of Pa. 1882. Of Vil. 234.

A parish in the barony of Eliogarty; living, a vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. at 1*l.* 16*s.* 3½*d.*; united to the rectory of Burreisoleigh and to two other benefices, and constituting thereby the corps of the treasurership of Cashel.

**DROMACOO, co. Galway, Connaught, I.**

P. T. Gort (124) 9 m. NW. Pop. 833.

A parish in the barony of Dunkillin, situated upon the bay of Galway, and including the village of Killeen and the inhabited island of Eddy; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Kilmacduagh and archdiocese of Tuam; united to ten other vicarages, which, taken together, constitute what is denominated the union of Kilcolgan; and yielding, by commutation for tithes, 53*l.* 11*s.*; of which the impropiator receives 18*l.* 18*s.*

**DROMAGH, co. Cork, Munster, I.**

P. T. Millstreet (203) 7 m. NE. Pop. not specified. Fairs, 20th May, Aug., and Nov.

A small town in the parish of Cullen and barony of Duhallow. This is a valuable coal district. Potters' clay is found here, and coarse pottery manufactured, and transmitted to Mallow and other towns. Bolt-ing mills and a distillery have been added to the other trades and occupations which are daily growing up here, owing altogether to the presence of coal. The castle of Dromagh was built by the O'Keefes; the chief proprietor here now is N.P. Leader, Esq. M.P., who has leased his extensive coal-field to the Hibernian Mining Company of Ireland.

**DROMAHAIRE, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.**

Pop. 23,395.

A barony, containing seven parishes, and the villages of Dromahaire, Killargy, Manorhamilton, and Drumkerrin. It is wholly occupied by a mountain group, called the Sliebh-an-Erin mountain, upon whose verdant sides vast flocks of small cattle are maintained. The geological structure of these hills, as presented in the features of the channels formed by the numerous torrents, consists of alternate strata of limestone; and ironstone is found here in great abundance, and has been worked with profit and advantage.

**DROMAHAIRE, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.**

Dublin 133 m. NW. Pop. 388. Fairs, Jan. 1;  
1st Tu. O. S. in June; July 21; and Oct. 31.

A fair town in the parish of Drumluce and barony of Dromahaire, where there is a factory of coarse pottery. The Hibernian Society support a school of 104 boys; a charity subscription-school gives instruction to thirty boys and twenty girls; a committee of ladies sustain a school of thirty females; and there are forty boys and twenty girls educated at the public village-school. Here

are the ruins of an ancient abbey, and of the castle of Dromahaire, erected by one of the Villiers, of the family of the great Duke of Buckingham.

**DROMANAGH**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Millstreet (203) 9 m. Pop. with Pa.

A townland in the parish of Druntariff and barony of Duhallow, situated near the centre of the great coal-field of this district.

**DROMANBY, GREAT and LITTLE**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Stokesley (237) 2 m. SSE.  
Pop. with Pa.

Two hamlets in the parish of Kirkby in Cleaveland and west division of the liberty of Langbaugh.

**DROMARAGH**, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Dromore (84) 6 m. SE. Pop. 9030.

A parish, having portions in each of the baronies of Iveagh, Upper and Lower, and Kinnelearty, situated upon the Lagan river. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Dromore and archdiocese of Armagh; yielding, by commutation for tithes, 937*l.*; and constituting the corps of the prebend of Dromaragh; it possesses a church and a glebe-house. In this parish, upon the estate of the Marquis of Downshire, there is a valuable quarry of slate. Here is a large sepulchral tumulus, containing a chamber eight yards in length by two in breadth, and entered by a passage only three feet in height.

**DROMARD**, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Colooney (126) m. Pop. 2276.

A parish in the barony of Tyreragh, situated upon the bay of Ardinglass; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killala and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 6*s.* 8*d.*; and possessing a church and parsonage, upon seventeen acres of glebe.

**DROMCLIFFE**, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Ennis (142) 1½ m. NW. Pop. 3533.

A parish in the barony of Islands; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; the former valued in K. B. at 5*l.*, and the latter at 13*s.* 4*d.*; the vicarial tithes are commuted for 332*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, and the rectorial for 101*l.* 10*s.* 9½*d.*; the vicarage is united to four benefices, and possesses a church and parsonage, and about nine acres of glebe. Here are the remains of a pillar tower, reaching no higher than fifty feet, about half its original elevation.

**DROMCLIFF, or DRUMCLIFFE**, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Sligo (132) 4 m. NW. Pop. 11,901.

A parish in the barony of Carberry, situated upon the sea-coast, and intersected by the new post-road from Ballyshannon to Sligo; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam; yielding, by commutation for tithes, 720*l.* per annum, half of which is payable to the lay proprietor. In the year 590, a monastery was founded here by St. Columba; and it was

afterwards erected into a bishop's see, which long since united to the diocese of Elphin. The parish church, which is adorned with a graceful spire, and picturesquely placed at the foot of Benbulbin mountain, occupies the site of the ancient church. The parsonage-house stands upon a glebe of sixty-four acres. Near to the church are the remains of an ancient pillar tower, the present height of which is about twenty feet; and on the opposite side of the road stands a fine antique cross, having the arms embraced in a circle.

**DROMCOLLIHER**, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Charleville (141) 9 m. SW. Pop. 617.

A village in the parish of Castletown and barony of Upper Connello. Education is promoted by the resident proprietor of this parish, but by none more than by Robert Stenelly, Esq., who has endowed two poor-schools here in a most liberal manner.

**DROMDEELY, or TOMDEELY**, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Rathkeale (137) 7 m. NW.  
Pop. with Morgaris.

A parish in the barony of Lower Connello, situated upon the river Shannon; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel; the rectory is one of nine benefices which compose the corps of the precentorship of Limerick; and the vicarage, which is a distinct benefice, possesses neither church nor glebe-house.

**DROMIN**, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Bruff (133) 3 m. S. Pop. 1178.

A parish in the barony of Coshma, situated upon the river Maig; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. at 1*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, and united to the rectory and vicarage of Athlacca; it possesses a church, a glebe-house, and about fifty-three acres of glebe; patron of the union, Edward Croker, Esq.

**DROMINEAR, or DROMINEER**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Nenagh (95) 6 m. NW.  
Pop. with Mountsea.

A parish in the barony of Lower Ormond, situated upon the river Shannon; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; producing, by commutation for tithes, 110*l.* per annum; and one of the four benefices which constitute the corps of the deanery of Killaloe.

**DROMIRKIN**, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castle Bellingham (43) 2 m. N.  
Pop. 2465.

A parish in the barony of Louth, situated upon Dundalk bay; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; and united to the rectory of Derver; it possesses a church, a parsonage, and a glebe of thirty-two acres. Here are the remains of an ancient pillar-tower.



**DROMKEATH**, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castlebellingham (43) m. Pop. 174.

A village in the parish of Kilsaran and barony of Ardee, lying on the great post-road from Dublin to Belfast. This place is also called Greenmount, and near it is the beautiful demesne of T. Macan, Esq.

**DROMKEEN**, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Pallas-Green (140) m. Pop. 546.

A parish in the barony of Clanwilliam; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Emly and archdiocese of Cashel; and one of four benefices which constitute the corps of the archdeaconry of Emly; the area of the parish occupies 1197 acres of land.

**DROMLINE**, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Six-mile Bridge (131) 3 m. W b S. Pop. 873.

A parish in the barony of Burratty; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; the rectory is united to eight others, forming the union of Tomfinlough; and the vicarage, the titles of which are commuted for 92*l.* 10*s.* 1*3*/<sub>4</sub>*d.*, forms, with two other benefices, the corps of the treasurer'ship of Killaloe.

**DROMOD**, or **DROMUD**, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Cahircaveen (226) m. Pop. 3972.

A parish in the barony of Iveragh, situated on the bay of Ballynaskelligs, at the embouchure of the Inny river; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the entire rectory of Prior; no church, or glebe; patronage in the Crown.

**DROMORE**, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Corofin (151) m. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, June 17, and Sept. 26.

A town in the parish of Kilnaboy and barony of Inchiquin, near to Lake Tadon.

**DROMORE**, co. Down, Ulster, I.

Dublin 84 m. N. Pop. of Pa. 12,765. Of To. 1861. Fairs, May 12; July 23; and Oct. 10.

A market, post, and fair town, in the parish of the same name and barony of Lower Iveagh, situated upon the river Lagan, and lying on the great northern road between Dublin and Belfast. The town is neat, and tolerably regular, although but of small extent. Here is a substantially built market-house, standing in an open and spacious area. The church is on rather a small scale for capitular purposes; but the palace, which is at a short distance from the town, is a very noble edifice, erected during the prelacy of Bishop Bernard. Here are several meeting-houses for dissenters of various sects. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Dromore and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 16*l.*, and constituting the corps of the treasurer'ship. The market is well supplied, and considerable sales of linen are effected here annually, both at fairs and other opportunities. Here is a district diocesan school, founded in the

reign of Elizabeth, and united to the school of Down diocese; the annual value of the endowment is 22*l.*, and the patronage is vested in the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and at the west-end of the town are two almshouses. The see of Dromore is of ancient foundation, being erected previous to the year 514, by Colman, the instructor of St. Finian; it extends thirty-five miles in length by twenty-one and a half in breadth, and occupies a less area than any other diocese in Ireland, although it spreads into three counties, and includes thirty-eight parishes. The chapter consists of a dean, an archdeacon, chancellor, precentor, treasurer, and one prebendary. The deanery, which is in the gift of the Crown, is a sinecure, there being no capitular establishment or choir in the diocese. There is a chalybeate spa on the banks of the river, close to the town, which has proved efficacious in numerous instances. In the north of the town is a lofty and conspicuous mound, usually called a Danish rath, and having a communication with the river Lagan, by means of a covered passage 260 feet in length. An abbey for regular canons was founded here by St. Colmar, and a Franciscan friary by some unknown person. The lordship of Newry, which is within the diocese of Dromore, claims and exercises an exemption from episcopal jurisdiction, granting marriage licenses, probates to wills, &c. from its own court, and under the old monastic seal. The learned and eloquent Dr. Jeremy Taylor had the administration of this diocese for some time, and was interred in the chapel, built at his own cost, upon the ruins of the old cathedral.

**DROMORE**, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.

P. T. Omagh (116) 9 m. SW.

Pop. of Pa. 7698. Of To. 415. Fairs, Feb. 2; May 1; June 24; Aug. 1; Sept. 29; and Nov. 1.

A town in the parish of the same name, and barony of Omagh; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. at 8*l.*, having a church, but no glebe or parsonage house. The Hibernian Society support two schools here, at which 136 pupils receive education.

**DROMORE**, WEST, co. Sligo, I.

Dublin 144 m. N b W. Pop. with Pa.

Fairs, first Thursday in Jan. and June 6.

A fair-town in the barony of Tyreragh.

**DROMSPERANE**. See *Drom*.**DROMYN**, or **DROMIN**, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

P. T. Dunleer (38) 2 m. NW. Pop. 853.

A parish in the barony of Ardee; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 14*s.*, and united to the rectories of Colton and Mosstowne; patrons, the Primate and Lord Oriel, the latter presenting twice for each presentation of his Grace's.

**DRON**, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Perth (40½) 5 m. SSE. Pop. 523.

A parish, situated at the foot of the Ochil hills, which on the south bound the luxuriant vale of Strathearn. It is four miles in length and three in breadth, and since the recent improvements in agriculture, the soil has become tolerably fertile. Freestone abounds in the hills, and on the southern declivity of one of them is an immense rocking stone which vibrates at the slightest touch. Living, in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Crown. The church is an ancient structure, besides which here are the ruins of two old chapels, to one of which a cemetery is attached still used as a place of sepulture.

**DRONFIELD**, co. Derby.

London 156 m. NNW. Pop. of Pa. 3380. Of To. 1522. Fairs, April 25, for cattle and cheese only; and Aug. 11, general.

A town, parish, and township, in the hundred of Scarsdale, pleasantly situated in a valley, well watered by springs, and remarkable for its salubrity. The town is small and neat, and formerly had a market on Thursday, which has long been discontinued. Coals are here plentiful and cheap, as are also other necessaries of life. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 99*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, which is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a handsome building with a tower terminating by a spire. Here is an excellent free grammar-school, which was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Henry Fanshawe, Esq., Remembrancer of the Exchequer. Near the church was formerly a chantry, now converted into a public-house. About two miles hence are the ruins of Beauchief Abbey, founded about the year 1175. At Cawley, in the vicinity, is a sulphureous spring and bath.

**DRONLAW**, shire of Forfar, S.

Pop. with Pa.

A considerable village in the parish of Auchterhouse, on the banks of a beautiful rivulet which issues from Loch Lundie, runs along the southern boundary of the parish, where it receives another stream, then assumes the name of Dighty Water, and finally falls into the Firth of Tay, four miles east of Dundee.

**DROXFORD**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Bishop's Waltham (65) 3½ m. ENE. Pop. 1410.

A parish in the hundred of Bishop's Waltham, Portsdown division; living, a rectory and a peculiar in the diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Bishop of Winchester.

**DROYLSDEN**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Manchester (182) 4 m. E. Pop. 2855.

A township in the parish of Manchester and hundred of Salford.

**DRUM**, co. Monaghan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Coolhill (74) 4 m. NW. Pop. with Pa.

635

Fairs, April 5; June 20; Sept. 10; and first Mond. in Nov.

A fair town in the parish of Killevarh and barony of Dartry.

**DRUM**, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Crossmolina (192) m. Pop. 3162.

A parish in the barony of Carra; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam.

**DRUM**, co. Rosecommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Athlone (75) 5 m. SW. Pop. 3918.

A parish in the barony of Athlone. It is otherwise called Edadrum, and the living is a vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam, producing, by commutation for tithes, 90*l.* per annum; and united to the rectory of Moore. St. Diradins, the brother of St. Canoe, founded an abbey here, about the year 492. The site has been kept sacred by the erection thereon of the parish church.

**DRUMACHOSE**, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

P. T. Newtown Limavady (173) m. Pop. 2395.

A parish in the barony of Kenought, situated upon the river Roe; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. at 8*l.*, and producing, by commutation for tithes, 424*l.* 12*s.* 3¼*d.* It possesses a church, a glebe-house, and glebe of 136 acres. There is a school here of thirty boys and twenty girls, on the foundation of Erasmus Smith.

**DRUMADOON**, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Ballycastle (180) m. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, June 9, and Nov. 28.

A village in the parish of Ramoan and barony of Carey.

**DRUMANA**, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Dungarvan (122) 8 m. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, June 5, and Sep. 4 and 19.

A village in the parish of Affane and barony of Decies-without-Drum, situated upon the Blackwater river, at its junction with the Phinisk. Here is a noble seat, formerly the residence of the Earls of Grandison.

**DRUMAUL**, or **DRUMALL**, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Antrim (105) 5 m. NW. Pop. 7690.

A parish in the barony of Toome, upper half, situated upon the river Maine, and including the town of Randalstown; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. at 4*s.* It possesses a church and glebe-house, and the Marquis of Donegal is the patron. Here is a Sunday school of 240 pupils.

**DRUMBALLYRONEY**, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Rathferland (72) 2 m. NE. Pop. 7690.

A parish in the barony of Upper Iveagh; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dro-more and archdiocese of Armagh, yielding, by commutation for tithes, 163*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and united to the rectory and vicarage of Drumgooland. It possesses a church and



a glebe-house upon a glebe of thirty-two acres.

**DRUMBANAGHER**, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Newry (63) 5 m. NE. Pop. not specified.

A parish in the barony of Orior, situated upon the Newry canal; living, a chapelry in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh.

**DRUMBEG**, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Lisburn (93) 1 m. NE. Pop. 1829.

A parish, partly in the barony of Castlereagh, and partly in that of Belfast, in the county of Antrim, situated on the river Lagan; living, a rectory, in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh; the former being part of the corps of the archdeaconry of Down, and the latter having a church, but no glebe or parsonage. The parish school, which consists of fifty-three boys and twenty-five girls, is supported partly by the Marquis of Downshire, being also on Erasmus Smith's foundation.

**DRUMBLADE**, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Huntley (140) 5 m. ENE. Pop. 871.  
Fair, 2d Tues. in Jan., O. S.

A parish in the district of Strathbogie, six miles in length, and five in breadth, abundantly fertile, and containing a profusion of game; it also yields immense quantities of marl, peat, freestone, limestone, moorstone, and slate. The living is in the presbytery of Turreff and synod of Aberdeen; patron, Ferguson of Pitfour. The church was rebuilt in 1773. In the neighbourhood are several tumuli, and vestiges of an intrenched camp, said to have been occupied by Robert Bruce, after his victory over Cumyn, Earl of Badenoch.

**DRUMBOE**, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Lisburn (93) 5 m. Pop. 7616.

A parish in the barony of Orior, situated on the river Lagan; living, a rectory in the diocese of Down and archdiocese of Armagh, and one of four parishes which constitute the corps of the archdeaconry of Down. Here is a poor school of fifty-five boys and forty-five girls. A monastery was founded here by St. Patrick, of which St. Mochmna was abbot, and which was plundered by Connor, the son of Artgal Mac Loughlin. A church was subsequently erected on the site, the ruins of which establish the fact of its having been a spacious structure; and at the north-west angle of the ruins stands an ancient pillar tower.

**DRUMBURGH**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 10 m. W b N. Pop. 418.

A township in the parish of Bowness, Cumberland ward, and the site of a Roman station; the fort is about 110 yards square, with high ramparts and a deep ditch. Its area has been converted into a garden and orchard to Drumburgh castle, an old mansion which was built out of the ruins of the fort and wall, and now belonging to the Lowther family. Adrian's vallum is sup-

posed to have terminated a little to the west of this station. About a mile east of Bowness is a large tumulus, on the summit of which is a fluted column called Fisher's Cross.

**DRUMCANNON**, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Waterford (94) 5 m. Pop. 1667.  
Fair, September 25.

A parish in the barony of Middlethird; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Waterford and archdiocese of Cashel; producing, by commutation for tithes, 600*l.* per annum, of which the lay impropiator retains 70*l.* It possesses a church, a parsonage, and a glebe of seventeen acres. The agreeable village of Tramore is in this parish; and an endowed school, called the Blue School, is situated upon the lands of Grantstown within the parish. The Bishop, Dean, and Mayor of Waterford are *ex officio* trustees of the charity.

**DRUMCAR**, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

P. T. Dunleer (38) 2 m. NE. Pop. 1548.

A parish in the barony of Ardee; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; producing, by commutation for tithes, 345*l.* per annum, of which 292*l.* are payable to the lay impropiator; it is united to five benefices, which, taken together, constitute the union of Dunleer.

**DRUMCOLUMB**, or **DRUMCOLLUM**, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballymote (119) m. Pop. 1699.

A parish in the barony of Tiraghull, situated a short distance north of Lough Garra; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 1*s.* 4*d.*; and yielding, by commutation for tithes, 83*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.*; it is united to seven benefices, constituting thereby the union of Taughnagh. A church was founded here by St. Columb, the site of which is now occupied by a parish church, dedicated to the patron saint. St. Finbar was once abbot of this religious foundation.

**DRUMCONDRA**, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 2 m. N. Pop. 501.

A picturesque village in the parish of Clontarf and barony of Coolack, situated upon the Tolka river. Here are several elegant villas; a noble mansion, erected by Sir Marmaduke Coghill; and a magnificent residence, called Primate's Hill. A spa well also has lately been discovered here. The parish church is situated in the township, and contains a handsome monument to the memory of Dr. Marmaduke Coghill, and in the cemetery are interred the remains of F. Grose, the antiquary. The union school established by G. P. Drew, Esq., educates, clothes, and supports fifteen boys and an equal number of girls, and the free-school is generally attended by 200 pupils.

**DRUMCONRATH**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Nobber (42) 3½ m. NE. Pop. 3078.

A parish in the barony of Lower Slane;

living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh. Here are a church, parsonage, and sixteen acres of glebe; patron of the benefice, the King; amount, by commutation for tithes, 507*l.* 13*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*

**DRUMCREE**, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Portadown (88)  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Pop. 9903.

A parish in the barony of O'Neil and West, situated on the river Bann; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 18*l.*; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 650*l.* per annum. Here are a church, glebe-house, and forty-six acres of glebe. The inhabitants generally are engaged in the spinning and weaving of linen. There is a poor school in the parish, founded by Meredyth Workman, Esq.

**DRUMCREE**, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

Dublin 54 m. NW. Pop. 148.

A village in the parish of Kilcumney and barony of Delvin. Here is a free-school, supported by the Association for discountenancing Vice; it is attended by eighty children. Here was a house of Hieromites in the ninth century.

**DRUMCREEHY**, or **DRUMCREELY**, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Ennistymon (163) m. Pop. 4415.

A parish in the barony of Barrin; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Kilmora and archdiocese of Cashel, forming, with three more benefices, the corps of the treasurership of the diocese; and yielding, by commutation for tithes, 115*l.* per annum.

**DRUMCULLIN**, King's County, Leinster, I.

P. T. Parsonstown (86) m. Pop. 2957.

A parish in the barony of Eglisk, or Firral; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; producing, by commutation for tithes, 228*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*; the lay impropriator retaining 147*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* of this amount.

**DRUMDA**, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Boyle (107) 4 m. N. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish and barony of Boyle, situated upon Lough Arrow.

**DRUMDELIG**. See *St. Canice*.

**DRUMDOWNEY**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Buttevant (160) m.  
Pop. with Ballyclogh.

A parish in the barony of Duhallow, situated upon the river Allow; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Coyne and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the vicarage of Ballyclogh. Here are the ruins of a castle, erected by the Barrys.

**DRUMELZIER**, shire of Peebles, S.

P. T. Beild (35) 7 m. N b E. Pop. 293.

A parish and village, the former extending twelve miles along the bank of the Tweed, and three miles in breadth. It is intersected by the rivulet Pow Sail, which falls into the river Tweed, near the wizard Mer-

lin's grave. The surface is pleasantly diversified with hill and dale, with natural woods, and fine plantations, and the soil is very productive. The living is in the presbytery of Peebles and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, John Graeme, Esq. Besides the church, here was formerly a chapel, ded. to St. Cuthbert, and belonging to the Abbey of Meliore. The remains of Drumelzier Castle, the ancient seat of the powerful family of Tweedie, is still visible, as are those of a minor fortress, termed the Thane's Castle.

**DRUMENAGH**. See *Innis Mac Saint*.

**DRUMFREY**, co. Carlow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Leighlin-bridge (57) 6 m. SE.  
Pop. with Fennagh.

A parish in the barony of Idrone; living, a chapelry in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin, forming, with five other benefices, the union of Fennagh.

**DRUMGATH**, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Rathfryland (72) m. Pop. 3019.

A parish in the barony of Upper Iveagh; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dromore and archdiocese of Armagh; possessing a church, glebe-house, and 186 acres of glebe.

**DRUMGLASS**, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.

P. T. Dungannon (96) m. Pop. 1799.

A parish in the barony of Dungannon, adjacent to the town of the same name; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 6*l.*; having a church, with a parsonage-house on a glebe of 405 acres. Here is an extensive field of bituminous coal, leased to the Hibernian Mining Company, by the Lord Primate.

**DRUMGOOLAND**, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Rathfryland (72) 5 m. NE. Pop. 9382.

A parish in the barony of Upper Iveagh, situated in a rocky and mountainous district; living, a rectory in the diocese of Dromore and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the vicarage of Drumballironey, and yielding, by commutation for tithes, 321*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per annum. Here is a large Druidical cromlech, and the shaft of an ancient cross; the former is on the mountain called Sliebh-na-boiltrough, one of the Sliebh Croob range.

**DRUMGOON**, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Cootehill (74) m. Pop. 8619.

A parish, partly in Clonkea, and partly in Tullagharvey baronies; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Kilmora and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 16*l.*; patron, Dacre Hamilton, Esq. It possesses a church, a new glebe-house, and a glebe of 565 acres.

**DRUMHOLM**, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Ballyshannon (127) 5 m. N. Pop. 8088.

A parish in the barony of Tyrhugh, situated upon Donegal Bay; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Raphoe and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 20*l.*; and yielding annually, by commutation for tithes, 735*l.* 3*s.* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; the lay impropriator retaining 245*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* Here are a church,



a glebe-house, and a glebe of about seventy acres. The Hibernian Society support three poor-schools in this parish, at which 136 pupils are receiving instruction. Here was an ancient religious house, of which St. Ernan was abbot, before the year 640. In the year 1197, Flahertagh O'Maldry, King of Tyrconnel, or Donegal, was interred here.

**DRUMKEERAN**, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Kesh (114) 1 m. Pop. 7031.

A parish in the barony of Large; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church and parsonage. Here are seven poor-schools, at which 136 children are instructed.

**DRUMKERIN**, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.

P. T. Dromahaire (133) 6 m. S.E. Pop. 191. Fairs, 2d Wed. in Feb.; May 27; July 18; Oct. 19; and Wed. before Christmas.

A village in the parish of Ennismagrath and barony of Dromahare. The Hibernian Society support a school here of fifty boys and twenty girls.

**DRUMKEY**, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Wicklow (32) m. Pop. with Rathnew.

A parish in the barony of Newcastle; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and one of eight parishes which constitute the union of Wicklow.

**DRUMKRIM, ST. MARY'S**, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Belturbet (77) m. Pop. 2113.

A parish in the barony of Coole, situated upon the Fina river; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh; producing, by commutation for tithes, 184*l.* annually; and united to the rectory and vicarage of Currin. There are two churches in the union, but no glebe. A poor-school of thirty-four boys and twenty-eight girls is supported by subscription.

**DRUMLANE**, or **DRUMLAGHAN**, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Belturbet (77) 1 m. Pop. 7112.

A parish in the barony of Longhtee, lower half, including a part of the town of Belturbet; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Kilmore and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 8*l.* Here are a church, a new glebe-house, and a glebe of 337 acres. A monastery was founded here before the year 550, and here are the remains of an ancient pillar-tower.

**DRUMLANRIG**, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Thornhill (59) 3½ m. NNW. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Torthorwald, situated on the west bank of the river Nith. It gives the title of Earl and Viscount to the Marquis of Queensberry. Here is Drumlanrig Castle, the princely seat of the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry.

**DRUMLARGIN**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Summerhill (25) 2 m. S.E. Pop. 163.

A parish in the barony of Upper Deece; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; and one of five rectories which constitute the union of Rad-donstown; patron, the King.

**DRUMLEASE**, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.

P. T. Dromahare (133) 1 m. Pop. 2792.

A parish in the barony of Dromahare; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Kilmore and archdiocese of Armagh, to which belong a church, glebe-house, and 933 acres of glebe. A school of seventy boys and forty girls is supported by the Baptist Society. St. Patrick founded a monastery here, upon the river Bonnet, and placed St. Benignus over it. This parish is incorrectly placed in the county of Sligo, by the learned author of the *Tria Thaumaturga*, by Mr. Archdall and by Grose.

**DRUMLISH**, co. Longford, I.

P. T. Longford (74) m. Pop. 387. Fairs, May 11; Aug. 6; Sept. 19; and Dec. 2.

A village in the parish of Killow and barony of Longford.

**DRUMLITHIE**, shire of Kincardine, S.

P. T. Laurence-Kirk (110) 8 m. NNE. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Glenbervie, principally occupied by persons employed in weaving, and in the manufacture of shoes.

**DRUMLOMAN**, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Granard (75) 3 m. NE. Pop. 7276.

A parish in the barony of Clonmahon; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ardagh and archdiocese of Armagh, the tithes of which are commuted for the annual amount of 52*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, of which sum the lay impropiator claims 22*l.* 10*s.* 9¼*d.* It is one of the parishes composing the union of Granard. Here stood an hospital, the lands of which were granted by James I. to Sir Edward Moore, an ancestor of the Marquis of Drogheda.

**DRUMMOND**, shire of Ross, S.

A thriving village in the parish of Kiltearn, situated on the Dingwall road. It has two annual fairs in June and December.

**DRUMOD**, or **DROMMOTE**, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ruskey (81) m. Pop. 123. Fairs, Jan. 1; March 23; 1st Sat. O.S. in May; June 26; 1st Sat. after Aug. 12; Oct. 10; and Sat. before Dec. 12.

A village in the parish of Annaghduff and barony of Mohill, situated upon the river Shannon.

**DRUMOAK**, shires of Aberdeen and Kincardine, S.

P. T. Banchorry Tarnan (110) 6½ m. E b N. Pop. in former co. 587. Latter 162. Total 756.

A parish four miles in length, two in breadth, and intersected by the river Dee. It consists chiefly of pasturage for sheep, of which a great number is bred here. Peat is plentiful, and generally used for fuel by the inhabitants. Living, in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; patron, Ir-

vine of Drum, an ancient tower, the residence of the family. The church is a venerable pile, and near it is a spring termed St. Mark's well.

**DRUMMULLY**, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.  
P. T. Clones (85) 5 m. W b S. Pop. 9011.

An extensive and populous parish in the baronies of Clonkelly, Coole, and Knockninny; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; and possessing a church, glebe-house, and 248 acres of glebe. Here is a subscription-school of seventy-six pupils.

**DRUMORE**, shire of Haddington, S.  
Preston (8) 1 m. S. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Preston Pans, of which the Finlays are proprietors, and have a seat here. It gives the title of Baron to the family of Dalrymple.

**DRUMOCHY**, shire of Fife, S.  
P. T. Leven (22) 2 m. ENE. Pop. with Pa. Fair, first Frid. in Feb.

A village in the parish of Largo and district of St. Andrews, having a small harbour and a mill for spinning flax at the mouth of the rivulet Keel. The salt-works formerly here have been long neglected.

**DRUMQUIN**, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.  
P. T. Omagh (116) m. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, June 9, and Nov. 8.

A village in the parish of Drumragh and barony of Omagh.

**DRUMRAGH**, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.  
P. T. Omagh (116) m. Pop. 7169.

A parish in the barony of Omagh; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 10*l.*, having a church, a glebe-house, and 889 acres of glebe; patrons, Trinity College, Dublin. Four subscription-schools here educate 138 pupils; here is also one of fifty pupils under the Hibernian Society. Two schools were built by General Hamilton, and the Lancasterian Society contributed 20*l.* to build a third.

**DRUMRANY**, or **DRUMRATH**, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Ballymore (72) 3 m. W. Pop. 3130.

A parish in the barony of Kilkenny West; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; yielding, by commutation for tithes, 290*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.*; and united to the rectory and vicarage of Ballyloughloe. It possesses both a church and parsonage. A monastery, dedicated to St. Henan, was founded here in the year 588, which, together with 150 persons, was burned by the Danes in 946. The nineteenth of August is observed as the festival of St. Henan.

**DRUMRAT**, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.  
P. T. Ballymote (119) 3½ m. S. Pop. 1372.

A parish in the barony of Corran; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Achonry and archdiocese of Tuam. It is one of five vicarages constituting the union of Emlyfadd,

and possesses a church and a glebe-house. St. Fechin founded an Abbey here, A. D. 645.

**DRUMRATH**. See *Drumrany*.

**DRUMREILLY**, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.  
P. T. Ballynamore (93) 3 m. E. Pop. 6279.

A parish, partly in Carrigallen, and partly in Dromahaire barony; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Kilmore and archdiocese of Armagh; united to the rectory and vicarage of Templeport, and having both a church and a glebe-house.

**DRUMSALLAGH**. See *Armagh*.

**DRUMSHALLON**, co. Louth, Leinster, I.  
P. T. Drogheda (30) 5 m. NE. Pop. 1154.

A parish in the barony of Ferrard; living, a curacy in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh. St. Patrick founded a monastery here for canons regular. The rectorial tithes of this parish belong to the corps of the precentorship of Christ Church, Dublin.

**DRUMSHAMBOO**, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.

P. T. Cashcarrigan (102) m. NW. Pop. 255.  
Fairs, Feb. 12; May 12; 2d Friday in June; July 16; Oct. 6; and Nov. 16.

A market and fair town in the parish of Kiltoghent and barony of Leitrim, situated in Lough Allen, and consisting of about fifty houses. Iron-stone, containing ore of an extremely fine quality, is found at the distance of a quarter of a mile. It was formerly worked on an extensive scale, and the ruins of the furnaces and smelting houses may still be seen; they were abandoned so lately as the year 1765.

**DRUMSNA**, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.

Dublin 91 m. NW. Pop. 606. Fairs, May 20; June 22; Aug. 25; Oct. 7; and Dec. 13.

A market, post, and fair town, in the parish of Annaduff, situated upon the river Shannon, and being on the mail-coach line from Dublin to Sligo. It is, probably, the neatest village in Ireland, containing several genteel residences, and being picturesquely situated. Near to this are the extensive flour-mills of — Walsh, Esq. Half a mile from hence is a strong sulphureous spa, rather agreeably situated. A school of seventy-seven children is supported here by the Hibernian Society.

**DRUMSNAT**, co. Monaghan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Monaghan (81) 5 m. SW. Pop. 2518.

A parish in the barony of Monaghan; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 15*s.*; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 189*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.*; of which the lay impropriator enjoys 106*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* Here are a church and a glebe-house.

**DRUMSTURDAY MUIR**, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Dundee (40½) 6½ m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Monifieth on an eminence, adjacent to which are the remains of an old vitrified fort.

**DRUMSWORDS**, co. Monaghan, Ulster, I.  
P. T. Newbliss (91) m. Pop. with Pa.



A village in the parish of Killevan and barony of Dartry.

**DRUMTARIFF**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Kanturk (175) m. Pop. 3690.

A parish in the barony of Duhallow; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ardferit and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel; affording, by commutation for tithes, 38*l.* per annum; of which the vicar receives 200*l.*; it is united to the parishes of Cullen and Killmeen.

**DRUMTULLAGH**, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Ballymoney (150) m. Pop. 2055.

A parish in the barony of Carey; living, a grange, belonging to the parishes of Derrykeighan and Ballintorg, in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh.

**DRUNG**, or **DRONG**, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Cavan (68) 6 m. NE. Pop. 11,780.

A populous parish in the baronies of Lough-tee, upper half, and Tullagharney; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Kilmore and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. at 15*l.*, and united to the vicarage of Laragh. It possesses a church, with a glebe-house, and 1019 acres of glebe; of these, 809 belong to the vicarage of Laragh.

**DRYBECK**, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Appleby (270) 3 m. S b W. Pop. 100.

A hamlet in the parish of St. Lawrence, Appleby West ward.

**DRYBY**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Alford (141) 4 m. W b S. Pop. 82.

A parish in the Wold division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey; living, a rectory united to South Ormesby, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) J. Massingberd, Esq.

**DRYFESDALE**, or **DRYESDALE**, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Lockerby (66) m. Pop. 2251.

A parish seven miles in length and varying from one to six in breadth, lying in the most delightful part of Runandale. It includes the thriving town of Lockerby, situated on the great mail road from London to Edinburgh and Glasgow, and is watered by the Annan, Corrie, Dryfe, and Milk; each abounding with the finest salmon and trout, and their banks exhibiting the richest meadows and holms. The southern part produces excellent marl, also grain of the best quality in abundance, and bearing the highest prices, but the northern is hilly and consists chiefly of pasture. The living is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Crown. The church is in the town of Lockerby (which see). On Dryfe Holm, half a mile below the site of the old church, are two aged thorns and a tumulus, marking the spot whereon a deadly battle was fought between the Maxwells and Johnstons in 1593. Here are traces of the great Roman Road, and of eight ancient

camp, British and Roman, besides cairns, and other relics of antiquity. At Becton are vestiges of a chapel and cemetery which belonged to the Knights Templars.

**DRYMEN**, shire of Stirling, S.

Edinburgh 55 m. W b N. Pop. 1661.

A parish and post-town, in which goods for the Glasgow market are manufactured. The parish, which is a rugged and irregular slope, extends northward fifteen miles in length, about nine in breadth, and is intersected by a number of turbulent and rapid streams, of which the Duchray, the Enrick, and the Forth, are the principal. The soil for the most part is poor, but adjacent to the rivers tolerably productive. The living is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Crown. The church is a spacious structure, six miles from which are two other places of worship in different directions. The people commonly use the Gaelic language. Drymen was occasionally the residence of Lord Napier, the famous inventor of logarithms.

**DRYPOOL**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Hull (174)  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.

Pop. of Pa. 2207. Of To. 1409.

A parish and township in the middle division of the wapentake of Holderness, seated on the river Hull; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of the East Riding of York and diocese of York; certified value 11*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) W. Wilberforce, Esq. Near this place is supposed to have stood the village of Frismark, which was swallowed up some ages ago by the inundations of the Humber.

**DUAGH**, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Listowell (169) 5 m. SE. Pop. 1845.

A parish in the barony of Clannaurice; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ardferit and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel; yielding an income, by commutation for tithes, of 124*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* per annum.

**DUBLIN**, co. of, Leinster, I.

N. to S. 39 m. E. to W. 19 m. No. of acres 230,095. Baronies 9. Market towns 14. Parishes 87. Pop. 150,011. Memb. of Pt. 5. Diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, and Archdiocese of Dublin.

The metropolitan county of Ireland. It is bounded on the north by the county of Meath, on the east by the Irish sea, on the south by Wicklow county, and on the west by the county of Kildare. It is altogether flat, with the exception of the south-western district, which is occupied by a dark range of granite hills, called the Dublin Mountains, the loftiest of which, Garrycastle, attains an elevation of 1869 feet above the sea; and the Three-Rack Mountain, the most remarkable of the group, reaches a height of 1585 feet. The baronies south of the river Liffey, have a gentle inclination towards the sea, are well supplied with water from the mountainous country behind, and thickly peopled and ornamented with elegant villas and noble demesnes. The nor-

thern baronies are level, badly supplied with water, and not so attractive from position, though containing many spacious and beautiful parks and residences. There is no valuable river in this county. The Liffey, upon which the city of Dublin stands, rises in a lake, called Liffey-Head, in the county of Wicklow, and passing into Kildare, takes a north-east direction into the county of Dublin, which it bisects, and falls into Dublin bay. It is a tide river for a distance of three miles from its mouth, but is not navigable at low water; above Sarah's-bridge it is merely a torrent, adorning the country for many miles, and affording sites for various sorts of mills. The Dodder is also a mountain torrent, which passes the villages of Rathfarnham, Milltown, Donnybrook, and falls into Dublin Bay at Ringwood. There are a few rivulets also, tributary to the Liffey and the Dodder. The agricultural produce of the county is naturally curtailed by the appropriation of so large a portion of the surface to the exclusive use of the gentry; but manufactures exist on the different streams to some extent; they consist of cloth, cotton, and silk. The factories of Golden-bridge, Chapelizod, and Ball's-bridge, are perhaps the most extensive in the county. Although the rocky surface at the base of the hills is daily yielding to the hand of industry and the progress of civilization, yet the agricultural productions do not derive any augmentation thence, the reclaimed ground being generally laid out in villas and pleasure-grounds. The northern baronies rest on a base of floetz limestone, generally; the western baronies recline upon clay-slate; and the southern are of granite formation. Coals have been raised, but in small quantities, at Naul: lead, at Ballycorns, where works are still continued; at Dalkey, at Tick-Nick, Clontarf, and other places. But the most valuable production of the Dublin hills is granite, in which a considerable trade is carried on; the quarries are situated in the Golden-hills, in the Three-Rock Mountain, at Dalkey-hill, and in many other places. It is a beautiful grey stone, yields to the chisel, and is susceptible of a high polish; it is equal to the granite of Aberdeen, and conveniently placed for exportation. Limestone is found in various places, and an impure limestone, occupying the south-western district, also makes an excellent building stone. Some mineral springs in this county are much esteemed; the chalybeate spa in Phœnix Park is acknowledged to possess great virtue. It was enclosed and supplied with accommodation for visitors, at the expense of the Dowager Duchess of Richmond, in the year 1813. The spa-well, at Lucan, on the banks of the river Liffey, has long been held in repute; it is enclosed within an extensive and beautiful shrubbery, laid out with taste and elegance. Here is a spacious hotel for the reception of visitors. Dublin county is divided into nine baronies, called Balrothery, Castlenock,

Coolock, Donore, Nethercross, Newcastle, Rathdown (half barony), St. Sepulchre's, and Uppercross. The principal towns are Dublin, the capital of the kingdom, Balbriggan, a small sea-port, Skerries and Rush, both inhabited by fishermen, and the former remarkable for the production of worked muslins and laces; Swords, an ancient borough, Lucan and Leixlip, on the river Liffey, part of Bray, Kingstown (formerly Dunleary), where is the Asylum Harbour, which is likely to become the port of Dublin, Black Rock, Dundrum, Rathfarnham, and many other places of less importance. The lead-mines and factories occupy comparatively but few hands, the fisheries give employment to a greater number, but the mass of the population is sustained by the various occupations which the proximity of a metropolis creates, such as gardening, carrying, and servitude. Although the rivers are small and not navigable, a great carrying trade exists here, and a valuable export market of grain is established, by means of two lines of canal, which extend from the mouth of the river Liffey to the river Shannon, which is navigable to Limerick, and so on to the Atlantic Ocean. These lines of inland navigation are called the Grand and Royal Canals, and would have promoted the traffic of the kingdom generally in a more decided manner, if they had not unluckily been carried in the same direction, and through the same districts. The county returns two members to Parliament, the city two, and the University of Dublin one.

DUBLIN, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

London by Holyhead 333½ m. NW. Pop. of City 185,881. Including the outports and suburbs beyond the canals 227,335. Memb. of Pt. 2. Memb. for University 1.

The metropolis of Ireland, having a separate jurisdiction, limited by the boundaries of the county of the city, but locally in the county of Dublin. It is situated upon the Anna Liffey, *i. e.* the swift river, and is the *Eblana* of Ptolemy. The ancient Irish called it *Drum-choll-coil*, *i. e.* "the hazel-wood brow," also *Bally-ath-cliaith*, "the town on the ford of hurdles," while the Fingalians, Cambrians, and other strangers usually named it *Divelin* or *Dubhlin*, from *Dubh*, black, and *lyn*, a pool, being situated upon a dark-looking marsh or pool. It does not appear that this was a place of much consequence in the early ages of Irish history. It was known to the Danes very probably earlier than is usually allowed, and they took as great advantage of this acquaintance as the dangerous quality of the harbour permitted them. St. Patrick visited *Bally-ath-cliaith*, and founded a monastery here, the site of which is occupied by the cathedral, dedicated to his memory; but it was not until the ninth century that Dublin assumed the character of a regular city, being enclosed with walls and strongly fortified at that period by the Danes or Ostmen. From this period the



history of Dublin is an entire and unbroken chain, and presents a number of curious changes and vicissitudes. In the year 1000 the city walls were strengthened and extended, and five years afterwards resisted the attack of King Melaghlin, and a powerful army. The original ramparts did not exceed the length of one mile. They were carried in the direction of Wine-tavern Street, along the south side of Cook Street to Audeon's arch, one of the portals; thence they were continued on the north side of Audeon's Church Yard, to Fagan's Castle, and on to the Newgate, which stood at the extremity of Cut-purse-row, and for many years served as the City jail. Audeon's arch is still standing. From the north tower of the castle they passed over Cork Hill to Dames Gate, which opened into Dames Street, and thence to College Green. They then stretched towards Essex Bridge, the site of Izod's Tower, and subsequently of Essex Gate: thence running parallel to the river as far as Fyan's Castle, which stood at the lower end of Fishamble Street, and was occasionally used as a state prison. From the south side of the castle the walls passed up Little Ship Street, between Ross-lane and Bride's Alley; went behind Back-lane and Corn Market, and united again with the Newgate. Detached portions of the wall may yet be seen in the Lower Castle-yard, and in Little Ship Street; and a watch-tower, of a square form, was lately standing near the Corn Market; but in all other places it is obliterated. The southern side of the river was not the site of ancient Dublin, the Danish city being built previously on the north side, now called Oxmantown, or Ostmantown, where Mac Turkill, their king, had his palace. In the years 1172 and 1173, Henry II. visited the city of Dublin, and received the homage of many Irish princes and chieftains. He caused a temporary palace to be erected here, near to the site of St. Andrew's church, or rather of the present Castle Market, where he entertained his guests with great ceremony, and, at a parliament there convened, held forth great promises of future just and equal government. Henry also granted the city of Dublin to a company of Bristol merchants, with privileges and free customs, analogous to those enjoyed by the city of Bristol. This was the foundation of the liberties of Dublin, which were confirmed and augmented by King John. Henry III. extended the benefit of Magna Charta to Dublin, and granted the city to the citizens in fee, for 200 marks per ann. The civil government was at first administered by a provost and bailiffs, but during the Lord Lientenancy of Thomas duke of Lancaster, the title of the chief magistrate was changed to that of mayor; and King Charles II. exalted this office by the distinction of lord mayor, granting him a company of infantry to attend upon him as a guard of honour, and a pension of 500*l.* per annum. Sir Daniel Bellingham was

the first lord mayor of Dublin. The corporation underwent many subsequent alterations, until the reign of George II., when its present constitution was definitively settled. It is composed of the lord mayor, the recorder, twenty-four aldermen, two sheriffs, sheriff's peers, and the representatives of the twenty-five guilds. The lord mayor and aldermen constitute the board; the sheriffs and representatives compose the common council. The lord mayor is elected annually from amongst the aldermen and the sheriffs from the common council. The court of the lord mayor is held in the Mansion House, and a court of conscience, for the recovery of debts not exceeding forty shillings, is held in the City Assembly-rooms, in William-street, where the ex-lord mayor presides. The city returns two members to Parliament; freemen and freeholders possessing a right to vote, and the senior sheriff being the returning officer. The aldermen are all city magistrates, and the jurisdiction of the lord mayor extends to a distance around the city, called the bounds; which are perambulated every third year. The peace of the city is preserved by an excellent police establishment, consisting of twelve magistrates, four of whom are aldermen, four sheriff's peers, and four barristers, of not less than six years standing. There are four officers, corresponding to the four districts into which the city and environs are divided, and the horse police patrol to a distance of eight miles from the castle. The head office is situated in Exchange-court. The public buildings, the leading avenues, the many beautiful squares, and the numerous and splendid private mansions of Dublin are alone sufficient to establish its reputation as one of the most elegant cities in Europe. It is sometimes compared with Berlin, and Edinburgh has lately been brought forward as its rival. But it will not be necessary to depress either place, in order to establish the just claim which this city is acknowledged to possess. The noblest city avenue in Europe is Sackville Street; it is broader and longer than Portland Place, in London, and the houses, formerly the mansions of the resident nobility, are loftier and more architectural. Although the interiors have been subdivided, in order to suit the quality of the present occupants, the elevations remain unaltered. Stephen's Green, the largest square in any known city, exceeds one mile in circumference, is inclosed by a handsome light iron railing resting on a dwarf wall of cut granite, and having an outer terrace separated from the carriage way by stone pillars and chains. Whaley House, Lord Plunket's, and other mansions, around this great area, are not exceeded by any private residences in London. Merrion Square is a spacious rectangle, inclosed and planted with much taste, on one side of which is the magnificent palace called Leinster House, now occupied by the Dublin Society. Fitzwilliam



Square and Mountjoy Square are small but regular; and Rutland Square is called the Grosvenor Square of Dublin. The public buildings are of the first class, whether the classical design or the magnitude and workmanship be taken as the criterion. The castle of Dublin, the residence of the Lord Lieutenant and officers of court, stands upon an eminence on the south side of the river. It is divided into two parts, the one a quadrangle, called the Upper Castle Yard, surrounded by the various offices of persons connected with the Government, and containing the palace of the viceroy, in which King George IV. once held a court. Besides a splendid suite of state apartments, there is a noble room called St. Patrick's Hall, eighty-two feet long, in which the king's birthday is celebrated by a dress-ball, and a similar honour paid to the patron saint of Ireland, upon the 17th day of March. The ceiling of this spacious apartment is adorned by three paintings, executed in a masterly manner by Waldre; one of them represents St. Patrick converting the Druids; the others are complimentary to the reigning family. The castle was erected in the year 1220, during the primacy of Netterville, and Sir Henry Sidney added several apartments for the accommodation of the chief governor. It was constituted the vicegerent residence by order of Queen Elizabeth. The Lower Castle Yard contains the old treasury, the ordnance, and other offices; Birmingham and the record tower, both standing behind the old town wall, and the beautiful modern chapel in the florid Gothic style, built from a design of the late F. Johnston, Esq. The exterior is adorned with buttresses, terminating in pinnacles rising from grotesque heads, ornamented at each angle with foliage, and terminating in a Gothic pinnacle. A monastic battlement is carried round the top in the intervals of the pinnacles. The door-way in the eastern end is adorned by a label, supported by heads of St. Patrick and of Brian Boroinhe; and the label over the great eastern window is supported by heads of Hope and Charity, and terminating at its summit in a demi-figure of Faith, holding in her hand a chalice; the interior fully corresponds in richness of workmanship. The gallery front is adorned with carved oak panels, representing the arms of some of the English kings and lords lieutenant of Ireland, &c.; and the ceiling is composed of groined arches, springing from ornamental heads above the capitals of six clustered columns. The length of the choir is seventy-three feet, its breadth thirty-five. It is connected with the viceregal apartments, and was erected at an expense of 42,000*l*. The bank of Ireland, which is situated in College Green, is one of the noblest buildings in Europe. The central, or original part was erected for the meetings of the Irish Parliament, and it is a singular circumstance that the author of the design is not certainly known; some persons bestow the honour upon Cassels, but Mr. Pen-

rose, architect of the board of works at that period, is more probably entitled to the merit. The western front was designed by Park, and the eastern by Gandon. The principal front consists of a colonade surrounding three sides of a spacious court. The columns are lofty and of the Ionic order, resting on a broad platform approached by steps. The centre of the columns projects, and supports a pediment adorned by statues of Hibernia, Fidelity, and Commerce, added since the building came into the occupancy of the governor and company of the bank of Ireland. The eastern and western fronts are noble porticoes, the one of a uniform order with the front, the other Corinthian, both connected by circular screens, enriched with semi-columns and niches, and surmounted by a balustrade. The ground plan of the whole is a semi-circle nearly, and occupies an area of one acre and a half. The House of Commons stood on the site of the present Cash Office, but the House of Lords remains unaltered, with the exception of an elegant full-length statue of King George III., introduced by the Bank directors; it was executed by Bacon, jun. On the eastern end of the same open area of College Green, in the centre of which stands the equestrian statue of King William III., is the university, an extensive and splendid piece of architecture, the principal front extending 300 feet. It is of hewn granite, adorned with dressings of Portland stone. The first or Parliament Square, is entered by a lofty vestibule from College Green; it contains two beautiful and corresponding edifices, the theatre and the chapel, the design of each consisting of a rich Corinthian portico. The theatre contains full-length portraits of Swift, Burke, Grattan, and other eminent men educated here; and the chapel possesses a chaste and elegant choir, but too small for the number of students. The other squares are called the Quadrangle, Botany Bay, and the Library Squares. The Library is a plain edifice 300 feet in length, the chief apartment is 220 feet in length by 41 in breadth, adorned with carved oak pilasters supporting a gallery front likewise of carved oak; it is adorned with busts of eminent persons placed on handsome pedestals at the foot of each pilaster. At the extremity of the outer room is the Fagel library, purchased from the distinguished family of that name in Holland. It was offered up to public sale, and the university of Dublin had to contend with Napoleon as a rival bidder. The manuscripts connected with Irish history, preserved here, are valuable, and for the most part unpublished. Besides the various buildings already noticed as attached to the college, there is a separate edifice, called the provost's house, situated in Grafton Street; the design is singular, and was drawn by the Lord Burlington. In the College Park stands a little building, a perfect Grecian temple, the classic design of the learned Dr. Herne, Bishop of Clogher, at whose expense it was erected; and in the same spacious grounds



the school of anatomy is situated, built on the old bowling-green. The law courts, or Four courts, situated upon the Iron Quay, is one of the most majestic structures in the empire; it is built upon the site of the ancient friary of St. Saviour, after a design by Cooley. The front, consisting of a centre 140 feet in length, is adorned with a noble Corinthian portico, on either side of which are retiring squares, inclosed by continuous buildings, and entered by lofty arched ways, richly adorned with emblematic devices. The entire length of the front measures 450 feet, and the depth of the main building is 170. The interior accommodation is not satisfactory. The great hall, however, is much admired, being the basement story of a series of lanterns, supporting a noble dome, the diameter of the range of which is sixty-four feet; the dome is an important object in the distant view of the city. The inns of court are situated in Henrietta Street; the elevation is classical and elegant, designed by Gandon, who has introduced caryatides as supporters to the canopies of the principal entrance. The library, a plain substantial building, designed by Danby, stands in Henrietta Street, at the rear of the inns. Mr. Gandon is also author of the beautiful though complicated design of the custom-house, one of the chief ornaments of the metropolis. It consists of four fronts, the two principal ones extending 375 feet, and the others 209. The south or river front is of Portland stone, the rest of hewn granite; and a beautiful dome surmounted by a statue of Hope rises from the centre of this costly and majestic structure. Amongst those buildings which belong to the first class may be reckoned the post-office; its internal accommodation has proved remarkably satisfactory, the situation is well chosen, and the design uncommonly happy. The portico is not exceeded in beauty of design by any other in this city, so rich in classic buildings. It consists of six fluted Ionic columns, four feet and a half in diameter, supporting an entablature, the broad frieze of which is encircled by the wild honeysuckle, above which is a pediment adorned with figures of Mercury, Hibernia, and Fidelity. The length of the front is 220 feet, and of the portico eighty; F. Johnston, Esq. furnished the design. There are still many other public buildings in Dublin of magnitude and graceful structure; perhaps the new College of Surgeons, the design of Mr. Murray, may be placed at the head of the second class. The Royal Exchange, George's Church, Lying-in Hospital, Leinster House, the Royal Hibernian Academy, and numerous others, possess beauty and elegance sufficient to attract remarkable notice in many cities, although not of the highest class in Dublin. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas, of which there are two extensive works, one for oil, the other of coal gas, with the latter of which the city is lighted. Dublin is the residence of an archbishop, who enjoys

the united sees of Dublin and Glendalough, and is primate of Ireland. The Bishops of Kildare, Ossory, and Ferns, are his suffragans. This see was erected some time in the seventh century, and united to that of Glendalough in 1152, at which period it was also raised to the archiepiscopal dignity. The extent of the united diocese is sixty-four miles, and breadth forty-six; the area 477,950 acres, which is spread over parts of Kildare, Wicklow, Dublin, Wexford, and the Queen's counties. It possesses two cathedral churches, both in the city of Dublin, the one called Christ Church, the chapter of which is composed of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, three prebendaries, and six vicars choral. The other is called the cathedral of St. Patrick, and occupies the site of a church founded by that remarkable person; its chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, two archdeacons, twenty prebendaries, besides minor canons, vicars choral, &c. There is a suitable deanery house attached to this cathedral, once occupied by the learned and witty Dean Swift; with a public library, founded by Archbishop Marsh. The choir of the cathedral is decorated with the swords, helmets, and banners of the knights of St. Patrick, and the monuments of illustrious individuals occupy niches in both the aisles and choirs. Those of Dean Swift's Stella, Lord Cork, Boyle the philosopher, and Duke Schomberg, are remarkable; St. Patrick's Cathedral being the Westminster Abbey of Dublin. The city is divided into eighteen separate parishes, but the new classification of houses into twelve different grades, and the extension of the boundaries to the circular road, will probably affect the ecclesiastical partition. Each parish possesses a church, and several also have chapels of ease. The parishes are St. Andrew's, the church of which is of an oval form, built of brick, and adorned by a statue of St. Andrew. St. Anne's, in Dawson Street, the interior of which is spacious, and possesses a solemnity of appearance. St. Audeon's retaining the choir of a church of Norman erection, adjoining which are the interesting ruins of Portlester chapel. St. Bridget's, a mean building, and in a poor district of the city. St. Catherine's, the church of which is situated in Thomas Street, and well designed and handsomely and appropriately finished; the interior being adorned with much carved oak and stucco work. St. James, in James Street. St. John's, a handsome structure, fronted with native granite, situated in Fishamble Street. St. Luke's upon the Coombe, remarkable for the poverty of its parishioners. St. Mark's, in Mark Street, a spacious but tasteless building. St. Mary's, the church is very old and ill suited to the number and wealth of the inhabitants. St. Michael's, possessing a very neat re-edified Gothic church. St. Michan's, in Church Street. St. Nicholas Within, in Nicholas Street, the tower of which church deviates considerably from perpendicularity. St. Nicho-



las Without, the church forming the northern transept of St. Patrick's cathedral. St. Paul's, where a handsome church, adorned with a steeple and spire, have just been erected. St. Peter's, the most extensive parish in Dublin; the church, which is situated in Peter's Street, is spacious but not architectural. In this parish are the chapels of ease dedicated to St. Stephen and St. Kevin, within the city, and the elegant and singular chapels designed by Lemple, and built after the manner of the earliest Christian churches, situated at Rathmines and Donnybrook, besides the chapels of Sandford and Tawney. St. Thomas, a populous and wealthy parish, the church of which possesses the grandest and noblest interior of any parish church in the city, and the elevation, which was never completed, is most happily designed by Smyth. St. Werburgh's; the church here formerly possessed a beautiful spire, but the tower exhibiting symptoms of decay, it was thought expedient to take it down. There is a chapel of ease to St. Mary's parish, in Dorset Street, a graceful ecclesiastical design of Mr. Lemple's; and a free-church in the parish of St. George. Private chapels are attached to many public institutions. The Society of Friends have several meeting-houses and burial places in the city and its vicinity, and hold here their annual meeting for all Ireland. Few Jews have settled here at any period; they have a cemetery at Ballybough Bridge, in the suburbs, but no synagogue. There are many Roman Catholic chapels, parochial and monastic. The metropolitan chapel is a spacious building, in the Doric order; the great circle measuring 150 feet in length by 120 in breadth. St. George's Roman Catholic chapel is a beautiful structure, cruciformed, and enriched with much Gothic ornament; the nave and choir are 131 feet in length, and the transept 81. It is built after a design by Keane. The chapels in Exchange Street, Anne Street, and other situations, are also well-built and spacious. The trade of Dublin is various and extensive. As a place of exportation it is increasing daily, and will be the chief corn-market in the kingdom; cattle and hides are also exported in great quantities; and lately Dublin porter has grown into much estimation, and is imported into the west and south of England. The bar, at the entrance of the harbour, militates against the admission of vessels of large burden, and consequently diminishes foreign trade; a few West Indiamen, however, trade regularly with this port. The great and valuable business is transacted with Liverpool, Bristol, and London, by steamers, as well as by windborne vessels. The river is only navigable as far as Carlisle Bridge, but here are noble wet-docks, capable of floating some hundred sail, besides two canals, extending from the river Liffey to the river Shannon, by means of which the agricultural produce of the midland counties is carried to Dublin at a

cheap and expeditious rate, and there shipped for the English market. The Asylum Harbour, at Kingstown, admits vessels of the greatest tonnage, and when a canal communication between Ringsend Docks and Kingstown shall be made, the commerce of Dublin may be extended as much as that of any port in the kingdom. The amount of duties received here averages below one million annually. The only university in Ireland is that of Dublin; it possesses but one college, but the charter provides for the erection of a second. It was founded by Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1591, and is governed by a provost, fellows, and scholars. The number of students is about 2000, the discipline is remarkably strict, and the course of studies difficult and valuable. Usher, Swift, Berkeley, Burke, Grattan, Young, and other eminent persons were educated here. The School of Anatomy, belonging to the university, is much frequented by students from England and Wales. The College of Physicians, also a chartered body, hold their meetings and examinations in Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital. The Royal College of Surgeons, established in 1784, is held in deserved estimation in every part of the united kingdom, and licences granted only upon a strict and solemn examination of the candidates. The college consists of six professors, a court of examiners, and various officers. Instruction is communicated by means of public lectures, delivered by the separate professors. There are also private schools of anatomy, conducted by persons of eminence, and the facility with which this useful branch of knowledge may be pursued in Dublin has drawn students from every part of the united kingdom. Literature of every description is much courted by the inhabitants, and for its advancement, in conjunction with other objects, the Dublin Royal Society was established. Their meetings are held in Leinster House, where they have a valuable museum, a well-selected and extensive library, a gallery of models, statuary, &c., and freeschools for instruction in landscape, figure, and architectural drawing. Public lectures are delivered in the laboratory, in geology, mineralogy, chemistry, and natural philosophy, and in botany at the gardens of the society, near to Glasnevin. The Royal Hibernian Academy was incorporated by charter, in 1823, and annual exhibitions in painting and sculpture are held at the Academy House, in Lower Abbey Street. The building was erected at the sole cost of the late munificent president, F. Johnston, Esq., and the gallery for statuary, added subsequently, at the expense of the widow of that eminent person. A library of well-selected works, relating to the fine arts solely, has been founded by E. Houghton, Esq., and the Marquis of Anglesea and Mrs. F. Johnston have presented collections of the most valuable casts from the antique. Collections of the works of the ancient masters are exhibited annually by the Royal Irish Institu-



tion, at their gallery in College Street. The Dublin Library Society possesses one of the most agreeable collections of books to be found in any library, and the subscription of members amounts to but 1*l.* 10*s.* per annum. The Dublin Institution, in Sackville-street, contains a good library and conversation room, also supported by subscription. Marsh's library, adjacent to St. Patrick's Cathedral, is free to the public; it was founded by Archbishop Marsh, and possesses a valuable collection of works in divinity; and the Royal Irish Academy, in Grafton Street, was established for literary objects solely. There is no Dublin classical freeschool, but few cities possess so many classical day-schools, conducted by scholars and persons of high literary character; which is attributable to the existence of the university in the metropolis. The Blue-coat Hospital is a noble institution, founded for the education of the sons of freemen. The building itself is one of the chief ornaments of the city, and the quality of the instruction given, as well as the manner of governing this great establishment, are creditable to the corporation of this ancient city. The Marine School, for the support and education of the children of poor seamen, was founded by subscription, but now receives a small grant from Parliament; and the Military School, for the maintenance and education of soldiers' children, in the Phoenix Park, is altogether a government establishment. There are two societies for the encouragement of education generally, established here, the one called the Association for discountenancing Vice, the other the Kildare Street Society; the latter enjoys most liberal grants from Parliament, and is in connexion with nearly 2000 schools. There are poor-schools, supported by the Society of Friends, and others by the different friaries and nunneries. Almost every Roman Catholic chapel in the city is occasionally adapted to the purposes of education. The number and variety of charitable asylums is very remarkable, few cities of any magnitude possess so many. In some cases the buildings appropriated to these humane purposes are architectural and elegant, as in the cases of the hospital for lying-in-women, and that called Sir Patrick Dunn's, the latter designed by Mr. Morrison, the former by Cassels; and in all cases they are large and commodious. Steven's and Swift's, both of private foundation, are very extensive and richly endowed. Cork Street Fever Hospital, established by the Society of Friends, now receives aid from Parliament, and has proved to have been of serious benefit to this city in arresting the progress of periodic fever visitation, only less ruinous than the plagues of old. Meath, Mercer's, Richmond, and other public hospitals alleviate the sufferings of the poor, and answer as schools for the instruction of surgical pupils. The House of Industry, which is now sustained by Parliamentary grants, receives the aged and infirm, and includes within its institution fever hospitals

and a lunatic asylum on an extensive scale, where 230 patients are accommodated. The blind and gouty are cherished and sheltered in the comfortable asylum called Simpson's Hospital; the totally incurable of all descriptions are admitted into an asylum on the Donnybrook road. Dispensaries for the reception of daily patients, and from which medical attendants are procured to visit the impoverished applicants, are established in many districts of the city, and some thousands of paupers obtain support and occupation in the benevolent establishment called the Mendicity Association. Almost every parish has its almshouses for aged men and women; and there are asylums for the reception of destitute children, both upon public and private foundations. The Foundling Hospital, in James Street, has hitherto been sustained by Parliamentary bounty. The Orphan House, on the North-circular Road, owes its origin to the benevolence of Mrs. La Touche; and the charitable Mr. Pleasant founded and richly endowed an asylum for female children in Camden Street. The poorest class of inhabitants are employed and maintained in the Mendicity Association House on Usher's Island, to which schools for the education of their children are attached. This valuable establishment is governed by a committee, who serve gratuitously, and it is supported wholly by subscriptions. If Dublin be viewed as the metropolis of a kingdom, it may be classed amongst the foremost in Europe, from the nobleness of its avenues and the classic elegance of its public buildings. In a literary point of view, it is not less conspicuous, possessing a university, royal colleges of physic and surgery, very many private schools both for medical and general education; and, lastly, in forming an estimate of the character of its inhabitants, much value is to be attached to the vast number of free hospitals, poor-schools, and endowed charities, which are everywhere found proclaiming the benevolence and humanity of its citizens. Many eminent men acknowledge Dublin as their place of birth, perhaps the learned Usher and the ironical Swift are amongst the most celebrated; the house in which the latter was born, stood until within the last few years, in Hoey's Court, in Werburgh Street.

#### DUCHOIRE, shire of Selkirk, S.

P. T. Selkirk (35½) 8 m. W b S.  
Pop. with Yarrow.

An ancient parish now consolidated with and forming the eastern part of that of Yarrow. Its name in Gaelic signifies a small valley intersected by a rivulet. This stream is tributary to the Yarrow, and on the bank of the latter is the site of the old church.

#### DUCKINFIELD, eo. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Ashton-under-Line (186) 1 m. S.  
Pop. 5096.

A township in the parish of Stoekport and hundred of Macclesfield, situated in a delightful part of the county, on the river



fame, which separates it from Lancashire, and over which are two stone bridges. Duckinfield Lodge is a modern building, seated on a beautiful eminence above the river, covered with trees, and commanding a fine prospect. The late John Astley, Esq., who some years ago came into possession of this seat by marriage with Lady Duckinfield, made great improvements upon the estate and village; he put the roads into good repair, built the abovementioned bridges, and a circus of handsome houses, divided into two parts by the road. He also erected an iron-foundry, which not meeting with success, was subsequently converted into a cotton-factory, which gives employment to numbers of the inhabitants, and has greatly increased the population. Near the lodge is an ancient dissenter's chapel, built with stone, and surrounded by a burial-ground planted with fir-trees; also a neat Moravian chapel, adjoining which is an extensive range of buildings, once inhabited by the Moravians, who left this place owing to a dispute with the lord of the manor respecting leases. Iron ore is found here in abundance, producing very considerable revenues; this township abounds also with coal-pits and quarries.

**DUCKINGTON**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Whitchurch (163) 8 m. NNW. Pop. 81.

A township in the parish of Malpas and hundred of Broxton.

**DUCKLINGTON**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Witney (65) 2 m. S. Pop. 497.

A parish in the hundred of Bampton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 24*l.*10*s.*5*d.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patron, Magdalen college, Oxford.

**DUCKMANTON**, co. Derby.

P. T. Chesterfield (150) 4½ m. E.  
Pop. with Sutton.

A parish in the hundred of Scarsdale; living, a dis. vicarage annexed to the rectory of Sutton, in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patronage with Sutton rectory.

**DUDCOTE**, co. Berks.

P. T. Wallingford (46) 6 m. W b N.  
Pop. 197.

A parish in the hundred of Moreton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, Brazenose college, Oxford.

**DUDDINGSTONE**, shire of Edinburgh, S.

P. T. Edinburgh 8½ m. E. Pop. 3088.

A parish extending from the base of Arthur's Seat, about four miles in length, and nearly two in breadth, and containing the villages of Easter and Wester Duddingstone, Porto-bello, and Brickfield, of which the two latter, situated on the great London road, have recently become fashionable sea-bathing places, and possess a number of elegant and commodious houses, with a va-

riety of flourishing manufactures, including pottery and tiles; there are also considerable salt works, producing annually 18,000 bushels of that valuable commodity. Easter Duddingstone is chiefly inhabited by colliers who are employed in the neighbouring mines, from which the capital is supplied with coal, and at Wester Duddingstone is the church, an ancient and not elegant structure, romantically situated at the foot of Arthur's Seat, near Duddingstone Lake, on the margin of which are found various rare and curious plants. Living, in the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, the Marquis of Abercorn, whose princely mansion, finished in 1768, from a design of the late Sir W. Chambers, exhibits a pure and noble specimen of the Grecian style of architecture.

**DUDDINGTON**, or **DODDINGTON**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Wansford (88) 6 m. W b N. Pop. 352.

A parish in the hundred of Willybrook; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Gretton, and a peculiar in the diocese of Peterborough, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Gretton vicarage.

**DUDDOE**, or **DUDDOW**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Wooler (320) 10½ m. N b W. Pop. 285.

A township in the parish of Norham, in Northumberland.

**DUDDOES**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 5 m. SS W.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Stannington and west division of Castle Ward, consisting of four farms.

**DUDDON**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Tarporley (178) 3 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 243.

A township in the parish of Tarvin and hundred of Eddisbury.

**DUDLEY**, co. Worcester.

London 119 m. NW b N. Pop. 18,211.

M. D. Sat. Fairs, May 8, for cattle, wool, and cheese; Aug. 5, for lambs and cattle; Oct. 2, for horses, cattle, wool, and cheese.

A market-town in the lower division of the hundred of Halfshire, comprising two parishes, and standing in that part of the county nearly surrounded by Staffordshire. This town consists of one long street, with a church at each end. It is well built, paved, and lighted with gas. It has considerable manufactures of nails, hardware, and glass, and in the neighbourhood are extensive coal-mines and quarries of ironstone and limestone. A canal has been cut from hence that communicates with the Birmingham and Worcester canal, by means of which the trade of this place has been greatly improved. Here is a castle which is said to have been founded by Dodo, or Dudo, a distinguished Saxon chief, about the year 760. During the contentions for the crown, between King Stephen and the



Empress Maud, this castle was fortified, and maintained on the part of the latter, by Gervase Pagnell, whose son having joined in rebellion against Henry II. it was dismantled by that monarch. It was twice besieged, during the civil wars, first in 1644, and again in 1646; owing to the ruinous state into which it had been reduced it was shortly after abandoned and suffered to fall to decay. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*; patron, Earl Dudley. The two churches are ded. to St. Thomas and St. Edmund. The former, being greatly dilapidated, was taken down in 1817, and replaced by a fine Gothic structure, which, with its lofty spire, forms a pleasing object to the surrounding country. Dudley possesses three charity-schools, one for fifty boys, another for fifty girls, and the third for the children of Protestant dissenters. It has also a well-endowed free grammar-school, and several Sunday-schools. Here was formerly a priory of Clunian monks, remains of which are still visible. This town was formerly a borough by prescription, and sent members to Parliament. The petty sessions are holden here.

**DUDSTONE AND KING'S BARTON**, co. Gloucester.

Pop. Upper Div. 4430. Lower Div. 1698.  
Middle Div. 3834. Total 9962.

A hundred, consisting of three divisions in the vicinity of the city of Gloucester, which it locally includes together with twenty-six parishes.

**DUFFERIN**, co. Down, Ulster, I.

Pop. 9125.

The smallest of the baronies into which the county is divided. It is bounded on the north and west by the barony of Castle Reagh; and on the east and south by the Lough of Strangford. It was anciently encumbered with woods and fastnesses, was included in Castle Reagh, and belonged to the family of the Mac Cartneys. It contains two parishes, with the town and corporation of Killileagh, and the village of Ringhaddy, near which is a famous bed of oysters. This barony gives the title of Baron to the family of Blackwood.

**DUFFIELD**, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 4 m. N. Pop. of Pa. 13,896.  
Of To. 2683.

A pleasant parish and township in the hundred of Appletree, situated on the old road to Matlock; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 4*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church ded. to St. Alkmund; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Here was formerly a castle which in the fourteenth century belonged to the Ferrers, Earls of Derby; it was demolished by Edward II. in 1325, to punish the rebellion of Robert de Ferrers, the second Earl of Derby.

**DUFFIELD**, NORTH, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Selby (181) 5½ m. NE. Pop. 433.

A township in the parish of Skipswith and wapentake of Ouse and Derwent. Here are the traces of the site of an ancient castle, which, however, are nearly obliterated.

**DUFFIELD**, SOUTH, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Selby (181) 5 m. E. b N. Pop. 181.

A township in the parish of Hemingborough and wapentake of Ouse and Derwent.

**DUFFRIN**, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Newport (118) 3 m. W. Pop. 228.

A hamlet in the parish of Bassallog and hundred of Wentlloog.

**DUFFUS**, shire of Elgin, S.

P. T. Elgin (167) 5½ m. NNW. Pop. 1950.

A parish and village, the latter a well-built place, consisting of four streets, at right angles, with the church standing in the centre. The parish extends east and west five miles, north and south about three, and is bounded on the north by the Moray Firth, on the coast of which several new fishing-villages have been established, and that of Borough-head, lately rebuilt. The surface is almost one entire plain, and the soil a rich fertile clay, but subject, near the shore, to drifts of sea-sand, which occasionally renders the toil of the agriculturist of little or no avail. Here are quarries of fine freestone and limestone. Living, in the presbytery of Elgin and synod of Moray; patron, Sir Archibald Dunbar, Bart. On the west side of the parish is an ancient village called Kaim, a supposed corruption of Camus, from a Danish leader of that name, who sustained a signal defeat here from Malcolm II., in commemoration of which an obelisk still stands upon the spot. The mound and walls of Old Duffus castle still remain on the margin of Lake Spynie.

**DUFTON**, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Appleby (270) 3 m. N. Pop. 511.

A parish in East Ward, situated on a rivulet which flows westward into the Eden; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to St. Cuthbert; patron (1829) the Earl of Thanet. Here are some lead-mines belonging to the Earl of Thanet, and worked by the London Lead Company, which give employment to many of the inhabitants; the smelting-mill is about a mile hence, where 144 stone of lead is produced every week. A methodist chapel was built here in 1820, and a freeschool by subscription in 1824. In 1670 Christopher Walker left the interest of 40*l.* for a schoolmaster, to be appointed by the rector, the lord's bailiff, and the principal inhabitants. In 1692 Michael Todd bequeathed a yearly rent-charge of 14*l.* 10*s.* to be paid out of his estate at Knowle-green, Middlesex, viz., 4*l.* to the schoolmaster; 5*l.* to the poor on Michaelmas-day; 4*l.* for apprenticing two poor boys yearly; 10*s.* for a sermon on the Sunday after Michaelmas-day; and 1*l.* to poor men who attend to hear the sermon. Owing to the trustees having neglected to appoint suc-

cessors, this charity was many years withheld, but was ultimately recovered by a suit in Chancery, with an arrear of 123*l.* which was settled on the school. The rent-charge was removed in 1785, and is now paid out of an estate in this parish by the Earl of Thanet, who purchased the land of the late William Winder, Esq. Another charity which belongs to the poor of this parish is 100*l.* in 3½ per cent. stock, left in 1799, by Mr. Joseph Robinson, to be distributed on St. Thomas's-day. Dufton Hall, a large ancient mansion on the north side of the village, is now occupied as a sporting seat.

**DUGGLEBY**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. New Malton (217) 7 m. ESE. Pop. 151.

A township in the parish of Kirkby Grindalythe and wapentake of Buckrose.

**DUHALLOW**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

Pop. 51,754. No. of acres, 105,748.

A mountainous district and barony in this county. It contains twelve parishes and the town of Newmarket. It is well watered by the rivers Blackwater, Alla, and Dalua, and abounds in coal, iron, and limestone. Quarries of fine marble, of a dark colour, are worked at Ballyclough.

**DUIRINISH**, shire of Inverness, S.

Pop. 4147.

A parish in the Isle of Skye, seventeen miles in length and thirteen in breadth, deeply indented by several arms of the sea, or as they are here termed, lochs, in which there is so great a depth of water that ships may approach almost close to the shore along its whole extent. The inland surface is mountainous, with a gradual descent to the coast, the headlands of which are precipitous rocks of considerable elevation. The two mountains, Hallivails, the most conspicuous on the island, are in this parish, where also are indications of coal. About 100 tons of kelp manufactured here and twenty tons of ling are annually exported. Living, in the presbytery of Skye and synod of Glenely; patron, the Laird of Macleod. The church has lately undergone a thorough repair, and the cemetery, which is bounded on one side by a noisy brook, contains a pyramid to the memory of Lord Lovat, who was beheaded on Tower Hill. Vestiges of several Danish forts are to be met with in this district.

**DUKE'S HAGG**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 11½ m. W. Pop. 9.

A township in the parish of Ovingham and east division of Tindale ward.

**DULANE**, or **DULEENE**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kells (40) 2½ m. NW. Pop. 1362.

A parish in the barony of Upper Kells; living, a chapelry in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the rectory of Kells, and to the chapelries of Rathboyne and Burry, and producing, by commutation for tithes, 200*l.* per annum. The

area of this parish alone occupies 3076 acres of land.

**DULAS**, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Amlwch (260) 4 m. SE.

A hamlet in the parish of Llangwenllwyfo and hundred of Twrcelyn, situated upon the sea-coast at the mouth of the Dulas river. The little harbour is dangerous, being shallow and stony, but the latter may be remedied at a small expense. The inhabitants are employed in fishing and mining, the great Pary's mines being in this vicinity. Ynys Gadem Island lies opposite the entrance of the harbour.

**DULAS**, or **DYLAIS**, co. Glamorgan, S.W.

P. T. Neath (198) m. N. Pop. 651.

Two hamlets distinguished by the appellations of Higher and Lower, in the parish of Cadoxton and hundred of Neath. The inhabitants are engaged in coal and copper mines.

**DULAS**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 13½ m. SW b W.

Pop. 60.

A parish in the hundred of Webtree; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's, of the certified value of 4*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 75*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Bishop of Gloucester.

**DULEEK**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Drogheda (30) 3 m. SW.

Pop. of Ba. 17,306. Of Pa. 3706. M. D. Fri.

A market-town in the parish and barony of the same name, situated on the banks of the Nanny-water, and lying on the new line of road from Dublin to Drogheda. It was formerly a borough and returned one member to the Irish parliament, but was disfranchised by the Act of Union. The town consists of one broad avenue, with a few narrow lanes branching from it. Here are a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a good inn, and an extensive flour-mill. The living is a curacy in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, united to two vicarages, one curacy, and one rectory; patron, the Marquis of Drogheda. This place was anciently a bishopric, and was united to that of Meath in the thirteenth century. There is a manufacture of ticken carried on here by the inhabitants of the town and commons. St. Kcinan is said to have built a church of stone at this place, as early as the fourth century, and this being the first stone edifice erected in Ireland, the place was thence denominated Dam-liag, viz., the house of stone. A priory for regular canons was founded here in the year 1182, by Hugh de' Lacy, Lord of Meath, which he constituted a cell to the prior of Lanthony, near Gloucester. On the suppression of religious establishments its possessions were granted to Sir Gerald Moore.

**DULL**, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Aberfeldy (77½) 4 m. W b N.

Pop. about 5000. Fair, June 9.

A highland parish, through which runs the



great military road between Stirling and Inverness, also the rivers Tay and Tummel. It is thirty miles from north and south, and from east to west twelve; and is divided into five districts, viz., Appin, which contains the church; Grandtully, a chapel; Amulrie, a missionary station, supported by royal bounty; Foss, a chapel; and Fincastle. The whole surface is mountainous, and appropriated to pasturage, with the exception of that bordering on the rivers, where the soil is cultivated and tolerably productive. Living, in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Sterling; patron, the Crown. Numerous Druidical temples and ancient strong watchtowers are scattered over this very extensive parish.

#### DULLINGHAM, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Newmarket (61) 4 m. SW b S.  
Pop. 625.

A parish in the hundred of Radfield; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 136*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patroness (1829) Mrs. Pigott.

#### DULOE, co. Cornwall.

P. T. West Looe (234) 3½ m. NNW.  
Pop. 779.

A parish in the hundred of West; livings, a rectory and vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; the former a sinecure; each valued in K. B. 8*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*; patron, Baliol College, Oxford. In the church, ded. to St. Cuby, are some curious monuments, sculptured in slate; many similar ones may be seen in churches in Cornwall and Devon. About a mile hence is St. Cuby's well, vulgarly called Kibby's well, the water of which flows into a circular basin of granite, neatly carved, although now much defaced. Dr. Jeremiah Milles, Dean of Exeter, was born at the parsonage-house of Duloe, where his father was vicar for forty-two years. Not far from the church is a small Druidical circle, consisting of eight large stones, four of which are standing upright, the others have fallen down and been broken.

#### DULVERTON, co. Somerset.

London 164 m. W b S. Pop. 1127. M. D.  
Sat. Fairs, July 10; and Nov. 8, for cattle.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Williton and Trumanoy, situated on the borders of Devonshire. The town is very ancient, having belonged to the West Saxon kings, and remained in the possession of the crown until the year 1294, when Edward I. granted the manor, with an exemption from all jurisdiction, to Thomas de Pyne and Hawise his wife, to be reversionary to the crown at their death. It consists of two neat and tolerably well-built streets, through which run streams of water, highly conducive to the health and cleanness of the place. Here also is a bridge over the Dunsbrook, not far from which it falls into the Exc. The principal manufactures carried on here are coarse woollen cloths and

blankets. Not far from the town are some lead-mines, which are not very productive, and the ore is hard and barren. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church, ded. to All Saints, is a neat Gothic structure, with an embattled tower, sixty feet high, having a turret at each corner, and containing a clock and five bells. The tolls taken at the fairs held here are distributed to the poor of the parish annually.

#### DULWICH, co. Surrey.

London 5 m. S. Pop. with Pa.

A pleasant secluded village, forming a hamlet in the parish of Camberwell, and eastern division of the hundred of Brixton. It is chiefly deserving of notice on account of the establishment of the "College of God's Gift," by Edward Alleyn, a dramatic performer of celebrity, who was contemporary with Shakspeare, and the tragic hero of many of his pieces. This college was founded and richly endowed in 1614, for a master, warden, four fellows (three of whom must be divines, and the fourth an organist), six poor brethren, as many poor sisters, twelve scholars, six assistants, and thirty out-members. The scholars are received at the ages of from six to eight years, and educated until they attain their fourteenth year, when they are apprenticed; some were formerly educated for the university, which is now discontinued, although, according to the statute, there ought to be four. The master and warden must be of the family of the founder, or in default of persons so qualified, must bear the same surname, or that of Allen. On the decease of the master, the warden succeeds him, and a new warden is chosen by lot from among the candidates properly qualified. The two senior fellows must be masters of arts, and they officiate as preachers; and the juniors, who must be graduates, and in holy orders, act as school-master and usher. The poor brethren and sisters are chosen as vacancies occur, from the out-members, who are taken from the parishes of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and St. Saviour's, Southwark, ten from each parish. The buildings of the college, which exhibit what has been termed the Elizabethan style of architecture, were erected from a design of Inigo Jones. They form three sides of a quadrangle; the centre contains apartments for the master and warden, with a hall, kitchen, and other offices on one side, and the chapel on the other; the east wing, rebuilt in 1740, contains the school-room and apartments for the fellows; and the opposite wing contains the library and apartments for the scholars. The chapel, which is open to the inhabitants of the village, is a plain structure, with an altar-piece, representing the Ascension, and it includes the tomb of the founder and his family. An idle tradition has often been repeated, ascrib-



ing the erection and endowment of this college to the terrors of conscience excited in the breast of Mr. Alleyn, by a supposed visitation of the devil, while he was personating his infernal majesty in a mask. But the falschood of this strange tale appears from the fact, that he retained some connexion with the stage till his death, as he was proprietor of the Fortune Theatre, which he bestowed on the college as a part of its endowment. Here is a noble picture gallery, erected in consequence of the gift of a valuable collection of paintings of Italian, Flemish, and English masters, the bequest of Sir Francis Bourgeois, who died in 1811, who also bequeathed the sum of 12,000*l.* to complete and fit up the establishment. This fine collection is open to the public every day, except Sunday and Friday, and is viewed by tickets, which are easily obtained. In the mausolcum, which is a part of the new erection, lie the remains of Mr. and Mrs. Desenfans and Sir Francis Bourgeois. A freeschool was founded at Dulwich, by James Alleyn, Esq., master of the college in 1741, who endowed it with property producing 200*l.* a year, for the education of sixty boys and sixty girls. At this village a medicinal spring was discovered in 1739, impregnated with sulphate of magnesia and sea-salt, in consequence of which the place was much frequented, and the water drank as a cathartic, but it did not maintain its reputation. There are many handsome mansions and villas in Dulwich and its vicinity; and the number of visitors and temporary summer residents is considerable.

DUMBARNY. See *Dunbarny*.

DUMBARTON, shire of, S.

From NW to SE, 40 m. NE to SW, about 12 m. No. of acres, 125,216 Scotch. Pop. 27,317. Parishes, 12. Royal Burgh, 1. Cattle Fairs, 10. Memb. of Pt. (for county and burgh), 2.

Anciently Lennox, a maritime county of Scotland, bounded on the east by the shires of Lanark and Stirling; on the west by Loch Long, an arm of the Firth of Clyde; on the north by Perthshire, and on the south by the Clyde and county of Renfrew. It is a very mountainous district, and includes several fine lakes; Loch Lomond, the principal of these, is a noble sheet of water, thirty miles in length and about ten in breadth; its surface studded with finely wooded islands, its banks covered with natural forests, with the celebrated mountain Ben Lomond, rising to the height of 3600 feet above its level, render the scenery deservedly admired for its variety and magnificence. The climate being extremely changeable, the soil is principally appropriated to pasturage. It is divided into twelve parishes, of which two, Kirkintillock and Cumbernauld, isolated from the rest of the shire by that of Lanark, abound in ironstone, whence about 3000 tons of that material are annually supplied to the Carron works, to which the Forth and the

Clyde canal affords a cheap and ready mode of conveyance, as also for coal, freestone, limestone, slate, and other articles of commerce, the produce of the county. The chief rivers are the Clyde, the Leven, and the Kelvin, upon the banks of which are numerous thriving villages, bleaching-grounds, cotton-factories, print-works, &c. the buildings and machinery of which are estimated at the value of a quarter of a million sterling, and the number of hands employed at several thousands. Cottons of all kinds, leather, glass, pyrotechnic acid, salmon, herrings, &c. form the principal exports. The Duke of Montrose is hereditary sheriff of the shire.

DUMBARTON, shire of Dumbarton, S.

Edinburgh 58 m. W b S. Glasgow 15 m. W. Pop. 3481. Fairs, third Tuesd. in March and May; Thursd. before Easter; first Wed. in June; second Wed. O.S. in Aug.; and second Tuesd. in Nov. That in June, termed the Muir Fair, is a great mart for cattle. Memb. of Pt. 1, with Glasgow, &c.

A royal burgh, sea-port, market, post-town and parish, the capital of the shire, pleasantly seated on a peninsula formed by the river Leven, which is navigable for coasting vessels to a considerable distance above it, and falls into the Clyde, half a mile below, where the castle of Dumbarton occupies the crest of an insulated precipice, and completely commands the navigation of the Clyde. This fortress, which was formerly deemed impregnable, and is still esteemed the key of the western Highlands, is approachable only by a steep flight of steps, from the base of the rock to its summit, flanked by batteries of heavy ordnance. Its garrison consists of a governor, lieutenant-governor, fort-major, and a detachment of invalids, for whose accommodation there are barracks, and a reservoir well supplied with water within the compass of its walls. The town consists of one spacious street, of fine modern buildings, running parallel with the river in the form of a crescent, and intersected by several inferior ones, called wynds. It has a handsome church, with a lofty spire; also an extensive suburb, in the parish of Cardross, on the opposite side of the Leven, connected by a magnificent bridge of five arches, the centre arch spanning sixty-two feet, and the entire structure being 300 feet long. Here are an excellent harbour, a commodious quay, and a recently constructed dock-yard. About 2000 tons of shipping belong to the port, whence packets sail daily to Greenock and Glasgow, though trade is far from flourishing, the corporation having the power of exacting high fees from strangers, who would otherwise settle in greater numbers. There are two respectable freeschools, one for instruction in grammar, the other for the mathematics and merchants' accounts. The manufactures of glass, cotton, and muslin, here, are extensive, and the tanning of hides has been lately introduced with advantage. Coal is the principal article imported, of which large quan-



titles are made use of in the glass works, whence 15,000 crates of glass are annually exported. Dumbarton, said to have been the metropolis of an ancient British kingdom and one of the seats of Fingal, celebrated in Ossian's Poems, as the Tower of Balthusa, was erected into a royal burgh so early as 1221, by Alexander II. It is governed by a provost, two baillics, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and thirteen counsellors; possesses five incorporated trades, and in conjunction with Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen, sends one member to Parliament. The parish, in which is found that rare plant the true Scottish thistle, is of small extent, but abounds in white and red freestone, which, with a very productive fishery in the rivers, employ a number of the inhabitants. Living, in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patrons, the Corporation. The collegiate church of Dumbarton was founded and liberally endowed in 1450, by Isabel Countess of Lennox and Duchess of Albany. It was dedicated to St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland, who is said to have been born in Lennox. The Roman fleet was stationed at this place, but the castle held out against all the efforts of Agricola to reduce it. In 756 it fell by famine into the power of Egbert, king of Northumbria, and in 1571 it was taken by a coup-de-main from Lord Fleming, who held it for the queen.

**DUMBLANE.** See *Dunblane*.

**DUMBLETON,** co. Gloucester.

P. T. Winchcombe (99) 4 m. N b W.  
Pop. 374.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Kifsgate; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 18l. 6s. 8d.; church ded. to St. Peter.

**DUMFRIES,** shire of, S.

NW to SE, 44 m. NE to SW, 31 m.  
No. of Scotch acres, 672,000. Parishes, 43.  
Royal Burghs, 4. Memb. of Pt. I. Pop. 70,878.

A county of Scotland, bounded on the east by the shire of Roxburgh and the English marshes; on the west by the shires of Kirkcudbright and Ayr; on the north by Lanark, Peebles, and Selkirk; and on the south by the Solway Firth. Anciently it was inhabited by the Selgovæ, and constituted part of the Roman province of Valentia. It is now divided into three districts, watered by as many navigable rivers, viz., the Esk, Annan, and Nith, all abounding in salmon and trout. The eastern is termed the Regality of Eskdale, the western, the Sheriffdom of Nithsdale, and that in the centre, the Stewartry of Annandale. The northern part consists chiefly of mountains, well stocked with game, and towards the south are many rich and beautiful vallies, fertilized by the rivers already mentioned, in their course to the Solway Firth, the shore of which produces the animal-flower called the polypus. Here are valuable lead-

mines, producing the richest ore, each ton of which yields on an average eight ounces of silver. Coal, limestone, and ironstone also abound, and there are a variety of medicinal springs, the waters of which are impregnated with sulphur, iron, and other minerals. The four royal burghs are Dumfries, Annan, Sanquhar, and Lochmaber, besides which it contains the town of Wenslockhead, where are extensive smelting and iron-works, with several smaller towns and villages, in which various manufactures are carried on, such as linen, cotton, carpets, leather, paper, candles, malt, and ale. The principal exports are lead, wool, corn, potatoes, and cattle; of the latter, the Scottish wild species are remarkable for their snow-white colour, their sable eyes, muzzles, and ears, their elegant deer-like form, and great agility.

**DUMFRIES,** shire of Dumfries, S.

Edinburgh 71½ m. S b W. Pop. 11,052.  
M. D. Wed. and Frid. Fairs, Feb. 24; and on Rood-day in Oct. Memb. of Pt. I, with Kirkcudbright, &c.

A royal burgh, port, market, post-town, and parish, the capital of the shire, and seat of the High Court of Justiciary, during the spring and autumn circuits for the southern district; also of the Commissary courts, and of the presbytery and synod, and where the general quarter sessions for the county are held. It is situated on the eastern bank of the Nith, about nine miles above its conflux with the Solway Firth, the river being navigable for small vessels up to the town, and there crossed by two bridges, the most ancient of which consists of nine arches, and both communicate with Maxwell Town, a large village in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, situated on the opposite bank. The jurisdiction of the port extends from Southwick, in the parish of Colvend, up the Firth as far as Sark water, but no vessel takes in or discharges her cargo along the whole coast of that tract, except at Annan and in the river Nith, the navigation of which has been recently improved. Dumfries is a large well built place, consisting of several spacious streets of elegant houses running parallel with the rivers, and intersected by numerous lanes, rising gradually from its bank; a site so convenient, cleanly, and salubrious as to render it the resort of many genteel families from the adjoining counties for the greater part of the year, to partake of the various amusements it affords. The principal public buildings are two handsome churches surmounted with lofty spires, episcopal and Roman catholic chapels, places of worship belonging to the Burghers, Anti-burghers, Methodists, and the Missionary Society, a town-house, a gaol and court-house, a hospital for aged persons and orphans, an infirmary, an asylum for lunatics, a theatre, a suite of assembly rooms, and in a square in the centre of the town a fine column of the Doric order, erected to the memory of the late Duke of Queensbury, its liberal bene-

factor. In Friar's Vennell Street are the remains of the Franciscan convent, founded by Devorgilla, the mother of John Baliol, King of Scotland, in which John Duns Scotus, surnamed the Subtle Doctor, took the habit of St. Francis; he died at Cologne in 1303. And at the north-east end of the town are the foundations of St. Christopher's chapel, built by King Robert Bruce, for the purpose of having masses said for the soul of Sir Christopher Seaton, his father-in-law, who was executed on the spot by order of Edward I. Two weekly newspapers are published here, and the charitable establishments for education, including a free grammar-school of considerable repute, are under the immediate protection of the magistrates of the burgh, which is governed by a provost, three baillies, a treasurer, a dean of guild, twelve merchant-counsellors, and seven deacons of the incorporated trades, and with Kirkcudbright, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, returns one member to Parliament. The town revenue averages no more than 200*l.* per annum, but pursuant to an act of Parliament a considerable sum is charged upon the inhabitants for the due regulation of its police. No particular trade or manufacture is extensively carried on with the exception of malting and brewing; the fisheries, however, are prosecuted with great advantage. Dumfries is of high antiquity, and gives title of Earl to the Crichtons. Though formerly a place of strength, it has been much subject to the inroads of the English borderers, by whom it was often laid in ruins. As some check, however, to these invasions, a ditch and rampart, called Warder's Dikes, were formed from the Nith to Lockar Moss, where watch and ward were constantly kept, and on the adjacent hills beacons for alarming the country on such occasions were established. In the neighbourhood are some Druidical remains. Edward I. built a castle here in 1300, which was subsequently possessed by the Maxwells, Earls of Nithisdale, and lords of the town. The parish comprises a fine valley about six miles in length by three in breadth, and the hills by which it is bounded being either cultivated to their summits or planted with beautiful clumps of trees, exhibit scenery in the highest degree picturesque. The living is in two charges, in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; patron of the one, the Crown; of the other, the Town Council. Before the high altar of the ancient collegiate church of St. Michael, Bruce and his associates, in 1305, slew Red John Cuning, Lord of Badenoch, for revealing to Edward I. the patriotic designs they had formed for the emancipation of their country; the edifice thus defiled with blood was shortly after demolished. Among the eminent persons, natives of this parish, were the late Ebenezer Gilchrist, M. D., distinguished both as a physician and for his literary talents; William Wight, D. D., professor of divinity in Glasgow; and Andrew Crosbie, Esq., the celebrated advocate.

DUMNER, co. Southampton.

P. T. Basingstoke (45) 5 m. SW. Pop. 393.

A parish in the hundred of Bermondspit, Basingstoke division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Thomas Terry, Esq.

DUMPFORD, co. Sussex.

Pop. 2852.

A hundred in the rape of Chudleigh, containing eight parishes.

DUN, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Brechin (66) 4 m. E. Pop. 605.

A parish, four miles in length and three in breadth, bounded on the south by an arm of the sea, termed the Bason of Montrose, and by the river South Esk, which yields a productive salmon fishery, and is crossed by an elegant stone bridge of three arches, erected in 1787. From Dun's Dish, a lake in the north-west quarter, issues a stream dividing the parish into two parts till it is finally lost in the bason in the south-east. The surface, which is remarkable for the picturesque beauty of its scenery, rises with a fine southern aspect to a considerable elevation above the level of the sea, but so gently as to admit of tillage in almost every direction, and crops early and abundant. The living is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, John Erskine, Esq., whose mansion, the House of Dun, is surrounded with noble elms, and in the garden is a hawthorn of immense growth, which has stood for centuries. Upon the brow of a hill, near the church, which is an ancient narrow building, are the ruins of the old castle.

DUNAGHY, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Ballymena (132) 6 m. N. From Ballymoney 9 m. From Ballycastle 14 m. From Cuskendall 10 m. Pop. 2838. Fairs, Feb. 1 and 13; April 6; and Dec. 3.

A fair-town, in the parish of the same name and barony of Kilconway, situated close by the Ravel Water; living, a rectory in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh, producing, by commutation for tithes, 337*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum. Here are a church, a glebe-house, and a glebe of twenty-five acres. In this parish are also a Roman Catholic chapel, a dissenter's meeting-house, and a Covenanter's chapel. The quantity of low and arable land within the parochial levy amounts to 3750 acres, and of upland, or mountain ground, to 4500. Here is an esteemed chalybeate spa.

DUNAMASE, (i. e., *the Fort of the Plain*), Queen's co. Leinster, I.

An elevated and fortified rock on the plain of Maryborough, about five miles from that town. The ruins are extensive and interesting at this day, and give sufficient evidence of the impenetrable character of this place in the ages of its greatness. The royal residence of the O'Mores, of Leix, once occupied its area; Mac Murrough was at another period its proprietor, and it was



esteemed the principal fortress in the district, called Hy-Kinsela. It was so remarkable and valuable a military position, that it is supposed to have been fortified as early as the third century, and shortly after the arrival of the English, having passed by marriage of Isabel, granddaughter of Mac Murrongh, to William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, that nobleman united the district into a county palatine, and built a castle upon the rock, about the year 1216. From the year 1325, for a considerable period, it was the theatre of many bloody tragedies, being frequently besieged, taken, and recovered by the contending parties, the English settlers and the followers of Lysach O'More. The insurgents obtained possession of the fortress in 1641, but were driven out by Sir C. Coote. On the retreat of Ormond it submitted to General Preston, but was retaken by the king's troops, and continued in their possession until 1646, when it fell into the hands of Owen Roe O'Neil. In four years after this period its military history subsided, as it then surrendered to Colonels Hewson and Reynolds, who blew up and dismantled this famous citadel, and transformed it into a vast monument of the dissensions of our ancestors.

DUNBAR, shire of Haddington, S.

Edinburgh 28 m. E b N. Berwick-upon-Tweed 27 m. NW. Pop. 5272. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, 1st Tues. aft. May 23 and Nov. 22. Memb. of Pt. 1, with North Berwick, &c.

A royal burgh, sea-port, market and post-town, and parish, situated on the North Sea, and having a small harbour rather difficult of access, but secured by piers, of which the eastern one was began in the time of Cromwell, who granted 300*l.* toward the undertaking. Early in the last century it was further improved by the construction of quays and a dry dock. It is defended by a formidable battery of heavy ordnance, and has been erected into a custom-house port, with a collector, comptroller, and subordinate officers; its jurisdiction extending from Berwick bounds on the south, to Tyne Water on the north. The town is seated on a gentle declivity overlooking the harbour, and consists of one handsome spacious street, with several smaller, containing good modern-built houses. It is well paved, and supplied with excellent water from a distance of two miles, by leaden pipes laid down at a great expense in 1766, and altogether it exhibits a neat and pleasant appearance. At the east end of the town is the church, a cruciform pile, handsome though venerable, and much decayed. On the west is the handsome suburb of Belhaven; the elegant mansion of the Earl of Lauderdale; and the ruins of Dunbar Castle, situated upon a shelving rock projecting into the sea. This ancient fortress, which existed before 858, was long considered one of the keys of Scotland. It afforded refuge to Edward II. after the battle of Bannockburn, to Mary after the murder of Rizzio, and to that unfortunate queen and Bothwell when

driven from the capital by Lord Home, but it was demolished by the Regent Murray in 1567. This burgh is governed according to the charter of David II. by a provost, three baillies, a treasurer, and fifteen counsellors, and joins with North Berwick, Haddington, Jedburgh, and Lauder, in sending one member to Parliament. Its annual revenue is about 500*l.* sterling. Many fishing boats are here fitted out. Ship-building also, and rope-making in all its branches, are carried on. The chief exports are corn and kelp, 10,000 quarters of the former being annually shipped hence. On the small rivers Tyne and Biel, which flow into the sea near this place, are two iron-foundries, where are smelted large quantities of iron ore, among which is found that beautiful species termed the *géodes* of Dunbar. There are also several spinning mills with manufactures of cotton and soap. Here are a grammar, a mathematical, and an English school, supported by the town. The parish extends nine miles along the coast, from which the surface gradually rises inland about two miles, its average breadth. The soil, which is well cultivated, is as rich and fertile as any in Scotland. The living is in the presbytery of Dunbar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, the Duke of Roxburgh. Patrick, Earl of March, in 1182, founded here a monastery of Red Friars, and one of White Friars in 1263. Down Hill, in this parish, is celebrated as the site of the camp of General Leslie, the night before his defeat at the battle of Dunbar by Cromwell in 1650. Dunbar gave the title of Viscount to the family of Constable, now extinct; and of Earl to that of Hume, forfeited in 1715.

DUNBARNY, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Perth (40½) 4 m. S. Pop. 1164.

A parish occupying the finest part of Strathcarn. It is four miles in length, three in breadth, and intersected by the river Earn, which flows from the Loch of the same name, to a junction with the Tay, three miles below the ancient bridge that crosses it here. The soil is extremely fertile, the surface beautifully diversified with fine plantations, and the prospect from the hill of Moncrieff scarcely to be excelled for richness or variety. The mineral springs, and delightful watering place of Pitkeathly, (which see) are within this parish. Living, in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; patrons, the Magistrates, &c. of Edinburgh. The church was built in 1689, near the bridge. The ancient chapel at Moncrieff is the burial-place of the family of that name, and with the church, now in ruins, at Kirk Pottie were formerly appendant to this parish.

DUNBEATH, shire of Caithness, S.

Edinburgh 259 m. N. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Latheron, but anciently a distinct parish, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, which here falls into the North Sea. It is a convenient fishing station, and has a general

post-office. Its ancient castle, now the residence of Mr. Sinclair, stands upon a point of land, washed on one side by the sea, and bounded on the other by a deep chasm, into which the tides flow. It was garrisoned in 1650 by Montrose, who soon after was finally defeated. The Bourg of Dunbeath, not far from the village, is an entire Pict's house, open at the top. An excellent line of road from the southward through this place to the town of Wick, has been formed within these few years.

**DUNBEG**, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Kilrush (177) 7 m. NW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Killard and barony of Ibrickan, situated upon Dunbeg Bay. The inhabitants are engaged in deep-water fishing, and in gathering sea-weed for the manufacture of kelp. The bay is rendered dangerous by a cluster of rocks which occupy the centre, but it now enjoys the advantage of a small pier, erected at the cost of the Fishery-board.

**DUNBELLA**, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Gowran (66) m.  
Pop. of Pa. 575. Of Vil. 109.

A village and parish in the barony of Gowran; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, and one of fourteen benefices which constitute the union of Burnchurch; patrons, the King and the Bishop alternately.

**DUNBIN**, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

P. T. Lurgan Green (47) 4 m. NW.  
Pop. 947.

A parish in the barony of Dundalk; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

**DUNBLANE**, shire of Perth, S.

Edinburgh 41½ m. WNW. Pop. 3135. Fairs, first Wed. O. S. March; last Tues. May; Aug. 10, O. S.; and Nov. 12.

A post-town and parish; the former, anciently the seat of a bishop, is pleasantly seated on the eastern bank of the river Allan, which is here crossed by a substantial bridge, and gives the name of Strathallan to a large tract through which it flows. Like most of the old Scottish towns, it consists of one principal street, intersected by narrow lanes. Here are a gaol and a tolbooth, in which the sheriffs and justices respectively hold their courts. The see of Dunblane was founded about 1142, by David II., who also built the cathedral, the choir of which is in good preservation, and used as the parish church. It was endowed with certain lands in England, and near it may still be seen the ruins of the episcopal palace. Bishop Leighton, translated hence to Glasgow in 1669, bequeathed to the clergy of the diocese of Dunblane his valuable library, which is still preserved here, with many choice additions. A convent of Culdees, at the head of which was St. Blaas, from whom the see derived its name, was established here by David I. A mineral spring recently discovered in the neighbourhood is in great repute. The pa-

rish is about nine miles in length by six in breadth, and is nearly surrounded by heights gradually descending to the Allan, and the smaller river Ardoch. The surface is covered to a great extent with natural wood and plantations of fir, and the remainder mostly consists of swamps, heaths, and mires, on which game is found in plenty. It produces excellent shell marl, but lime is imported on the Forth at no great distance hence. Living, in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Crown. The battle of Dunblane was fought on Sheriff Muir, north-east of the town, in 1715, between the rebels, under the Earl of Marr, and the royal army, under the Duke of Argyll. Dunblane gives the title of viscount to the Duke of Leeds.

**DUNBOE**, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

P. T. Coleraine (159) 6 m. NW. Pop. 4302.

A parish in the barony of Coleraine, situated upon the sea-shore; living, a rectory in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh, constituting the corps of the archdeaconry, and yielding, by commutation for tithes, 480*l.* per annum. It possesses a church, with a parsonage upon a glebe of 627 acres. St. Patrick founded a monastery at Dun-Cruthen, or Picts Fort, which is supposed to be the same as Dunboe.

**DUNBOG**, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Newburgh (40) 3½ m. E. Pop. 176.

A small parish in the district of Cupar, three miles in length, two in breadth, and watered by the river Tay. It consists principally of arable land, very productive in corn. Living, in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; patron, the Crown. The church was rebuilt in 1810.

**DUNBOLLOGE**. See *Carrignavar*.

**DUNBOYNE**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Leixlip (10) m. Pop. of Barony 2351.  
Of Pa. 1654. Of To. 412. Fair, July 9.

A small town in the parish and barony of the same name, situated adjoining the Tolka river; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 19*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*; but producing, by commutation for tithes, 835*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, of which 535*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* are payable to the lay impropriator. Here are church, parsonage, and glebe. A noble seat here, called the Castle of Dunboyne, is the residence of O'Brien Buller, Esq. The family of Grimston derive the title of Baron from this place.

**DUNBREA**, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Athy (40) m. Pop. with Athy.

A parish in the united baronies of Kilkea and Moone; living, a curacy in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, being a part of the union of Athy.

**DUNBRODY**, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Artlurstown (99) m.  
Pop. with St. James.

A parish in the barony of Shelburne, situated



at the entrance of the noble river Suir, into Waterford Harbour; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the benefices of Killesk, St. James, and Rathroe. Here are the splendid ruins of an abbey, probably the most picturesque in the British isles. They stand upon an extensive lawn, which slopes gently down to the edge of a noble sheet of water, and the other accompaniments and by-works of the landscape are completely in harmony. The ruins of this fine structure present a trisected aisle of vast magnitude, the walks of which are separated by two noble arcades, supported by square pillars. Three handsome chapels are still entire, the ceilings of which are vaulted and groined. The tower, which is supported by four lofty arches, is yet perfect, and the western gable, containing the famous window, so frequently represented in the published views of this graceful structure. It was probably never more interesting to either architect or draftsman than at the present day. The remains of the cloisters, refectory, dormitories, &c., are inconsiderable, little more than the ground-plan being traceable. Dunbrody Abbey will not lose in a comparison with the famous Abbey of Furness, in the north of England. Herve de Monte Morisco, the companion of Strongbow, granted various lands to the monks of Bildewas Abbey, in Shropshire, for the purpose of establishing a Cistercian abbey, which was accordingly founded at Dunbrody, about the year 1182. The deed of grant was witnessed by Felix O'Dullany, Bishop of Ossory, but the abbey was not built where the grantor designed, and the monks of Bildewas resigned the government of it to the Abbey of St. Mary's, Dublin.

#### DUNCANELY, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Killybegs (153) 4 m. S.E.  
Pop. of Townland 320.

A village, having a market, in the parish of Killaghtee and barony of Bannagh.

#### DUNCANNON, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Fethard Wex (108) 4 m. N.W.  
Pop. with St. James. —

A village in the parish of Dunbrody and barony of Shelburne, situated upon Waterford Harbour. Here is a fort, which mounts thirty pieces of artillery, and commands the entrance of the harbour. The governor has a distinct house, the barracks are permanent, and there is a chapel for the accommodation of the garrison. A lighthouse here exhibits a small harbour-light. The fortifications at this place are kept in repair by a fund, arising from a grant of land, made by Elizabeth for this special purpose. King William's army took this place in the year 1690, and from it King James II. fled into France shortly after. Duncannon gives title of Viscount to the family of Ponsonby, Earls of Besborough.

DUNCAN'S BAY, or DUNGISBAY, shire of Caithness, S.

Lat. 33. 40 N. Long. 2. 53 W.

A noted promontory, the Berubium of Ptolemy, in the parish of Canisbay. It is of a circular form, about two miles in circumference, of which two-thirds presents a continued precipice to the ocean and are the habitation of myriads of sea-fowl. The surface is clothed with beautiful verdure; near the top of the rock is a vast cavern, termed the Glupe, and on its very summit are the ruins of an ancient tower, whence the prospect is most noble and extensive.

#### DUNCHIDEOCH, co. Devon.

P. T. Exeter (164) 5 m. SW b W. Pop. 200.

A parish in the hundred of Exminster; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 147.17s.1d.; patron (1829) Sir L. V. Palk, Bart.

#### DUNCHURCH, co. Warwick.

P. T. Warwick (90), 16 m. ENE. Pop. 1251.

An extensive parish in the Rigby division of the hundred of Knightlow, situated on Dunsmoor Heath, on the road to Birmingham, through Coventry. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 147. 1s. 10½d.; patrons (1829) the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and Lord Scott, alternately. The church, ded. to St. Peter, is a Gothic structure, with a square tower of considerable beauty, having graduated buttresses. On the south is a very ancient porch in good preservation. Here is a free grammar-school, which is a substantial brick building, founded in 1707, by Francis Boughton, Esq. of Cawston. It is calculated to receive a schoolmaster and his family, and for the gratuitous education of all the poor children of both sexes in the parish. About sixty boys usually attend throughout the day, and many girls are instructed in writing and arithmetic in the morning. Here also is a range of almshouses, founded and endowed by Thomas Newcombe, Esq. who was printer to Charles II., James II., and William III., for three poor men, and the same number of poor widows, born in the parish.

#### DUNCORMACK, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Wexford (94) 12 m. SW. Pop. 1595.

A parish in the barony of Bargie; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the inappropriate cure of Ambrosetown, and possessing a church, parsonage, and twenty-nine acres of glebe. Area of union 6964 acres.

#### DUNCOW, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Dumfries (71½) 6 m. N. Pop. with Pa.

A thriving village in the parish of Kirkmahoe.

DUNCRUTHEN. See *Dunboe*.

#### DUNCTON, co. Sussex.

P. T. Petworth (49) 4 m. S b W. Pop. 246.

A parish in the hundred of Rotheridge, rape of Arundel: living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, not in charge; patron (1829) the Earl of Egremont.

## DUNDALK, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

Dublin 51 m. N. Pop. of Pa. 3096 Of To. 9256. Fairs, Mond. 8 days bef. Ash Wed.; May 17; 1st Mond. in July; last Mond. in Aug.; 2d Mond. O. S. in Oct.; and 2d Mond. in Dec. Memb. of Pt. 1.

A handsome and improving town in the parish and barony of Dundalk, situated upon a small river immediately at its entrance into Dundalk Bay. The town consists of one broad avenue one mile in length, intersected at right angles by several smaller ones. The new court-house in this place, built after the design of the Temple of Theus, is esteemed one of the chastest specimens of the Grecian style in the kingdom. The church is spacious but not architectural; there are two meeting-houses, the one for Presbyterians, the other for Methodists, and a handsome Roman Catholic chapel. The extensive barracks, county-gaol, spacious inns, town-hall, and old mansion of the Roden family, constitute all that may be considered the public buildings of the town. In the reign of Edward II. Dundalk appears to have been a chartered town, and it is at present governed by a recorder, bailiff, and town-clerk, and returns one member to the Imperial Parliament. The living is a vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the rectory of Castle-town, and valued in K. B. 7*l.* 10*s.* 3½*d.* It possesses a church, parsonage, and thirty acres of glebe. This town is well situated for trade; its harbour, which is an area of nine miles square, is safe and sheltered, and a useful pier might be erected at a small expense at Giles's Quay. Corn, live cattle, beef, butter, &c., are exported hence in large quantities, and coal and flax-seed constitute the chief imports. Here is a long established manufactory of muslin and cambric; and salt, soap, and leather, are made here on an extensive scale. Besides these sources of wealth and occupation, there is an additional air of bustle given to Dundalk by the establishment of a permanent barrack and the holding of the county assizes. There are eighty-six girls supported and educated at the charter school, and 264 pupils are received in the school upon the foundation of Erasmus Smith. The Earl of Roden has endowed a classical school here with 50*l.* per annum. In the reign of Henry II. Bertram de Verdun founded a priory here for Cross-bearers, following the rule of St. Augustin, and dedicated it to St. Leonard; it was subsequently converted into an hospital for the sick and aged. A Grey Friary was erected on the east of the town by John de Verdun, in the reign of Henry III. Near this place was fought the decisive battle between the forces of King Edward, under the command of Lord Birmingham, and those of the Scotch king, headed by Edward Bruce, in which the latter was slain. He had been solemnly crowned in the town of Dundalk, and actually reigned unmolested, as King of Ireland, for twelve months. The ancient castle was destroyed

in 1641, and the town-walls and other fortifications removed by Lord Limerick.

## DUNDEE, shire of Forfar, S.

Edinburgh 40½ m. N b E. Pop. 30,575. Fairs, Aug. 15, and Sept. 9. Memb. of Pt. 1, with Perth, &c.

A royal burgh, sea-port, market, post town, and parish, situated on the northern bank of the Tay, about twelve miles above its confluence with the North Sea, at the entrance from which are two very conspicuous light-houses, erected by the fraternity of seamen in Dundee. The harbour, which is protected by piers, possesses an excellent quay, with extensive docks and warehouses; and the Tay being more than two miles and a half broad, affords good anchorage for ships of considerable burden, which are here built in great perfection; of these, about 160 belong to the port, and employ upwards of 1300 mariners in the Greenland, Baltic, London, and other trades. Ferry-boats also continually ply across this estuary for the conveyance of foot passengers, horses, and carriages, between the counties of Forfar and Fife. The town was anciently called Alectum, a name said to have been changed for that of *Dundee*, a corruption of *Donum Dei*, in commemoration of the Earl of Huntingdon's miraculous escape from shipwreck here on his return from the Crusades in 1189. It was at one period strongly fortified, evidences of which are still discernible, and was twice taken by Edward I., but as often recovered by Wallace and Bruce; the latter, who was educated here, demolished the old castle lest the enemy should again possess it. Richard II. reduced the town to ashes, and it underwent a similar fate in the reign of Edward VI., when the English held Brough Tay Castle. It suffered much in the time of Cromwell, but the last and greatest disaster that befel this devoted place was in 1651, when General Monk took it by storm, and gave it up to pillage. From the latter period it has been rising by degrees to its present eminence, that of ranking as one of the largest and best-built towns in Scotland. It consists chiefly of four spacious streets, meeting in the centre or market-place, which forms a large and handsome square, having on its south side the town-house, a fine building, erected in 1734, the ground story comprising the guildhall, court-room, offices, and bank, and the upper part, a strong and commodious gaol, surmounted by a spire 140 feet high. On the east side of the square the trades-hall, an elegant structure, occupied below by shops; above, by the halls of meeting for the several incorporated bodies, and crowned with a handsome cupola. Not far distant stands the ancient church, a stately and magnificent pile, with a square tower 156 feet high, and near the Cowgate, an elegant new church, called St. Andrew's, with a spire 139 feet high; beside these there are two or three chapels of ease, one of them belonging to a congregation of



**Highlanders.** From the south-east angle of the square runs a beautiful street, quite down to the quay, in which an episcopal chapel and an elegant theatre have lately been built. Among the rest of the public buildings and charities, are the Infirmary for Indigent Sick, the Dispensary, the Orphan Asylum, the Public Grammar School, the English School, and the Academy or College, where are established efficient professors for teaching the mathematics, the French and Italian languages, belles-lettres, and natural and experimental philosophy, with proper apparatus for the purpose. The charitable funds are large and well bestowed, and here are also several union benefit societies. The town is plentifully supplied with water from draw-wells, and its manufactures are extensive, particularly those of linen, osnaburghs, sail-cloth, saeking, and coloured thread, articles in great demand, and exported in considerable quantities. Dundee was not erected into a royal burgh till the reign of William III., though it enjoyed many privileges before as well as since that of Edward I., who destroyed its ancient records. It is governed by a provost, four baillics, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and fifteen counsellors, who are annually self-elected, and with St. Andrew's, Cupar, and Perth, sends one member to Parliament. Among many other eminent characters born here, were the celebrated Hector Boethius; Goldman, the author of several Latin poems, much admired for their purity and elegance; Admiral Lord Duncan, and the late Earl of Rosslyn, Baron Loughborough, an eminent lawyer and statesman, during a great part of the reign of George III. The parish is six miles in length, three in breadth, and though the surface is uneven, abundantly fertile. North of the town is a curious conical hill, 525 feet high. The living is in the presbytery of Dundee and synod of Angus and Mearns; patrons, the Town Council. Dudhope Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Douglas, was formerly that of the celebrated Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, who fell at the battle of Killierankie, in 1690. The coast abounds with porphyry, and a variety of Scotch pebbles are there found.

**DUNDERMOT, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.**

P. T. Ballymena (132) m. Pop. 912.

A parish in the barony of Kileonway; living, a grange united to the parish of Dughy.

**DUNDERROW, co. Cork, Munster, I.**

P. T. Kinsale (186) 4 m. N. Pop. 1342.

A parish, containing a small village, partly in the barony of Kinnalea, and partly in that of Kinsale; living, a rectory entire, in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel, possessing a church, with a parsonage upon a glebe of forty acres; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 525*l.* per annum; patron, — Rochfort, Esq. Here is an extensive Danish entrenchment.

**DUNDERRY, co. Meath, Leinster, I.**

P. T. Trim (32) 4 m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Trim and barony of Upper Navan.

**DUNDONALD, co. Down, Ulster, I.**

P. T. Cumber (112) 4 m. NW. Pop. 1496.

A parish in the barony of Castlereagh; living, a rectory in the diocese of Down and archdiocese of Armagh; it possesses a church, glebe-house, and twenty-five acres of land.

**DUNDONALD, shire of Ayr, S.**

P. T. Kilmarnock (65) 4 m. SW. Pop. 2482.

A parish and village, in the district of Kyle, at the latter of which the cotton and other manufactures are carried on to some extent. The parish, which is divided into two equal parts by the Claven hills and Shon-alton Moss, is tolerably fertile as well as picturesque, being agreeably diversified with gentle eminences and beautiful clumps of trees. It extends eight miles along the Atlantic Ocean, having at its western extremity the newly-formed harbour of Troon, much resorted to for the pleasure of sea-bathing, and to which railways have lately been constructed for the conveyance of coal from the extensive pits in the vicinity. Here is secure anchorage for shipping, also a productive salmon fishery. The living is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Earl of Eglington, a member of whose family occupies the House of Auchans, situated on a delightful wooded spot, near the village, and formerly the property of the Wallacees. In the neighbourhood are several other elegant mansions, and among the hills, the venerable ruins of the castle of Kemplaw. The family of Cochrane derive the title of Earl from the castle of Dundonald, now in ruins, but once the royal residence of Robert II., the first king of the Stuart race.

**DUNDONNELL, co. Limerick, Munster, I.**

P. T. Rathkeale (137) 2½ m. NW. Pop. 470.

A small parish in the barony of Lower Connello; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 9*s.* 2¼*d.*, and one of six benefices which form the union of Rathkeale, and constitute the corps of the chancellorship of the diocese.

**DUNDRAW, co. Cumberland.**

P. T. Wigton (303) 3 m. WNW. Pop. 316.

A township in the parish of Bloomfield, Cumberland ward.

**DUNDRUM, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.**

Dublin 3¾ m. S. Pop. 554.

A picturesque village in the parish of Tancy and barony of Rathdown, situated in a sheltered glen at the base of the Garrycastle and Three-Rock mountains; it is much frequented by invalids from the acknowledged salubrity of its climate. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel, one good street or avenue, and many agreeable villas. The ruins of the old castle possess considerable interest.

**DUNDRUM**, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Clough (83) 2 m. S. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, May 12, and Oct. 19.

A village in the parish of Kilmegan and barony of Lecale, situated upon the estuary called Dundrum Bay, an excellent fishing-station. The castle of Dundrum was anciently one of the strongest holds in Ulster. It was built by Sir John de Courey, for knights templars, in whose occupancy it remained until the abolition of that order in the year 1313. It was next held by the prior of Down, and at the dissolution of religious houses, was granted to Lord Cromwell, of Oakham, from whose heir it passed by sale into the family of Blundell. In 1600 it appears to have belonged to the Magennis, and in 1611 shared the fate of many religious and military institutions, being dismantled by order of Cromwell. The ruins of the castle are trifling at present; near them stands an ancient pillar-tower.

**DUNDRY**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Pensford (116) 4½ m. NW b W. Pop. 454.

A parish in the hundred of Chew; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Chew Magna, and a peculiar in the diocese of Bath and Wells, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Michael; patronage with Chew Magna vicarage.

**DUNEAN**, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Toome (139) m. Pop. 5774.

A parish in the barony of Toome upper half, situated upon Lough Beg; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the grange of Dunean and vicarage of Cranfield. There are several subscription poor-schools in this parish.

**DUNFANAGHY**, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

Dublin 174 m. NNW. Pop. 263. Fairs, Thurs. aft. Whit-Sun.; Aug. 5; Oct. 2; and Nov. 17.

A village in the parish of Clondahorkey and barony of Kilmacrenan, situated upon the retired inlet of Sheep Haven.

**DUNFERMLINE**, shire of Fife, S.

Edinburgh 15½ m. NW. Kinkaldy 14 m. W. Pop. 13,681. M. D. Tues., for grain; Frid. for provisions. Fairs, 3d Wed. O. S. in Jan.; 2d Wed. in March; 4th Wed. in April and Nov.; 1st Wed. in July; 1st Tues. in Aug.; 4th Frid. in Sept.; and last Thurs. in Oct. Memb. of Pt. I, with Stirling, &c.

A royal burgh, market, post-town, and parish, in the district of the same name. From a very early period this was a royal residence, traces of which are still existing in the ruins of a castle, anciently occupied by Malcolm Canmore; and in the remains of a palace, which was rebuilt by Anne of Denmark, said to have been the birth-place of Charles I. These relics are within the new and extensive suburb of Pittenerieff, which is connected with Dunfermline by a bridge of one arch over the river Lync; it is rapidly increasing in size

and population. The principal part of the town is seated on a declivity, commanding most extensive prospects, and descending towards the Firth of Forth, from which it is distant three miles, but that portion of it termed Nether Town occupies a plain. The streets, though irregular, and many of them narrow and inconvenient, are well built, and the houses abundantly supplied with water, by pipes from several fountains, two miles distant. The parish church, a venerable and interesting object, somewhat resembling the cathedral of Durham, is all that remains of a sumptuous and richly endowed Benedictine abbey, founded by Malcolm Canmore, and destroyed by Edward I. It was the place of sepulture of the founder, his queen, and seven subsequent monarchs, including Robert Bruce, whose tomb and remains were brought to light in 1818, during the erection of the new church, which adjoins the east end of the ancient pile, and vies with the handsomest temple in the kingdom. Beside these, there are within the town and parish a chapel of ease and places of worship for burghers, anti-burghers, methodists, and baptists. The other principal public buildings are the town-house and prison, erected in 1769; the guildhall, built in 1808, under the roof of which are halls belonging to the various incorporated bodies, and apartments used as assembly rooms. To these are to be added St. Leonard's Hospital, and various other charitable institutions, highly beneficial and admirably conducted, including the free grammar-school, the rector of which is nominated by the Marquis of Tweeddale, as heritable bailie of regality, and the doctor or usher by the town-council and kirk-session, with suitable salaries, derived from Queen Anne's bounty and voluntary contributions. This place has long been celebrated for the manufacture of damask and diaper table-linen, at which no less than 1500 looms have been in operation. Here are also extensive cotton factories, established more than a century, in connexion with the merchants of Glasgow and Paisley. The privileges of this town emanated from its monastery for nearly two centuries, but by a charter of James VI. it was erected into a royal burgh, in 1588, and it is now governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, and eighteen counselors, and joins with Stirling, Inverkeithing, Culross, and Queensferry, in sending one member to Parliament. The parish is about eight miles in length, five in breadth, and includes several villages, of which the most important are Charlestown and Limekilns, on the Firth of Forth, each possessing a harbour, capable of admitting ships of 300 tons burden, and convenient for exporting coal, with immense quantities of iron-stone raised here for the Carron Company, also limestone, freestone, and granite, the produce of the extensive quarries adjacent. The living is in two charges in the presbytery of Dunfermline and synod of Fife; patron, the Crown. Dunfermline gave the



title of Earl to a branch of the family of Seton, by whom it was forfeited in 1690.

**DUNGANNON**, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.

Dublin 96 m. NW. Pop. 3243. M.J.D. Sat. Fairs, 1st Thurs. in Feb.; 2d Thurs. in April; 2d Mond. in May; 1st Thurs. in July; 3d Tues. in Aug.; 1st Mond. O. S. Oct.; and last Tues. in Nov. Mem. of Pt. 1.

A handsome market-town in the parish of Drumglass and barony of Dungannon, situated upon a rivulet tributary to the Blackwater. The town is divided into two parts called the Old and New towns, in the latter of which the houses are all too narrow. It is governed by a provost and seneschal, and returns one member to the Imperial Parliament. This is a brisk linen-market, 2000*l.* per week being frequently expended here in the purchase of that article. The Hibernian Mining Company work a colliery near to the town, situated upon the primate's lands, and a colliery on the lower school-lands is also worked by the same company. A classical school was founded here by Charles I., and endowed with 1600 acres of land. The house is large and commodious, the master's salary 600*l.* per annum, and the appointment vested in the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The poor school is endowed by Lady Northland. In this town the delegation of Irish volunteers assembled on the 15th of February 1782. Here was the castle and constant residence of the O'Neils, Kings of Ulster. Con O'Neil built a monastery on the south side of the town for Franciscan friars of the third order. The family of Trevor derives the title of Viscount from this place.

**DUNGANSTOWN**, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Wicklow (32) 5 m. SW. Pop. 1476.

A parish in the barony of Arklow; living, a rectory in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin. It possesses a church, a glebe-house, and thirty-two acres of land. Here is a subscription-school for thirty boys and seventeen girls.

**DUNGARVAN**, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

Dublin 122 m. SSW. Pop. of Pa. 1692. Of To. including Abbey Side, 6421. Fairs, June 22, and Nov. 8. Mem. of Pt. 1.

A populous and thriving seaport-town in the parish of Dungarvan and barony of Decies-without-Drum, situated upon the Bay of Dungarvan, and at the embouchure of the Colligan river, which is here crossed by a noble bridge of one arch, built at the expense of the Duke of Devonshire. The town is divided into two parts, that on the east of the river being called Abbey Side. It possesses a handsome church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a very convenient market-house furnished with stalls, a spacious barrack, and the benefit of an elegant and noble quay. The town was incorporated in the year 1463, and James I. established its government by a sovereign, recorder, and twelve brethren, who are annually chosen five days after the feast of St. Peter. It has the privilege of sending one member to

Parliament. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 22*l.* 10*s.*; patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The fishery of the port, particularly in herrings, is extremely profitable, and the export-trade in butter and potatoes considerable and constant. The small craft belonging to Dungarvan are found in every harbour along the south and eastern coasts. There is a spinning-school, for the instruction of the poor, established here, and this place is a permanent military station. St. Garbham founded an abbey here in the seventh century, of which no remains are now extant; and the fine castle erected by King John is converted into a barrack. Lord Offaly built a friary for Augustinian hermits, on the other side of the river opposite the town, and adorned the church with a lofty tower. On the north side of the altar may be seen the tomb of Donald Magrath, who was interred here in the year 1400. The family of Boyle derives the title of Viscount from this place.

**DUNGARVAN**, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Gowran (66) 3 m. S. Pop. 1729.

A parish in the barony of Gowran; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, possessing a church and a parsonage upon a glebe of twenty-four acres. Here are poor-schools for Protestant and Roman Catholic children.

**DUNGIVEN**, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

Dublin 183 m. NW. Pop. of Pa. 4087. Of Village 1097. Fairs, May 25, and Oct. 25.

A neat and thriving village in the parish of the same name and barony of Kenaught, situated at the meeting of the rivers Owenbeg, Owenreagh, and Roe; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the rectory of Bannagher. The union possesses a church and a glebe-house upon a glebe of 647 acres; patrons, the Company of Skinners in London. Here are the ruins of a church and castle. A priory was founded here for canons regular of St. Augustin, by O'Callane, the prince of this district, whose monument may be seen in the old church.

**DUNGLEDDY**, co. Pembroke, S. W.

Pop. 7417.

One of seven hundreds into which the county is divided. It is embraced by the East and West Cleddaû rivers on the east, west, and south, and bounded by Cemnaes hundred on the north. Although mountainous, it is much cultivated, and well inhabited by persons of property. It contains nineteen parishes, two hamlets, and part of the populous town of Haverford West.

**DUNGLO**, or **CLOGHANLEA**, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Rutland (196) m. Pop. 253.

A small fishing-village in the parish of Templeeroan and barony of Boyleagh, situated upon an arm of the sea. Here are several small and picturesque lakes. At

Port Dunglo some brass cannon were lately raised out of the sea, impressed with the arms of Spain, and concluded to have once belonged to the formidable Armada.

**DUNGOURNEY**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Castle Martyr (164) 5 m. NW.  
Pop. 2453.

A parish, partly in the barony of Barrymore, and a part in that of Imokilly; living, an entire rectory in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 1*l.*; and yielding, by commutation for tithes, 66*l.* 12*s.* 3*¼d.* Here are a church and a parsonage-house upon a glebe of sixteen acres.

**DUNHAM**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Frodsham (191) 5 m. SW. Pop. 306.

A township in the parish of Thornton and hundred of Eddisbury.

**DUNHAM**, or **DUNHOLME**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Tuxford (137) 5½ m. NE b E. Pop. 415.  
Fair, Aug. 12, for cattle and merchandise.

A parish in the South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar of Southwell in the diocese of York; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the prebendary of Dunham in Southwell College Church. The church, ded. to St. Oswald, a prebend of Southwell, was given by Henry I. to Thurston, Archbishop of York, for that purpose.

**DUNHAM, GREAT**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Swaffham (93) 5 m. NE. Pop. 468.

A village, comprising the two parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, in the hundred of Launditch. The livings are two rectories in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*; patrons (1829) John Peele, Esq. and others.

**DUNHAM, LITTLE**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Swaffham (93) 4 m. NE b E. Pop. 307.

A parish in the hundred of Launditch; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 16*s.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron (1829) E. Parry, Esq.

**DUNHAM MASSEY**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Nether Knutsford (172) 6½ m. N.  
Pop. 1090.

A township in the parish of Bowden and hundred of Bucklow. Here is a very beautiful seat, the residence of the Stamford family, who obtained it by marriage, about the middle of the eighteenth century. The mansion is a large quadrangular brick building, surrounded by a most beautifully-wooded park, in which are some barrows; urns and other antiquities have also been discovered here.

**DUNHOLME**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Lincoln (132) 6 m. NNE. Pop. 220.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Lares, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln, exempt from visitation; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*;

ann. val. P. R. 96*l.*; church ded. to St. Chad; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

**DUNIPACE**, shire of Stirling, S.

P. T. Falkirk (24) 4 m. W b N. Pop. 1168.

A parish united with Larbert, and containing the villages of Dunipace, Donavan, Milton, and Torr-Wood. It is supposed to have derived its name from two artificial mounts, thrown up in commemoration of a peace concluded here by the Romans and Caledonians, and called Dunes Pacis, or the Hills of Peace. In the neighbourhood are several pleasant mansions, and "Wallace's Tree," which is held in great veneration, as the place of his concealment after the battle of Falkirk. The parish is much benefited by its contiguity to the Forth and Clyde canal, and by the establishment of a cotton manufactory, and extensive print-fields.

**DUNISKEY**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Macroom (191) 4½ m. SE.  
Pop. with Kilmurry.

A parish in the barony of Muskerry; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel, and is a part of the union of St. Peter's in the city of Cork.

**DUNKELD**, shire of Perth, S.

Edinburgh 55 m. N b W. Pop. 1361.

M. D. Sat. Fairs, Jan. 1, Candlemas-day, and Dec. 8, for yarn; March 25, for yarn and horses; June 9, for coarse cloths, &c. and Hallow-day, for cattle.

A market-town, post-town, and parish, anciently the metropolis of Caledonia. Here Constantine III., king of the Picts, in 729 founded a monastery of Culdees, and David I. in 1127, erected it into a bishop's see of the first consequence in Scotland. This ancient city is seated on the northern bank of the river Tay, which winds through the most delightful and romantic scenery, and is crossed where the water-way is 446 feet wide, by a magnificent bridge of seven arches, of which the centre one spans ninety feet. This truly national ornament was erected by the exertions of the Duke of Athol, about twenty-five years ago, at an expense of more than 15,000*l.*, chiefly defrayed by toll; and an additional handsome street was at the same time opened in a direct line with it. Here are extensive manufactures of linen and yarn, which, with the number of invalids who resort hither for the benefit of its pure air, and to drink goat's milk and whey, for which it is celebrated, are sources of great profit to the inhabitants. There is a public grammar-school, well conducted; a girl's school, and a large Sunday school also have been established by the benevolent Duchess of Athol, and there are several charitable societies for the relief of the poor, besides an institution termed the Chapmen Society, chartered by James V., the members of which hold general meetings annually, here or at Cupar of Angus. Dunkeld is a burgh of barony, of which the Duke of Athol is superior, and it is governed by a baron baillie.



by his grace. The parish does not extend beyond the boundaries of the city; it is consequently small, and surrounded by the parish of Caputh on all sides, except that next the river. The living, annexed to that of Dowally, is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Duke of Athol, whose mansion, remarkable for its plainness, seems totally eclipsed by the venerable grandeur of the ancient cathedral, which, though much dilapidated, still presents a noble specimen of Saxon or Norman architecture. The choir, which in 1818 was restored to its original style, has been long used as the parish church, and the chapter-house, on the north side of it, built by Bishop Lauder, in 1469, is the sepulchre of the family of Murray, Dukes of Athol. Dunkeld gave the title of baron to the family of Galloway, which became extinct early in the last century.

#### DUNKELD, LITTLE, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Dunkeld (55)  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Pop. 2977.

A parish intersected by the great military road between Perth and Inverness, and watered by the rivers Tay and Bran, the latter in its course forming a beautiful and picturesque cascade. It is about sixteen miles in length, contains 31,000 Scotch acres, and comprises the districts of Murthly, Strathbran, and what is termed the Bishoprie, from having once belonged to the see of Dunkeld. Within its limits are several villages, lochs, and the hill and forest of Birnam, formerly a royal domain, and celebrated by the magic pen of Shakspeare. The surface is varied and pleasing, being diversified with fine natural wood and plantations, with beautiful enclosures, fertile and abundantly productive. In the general landscape are conspicuous the ruins of Troehrie castle, a new and elegant mansion of the Duke of Athol, and Murthly House, the seat of the Stewarts of Grandtully. Living, in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Crown. The church is pleasantly situated on the Highland road, near Invar Ferry.

#### DUNKERRAN, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

Pop. 17,968.

An uncultivated district and barony, containing four parishes, but no market or fair town. Its name is derived from the ancient castle of the O'Sullivan-More, which stands near the head of the estuary of the Kenmare river, and nearly opposite to Dunkerran island, upon which there are ten inhabitants. The family of Petty take the title of Baron from this place.

#### DUNKERRIN, King's co., Leinster, I.

P. T. Roscrea (75)  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW. Pop. 2631. Fairs, May 9; day-bef. Whit-Sun.; Nov. 2; and Dec. 21.

A parish in the barony of Clonlisk; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Kildaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 5s.; and yielding, by commutation for tithes, 496*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* It is united to Castletown, Ely, Rathnairoge, and Finglass.

Here is a church and a parsonage upon a glebe of 140 acres. At the distance of one mile stand the ruins of Rathnairoge. There is a charter-school here for fifty girls, endowed by Mr. Franks with thirty-two acres of land, and established in the year 1740.

#### DUNKERTON, co. Somerset.

P. T. Bath (106) 5 m. SW b S. Pop. 365.

A parish in the hundred of Wellow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Sir G. C. W. Bampfylde, Bart.

#### DUNKESWELL, co. Devon.

P. T. Honiton (148)  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N b W. Pop. 411.

A parish in the hundred of Hemyock, which is said to derive the latter part of its name from a spring called St. Patrick's Well; living, a donative in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; of the certified value of 16*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*; patroness (1829) Mrs. M. Graves. Here was formerly an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded in 1201. Wolford Lodge, in this parish, is a handsome modern seat, beautifully situated on the side of a range of high hills, decorated with fine hanging woods. This spot commands a fine view of the varied and richly cultivated country surrounding, the beauty of which is heightened by the windings of the Exe, Otter, and many other streams.

#### DUNKESWICK, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Wetherby (191)  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W b S. Pop. 257.

A township in the parish of Harwood, and upper division of the wapentake of Claro.

#### DUNKIRK, co. Kent.

P. T. Canterbury (55)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W b N. Pop. 543.

An extra-parochial ville, in the hundred of Westgate, lath of St. Augustine.

#### DUNKITT, or DUNKELD, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Waterford (91)  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW. Pop. 2869.

A parish in the barony of Ida; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin; producing, by commutation for tithes, 553*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, of which the lay impropriator receives 369*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* It is united to the vicarages of Gaulskill and Kileoillum, and possesses a church, glebe-house, and a glebe of about forty acres.

#### DUNLAPPIE. See *Strickathrow*, S.

#### DUNLAVIN, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

Dublin 33 m. SW. Pop. of Pa, 1557. Of To. 897. Fairs, May 20; 1st Frid. O. S. in Aug. 21; and 3rd Tues. in Oct.

A market-town in the parish of Dunlavin and barony of Talbotstown. The town was improved by the family of Tynte, one member of which erected the handsome market-house which so much adorns the place. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, and part of the corps of the prebend of Dunlavin; yielding, by commutation for tithes, 340*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* Here

are a church, a glebe-house, and about twenty acres of glebe.

**DUNLEARY.** See *Kingstown*.

**DUNLECKNEY**, co. Carlow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Leighlinbridge (57) 2½ m. SE.  
Pop. 4131.

A parish in the barony of Idrone; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin; producing, by commutation for tithes, 830*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.*, of which the lay impropiator receives 553*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* It is united to the vicarage of Agha, and possesses a church, parsonage, and sixteen acres of glebe. Here are four subscription-schools, one of seventy-six boys and fourteen girls; another of seventy-seven boys and forty-eight girls; one of sixty boys, and one of forty girls. Near to this is the noble seat of the Bagnal family, and the town called Bagnalstown is in this parish.

**DUNLEER**, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

Dublin 33 m. N. Pop. of Pa. 907. Of To. 895. Fairs, May 14; July 5; Sept. 19; and Dec. 11.

A small town in the parish of the same name and barony of Ferrard; it was formerly a borough; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; yielding, by commutation for tithes, 166*l.* 8*s.* 3¼*d.*; and united to the benefices of Dysart, Cappoge, Monasterboyce, Moylany, and Drumcar. It possesses a church and glebe-house, and there is a glebe of about forty-five acres attached to the union.

**DUNLICHTY**, shire of Inverness, S.

P. T. and Pop. See Daviot.

A parish united to that of Daviot, in which are the two mansions, Aber Arder and Farr, surrounded by extensive plantations, and belonging to branches of the family of Mackintosh; living, in the presbytery of Inverness and synod of Moray. The church was erected in 1759, and divine service is performed in it on alternate Sundays.

**DUNLOP**, shires of Ayr and Renfrew, S.

P. T. Stewarton (61) 2½ m. NNW.  
Glasgow 15 m. Pop. 1097.

A parish and village, mostly in the district of Cunningham (Ayr) but extending into the shire of Renfrew. It is seven miles in length, two and a half in breadth, and the greater part of its soil highly cultivated. This district is peculiarly noted for the excellence of its cheese and the fineness of the thread spun by the inhabitants, from flax of home growth, a single pound of which has been known to extend nearly 150 miles. Living, in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, Earl of Eglintown. The church formerly belonged to the monastery of Kilwinning.

**DUNLOST**, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Athy (40) 3 m. SE. Pop. with Athy.

A parish in the barony of Kilkea and Moone; living, a chapelry in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, constituting part of the union of Athy.

**DUNLUCE**, or **PORTRAMON**, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Coleraine (159) 6 m. NE. Pop. 3040.  
Fair, Nov. 12.

A parish in the barony of Dunluc, situated upon the coast of the Atlantic, and including a mean village; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh; producing, by commutation for tithes, 369*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.* The rectory is a part of the corps of the precentorship of Connor. Here are the ruins of a magnificent castle, boldly seated upon an insulated basaltic rock, on the sea-coast. It was anciently the residence of the De Burgs, or M'Quillans, but is now the property of the noble family of M'Donnell. The rock is entirely penetrated by a lofty cavern, excavated by the action of the waves, which possess remarkable power along the coast.

**DUNMANWAY**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

Dublin 203 m. SW. Pop. 2012.  
Fairs, May 4; 1st Tues. O. S. in July;  
Sept. 16; and Nov. 26.

A town in the parish of Fanlobbns and barony of East Carbery, west division. It is agreeably situated on a small plain, encompassed by lofty hills, near the head of the Bandon river. It owes much to the exertions of its proprietors, the Cox family, for the introduction of the linen-trade, and the erection of bolting-mills here lately, have considerably benefited this small place. It is well calculated for the establishment of manufactures from its command of water-power and proximity to fuel. Here is a charity subscription-school of 160 boys and 40 girls.

**DUNMORE**, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

Dublin 135 m. W b N.  
Pop. of Pa. 8257. Of To. 909.

A small town in the parish of the same name, the latter being partly in the barony of Ballymoe, and partly in that of Dunamore; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; and yielding, by commutation for tithes, 646*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* It possesses a church, small glebe, and a residence. Here was the royal seat of the O'Kellys, which was destroyed by Conor O'Brian in 1133. St. Patrick founded a monastery at this place, upon the site of which a friary for Augustinian eremites was afterwards erected by Walter de Bermingham, Lord of Athenry, in 1425. Henry Mossop, the celebrated tragedian, was born here; his father was rector of the parish.

**DUNMORE**, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kilkenny (75) m.  
Pop. with Kilkeeny City.

A parish in the liberties of the city of Kilkenny, situated upon the river Nore; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the vicarages of Kilmodun and Mucallee, and in the patronage of the Marquis of Ormond. It possesses a church, a glebe-house, and seventy-four acres of land.



**DUNMORE**, or **ELPHINSTONE**, shire of Stirling, S.

P. T. Stirling (35½) 8 m. SE. Pop. with Pa. A village in the parish of Airth, situated upon the Firth of Forth, within the jurisdiction of the port of Alloa. A number of families having removed hence, in consequence of the suspension of the coal-works formerly in operation here, the place has, since 1800, sunk into comparative insignificance. Dunmore castle is the ancient seat of the Murrays, dukes of Athol, to whom it gives the title of earl.

**DUNMORE, EAST**, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

Dublin 107 m. S. Waterford City 11 m.  
Pop. 725. Lat. 50. 8. 17. N. Lon. 7. 3. W.

A sea-port town in the parish of Killea and barony of Gaultier, situated near the entrance of Waterford Harbour. Here is the post-office packet-station, whence steamers ply to Milford Haven. The harbour, now a noble one, is artificial. It is enclosed by a pier 1000 feet in length, stretching into the Atlantic, and calculated to resist the heavy swell of the ocean. The inside of the pier is faced with cut stone down to the foundation-course. At the extremity of the quay is a lighthouse, exhibiting a red light towards the sea, and a bright one towards Waterford Haven. The design of the building is taken from the pillars of the Temple of Pæstum.

**DUNMOW**, co. Essex.

Pop. 11,888.

A hundred on the western side of the county, containing twenty-six parishes, and the towns of Dunmow and Thaxted.

**DUNMOW, GREAT**, co. Essex.

London 38 m. NE b N. Pop. 2109. M. D. Sat. Fairs, May 6, and Nov. 8, for cattle.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Dunmow, situated on the side of a hill near the river Chelmer. The town is very ancient, and supposed to have been a Roman station, probably Cæsaromagus; it consists of two good streets. It was incorporated by Philip and Mary, and is governed by a bailiff and twelve burgesses. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Bishop of London. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is a large ancient structure, with an embattled tower at the west end. In a gravel-pit at Mirk's Hill, in this parish, several small urns, and some copper coins of Trajan and Antoninus, were discovered in the year 1760. Vestiges of the old Roman road from hence to Colchester are still distinguishable.

**DUNMOW, LITTLE**, co. Essex.

P. T. Great Dunmow (38) 2 m. ESE. Pop. 342.

A parish in the hundred of Dunmow; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London, of the certified value of 20*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 35*l.*; patron (1829) N. R. Toke, Esq. The church,

which is ded. to St. Mary, is a small part only of the ancient Priory church, which belonged to an establishment of Augustine canons, founded here in 1104. The ancient and well-known custom of this manor to deliver a sitch of bacon to any married couple who would take a prescribed oath not to have repented wedlock for twelve months and a day after marriage, although ascribed to Saxon or Norman times, is of very uncertain origin. The first delivery of this description took place in the reign of Henry VI., and the last in the year 1751.

**DUNMOYLAN**, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Adair (130) m. Pop. 1346.

A parish in the barony of Connello; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 10*s.*; and united to the rectory and vicarage of Castle-Roberts; patron, the Earl of Cork.

**DUNMURHILL**, or **DUROUGHILL**, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Maynooth (15) 7 m. SW. Pop. 141.

A parish in the barony of Ikeath and Oughterany; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. 5*s.* 6½*d.*; the tithes being appropriated to the repairs of the cathedral of Kildare.

**DUNMURRY**, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kildare (32) 2¼ m. N. Pop. 180.

A parish in the barony of Ophaly; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin; producing, by commutation for tithes, 75*l.*; and united to the parishes of Pollardstown and Thomastown. Here are the ruins of an old church, and around them an ancient cemetery.

**DUNNAMANAGH**, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.

Dublin 141 m. N b W. Pop. 166.  
Fairs, Feb. 27, May, Aug., and Nov.

A post and fair town in the parish of Donaghedy and barony of Strabane. Here are the ruins of an old castle.

**DUNNERDALE**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Hawkeshead (267) 8½ m. W b S.  
Pop. 143.

A township in the parish of Kirkby Ireleth, and hundred of Lonsdale, north of the Sands.

**DUNNET**, shire of Caitliness, S.

P. T. Thurso (279) 8 m NE b E. Pop. 1636.

A parish, ten miles in length, and in some parts four in breadth, bounded on the north by the Pentland Firth, the current of which at spring and neap tides is so rapid that no vessel can stem it. The coast is indented by several fishing harbours and creeks, of which the most convenient to the cod and ling banks are Brough, Holm, and Scarf-Skerry; and from the latter a regular ferry-boat plies across the Firth to the Orkneys. The noted peninsular promontory, Dunnet Head, upon which are the ruins of a hermitage, is the most northern land of Great Britain, presenting a bold, rocky front to

the ocean, from 100 to 400 feet in height; it is the resort of the puffin, layer, and other sea fowl of various kinds; is joined to the mainland by a low isthmus two miles across, and consists of hill and valley, affording pasturage for numerous cattle and sheep, but very little of the soil in any part of the parish is capable of cultivation. Many tons of kelp, however, are annually manufactured along the shore, and there are several lakes that supply streams to the principal mills. Here are two or three private schools, and a society's school for spinning has been recently established. The living is in the presbytery of Caithness and synod of Caithness and Sutherland; patron, Sir John Sinclair, Bart. The Earl of Caithness resides at Ratter in this parish.

**DUNNICHEN**, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Forfar (70) 3½ m. SE. Pop. 1433.

A parish, comprising about 3200 Scotch acres, fertile and in high cultivation. It abounds with freestone and shell-marl, and a considerable quantity of linen-yarn and cloth is manufactured in the villages of Drimmitormont and Letham, at the latter of which a weekly market is held for the sale of it; there is also an old established fair for toys, on the 2d Wednesday O. S. in March. The living is in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Crown. The church is small and very ancient, and was dedicated to St. Causnan.

**DUNNING**, shire of Perth, S.

Edinburgh 59 m. NW; Perth 9 m. WSW. Pop. 1876. Fairs, 4th Tues. in May; June 20; and Oct. 24.

A post-town and parish, in the former of which and in the village of New Piteairn the manufacture of coarse linen is extensive. The parish lies at the northern extremity of the Ochil Hills adjoining Strathearn; the soil in the lower grounds is tolerably productive, but the mainlands, being in some parts 1000 feet above the level of the sea, yield only pasturage for numerous flocks of sheep. The living is in the presbytery of Anchtarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Earl of Kinnoull. Here is the ancient seat of the Drummonds of Keltie. Dunning was destroyed by fire in 1716 by order of the Pretender, but now contains many good houses.

**DUNNINGTON**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Great Driffield (196) 10 m. ESE. Pop. 76.

A township in the parish of Becford and north division of the wapentake of Holderness.

**DUNNINGTON**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. York (196) 4 m. E. Pop. 623.

A parish, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Onse and Darwent; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 19l.; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patrons (1829) the Trustees of the late Earl of Bridgewater.

**DUNOON**, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Greenock (65) 7½ m. W b S. Pop. 2177. Fairs, 2d Wed. O. S. in Jan., Feb., Aug. and Oct.

A parish and large fishing-village in the district of Cowal; the latter, formerly the residence of the Bishops of Argyll, has an established ferry to Greenock, which lies on the opposite shore of the Firth of Clyde, along the western side of which this parish, in union with Kilmun, stretches about twenty-four miles. The soil, where cultivated, is tolerably productive, but the surface in general being precipitous and covered with natural wood, agriculture is not much attended to. The living is in the presbytery of Dunoon and synod of Argyll; patron, the Duke of Argyll. There are two churches, one at Dunoon, the other at Kilmun. Dunoon Castle, now in ruins, was possessed by the English in 1334, but was captured for David Bruce, and the garrison put to the sword. The Earl of Dunmore has a delightful retreat at Glen-Finnart in this parish.

**DUNOTTAR**, shire of Kincardine, S.

P. T. Stonehaven (107) 1 m. W. Pop. 1797.

A parish, including the sea-port town of Stonehaven, (which see). The parish is watered by the river Carron, and intersected from north to south by a valley, which at the latter boundary widens and begins to form the great How, afterwards known by the name of Strathmore. The living is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Crown. Church rebuilt in 1782. The ancient chapel and cemetery of the castle were formerly used as parochial. The ruins of this fortress, erected by Sir William Keith during the turbulent times of Bruce and Baliol, retain marks of its original strength and grandeur. It stood upon the summit of a peninsulated and almost inaccessible rock, washed by the North Sea on three of its sides, and separated from the mainland on the south by a tremendous chasm. During the Protectorate of Cromwell, the Scottish regalia were deposited here.

**DUNREE**, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Buncrana (163) m. N. Pop. with Pa.

A signal-station, fort, and permanent barrack, in the parish of Clonmany and barony of Ennishowen, situated upon the eastern shore of Lough Swilly.

**DUNREGGAN**, shire of Dumfries, S.

Edinburgh 66 m. SSW. Dumfries 16½ m. NW. Pop. with Pa.

A thriving village in the parish of Glencairn, united to the post-town of Minniehive by a bridge thrown over the water of Dalwhat, and forming together a considerable and well-built place.

**DUNROD**, stewartry of Kirkcubright, S.

P. T. Kirkcubright (98½) 4 m. S. Pop. with Kirkcubright.

An ancient parish annexed to that of Kirkcubright. The church is in ruins, but the cemetery is still used.



**DUNROSSNESS**, shires of Orkney and Shetland, S.

Lat. 59. 51. 30. N. Pop. 3798.

A parish united with those of Cunnisburgh and Sandwich, in the mainland of Shetland. It constitutes the southern extremity of the island, which is a peninsula twelve miles in length and six in breadth. Faira Island also is considered a portion of this parish, upon which is the House of Quendal, for some time the residence of the Duke of Medina Celi, after the loss of the flag ship of the Spanish Armada, and near which a valuable iron-mine was discovered about 1790. In some parts of the parish the soil is tolerably fertile, but it consists principally of extensive mosses. The harbours or creeks are Quendal Bay, Grutness, West Voe, and a few others of less note, to which belong more than 200 boats employed in the fisheries. Eagles, hawks, ravens, swans, and various sea-fowl resort hither, and the latter usually become white in winter. The presbytery of Shetland is subject only to the General Assembly; patron of the living, Lord Dundas. The church is a new and handsome structure with a pavilion roof.

**DUNSANY**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Dunshaughlin (18) 3 m. NW. Pop. 233.

A parish in the barony of Skreen; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. at 4*l.* 2*s.* 9½*d.*; and united to the livings at Tarah and Killeen. The family of Plunket derive the title of Viscount from this place.

**DUNSBY**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Bourne (97) 4 m. N. Pop. 190.

A parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patrons, the Governors of the Charter House.

**DUNSBY**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Sleaford (115) 2½ m. NNW.

Pop. with Anwick.

A parish in the wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven; living, a rectory with Anwick vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; church ded. to St. Andrew; patronage with Anwick Vicarage.

**DUNSCORE**, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Dumfries (71½) 10 m. NW. Pop. 4191.

A parish twelve miles in length, and in the widest part four in breadth. It is watered by the rivers Nith, Urr, and Cairn, on the banks of which the soil is productive, but the higher ground being mountainous and rocky is appropriated to pasturage for great numbers of sheep and cattle, bred for the English markets. The living is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Crown. The church formerly stood at the lower end of the parish, but in 1619, another was erected in a more central situation. There are vestiges of an ancient chapel and cemetery at a place still called Chapel Farm. Burns, the Scottish poet, lived for some

time upon a farm here, and established a library and literary society for the instruction of the peasantry, which laudable plan has been since imitated in various other parts of the country.

**DUNSDEN**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Henley-upon-Thames (35) 5 m. SSW; Pop. with Eye Liberty.

A hamlet in the parish of Sunning and hundred of Binfield.

**DUNSE**, shire of Berwick, S.

Edinburgh 40½ m. ESE. Pop. 3773.

M. D. Wed. Fairs, 1st Wed. in March; 1st Tues. and Thurs. in June; Aug. 26; and Nov. 17, or Tues. after.

A market-town, post-town, and parish, the name of which is derived from the Celtic *Dun*, a hill, the ancient town having occupied the summit of the beautiful eminence, Dunse Law, which comprises an area of thirty acres, elevated 630 feet above the level of the sea, and whose base is about three miles in circumference. At its foot stands the modern town, upon the banks of the Whittadder, a neat place, consisting of several spacious well paved streets terminating in a square, where the markets are held, and in the centre of which a new town-house has been recently erected in the Gothic style. Besides the church, an elegant fabric with a spire, built in 1792, there are places of worship for various denominations of dissenters, and a free grammar-school in high repute. Dunse is the seat of a presbytery, and was constituted a burgh of barony before 1661, when it became the county-town, and continued so about thirty-five years, at the end of which the pre-eminence was again given to Greenlaw. Here are manufactures of woollen-cloth and fine linen, an extensive bleaching-ground, a large brewery, and several paper-mills, established on the Whittadder, which has its source in the Lammermuir Hills, runs through the parish, and yields excellent salmon. The parish is eight miles in length by five in breadth; the northern part hilly and covered with heath, but the southern well cultivated and productive in corn. The living is in the presbytery of Dunse and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; patron, Robert Hay, Esq., the proprietor of Dunse Castle. This stately and venerable edifice is situated about half a mile from the town, in the bosom of hundreds of acres of flourishing plantations, in the midst of which is the Henpond, a beautiful expanse of water much resorted to by wild-fowl. Dunse Spa, similar in its chalybeate properties to the Tonbridge waters, lies a mile south of the town. The conical hill, Cockburn Law, 900 feet high, and a noted sea-mark, has on its summit a rude old Pietish building, termed Woden's Hall. The learned metaphysician and theologian, John Duns Scotus, was born here in 1272.

**DUNSFOLD**, co. Surrey.

P. T. Godalming (33) 6 m. SSE. Pop. 578.

A parish in the hundred of Blackheath; liv-

ing, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the King.

**DUNSFORD**, co. Devon.

P. T. Exeter (161) 8 m. W b S. Pop. 819.

A parish in the hundred of Wonford; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 19*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) E. Tremlett, Esq.

**DUNSFORT**, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Downpatrick (93) 6 m. SE. Pop. 1788.

A parish in the barony of Lecale, situated upon the Irish Sea; living, a rectory and prebend in the diocese of Down and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. at 2*l.*

**DUNSFORTH, LOWER**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Aldborough (297) 3 m. ESE. Pop. 115.

A township in the parish of Aldborough and upper division of the wapentake of Claro.

**DUNSFORTH, UPPER**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Aldborough (297) 3 m. SE b E.  
Pop. with Branton Green 156.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Aldborough and upper division of the wapentake of Claro; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Aldborough; certified value 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 35*l.* 10*s.*; patronage with Aldborough Vicarage.

**DUNSHAUGHLIN**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

Dublin 18 m. NW. Pop. of Pa. 877.  
Of To. 587. Fairs, June 11, and Dec. 10.

A fair and post town in the parish and barony of Ratoath, where a permanent barrack is established; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, yielding, by commutation for tithes, 296*l.*, out of which 26*l.* are payable to the lay impropiator. It is united to the vicarage of Rathregan. The church and glebe-house are in Dunshaughlin parish. A church was founded here by St. Seachlin, the nephew of St. Patrick, who was interred here 448. In 1043 this religious house was burned, and, after its restoration, was plundered and spoiled by the sept of Hy Brian.

**DUNSINK**, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 4 m. NW.

A hill in the parish and barony of Castleknock. Here the astronomical observatory belonging to the University of Dublin was erected in the year 1774, under the direction of Dr. H. Usher. The astronomical circle in the Meridian-room, the workmanship of Ramsden, is highly esteemed by the most accurate astronomers.

**DUNSLEY**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Whitby (236) 3 m. W.  
Pop. with Newholm.

A township in the parish of Whitby and liberty of Whitby Strand, situated on the bay called *Dunmum Sinus*, by Ptolemy, and at the termination of a Roman road which crossed the moors from York, now called by the inhabitants Wade's Causey, from Wade,

a Saxon duke, who lived at Mulgrave Castle, about the year 800.

**DUNSTABLE**, co. Bedford.

London 33 m. NW b N. Pop. 1831. M. D. Wed. Fairs, Ash-Wed.; May 22, a great horse fair; Aug. 12; and Nov. 12, for cattle.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Manshead, situated on a chalky eminence near the entrance of the Chiltern Hills, at the junction of the Iknield and Watling-streets. The town consists of four streets, running nearly in the direction of the cardinal points; the houses are chiefly built with brick, some of which are of considerable antiquity. It was formerly very badly supplied with water, being entirely dependent upon the rain, which ran down from the hills into ponds dug for the purpose of receiving it; it now has a tolerable supply from wells, sunk in different parts of the town, which means of procuring it was long neglected, owing to the great expense of sinking them to so great a depth as 160 feet, at less than which none is to be obtained. The principal manufacture of this place is in straw-bonnets, and other articles of ornament and use, made from the same material, which gives employment to large numbers of women and children. Great quantities of larks are caught here, which are remarkable for their size, and are sent to the London markets in considerable quantities. The government of this town is vested in four constables, a churchwarden, and two overseers; it was formerly governed by a mayor, and made a borough and market-town of by Henry I., who had a palace here called Kingsbury, now converted into a farm-house. The centre of the town was anciently ornamented with one of those beautiful crosses which Edward I. set up to the memory of his beloved Queen Eleanor. This town is supposed to have been the *Magisvinium* of Antoninus, and it is said, though with little probability, to have taken its name from Dun, a notorious robber, who infested the neighbouring woods in the reign of Henry I. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 53*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 148*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, was formerly of a cruciform construction, having a tower in the centre; a great part of this edifice has been demolished. The front is considered a great curiosity from the singular intermixture of pointed and circular arches, and its many remarkable ornaments of grotesque sculpture. It belonged originally to the priory, founded here by Henry I. in 1131, for Black Canons, and for which Dunstable was long celebrated; a small part only is now remaining. There are several charitable establishments at Dunstable, the principal of which are, a charity school for forty boys and fifteen girls, who are educated, clothed, and apprenticed; six almshouses for decayed maiden ladies, and two for twelve



poor widows, each calculated to accommodate six. About two miles from this town are the remains of an ancient fortification called Maiden-Bower, and a little farther on a strong fortification named Tottenhoe Castle, consisting of a keep, area, and square on a high mount, encompassed by two ditches. A great quantity of copper coin of Antoninus and Constantine were discovered by some men digging gravel here in 1770. It is said that the first representation of a play in England, took place in this town under the direction of a priest. The land in this parish is principally in pasture, though wheat, barley, and beans are cultivated in that part consisting of open fields.

**DUNSTALL**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Burton-upon-Trent (125) 4 m. WSW.  
Pop. 181.

A township in the parish of Tatenhill and north division of Offlow hundred.

**DUNSTAN**, ST., co. Kent.

P. T. Canterbury (55) adjacent Pop. 719.

A parish in the hundred of West-Gate, lathe of St. Augustine; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 145*l.*; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**DUNSTER**, co. Somerset.

London 162 m. W b S. Pop. 895. M. D.  
Frid. Fair, Whit-Mond. for pedlery.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Carthampton, situated on the margin of a rich and fertile vale opening towards the Bristol Channel, from which it is about a mile distant; and defended on all sides by lofty hills, rising in succession one above another. It was a place of importance at a very early period, and belonged to the West Saxon kings, by which people it was called Torr, signifying a fortified tower, and afterwards received the additional appellation of Dune, implying a ridge of mountains along the sea coast. Its present name is a contraction of Dunestorr. The town consists principally of two streets, the one which is the larger running from north to south, the other branching to the west; in these are many good houses and also a number of low thatched cottages. In the former is an ancient market cross. This place sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward III., and possessed the privileges of a borough, which, though now lost, as the parishioners are entitled to vote at the election for Minehead, it is almost equivalent to a representation of their own town. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; patron (1829) F. F. Luttrell, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to St. George, is a very large Gothic building, divided into two parts by a tower ninety feet high, rising from the centre and resting upon four large pillars. Only one of these parts being used for divine service, the other is totally neglected. Here are many monuments to the

families of the Luttrells and Mohuns. This church was built by Henry VII. as a mark of gratitude to the inhabitants, for the assistance rendered him in the famous battle of Bosworth Field, in which he defeated and slew his competitor, Richard III. Here was formerly an amply endowed Priory of Benedictine monks, some ruins of which are still observable. On a steep hill to the south of the principal street, is a part of an ancient castle, which was formerly a very magnificent structure, but it was nearly destroyed by General Blake, when commanding the parliamentary forces under Oliver Cromwell. The surrounding parks and grounds are very beautiful, finely wooded, and afford pasture to great numbers of sheep.

**DUNSTEW**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Deddington (69) 2½ m. SSW.  
Pop. 460.

A parish in the hundred of Wootton; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Sir H. W. Dashwood, Bart.

**DUNSTON**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Lincoln (132) 8 m. S'E b S. Pop. 406.

A parish in the wapentake of Langoe, parts of Kesteven; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 96*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

**DUNSTON**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Norwich (108) 4 m. S. Pop. 111.

A parish in the hundred of Humbleyard; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; certified value 18*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Remigius; patronesses (1829) Misses S. and S. Long.

**DUNSTON**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alnwick (308) 6½ m. NE. Pop. 213.

A township in the parish of Embleton and south division of Bambrough ward. Dunstonbrough Castle, seated on an eminence above the sea, has long been in ruins, nothing is now remaining of this once noble structure but the out-works; it is supposed to have been a British strong-hold, and afterwards a Roman Castellum.

**DUNSTON**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Penkridge (131) 2½ m. N b E. Pop. 234.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Penkridge and east division of the hundred of Cattlestone; living, a curacy with that of Penkridge and a peculiar in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry; certified value 1*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 8*l.* 8*s.*; chapel ded. to St. Leonard; patronage with Penkridge Curacy.

**DUNSYRE**, shire of Lanark, S.

P. T. Linton (163) 5 m. SW. Pop. 290.

A parish in the upper ward, about five miles square, and watered by the small river Medwin. The soil is but indifferent, and the air

being bleak and moist, agriculture is not much attended to, but peats are plentiful. The living is in the presbytery of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, the Crown. Here are several cairns, some of which have been found to contain urns and human bones.

**DUNTERTON**, co. Devon.

P. T. Launceston (214) 5 m. SE b S.  
Pop. 126.

A parish in the hundred of Lifton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Rev. William Royce.

**DUNTHROP**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Chipping Norton (71) 3 m. ENE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Haythrop and hundred of Wootton.

**DUNTISH**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Dorchester (119) 11½ m. N b W.  
Pop. 101.

A tithing in the parish and hundred of Buckland Newton, Sherborne division.

**DUNTON**, co. Bedford.

P. T. Biggleswade (45) 3½ m. E b S.  
Pop. with Millo 332.

A parish in the hundred of Biggleswade; living, a dis. vicarage with the curacy of Millo, in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 104*l.* 16*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Earl Spencer.

**DUNTON**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Winslow (49) 5 m. SE b E. Pop. 98.

A parish in the hundred of Cottesloe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patron (1829) Earl Spencer.

**DUNTON**, co. Essex.

P. T. Horndon-on-the-Hill (21) 4 m. NNW.  
Pop. 133.

A parish in the hundred of Barstable; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, King's College, Cambridge.

**DUNTON**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Fakenham (109) 3 m. W b N.  
Pop. with Doughton 124.

A parish in the hundred of Gallow; living, a dis. vicarage with Doughton, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 111*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) T. W. Coke, Esq.

**DUNTON BASSET**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Lutterworth (89) 4 m. N. Pop. 460.7

A parish in the hundred of Gunthlaxton; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 75*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1229) George Payne, Esq.

**DUNTRILEAGUE**, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Tipperary (127) 10 m. SW.  
Pop. with Galbally.

A parish in the barony of Coshlea; living, a particle in the benefice of Galbally, or Naharlow, in the diocese of Emly and archdiocese of Cashel.

**DUNTSBOURNE ABBOTS**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Cirencester (89) 5 m. NW b N. Pop. 171.

A parish in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, and partly in that of Rapsgate; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 13*l.* church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) D. Mesman, Esq. This parish has the appellation of Abbots, from its formerly having belonged to the abbots of Gloucester.

**DUNTSBOURNE LYRE**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Cirencester (89) 5½ m. N b W. Pop. 85.

A township in the parish of Abbots Duntsbourne and hundred of Rapsgate.

**DUNTSBOURNE ROUSE**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Cirencester (89) 4 m. NW b N. Pop. 100.

A parish in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

**DUNVEGAN**, shire of Inverness, S.

Pop. with Kilmuir, which see.

A village in the parish of Kilmuir, on the western coast of the Isle of Skye. It is situated on a bay and near a promontory of the same name, and has a General Post-office. Here is the House of Dunvegan, the principal residence of the Macleods; it is built upon a rock overlooking the sea, and forms two sides of a quadrangle, a third being occupied by a very ancient ruin, supposed to have been a Norwegian castle of very remote date.

**DUNWICH**, co. Suffolk.

London 97 m. NE. Pop. 200. M. D. Sat. Fair, St. James's, July 25, for toys. Memb. of Pt. 2.

An ancient market-town, possessing separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the hundred of Blything. It was once a borough and town of opulence and great commercial importance, is now reduced to a small village, the greater part having been washed away by the encroachments of the sea. It formerly had eight parish churches, but the ruins of one only are now remaining. It is also said to have possessed a mint, which, from the many coins discovered, is not altogether without probability. In the reign of Siebert, King of the East Angles, Felix, the Burgundian Bishop, fixed his episcopal see here in 630, where his successors continued for about 400 years, when William the Conqueror transferred it to Thetford, and from thence to Norwich. This town has sent two members to Parliament ever since the Commons of England first acquired the right of representation. The corporation consists of two



bailiffs and twelve capital burgesses, nominated by Lord Hintonfield and Snowden Barne, Esq., in whom the right of election is vested. The bailiffs the returning officers; the market is so ill attended that it scarcely deserves the name. Here were formerly two monastic institutions, the only remains of which are several arches covered with ivy, besides which Dunwich contained two hospitals, St. James's and Maison Dieu, which were in the enjoyment of ample revenues, now dwindled to a mere trifle, which is applied to the maintenance of a few indigent people. East Wood, or the King's Forest, formerly extended several miles to the south-east of the town, but has been destroyed by the sea for many ages. Here also was a house belonging to the Knights Templars, and afterwards to the Hospitallers, endowed with considerable estates, but all have been overwhelmed in one common ruin; it has not now even a place of public worship, and the only marks of its greatness are the ruins of a palace, a church, and a chapel. Sprats are cured here in the same manner as herrings are at Yarmouth.

**DUNWORTH**, co. Wilts.

Pop. 6353.

A hundred in the south-west of the county, containing ten parishes.

**DUPLIN**, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Perth (40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) 5 m. SW.

Pop. with Aberdalgie.

An ancient parish, now united to Aberdalgie, remarkable as the scene of a great battle, fought in 1332, between the armies of Edward Baliol and the regent, Earl of Marr, and for a Roman road having passed here. Duplin gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Kinnoull, whose elegant mansion in this parish is adorned with numerous paintings by the first masters.

**DURAS**, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Gort (124) 9 m. W. Pop. 1279.

A parish in the barony of Kiltartan, situated upon the Bay of Galway; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Kilmaeduaugh and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K.B. 8s., and producing 26*l.* per annum, by commutation for tithes. The lay impropriator receives 35*l.* of this sum. It is united to ten other benefices, constituting thereby the union of Kilcolgan.

**DURHAM**, co. Palatine of.

E to W 45 m. N to S 36 m. extreme breadth. No. of Acres 610,000. Pop. 207,673. Wards 4. Parishes 120. City 1. Market-Towns 10. Memb. of Pt. 4. Northern Circuit. Diocese of Durham. Province of York.

A maritime county, bounded on the east by the German Ocean, on the north by Northumberland, from which it is divided by the rivers Tyne and Derwent, by Cumberland on the west, from which it is separated by barren hills and moors, and by Yorkshire on the south, the river Tees parting the two counties. It constituted part of the territories of the Brigantes, a powerful British tribe before the invasion of the Romans,

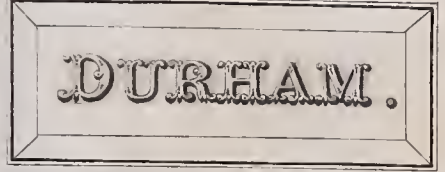
under whose government it belonged to the province of Maxima Cæsariensis. When the Anglo-Saxons established themselves in South Britain, this county was first included in the kingdom of Bernicia, subsequently in that of Northumbria; and under Alfred and his successors it was called Doorham, *i. e.* Forest-land, whence probably its modern appellation. Christianity was introduced here during the seventh century, and various monastic and religious foundations had taken place previously to the incursions of the Danes, who, after having ravaged the country, and burned and destroyed the towns, villages, churches, and monasteries, at length took possession of the land, and retained it in spite of all opposition. Alfred, Athelstan, and other Saxon princes indeed gained some victories over them and compelled their chiefs to yield obedience to the established government, but their submission was scarcely more than nominal, and they preserved their own laws, customs, and language, till the accession of Canute, a Danish sovereign, the events of whose reign, and those of his immediate successors, led to the gradual amalgamation of the kindred races of Danes and Saxons into one people. This county was at an early period subjected to the feudal jurisdiction of the Bishop of Durham, whose peculiar authority, whether derived from a grant of Guthrum the Dane, in the beginning of the tenth century, or of Canute the Great in a later age, appears to have been fully recognised in the reign of William the Norman; for the Domesday survey of the kingdom, undertaken by his command, does not comprehend the county palatine, of which a separate survey was made, under the sanction of the bishop, and preserved in a volume called the "Golden Book." The powers and privileges peculiar to the occupants of this see survived the Reformation, and were continued and confirmed by act of Parliament, in the reign of Edward VI.; and though the episcopal authority has been considerably abridged since that period, it still subsists. The county now enjoys the advantage of Parliamentary representation, two members having been first returned to the House of Commons in 1675, after an act had been passed for that purpose; but the bishops still retain the appointment of the sheriff, and the traces of ancient independence are preserved in the fiscal arrangements of that officer. The outline of this county forms an irregular triangle the western angle of which is a mountainous, bare, and barren region, crossed by a ridge of hills, which has not unaptly been styled the English Appenines. This tract, however, is enriched by mines of lead and iron, and it extends along the northern part of the county, till it terminates in the great coal-fields, between the Tyne and the Wear. Coal is likewise found on the southern side of the county. In the eastern and central parts are fair and fertile valleys, agreeably varied with hill, dale, arable, and pasture land. The soil, in the



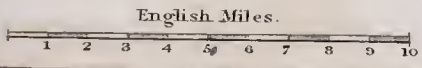


REFERENCE TO THE WARDS  
 Darlington 1 Easington 3  
 Chester 2 Stockton 4  
 The Figures prefixed to the Towns  
 denote the distance from London.

For the detached parts of Durham, see Northumberland.



ENGRAVED BY SIDY HALL.



20' Longitude West from 10' Greenwich      20'      30'      40'      50'      60'      70'      80'      90'      100'





neighbourhood of the Tees, and on the borders of some other rivers and brooks, is a rich clay or loam; but at a distance from these streams it is of an inferior quality, interspersed with spots of sand and gravel. The principal rivers are the Derwent, the Wear, and the Tees. The first-mentioned rises near the confines of Northumberland, forms, for some distance, the boundary of the two counties, and crossing an angle of Durham, takes its course through a romantic tract of country, and falls into the Tyne, near Newcastle. The Wear has its source in the western heights, and, flowing eastward through a fine valley, passes the city of Durham, and enters the sea below Sunderland. The Tees rises from the same range of hills with the preceding, and after a winding course along the south border of the county, falls into the sea some miles below Stockton. This county, considering its extent of coast, is not very amply provided with ports and harbours. The most important are South Shields, Sunderland, Hartlepool, and Stockton. From the variety of its soil, the agricultural produce of the county is not easily estimated. On the best lands wheat may yield twenty or thirty bushels from an acre, barley from thirty to forty, and oats from twenty to forty. On some spots, where the soil is gravelly, barley and turnips are grown alternately, with the occasional interposition of a crop of clover. The wood-lands are not considerable, principally consisting of the ornamental plantations belonging to the seats of the nobility and gentry, and others bordering some of the rivers, especially near the city of Durham. The cattle are abundant, and are justly esteemed both for the dairy and for fattening; the sheep are generally large, with long wool, and the breed, called the Tees-water sheep, are in great request, as well as the Wear-dale sheep, which are small, but produce delicately-flavoured mutton. In connexion with the commerce of the county, may be noticed its cast-metal foundries, iron-works, potteries, glass-houses, copperas, coal-tar, and salt-works, quarries of marble, freestone, and limestone, brick, lime, and tile-kilns, and linen and woollen manufactures. The wards and divisions are Chester ward, Darlington ward, Easington ward, Stockton ward, Islandshire, and Northhamshire. The only city is Durham; the principal towns are Barnard Castle, Darlington, Stockton, Sunderland, Hartlepool, Bishop's Auckland, Marwood, Wolsingham, Stanhope, and Staindrop; but at some of these places the markets have been discontinued. Two members are returned to Parliament for the county, and two for the city of Durham.

DURHAM, co. Durham.

London 253 m. Pop. 9322. M. D. Sat.

Fairs, March 29, 30, 31; first day, horned cattle; second day, sheep and hogs; third day, horses; Sat. before May 13; Whit-Tues.; Sept. 15; the like Sat. before Nov. 23; Memb. of Pt. 2. Mail arr. 1.7 f. Mail dep. 11. 12 a. . .

An ancient city, the capital of the county, having a separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in Chester and Easington wards. It is irregularly built on a rocky eminence, almost encompassed by the Wear, whose precipitous banks are fringed with woods, which add much to the beauty of the scene. The highest ground in the centre is occupied by the cathedral and castle, which, with the streets called the Baileys, are included within the limits of the old walls of the city. Below the walls on one side the declivity is ornamented with gardens and plantations reaching to the banks of the Wear; and on the opposite side are steep and lofty rocks; while the more distant prospect displays rich meadows, green hills, and houses, in beautiful variety. The city derived its origin from the monks of Lindisfarne, who fleeing from the marauding Danes, with the relics of their founder, St. Cuthbert, after occupying some intermediate stations, at length, in 995, fixed their residence on the eminence then called Dunholm. Having cleared the ground from the wood with which it was covered, they commenced the erection of a monastery and a cathedral, around which was gradually formed an assemblage of dwellings constituting the basis of the infant city. After the Norman Conquest, the inhabitants of the northern counties being in a state of insurrection against the new king, took possession of Durham; but the insurgents afterwards fled to Scotland, and William I. having made himself master of the place, founded the castle, as a security against the disaffection of his own subjects, or the hostile incursions of the Scots. Towards the end of the eleventh century the present magnificent cathedral was commenced by Bishop William de Carlepho. Both nature and art having contributed to render Durham a place of great strength, it often became the scene of warfare. It was repeatedly besieged by the Scots, who, in 1346, were completely defeated, and their king, David Bruce, was taken prisoner at Nevil's Cross, near this city, so called from a monument erected in commemoration of the victory of the English. When the Scots invaded this country in 1640 they seized Durham, and kept it till the following year. In the ensuing civil war nothing very important occurred here; but when Cromwell had attained the supreme authority, he commenced the establishment of a new university, to be endowed from the revenues of the suppressed bishopric; but the restoration of Charles II. being followed by that of the episcopal see, the new foundation was abolished. The first charter is said to have been granted to the inhabitants by Bishop Hugh Pudsey, in the reign of Richard I. and the municipal government was vested in bailiffs, and afterwards in an alderman and twelve burgesses; in Elizabeth's reign, a mayor was the presiding officer; in 1684 a charter was obtained under which the corporation consisted of a



mayor, twelve aldermen, twelve common-councilmen, with a recorder, and other officers; and finally, Bishop Egerton in 1780 issued a new charter, under which the city is now governed. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common-councilmen, assisted by an indefinite number of freemen, and two sergeants at mace. The common-councilmen are chosen annually from the thirteen incorporated trades. The city has sent two members to Parliament since 1675; and the right of election is vested in the mayor, aldermen, and freemen resident and non-resident, in number about 1300; returning officer, the mayor; ascendant influence with the corporation, clergy, and Lord Durham. The market-place is a small quadrangle, having in the centre a conduit to supply the inhabitants with water, on the south side a piazza, where the corn-market is held, and on the west the guildhall, originally erected by Bishop Tunstal, about 1555, but since repaired and much improved. The central conduit is an octagon building, surmounted by a statue of Neptune; and the water is conveyed from a spring about half a mile distant. A new and handsome bridge over the Were was erected between 1772 and 1777, at the expense of the Dean and Chapter, instead of a former bridge at some distance, which was destroyed by a flood in November, 1771. There are also two ancient bridges, Framwell-gate bridge, built about 1120 by Bishop Flambard, and Elvet-bridge, built by Bishop Pudsey. The new gaol house of correction and county court-house are at the head of Old Elvet; they occupy a large square area on the north side of which is the court-house, which, besides the Crown and Nisi Prius courts at each end, contain commodious apartments for the judge, jury, counsel, &c. These extensive buildings were commenced in 1809, and cost the county 140,000*l.* A handsome theatre was erected in 1791. There are two public libraries, besides those of the Bishop and Dean and Chapter, an agricultural and a horticultural society. Here are also handsome public assembly-rooms, and a race-course, where races have been annually run in April or May, since the reign of Charles II. The bishopric is esteemed one of the richest benefices in the kingdom, and is valued in K. B. at 2821*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*; but its real annual revenue is supposed to exceed 20,000*l.* The dignity attached to this see is very great, the Bishop being Count Palatine and Custos Rotulorum, possessing the appointment of high sheriff and all the officers of justice. All forfeitures upon outlawries belong to him, and he and his lawful chancellor act as justices of the peace for the county palatine, which comprehends Crache in Yorkshire, Bedlington, in Northhamshire, and Holy Island, in Northumberland, which enjoy the benefit of the courts of Durham. The diocese contains the counties of Durham, Northumberland, and part of York-

shire. The judges of assize, and all the officers of the court, have still their ancient salaries, and he has the power of presiding in person in any of the courts of judicature. He is also a temporal baron, being Earl of Sadberg, a small place near Stockton. The bishop's has a court of chancery, with an attorney and solicitor general, a court of pleas and a county court. The additional ecclesiastical establishment consists of one dean, twelve prebends, two archdeacons, eight minor canons, a chancellor, and registrar. The cathedral is chiefly of Norman architecture, having been erected by Bishop Carilepho, who died in 1095, and his successor Ranulph Flambard; but additions and improvements were made by Bishops Pudsey and Fernaham, and by Thomas Melsonby, prior of Durham. The situation is grand and well chosen, the edifice extending along the crown of an eminence eighty feet above the surface of the river, which washes its base. On the west this church stands on the summits of rocks, which almost overhang the stream; and from the palace-green the whole north front presents itself to the spectator. The interior displays the massive and imposing characteristics of the Norman style; the pillars between the nave and aisles are vast cylinders, some of which are variously adorned with zig-zag, lozenge-shaped, and spiral channels: the triforia are decorated with intersecting arcades; and the windows are obtusely pointed. The extreme length of the building, exclusive of the great western porch or chapel called the Galilee, is 411 feet; the length of the nave 200 feet; its breadth seventy-four feet, including the aisles; at the west end is a short cross-aisle, or transept, ninety feet long and eighteen wide, from the centres of the columns above the ends of which rise the western towers, 133 feet in height; the great cross-aisle, or middle transept is 170 feet in length and fifty-seven in width; the height of the central tower is 214 feet; the choir is 120 feet long; the vast transept, called the Chapel of Nine Altars, is 130 feet in length, and fifty-one in width; and the galilee at the west end is eighty feet from north to south, and fifty from east to west. The bishop's throne and the stalls for the dean and prebendaries are richly ornamented with tabernacle-work; as also is the altar screen of plaster of Paris, which was finished in 1380, when the high altar was dedicated. Behind the latter stood the shrine of St. Cuthbert, anciently one of the richest in the kingdom, but stripped at the Reformation of its costly gems and other ornaments. Here are the tombs of the venerable Bede, with those of several prelates and other persons of distinction. From the cathedral on the north extends the Palace Green, an open area, on one side of which is the castle, now the residence of the Bishop of Durham. It stands on a part of the same rocky eminence on which the cathedral is built, and from the upper apart-

ments there is a fine prospect of the city and the surrounding country. The keep, or great tower of the ancient castle, which occupies the summit of an artificial mount, is now a mere shell, but it appears, when perfect, to have comprised four stories, or tiers of building, besides subterraneous vaults. Adjacent to the keep, on the east, is the great north gateway, a massive structure, erected by Bishop Langley, and now used as the town-gaol. On the west side of the Palace Green is the Exchequer, a strong square building, erected by Bishop Nevill, about 1450, now used for the courts of Chancery, Exchequer, &c. Near it is the Bishop's library, and at a little distance the shire-hall, for courts of assize and session. There are six parishes, those of St. Nicholas, St. Oswald, St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Giles, St. Margaret, and St. Mary the Less. The livings of St. Giles and St. Nicholas are perpetual curacies, respectively of the certified value of 20*l.* 6*s.* and 13*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. of the former 50*l.*, and of the latter 80*l.*; patron of both, the Marquis of Londonderry. The living of St. Mary is a perpetual curacy; certified value, 6*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 88*l.*; and that of St. Oswald, a vicarage, valued in K. B. at 17*l.*; both in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The living of St. Mary-le-Bow is a perpetual curacy; certified value, 15*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.*; patron, the Archdeacon of Northumberland: and that of St. Mary the Less, a perpetual curacy; certified value, 3*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The whole are in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham. The church of St. Nicholas is an ancient edifice, situated on the south side of the market-place; and containing seats appropriated to the corporation, and the various city companies. St. Oswald's, also an ancient structure, stands on an elevated spot on the eastern bank of the river, in a suburb of the city called New Elvet; it has a fine vaulted roof of wood-work, and the windows are ornamented with stained glass. The church of St. Mary-le-Bow, on the east side of the North Bailey, is a neat, uniform edifice, built about the middle of the seventeenth century. The other churches require no particular notice. Here are meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Methodists, and Quakers, with two Roman Catholic chapels, and an ancient grammar-school coeval with the refoundation of the cathedral, by Henry VIII., besides the united bluecoat and Sunday schools, an endowed charity-school, and various infant and Sunday schools. The charitable institutions are also numerous, including an infirmary, lying-in charity, compassion society, and various almshouses, besides a great number of annual and other benefactions to the poor, by private bequests. Durham is not distinguished for commerce or manufactures. Some years ago a woollen-manufactory existed, which furnished employment for several hundred persons; but it

has been since abandoned; and a cotton-factory which had been established here was accidentally burnt down in January, 1804, and has never been rebuilt. Among the eminent natives of Durham may be mentioned, William Eden, Lord Auckland, and Dr. Richard Grey, author of a treatise on artificial memory, entitled "Memoria Technica," and other works, who died in 1771. This city gives the title of Baron to the Lambton family.

## DURLEIGH, co. Somerset.

P. T. Bridgewater (139) 2 m. WSW.

Pop. 127.

A parish in the hundred of Andersfield; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; certified value 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 20*l.*; patron (1829) Mr. Dunning.

## DURLEY, co. Southampton.

P. T. Bishop's Waltham (65) 3 m. W b N. |

Pop. 319.

A parish in the hundred of Bishop's Waltham, Portsdown division; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Upham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; patronage with Upham Rectory.

## DURNESS, shire of Sutherland, S.

P. T. Dingwall (1743) 60 m. NNW. Pop. 1004.

An extensive peninsulated parish, fifteen miles in length, and in its broadest part thirteen. It is bounded on the north and east by the northern ocean, the coast of which is indented by several fine harbours and remarkable caverns, into which the tides rush with tremendous force round Capes Wrath, Farout, and White Heads, and where numerous seals find shelter. Cape Wrath, the *Virvedrum* of Antoninus, is considered one of the most stormy promontories in the world, the danger of rounding which is further increased by a rock called the Stays, and by a shoal extending from its extremity, north by east, about six miles. Loch Erboll, the principal harbour, is capacious enough to receive the whole royal navy; it yields during the fishing-season large quantities of herrings, and along its shores tons of kelp are annually produced. Ruspín, a small harbour resorted to by fishermen and kelp-manufacturers, has lately been much improved. Loch Broley abounds in delicious trout, known by the name of red-bellies; and in the rivers Hope and Dinart, which intersect the parish, are productive salmon-fisheries carried on by a company under a lease. The surface exhibits some wild and mountainous scenery, though the tracts Strathmore, West Monie, and that portion of the peninsula terminating in Far-out-head, are clothed with verdure, and partly cultivated. Marble, limestone, and marl are plentiful, and the mosses produce excellent peats, the only fuel of the inhabitants, who generally use the Gaelic language, and to whom the songs of their celebrated bard Robert Doun, a native of this district,



are still known. The living is in the presbytery of Tongue and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; patron, the Crown. The Dun of Dornadilla, once a remarkably strong tower, encompassed by two walls, is now a heap of ruins, but sufficient traces are left to mark the remoteness of its antiquity.

#### DURNFORD, GREAT, co. Wilts.

P. T. Amesbury (77) 3 m. SSW. Pop. 472.

A parish in the hundred of Amesbury; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 9*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 145*l.* 8*s.*; patron, the Prebendary of Great Durnford in Salisbury cathedral. The church, which is ded. to St. Andrew, is an ancient building, and presents some curious specimens of Saxon sculptural decorations. In this church still remains Bishop Jewel's book in defence of his "Apology for the Church of England," which stands as a memorial of that bishop's polemical talents; it was ordered by Queen Elizabeth, King James, and Charles I., to be read and chained in all churches throughout England. On the brow of a hill in this neighbourhood is an earthen work called Ogbury Camp, but which was more probably an ancient residence of the Britons than a military station. Near this spot is a seat called Durnford House.

#### DURRINGTON, co. Sussex.

P. T. Bramber (50) 6 m. S by W. Pop. 194.

A parish in the hundred of Brightford, rape of Bramber.

#### DURRINGTON, co. Wilts.

P. T. Amesbury (77) 3 m. N. Pop. 370.

A parish in the hundred of Amesbury; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; certified value 80*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 43*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. Here are the remains of an ancient and extensive British town called Durrington, or Long Walls, in the area of which many articles of British pottery and other relics of habitation have been dug up.

#### DURRIS, shire of Kincardine, S.

P. T. Banchory Tarnan (110) 4 m. E b S. Pop. 945.

A parish, containing 16,912 English acres, bounded on the north by the river Dee, adjacent to which the soil produces good crops, but the principal part of the surface is hilly, and rises into high mountains, of which Cairn Monearn, the loftiest, is elevated more than 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and is crowned with a large cairn. On the summit of Mount Gower, one of the Grampians, is Redbeard's Well, the water of which has chalybeate properties, in some respects similar to the Harrogate springs, and on that of Castle hill are vestiges of an ancient fortress. Peats are plentiful for fuel. The living is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Earl of Peterborough, whose mansion, Durris House, is seated in the midst of fine enclosures and plantations.

The late Alexander Hogg was a liberal benefactor to the poor of this parish.

#### DÜRRISDEER, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Thornhill (59) 6½ m. N b E. Pop. 1601.

A parish and village, the latter delightfully situated on the eastern bank of the river Nith, which intersects the parish, and is here crossed by a fine stone bridge of three arches. The parish is eight miles in length by five in breadth, and comprises 14,530 acres, of which 3000 only are arable, the rest being covered with plantations, heath, and a grass, termed bent, affording good pasturage for cattle. It is on all sides surrounded with hills, except to the south-west, where there is a fine opening; and on the north-east is a narrow ravine, anciently defended by a Roman fortress, called Deer's Castle. The mountains, termed the Lowthers, contain lead-ore, though no mine has yet been opened; and freestone is abundant. The living is in the presbytery of Penpont and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Marquis of Queensbury. The church contains the mausoleum of the family of Drumlanrig. Besides the parochial school, there is an endowed school for teaching English, writing, and accounts.

#### DURROW, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

Dublin 70 m. SW. Pop. of Pa. 1528.

Of To. 1262. Fairs, second Thursday, O. S. in May, Aug., and Nov.

A post and market-town in the parish of Durrow and barony of Glamoy, a small part of the parish being in the barony of Upper Ossory, Queen's county. The town possesses a distillery, but no trade of any sort. The living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 9*s.* 10¼*d.*, and having a church, glebe-house, and glebe of twenty-two acres. This parish was originally part of the Queen's county, by which it is now insulated, but was attached to the county of Kilkenny by an act of Parliament, obtained by the Earl of Ormond, for the purpose of bringing his enemies, the Fitzpatrick's, to a Kilkenny tribunal. Near to this is Castle-Durrow, the noble seat of Lord Ashbrook.

#### DURROW, or DAIRMACH, King's co. Leinster, I.

P. T. Tullamore (63) 3 m. N. Pop. 2299.

A parish in the barony of Ballycowan, and partly in Moyhascel barony, county Westmeath; living, a lay impropriation, with a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, having a church and parsonage. St. Columb founded a sumptuous monastery here in the year 546, and at a subsequent date there was a house for Augustinian canons established on the same site.

#### DURRUS, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Bantry (224) 1½ m. SW.

Pop. of Union, 3232.

A parish partly in the barony of Bantry and partly in that of West Carbery, west divi-

sion, situated upon Bantry Bay; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the vicarage of Kilcrohane. It possesses a church, with a glebe of ten acres.

**DURSEY ISLAND**, eo. Cork, Munster, I.

Lat. 51. 33 N. Lon. 10. 4 W. Pop. 276.

An island in the parish of Kilmannagh, off the barony of Bere, in the Atlantic Ocean. It is about three miles in length, possesses but coarse pasturage, and is unapproachable except in calm water. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle, formerly defended by Connor O'Driscoll, who was finally obliged to surrender to Captain Rosliek, who rased the fortifications. This place is now a signal station.

**DURSLEY**, eo. Gloucester.

London 108 m. W b N. Gloucester 15 m. SW. Pop. 3186. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, May 6, and Dec. 4, for cattle and peabery.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Berkeley, pleasantly situated at the source of a small stream called the Carn, the spring, or well head of which, almost adjoining the churchyard, forms a pond about fifteen feet square, and after running a hundred yards, the current is sufficiently powerful to turn the water-wheel of a fulling-mill. This spring is supposed to have given name to the town, the British word *Dwr*, signifying water, and *Lege*, or *Ley*, pasture-land. In the reign of William the Conqueror, this place belonged to Roger de Berkeley, a Norman baron, who is said to have built a castle here; and a field adjoining the town is still called Castle Field. Dursley was included in a return of boroughs within the county, made by the sheriff of Gloucestershire in the reign of Edward I., but it does not appear that it ever sent members to the House of Commons. The local government is vested in a bailiff, and four constables, appointed annually at the court of the lord of the manor. The parish church, dedicated to St. James, is a handsome edifice in the later pointed style of architecture, consisting of a spacious nave, aisles, and chancel, with a fine tower at the west end, which, as well as the other parts of the building, is ornamented with an embattled parapet. At the extremity of the south aisle is a charity chapel, containing a canopied tomb, on which is a recumbent figure of a skeleton, supposed to be a memorial of Thomas Tanner, a great benefactor to the church in the reign of Henry VI. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; rated in K. B. at 10*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.*; and anciently belonging to the abbey of Gloucester, but annexed to the archdeaconry in 1417. The manufacture of woollen cloth is extensively carried on in the town and neighbourhood; and wire cards used by cloth-workers, are made here for the supply of the surrounding country. A commodious market-house was erected here in 1738; and the weekly market is

well attended. Near the town is a rock of freestone, which, though easily quarried, has the property of hardening by exposure to the air; and the walls of Berkeley Castle, and the grained roof of Gloucester cathedral, appear to have been constructed of this stone. Edward Fox, Bishop of Hereford, an active statesman in the reign of Henry VIII., was a native of this place.

**DURSTON**, eo. Somerset.

P. T. Taunton (141) 4 m. NE b E. Pop. 211.

A parish in the hundred of North Petherton; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; certified value 26*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 30*l.*; patron (1829) the Rev. R. Gray.

**DURWESTON**, eo. Dorset.

P. T. Blandford Forum (103) 3 m. NW. Pop. 454.

A parish in the hundred of Pimperne, Blandford division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 11*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) E. B. Portman, Esq.

**DUSTON**, eo. Northampton.

P. T. Northampton (66) 2 m. W b N. Pop. 484.

A parish in the hundred of Nobottle Grove; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 93*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Luke; patron (1829) Viscount Melville. Here formerly stood the ancient monastery of St. James's Abbey, which was founded by William Peverel, natural son of William the Conqueror, for Black Canons of the Augustin order, previous to the year 1112, but the precise date is not known.

**DUTHEL**, shire of Elgin, S.

P. T. Aviemore (126) 9 m. N. Pop. of Duthel 1154. Of entire Pa. 1739.

A parish, including the above post-town, and in union with the ancient parish of Rothymurchus, shire of Inverness, the river Spey marking the boundary between the two; the Dulnan, or Tuilenan, which is crossed by a bridge built in 1791, intersects the former, and the whole district extends twenty miles in length by seventeen in breadth, two-thirds of which are well wooded, and the remainder is partly cultivated, and partly consists of pasturage for sheep and cattle. The living is in the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray; patron, the Earl of Seafield. The church was built and dedicated to St. Peter in 1400, and underwent a thorough repair in 1770. Besides the parochial school, there is one established by the Christian Knowledge Society. The Gaelic language is principally in use, and the names of places here are generally found to be derived therefrom.

**DUTTON**, eo. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Frodsham (191) 5 m. E. Pop. 326

A township in the parish of Great Bud-



worth and west division of the hundred of Buecklow.

**DUTTON**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Blackburn (212) 6½ m. N b W.  
Pop. 521.

A township in the parish of Ribchester and hundred of Blackburn.

**DUTTON CACCA, DIFFRETH, and Y-BRAN**, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Wrexham (179) 5½ m. NE. Pop. 382.

Three townships in the parish of Holt and hundred of Bromfield, upon the western branch of the river Dee.

**DUXBURY**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Chorley (208) 2 m. S. Pop. 312.

A township in the parish of Standish and hundred of Leyland. Duxbury Hall, and Ellerbeck Hall, are two handsome seats in this township, the latter a mansion of modern erection.

**DUXFORD**, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Linton (48) 6 m. WSW. Pop. 605.

A parish in the hundred of Whittlesford; livings, a rectory and dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; the former valued in K. B. 21*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the latter 13*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; churches ded. to St. Peter and St. John; patron, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

**DWYGYFYLCHI**, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Coaway (223) 2½ m. W. Pop. 353.  
Festival-day, Jan. 31.

A parish in the hundred of Uchaf, agreeably situated on the sea-shore, and on the post-road from Conway to Bangor. The living, a dis. vicarage in the diocese of Bangor and province of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and in P. R. at 109*l.* The church is ded. to St. Gwynin, and the Eton family possesses the patronage. There is no parsonage.

**DYCE**, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Aberdeen (121½) 8 m. NW. Pop. 605.

A parish of considerable extent in the district of Aberdeen, bounded on the north by the river Don, and intersected by the mountainous ridge, Tyre-Beggar, on the loftiest elevation of which is a Druidical temple. The soil is rich and well cultivated, and from the extensive quarries of granite here, much of the London pavement is drawn. The living is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Laird of Dyce; the College of St. Andrew's are titlars of the tithes. The church was dedicated to St. Frobus.

**DYFFRYN**, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Crickhowel (157) m. Pop. (Blaine included) 828.

A panel united to Blaine, in the parish of Llan-gynider and hundred of Crickhowel.

**DYFFRYN**, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) 12 m. SE. Pop. 233.

A hamlet in the parish of Llandetty and hundred of Peneelli, situated on the banks of the river Usk.

**DYFFRYN**, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) 14 m. S. Pop. 172.

A hamlet in the parish of Faenon and hundred of Pencelli.

**DYFFRYN - CLYDACH**, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Neath (198) 1 m. N. Pop. 720.

A hamlet in the populous parish of Cadoxton and hundred of Neath. The coal-works and copper-mines occupy the inhabitants, and occasion the dense population of the parish.

**DYFFRYN-ELLAN and GWY**, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Rhaidar (181) m. Pop. 695.

Two townships in the parish of Cym Toyddur and hundred of Rhaidar.

**DYFFRYN-IIONDDU**, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) 8 m. NW.  
Pop. of both Divisions 521.

A hamlet, separated into Upper and Lower, in the parish of Merthyr-Cynnog and hundred of Merthyr, situated upon the river Eskir, in a high and uncultivated district. The living is a curacy, not in charge to the parish, the Vicar being patron; valued in P. R. 60*l.* 7*s.*

**DYKE**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Bourne (97) 2½ m. N. Pop. 144.

A hamlet in the parish of Bourne and wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven.

**DYKE**, shire of Elgin, S.

P. T. Forres (157) 3½ m. W. Pop. 1460.

A parish and village, to the former of which was annexed, in 1624, the ancient rectory and village of Moy (which see). It is of an irregular figure, about six miles across in every direction, bounded on the north by the Murray Firth, on the east by the river Ern, or Findhorn, and it is intersected by several rivulets, fringed with natural woods, and crossed by five bridges, their banks further adorned with elegant mansions and plantations. Along the coast, however, many fine estates have been laid waste and totally ruined, at different periods, by the devastations of the Maviston Sands, which, according to Boethius, were thrown up by the same inundation of the sea that swept away the demesne of Earl Godwin, in the southern part of Kent, and formed the celebrated Godwin Sands off that coast. Freestone and limestone abound here, but the latter is not burned on account of the scarcity of fuel. The living is in the presbytery of Forres and synod of Moray; patrons, the Crown and the Grants of Moy, alternately. A commodious church was erected in 1781. Here are two endowed schools, one a grammar-school for boys, the other for girls. The principal seats are Darnaway Castle, an ancient and stately pile belonging to the Earls of Moray, and a princely hall adjoining it, built by Earl Randolph, regent in the minority of David Bruce. The wild tract, called Hardmoor, celebrated by Shakespeare as

the scene of the thane of Glammiss's interview with the witches, is in this parish.

**DYMCHURCH**, co. Kent.

P. T. New Romney (69) 2½ m. NE. Pop. 513.

A parish within the liberty of Romney Marsh; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 7l. 2s. 8½d.; ann. val. P. R. 104l. 18s. 11d.; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron, the Lord Chancellor. In a place, called the New Hall, built in the seventeenth century, are kept the records of Romney Marsh, and a court, called the Lathe, is held a fortnight after Michaelmas-day, to regulate all differences, and to make new laws with respect to the marsh lands and walls built here to prevent the inroads of the sea, which would otherwise overflow the lands. In stormy weather considerable damage is still done by its encroachments.

**DYMEIRCHION**. See *Dinmeirchion*.

**DYMOCK**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Newent (112) 4 m. NNW. Pop. 1558.

A parish in the hundred of Botloe, formerly a place of much greater extent and consequence than at present; in the reign of Henry III. it had the privileges of a market and fairs, which have long since been discontinued; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Hereford and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 9l. 13s. 9d.; ann. val. P. R. 95l.; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) A. Thompson, Esq. Sir John Wyntour, the zealous partizan of Charles I., had a garrison here for the king, which was maintained in the old moated mansion near the road, at a short distance from which is an artificial mount, called Castle Tump. At Whitehouse, in this parish, was born, in 1637, John Kyrle, better known by the appellation of the Man of Ross, whose public virtues are so well known from having been recorded by Pope so harmoniously.

**DYNEDOR**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) m. SE b S. Pop. 301.

A parish in the hundred of Webtree; living, a rectory with the curacy of Rotheras, and a peculiar of the Dean of Hereford, in the diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 8l. 9s. 7d.; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, Worcester College, Oxford. On an eminence, called Dynedor Hill, are the vestiges of an ancient camp, said to have been occupied by the Roman general, \*Ostorius Scapula. The views from this spot are delightful beyond description, the beauty of which is greatly heightened by the windings of the river Wye.

**DYNHAM**, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Chepstow (136) 5 m. W b S. Pop. 30.

A hamlet in the parish of Llanvair Discoed and upper division of the hundred of Caldecot.

**DYNHYNLLI, UPPER and LOWER**, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Wrexham (177) 4 m. SSW. Pop. 461.

Two townships in the populous parish of

Ruabon and hundred of Bromfield. The iron and coal works of this district give employment to the population.

**DYSART**, shire of Fife, S.

Edinburgh 14 m. N. Pop. of Pa. 6529. Of To. 1658. Fairs, May 6; 3d Tues. in June; 4th Wed. in Aug.; and Nov. 8. Memb. of Pt. 1, with Kirkaldy, &c.

A royal burgh, sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the district of Kirkaldy, and on the northern coast of the Frith of Forth, which is bold and rocky, having a good harbour, formerly defended by a battery, called the Fort, constructed by Oliver Cromwell, on the summit of a high rock. To this port belong about forty sail of shipping, employed in the exportation of coal and iron from the rich mines in the vicinity, also of vast quantities of sea-salt manufactured here, and in the importation of foreign produce, which has much increased since 1756. A number of the inhabitants likewise find employment in the iron-works, in ship-building, and in an extensive manufacture of linen, particularly checks, at which more than 700 looms are in operation, and for the stamping of which an office has been long established here. The town, said to occupy the site of a Roman station, is pleasantly seated on a gentle acclivity, rising from the south or margin of the Firth, and consists of three principal streets, diverging from the market-place in the centre, and crossed by several inferior ones; its markets are well supplied, though it labours under a great disadvantage in the scarcity of good fresh water. Dysart, so early as 1546, was deemed one of the principal commercial towns in Fife, and about that period was erected into a royal burgh, which is still governed by two baillics, a treasurer, and twenty-two counsellors, and jointly with Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, and Burnt Island, sends one member to Parliament. Though its revenue is comparatively trifling, a liberal income is allowed by the town-council in support of a public grammar-school. An ancient chapel, once belonging to the priory of St. Denis, has been converted into a forge. The parish, which is bounded on the north-east by the river Orr, comprises 3054 acres, and includes several villages; the chief of these are Borland, Galaton, and Pathead, in each of which are extensive manufactures of iron, especially of nails. Near the latter place is Raven's Craig, an old castle belonging to the St. Clairs. Besides the valuable productions of coal and iron, freestone and limestone abound in various parts of the parish. The living, for two ministers, is in the presbytery of Kirkaldy and synod of Fife; patron, the Earl of Rosslyn. The church was formerly collegiate. Dysart formerly gave the title of Earl to the family of Murray, but at present to that of Tolle-mache, whose ancestor, Hugh, attended the expedition of Edward I. into Scotland.

**DYSART**, or **DYSERT**, co. Clare, I.

P. T. Ennis (112) 5½ m. NW. Pop. with Tubbererght.



A parish in the barony of Inchquin; living, a rectory and vicarage and parts of the corps of a prebend in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; yielding, by commutation for tithes, 27*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* There are a church, glebe-house, and small glebe in the union.

**DYSART**, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Listowell (196) 8 m. SW. Pop. 631.

A parish in the barony of Clanmaurice; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe; producing, by commutation for tithes, 133*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, of which the lay-impropriator receives 66*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* It is one of nine parishes forming the union of Knockanure.

**DYSART**, or **DYSERT**, or **DISERT**, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Tralee (187) m. SE. Pop. 1096.

A parish in the barony of Trughenackmy; living, an entire rectory in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel, being one of four parishes, constituting the union of Castle Island; amount of commutation for tithes, 173*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*

**DYSART**, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castle-Comer (70) 2½ m. S. Pop. 1182.

A parish in the barony of Fassadining, situated upon the Dinin river; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, the vicarage being valued in K. B. at 3*l.* 13*s.* 10¼*d.*; patrons, the Vicars Choral. Here is a free-school, on Erasmus Smith's foundation, of 120 boys and seventy-eight girls.

**DYSART**, or **DYSERT**, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

P. T. Dunleer (38) 2 m. S. E. Pop. 675.

A parish in the barony of Ferrard; living, a vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh, producing, by commutation for tithes, 140*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; and being one of six benefices which constitute the union of Dunleer.

**DYSART**, or **DYSART-ENOS**, Queen's co. Leinster, I.

P. T. Stradbally (49) 3 m. SW. Pop. 2613.

A parish partly in the barony of Maryborough East, and partly in Stradbally barony; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin, the former valued in K. B. at 20*l.*, and

the latter at 3*l.* 16*s.* 11¼*d.* It is united to Telcolme and Kiltail parishes, and possesses a church and glebe-house. St. Angus founded an abbey here after his retirement from Cloenagh. Here is an ancient pillar-tower.

**DYSART**, or **DESERT**, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Athlone (75) m. Pop. 1445.

A parish in the barony of Athlone; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam, being united to the parishes of Tesseragh and Tughboy, and yielding, by commutation for tithes, 18*l.* 9*s.* 2¼*d.*

**DYSART**, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Mullingar (48) 5½ m. SW. Pop. 941.

A parish in the barony of Moycashel and Magheradon; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, producing, by commutation for tithes, 120*l.*, united to the parishes of Conragh and Churchtown, and possessing a glebe of fifteen acres. St. Coleman founded an abbey here.

**DYSERT-GALLEN**, Queen's co. Leinster, I.

P. T. Ballynakill (66) m. Pop. 2467.

A parish in the barony of Cullinagh; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin; producing, by commutation for tithes, 406*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*; and possessing a church, with a parsonage-house upon a glebe of sixty-four acres.

**DYSERTALE**, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castletown-Delvin (49) m. Pop. with Killoulah.

A parish in the barony of Delvin; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; and forming a part of the union of Drumree. Dysart-Ely is perhaps the more correct name.

**DYSERTMORE**, or **DESERTMOOR**, or **DESERTMORE**, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Inistioge (80) 4 m. S. Pop. 1915.

A parish in the barony of Ida, adjacent to the river Nore; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, and a part of the union of Robereon; patrons, the Corporation of Waterford.

## E.

**EACHWICK**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 9 m. NW b. W. Pop. 169.

A township in the parish of Heddon-on-the-wall, and partly in the west division of Castle ward and east division of Tindale ward. Eachwick Hall is a large old turreted mansion, and the estate formerly be-

longed to the Delavals, who gave it to Hexham Church; it was however purchased of the Crown by an individual, from whom it has descended to the present proprietor, John Spearman, Esq. In making a road through an old intrenchment near the village, several mill-stones, a sacrificing knife, and a flint axe, were discovered.

**EAGLE, eo. Lincoln.**

P. T. Lincoln (132) 7 m. WSW. Pop. 353.

A parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Boothby Graffo, parts of Kesteven; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patroness (1829) Mrs. Buckworth. Here was formerly a commandery of Knights Templars, who had the manor granted them by King Stephen; it was afterwards possessed by the Hospitalers, who kept it until the general suppression.

**EAGLE HALL, eo. Lincoln.**

P. T. Lincoln (132) 9 m. WSW. Pop. 45.

A hamlet in the parish of Eagle and upper division of the wapentake of Boothby Graffo, parts of Kesteven.

**EAGLE ISLANDS. See *Achill*.****EAGLE WOODHOUSE, eo. Lincoln.**

Pop. 10.

An extra parochial liberty in the lower division of the wapentake of Boothby Graffo.

**EAGLESCLIFFE, or EGGLESGLIFFE, co. Pal. of Durham.**

P. T. Yarm (237) 1½ m. N b W.  
Pop. of Pa. 542. Of To. 332.

A parish and township in the south-west division of Stockton ward, seated upon a cliff which overhangs the Tees, and connected with Yarm by a good stone bridge. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 28*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a good old building, with a tower and several monuments to the family of the Aslakleys or Aislabids, who anciently possessed the manor. This parish also comprehends the township of Aislaby and Newsham.

**EAGLESFIELD, co. Cumberland.**

P. T. Cockermouth (306) 2½ m. SW. Pop. 405.

A township in the parish of Brigham, Alledale ward above Darwent, which was anciently possessed by a family of the same name, one of whom, Robert Eaglesfield, was confessor to Philippa, Queen of Edward III., and founded Queen's College, Oxford. At the enclosure of Eaglesfield and Blindbothel commons, twenty acres of land, now worth 30*l.* per annum, were set apart for a schoolmaster to educate the poor children of both townships. Some time ago a paved Roman way, seven yards in width, leading from north to south, was discovered in several parts of this township, which abounds with good limestone.

**EAGLESHAM, shire of Renfrew, S.**

Edinburgh 52 m. WSW. Glasgow 9 m. S.  
Pop. 1927. Fairs, 3d Thurs. in Aug.; Oct. 11; and 1st Tues. in Nov.

A post-town and parish, the former of which occupies a delightful site and consists of a very spacious street 200 yards wide, with a beautiful rivulet flowing through the centre, having its banks adorned with fine rows of trees, the spaces between which and the

houses, on each side, are used as bleaching-grounds, the manufacture of cotton being the chief trade of the place. The parish is six miles in length, five in breadth, and intersected by the river Cart, near which are the remains of Poinon Castle, said to have been erected by Sir John Montgomerie, with the ransom, or poid money of the famous Hotspur, whom, at the battle of Otterburn in 1388, he took prisoner with his own hand. The church, an elegant structure, was rebuilt a few years ago. The living is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Earl of Eglintown. There are several mineral springs, and lead is supposed to abound in the neighbourhood.

**EAGLESHAY, shires of Orkney and Shetland, S.**

Pop. with Northmaven

One of the most southern of the Shetland Islands, forming part of the parish of Northmaven, with which the population is included. It affords excellent pasture, and contains a multitude of rabbits.

**EAGLESHAY, or EGILSHAY, shires of Orkney and Shetland, S.**

Pop. 226.

One of the north isles, in the Orkneys, anciently a distinct parish, and now forming part of that of Ronsay. It is a beautiful island, two miles and a half long and one broad, having a substratum composed of sandstone. It has been the residence of many noble families, of whom those of Douglas and Monteith, also some of the ancient counts and bishops, have given it the preference; but it is, chiefly remarkable as the scene of a base murder perpetrated upon St. Magnus, the tutelary saint of the Orkneys, in honour of whom the church now existing was erected on the very spot, with a pyramidal steeple and a fine vaulted choir. On the north side of the island is a large sandy tract covered with bent, affording shelter and food to numbers of rabbits. *Spongia palmata, oculata*, and shell-sand, used as manure, abound on the shore, where considerable quantities of kelp are produced. Several boats are employed in fishing and trading with Shetland, which occupations many young men leave for the navy. No rats are to be found here.

**EAKRING, co. Nottingham.**

P. T. Ollerton (137) 4 m. SSE. Pop. 564.

A parish in the south Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.*; patron (1829) Earl Manvers. The rectory is a very handsome building, surrounded by fine pleasure grounds.

**EALANNACOOMB, and EALANNA-ROAN. See *Tongue*.****EALANGHEIRRIG. See *Inverchaoain*, S.****EALING, eo. Middlesex.**

London 7 m. W. Pop. with Old Brentford 6608.



A parish in the Kensington division of the hundred of Ossulston, situated near the road to Uxbridge, and containing a part of the town of Brentford. It is divided into two parts, called Great and Little Ealing. In the former are many handsome villas, the principal of which are Ealing House, Ealing Grove, and Eln Grove. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Bishop of London. At Old Brentford there is a chapel, ded. to St. George, which was built in 1770, as a chapel of ease to the church, dedicated to St. Mary, which having fallen down, was replaced by a neat edifice in 1729. The Sunday-schools instituted here in 1786, by the Rev. Charles Sturges, who was then vicar, were of great benefit, in consequence of the persevering attention of the late Mrs. Trimmer, whose treatises are so well known, relative to the increasing the comforts and reforming the manners of the poor. Here is also a school of industry, in which about a hundred girls are instructed on the modern system, and another school of industry for two hundred boys. The hamlet of Little Ealing is included in this parish.

**EAMONT BRIDGE**, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 1 m. S b E.  
Pop. with Yanwath.

A township in the parish of Barton, West ward, and forming a joint township with Yanwath, except a few houses on the north side of the river, which are seated in Cumberland.

**EARDINGTON**, co. Salop.

P. T. Bridgenorth (139) 2 m. S b E. Pop. 306.

A township in the parish of Quatford and hundred of Stottesden.

**EARDISLAND**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Leominster (137) 5 m. W. Pop. 791.

A parish in the hundred of Shetford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary.

**EARDISLEY**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Kington (155) 6 m. S b W. Pop. 633.

A parish in the hundred of Huntingdon; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patroness (1829) Mrs. Smith. In this parish are the ruins of a very ancient castle.

**EARDLEY END**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Newcastle-under-Lyne (150) 4 m. NW. Pop. 192.

A township in the parish of Audley and hundred of North Pirehill.

**EARITH**, or **ERITH**, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. St. Ives (59) 6 m. ENE. Pop. 674.

A parish in the hundred of Hurstingstone, a considerable part of which is inhabited by quakers, who have a meeting-house here. About two miles hence is the site of an encampment, supposed to be of remote origin,

and probably thrown up during some of the early civil wars; it comprehends about four acres, and is called the Bulwarks.

**EARL**, or **YEARD HILL**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 1 m. SW. Pop. 60.

A township in the parish of Doddington and east division of Glendale ward. On a hill in this neighbourhood, a jar filled with bones, and a thin piece of flint, was discovered a few years ago.

**EARLAS**, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Wrexham (179) 6 m. N. Pop. 91.

A small township in the parish of Gresford and hundred of Bromfield, in a rich and well-inhabited vicinity.

**EARL'S BARTON**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Wellingborough (67) 4 m. SW.  
Pop. 976.

A parish in the hundred of Hamfordshoe; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a very ancient and curious structure, occupying part of the area of an ancient castle, and on one side are some ditches of the keep.

**EARLSFERRY**, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Largo (24) 6 m. E. Pop. with Pa.

A town, anciently a royal burgh, in the parish of Kilconquhar and district of St. Andrew's, situated in Ely Bay on the coast of the Firth of Forth, and possesses a safe harbour for fishing-boats. It is newly rebuilt, and its trade has much improved of late years, particularly in the manufacture of checks and ticking. This place is still governed by three baillies, fifteen counsellors, and a treasurer, the elder baillie acting as provost, but though its charter was confirmed in 1589 by King James, it has since lost the privilege of Parliamentary representation, from inability to defray its quota of expense for a commissioner. In front of a lofty precipice exposed to the turbulence of the waves, is Macduff's Cave, which sheltered the thane, previously to his crossing the Firth from this place, thenceforth termed Earl's Ferry.

**EARL SHILTON**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Hinckley (90) 4 m. NE. Pop. 1771.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Kirkby Mallory and hundred of Sparkenhoe; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Kirkby Mallory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; not in charge; patronage with Kirkby Mallory rectory. This place was formerly distinguished for its Norman castle, of which there remains now scarcely a vestige.

**EARL STOKE**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Market Lavington (90) 3 m. W b S.  
Pop. 375.

A parish in the hundred of Melksham; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Melksham, in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; not in charge; church ded. to St. Mary.

**EARLSTOWN**, shire of Berwick, S.

P. T. Melrose (35) 3½ m. N b E. Pop. 1705.

Fairs, June 29, and third Thursday in Oct. for sheep, cattle, and horses.

A parish and village, anciently called *Er-sildun*; at the latter, which was made a burgh of barony in 1590, and confirmed as such by James VI. in 1592, there is a flourishing manufacture of linen, and the fairs are very considerable. The parish includes several other villages, the principal of which, called *Mellerstain*, is six miles in length, by about three and a half in breadth. It is bounded on the east by the river *Eden*, and on the west by the *Leader*, both abounding with trout. Peats and wood are generally used for fuel, coal being scarce, and not to be obtained, except from *Dalkeith*, a distance of twenty-five miles. Living, in the presbytery of *Lauder* and synod of *Merse* and *Teviotdale*; patron, the Crown. The church was built in 1736. *Earlstown* is celebrated as the birthplace, in the thirteenth century, of *Sir Thomas Learmont*, or "Thomas the Rhymer," the earliest known poet of Scotland. There are still remains of *Rhymer's tower*.

**EARLSTOWN**, shire of Clackmannan, S.

A small village in the parish of *Tillincountry*, with which the population is included.

**EARLSTOWN**, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Callen (80) 3 m. E. Pop. 463.

A parish in the barony of *Shillelogher*, situated upon the *King's river*; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of *Ossory* and archdiocese of *Dublin*, and one of seven parishes which constitute the union of *Kells*.

**EARLY**, co. Berks.

P. T. Reading (35) 2½ m. SE b E. Pop. 417.

A liberty in the parish of *Sonning*, partly in the hundred of *Charlton* and partly in the hundred of *Sonning*.

**EARNESHILL**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Langport (128) 5 m. SW b S. Pop. 13.

A parish in the hundred of *Abdiek* and *Bulstone*; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of *Taunton* and diocese of *Bath* and *Wells*; a sinecure, valued in K. B. 2*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 27*l.*; patron (1829) *R. T. Combe, Esq.*

**EARNLEY**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Chichester (62) 6 m. SW b S. Pop. with *Almodington* 148.

A parish in the hundred of *Manhood*, rape of *Chichester*; living, a rectory with *Almodington*, in the archdeaconry and diocese of *Chichester*; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*; patron, the *Bishop of Chichester*.

**EARSDON**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. North Shields (279) 4½ m. NW b N. Pop. of Pa. 4644. Of To. 271.

A parish in the east division of *Castle ward*; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of *Tynemouth*, in the archdeaconry of *Northumberland* and diocese of *Durham*;

certified value 11*l.*; patrons, the *Church to Tynemouth* and *Proprietors of lands there*. The church, dedicated to *St. Alban*, is an ancient building, with an oak roof, modern square sash-windows, and a small tower. This is a rich fertile district, abounding with excellent coal and stone; large quantities of the former are annually shipped at *Blyth* and *Hartley*. The soil here is well suited for the growth of wheat, turnips, and potatoes.

**EARSDON**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (283) 5 m. N. Pop. 94.

A township in the parish of *Hebron* or *Heburn* and west division of *Morpeth ward*.

**EARSDON FOREST**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 5 m. N b W. Pop. 34.

A township in the parish of *Hebron* or *Heburn* and west division of *Morpeth ward*.

**EARSHAM**, co. Norfolk.

Pop. 7773.

A hundred on the south-east side of the county, separated from *Suffolk* by the river *Waveney*, containing fourteen parishes.

**EARSHAM**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Bungay (106) 1 m. WSW. Pop. 750.

A parish in the hundred of *Earsham*; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of *Norwich*; valued in K. B. 15*l.*; patron (1829) *Sir W. Dalling, Bart.* The church, ded. to *All Saints*, occupies the area of an ancient encampment, supposed to be of *Saxon* or *Danish* origin, the ramparts of which are in an oval form. *Earsham Hall*, in this parish, is a handsome mansion, surrounded by a small but pleasant park.

**EARSWICK**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. York (196) 4 m. NNE. Pop. 113.

A township, partly in the parish of *Huntingdon*, and partly in the parish of *Shensall*, partly in the liberty of *St. Peter of York*, and partly in the wapentake of *Bulmer*.

**EARTHAM**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Chichester (62) 6 m. NE b E. Pop. 105.

A parish in the hundred of *Box* and *Stockbridge*, rape of *Chichester*; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of *Chichester*; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 145*l.* 15*s.*; patron, the *Prebendary of Eartham* in *Chichester cathedral*. *Eartham* is celebrated as the residence of the poet *Hayley*, and the late *Right Hon. William Huskisson*.

**EARTHCOTT GAUNT'S**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Thornbury (120) 5 m. S b E. Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of *Almondsbury* and lower division of the hundred of *Thornbury*.

**EASBY**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Richmond (233) 2 m. SE. Pop. of Pa. 765. Of To. 105.

A parish and township in the wapentake of *Gilling west*, pleasantly situated on the banks of the *Swale*; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of *Richmond* and diocese of *Chester*; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*;



ann. val. P. R. 78*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Near the church, which is ded. to St. Agatha, are the venerable remains of an abbey, founded about 1152, for White Friars, by Roaldus, constable of Richmond Castle. Here also is an hospital for four poor persons.

**EASBY**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Stokesley (237) 4 m. E b S. Pop. 124.

A township in the parish of Stokesley and west division of Langbaugh liberty.

**EASDALE**, shire of Argyle, S.

Pop. with Pa.

An island of the Hebrides, in the parish of Kilbroadon. It is about one mile and a half across in every direction, and composed entirely of slate, of which quarries are wrought within a short distance of the usual passage for vessels through the sound of Mull. Several hundreds of hands find constant employment in winnying and exporting this valuable production, which is deemed superior both in quantity and quality to any other in Great Britain.

**EASEBOURNE**, co. Sussex.

Pop. 5808.

A hundred in the rape of Chichester, in the western extremity of the county, containing thirteen parishes.

**EASEBOURNE**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Midhurst (50) 1 m. NE. Pop. 1290.

A parish in the hundred of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, which was formerly a market-town; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 35*l.*; patron (1829) Lord Montacute. In the church, ded. to St. Margaret, is an ancient monument, without inscription, said to have been erected to Sir David Owen, natural son of King Henry VIII., who married an heiress of the Bohun family, formerly Lords of Midhurst, one of whom founded a small convent of Benedictine nuns here.

**EASEBY**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 10½ m. NE b N  
Pop. 96.

A township in the parish of Brampton, Eskdale ward.

**EASENHALL**, co. Warwick.

P. T. Rugby (83) 4 m. NW. Pop. 164.

A hamlet in the parish of Monk's Kirby and hundred of Knightlow.

**EASHING**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Godalming (33) 2 m. W.  
Pop. with Pa.

A titling in the parish and hundred of Godalming, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Wey.

**EASINGTON**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Thame (41) 3½ m. NNW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Chilton and hundred of Ashendon.

**EASINGTON**, co. Durham.

Pop. 30,542.

A ward in the central part of the eastern side of the county, bounded on the west by the river Wear, which takes a circuitous route, from Croxdale to the sea. It contains eighteen parishes, including the city of Durham, fifty-four townships, and four extra-parochial places.

**EASINGTON**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 9½ m. E b N.  
Pop. of Pa. 1112. Of To. 593.

A parish and township in the south division of Easington ward, seated on a rising ground, on the high road from Stoekton to Sunderland; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, not in charge, annexed to the archdeaconry of Durham. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a fine lofty building, which, being seated on an eminence, serves as a sea-mark to mariners. In 1814 Archdeacon Prosser erected a parish-school here, which, by his benevolence and other contributions, affords education to fifty boys and thirty girls, on Dr. Bell's system, at a penny each per week. Gabriel Clarke, D.D., gave by will the sum of 60*l.* to purchase a rent-charge of 10*l.* per annum for the schoolmaster. The poor of this parish are periodically relieved by the interest of 200*l.*, which is vested in the trustees of the roads of this neighbourhood. The Wesleyans and the Primitive Methodists have chapels here.

**EASINGTON**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Belford (322) 2 m. NE. Pop. 186.

A township in the parish of Belford and north division of Bambrough ward.

**EASINGTON**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Tetsworth (42) 4 m. SW b S. Pop. 25.

A parish in the hundred of Ewelme; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

**EASINGTON**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Patrington (192) 6 m. SE.  
Pop. of Pa. 557. Of To. 488.

A parish and township in the south division of the wapentake of Holderness, extending along the German Ocean; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of the East Riding of York and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 48*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Archbishop of York.

**EASINGTON**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Guisborough (245) 9 m. NE b E.  
Pop. 507.

A parish and township in the east division of the liberty of Langbaugh; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**EASINGTON**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Clitheroe (217) 7 m. NNW. Pop. 501.

A township in the parish of Slaidburn and

west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewecross.

**EASINGTON GRANGE**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Belford (322)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE. Pop. 51.

A township in the parish of Belford and north division of Bambrough ward.

**EASINGWOLD**, N. R. co. York.

London 213 NNW. York 13 m. NNW.  
Pop. of Pa. 2352. Of To. 1912. M. D. Frid.  
Fairs, July 5, and Sept. 25, for horned  
cattle, horses, sheep, linen, and woollen  
cloth.

A market-town, parish, and township, in the wapentake of Bulmer. The principal trade of this town is in curing bacon and making butter, which are sent by land-carriage to York, and thence to London by water; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cleaveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 11*s.* 0*½d.*; patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church, ded. to All Saints, stands on an eminence, commanding a fine prospect over the forest of Galtres; the environs of the town are flat, and not very fertile.

**EAST**, co. Cornwall.

Pop. 30,341.

A hundred in the eastern part of the county, extending from Launceston to the Ram Head, near Plymouth, containing twenty-seven parishes, including the boroughs and towns of Launceston, Newport, Falmouth, and St. Germans.

**EAST**, co. Rutland.

Pop. 3100.

A hundred in the eastern part of the county, bordering on Lincolnshire, consisting of nine parishes.

**EAST**, co. Westmorland.

Pop. 13,794.

The largest of the four wards, into which this county is divided, containing fifteen parishes, twenty-nine townships, and four hamlets; it is bounded by Durham and Yorkshire on the east, and West Ward on the west.

**EASTBOURNE**, co. Sussex.

Pop. 2607.

A hundred in the rape of Pevensey, bearing a little eastward from the centre of the county, containing the parish of its own name.

**EASTBOURNE**, co. Sussex.

London 61 m. S. Pop. 2607.

Fair, Oct. 10, for cattle and pedlery.

A parish in the hundred of Eastbourne, rape of Pevensey, and formerly a market-town, seated near the foot of a lofty hill, forming the bold headland of Beachy; it is now much resorted to as a bathing-place, and the accommodations generally for visitors are good. Here are a theatre, a subscription ball-room, and a library. The bathing-machines are about fifteen in number. It possesses also a chalybeate spring of the same qualities as the Bristol waters. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of

Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; patrons, the Treasurers of Chichester. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is a large, handsome, and ancient edifice, with a fine old tower, containing six bells. In this parish is a school for fifteen boys, which is maintained by Lord George Cavendish. At Langley Point, about a mile and a half hence, are two forts, erected on the beach, for the protection of the coast; and on Anthony Hill, an eminence about a mile behind them, is a battery of heavy cannon. On the same side are some extensive barracks, and from this place eastward, the coast is defended by martello towers. On one of the highest points of Beachy Head is a signal-station and two pieces of cannon. Beachy Head is memorable in history for the defeat of the combined English and Dutch fleet, within sight of it, by a superior French force, on the 30th of June, 1690. From the hills, surrounding Eastbourne, very extensive prospects may be obtained, and on which, during the months of July and August, large quantities of birds, called wheatears, are caught by the shepherds. In 1717 a tessellated pavement and Roman bath were discovered in a meadow in this parish, with evident marks that the buildings to which they had belonged had been destroyed by fire. Here is Compton Place, the seat of Lord George Cavendish, rendered by its pleasure-grounds and plantations a most delightful residence.

**EASTBRIDGE**, co. Kent.

P. T. New Romney (69) 5 m. N b E.

Pop. 18.

A parish within the liberty of Romney Marsh; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 71*l.* 17*s.*; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**EASTBRIDGE**, co. Kent.

P. T. Canterbury (55) adjacent. Pop. 34.

An extra-parochial district in the hundred of Westgate, lathe of St. Augustin.

**EASTBURN**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Great Driffield (196)  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW.

Pop. 12.

A township in the parish of Kirkburn and Bainton Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill.

**EASTBURN**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Keighley (206) 4 m. NW b W.

Pop. with Steeton.

A township in the parish of Kildwick and east division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewecross.

**EASTBURY**, co. Berks.

P. T. Lambourn (68)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE b E.

Pop. with Bockhampton, 398.

A tithing in the parish and hundred of Lambourn.

**EASTBY**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Skipton (216) 3 m. NE.

Pop. with Emsay.

A township in the parish of Skipton and



east division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross.

**EAST CHURCH, co. Kent.**

P. T. Queenborough (45) 5½ m. E b S.  
Pop. 705.

A parish in the liberty of the Isle of Shepway, lathe of Scray; living, a rectory and vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) M. Barton, Gent. The church, ded. to All Saints, is a spacious and handsome embattled edifice, with a small tower at the west end.

**EASTCOTT, co. Wilts.**

P. T. East Lavington (90) 1 m. NE.  
Pop. 123.

A tithing in the parish of Urelfont and hundred of Swanborough.

**EAST-COTTS, co. Bedford.**

P. T. Bedford (50) 3½ m. SE. Pop. 588.

A hamlet in the parish of Cardington and hundred of Wixamtree.

**EAST COURT, co. Wilts.**

P. T. Malmsbury (96) 4½ m. N E b N. Pop. 157.

A tithing in the parish of Crudwell and hundred of Malmsbury.

**EAST EASTWRITH, co. Sussex.**

Pop. 1355.

A hundred in the rape of Bramber, nearly in the centre of the county, containing six parishes.

**EAST FERRY, co. Lincoln.**

P. T. Gainsborough (149) 7 m. N b E.  
Pop. 151.

A township in the parish of Scotton and wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey. It has a ferry over the Trent.

**EAST FIELD, co. Northampton.**

P. T. Peterborough (81) 1 m. NNE.  
Pop. with Newark 247.

A hamlet in the parish of St. John the Baptist and liberty of Peterborough.

**EAST GRINSTEAD, co. Sussex.**

Pop. 3153.

A hundred in the rape of Pevensey, at the northern extremity of the county, containing the borough and parish of the same name.

**EAST GRINSTEAD, co. Sussex.**

London 28 m. S b E. Pop. 3153. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, July 13, for horned cattle; and Dec. 11, for cattle and pedlery. Memb. of Par. 2.

A borough, market-town, and parish, in the hundred of the same name and rape of Pevensey, pleasantly situated on a hill near the borders of Surrey, on the road to Brighton. The town is governed by a bailiff, who is chosen annually by a jury of burghage-holders at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. It is a borough by prescription, and has sent two members to Parliament since the first of Edward II.; the right of election is in the burghage-holders, about fifty-five in number, chiefly nominees of the Duke of Dorset, whose bailiff is the returning officer. The living is a vicarage

in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 20*l.*; patron (1829) the Duke of Dorset, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a spacious handsome edifice, the spire of which having been destroyed by lightning in 1685, a new and beautiful one was built in its stead. In 1758, this fell down with so much violence, and damaged the body of the church so considerably, that it was obliged to be taken down and rebuilt. At the east end of the town is a large quadrangular stone building, called Sackville College, erected in 1616 by Sackville, Duke of Dorset, for twenty-four aged persons of both sexes, where each has a comfortable room and 8*l.* annually; it is governed by a warden and two gentlemen-assistants, and has a neat chapel, where the warden reads prayers every morning. When the Lent assizes were held here, previously to their removal to Horsham, the judges had a suite of apartments in the college. Here is a freeschool for twelve boys, founded in 1768, by Robert and Henry Payne, of Newick, who endowed it with a farm in this parish. Kidbroke, a large handsome structure within three miles of this town, was built by the late Mr. Mylne, architect of Blackfriars Bridge.

**EAST GULDEFORD, co. Sussex.**

P. T. Rye (63) 2 m. E. Pop. 124.

A parish in the hundred of Goldspur, rape of Hastings; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) — Lambe, Esq.

**EAST HAMSTEAD, co. Berks.**

P. T. Wokingham (31) 4 m. ESE. Pop. 615.

A parish in the hundred of Ripplesmere; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron (1829) Sir Thomas Wilson, Bart.

**EAST LUSK, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.**

P. T. Swords (9) 3 m. NE. Pop. 498.

A parish in the barony of Ballytheny, situated upon the sea coast. The inhabitants are engaged almost entirely in the taking and curing of fish; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin.

**EAST MEON, co. Southampton.**

Pop. 2642.

A hundred in Alton south division, inclining to the south-east part of the county, containing three parishes.

**EAST PASSAGE, co. Waterford, Munster, I.**

Dublin 102 m. S b W. Pop. 288. Fairs, May 6; June 12; Sept. 8, and Nov. 12.

A town in the parish of Kill St. Nicholas, situated upon Waterford harbour, a little northward of Duncannon Fort. It is inhabited by fishermen and pilots, and has a regular ferry. Here is an excellent road-

stead, where several hundred vessels may anchor with safety.

**EASTERGATE**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Arundel (55) 5 m. W b S. Pop. 166.

A parish in the hundred of Avisford, rape of Arundel; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.*; church ded. to St. George; patron, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.

**EASTER GOOD**, co. Essex.

P. T. Chelmsford (29) 6½ m. NW. Pop. 478.

A parish in the hundred of Dunmow; living, a dis. vicarage consolidated with High Easter, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 112*l.* with High Easter; church ded. to St. Andrew; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

**EASTER HIGH**, co. Essex.

P. T. Great Dunmow (38) 5 m. S b W. Pop. 819.

A parish in the hundred of Dunmow; living, a vicarage consolidated with Good Easter, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 112*l.* with Good Easter; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

**EASTERSNOW**, co. Rosecommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Boyle (107) 4 m. SE. Pop. 1539.

A parish in the barony of Boyle; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam; producing, by commutation for tithes, 60*l.* 16*s.*, the lay impropriator receiving 30*l.* 8*s.* out of the same. It possesses a church, and enjoys an augmentation of 40*l.* per annum, derived from Primate Boulter's bequest. Here is a charity-school of sixty boys and twenty girls.

**EASTERTON**, co. Wilts.

P. T. East Lavington (90) 1 m. NE. Pop. 377.

A tithing in the parish of East Lavington and hundred of Swanborough.

**EASTHAM**, co. Pal. of Chester. 1

P. T. Great Neston (194) 5 m. ENE. Pop. of Pa. 1430. Of To. 368.

A parish and township in the hundred of Wirrall; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 13*s.* The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt some 7 years ago, the original is said to have been the work of Inigo Jones; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chester. The vicar of this parish is entitled to all the fish caught in the river Mersey, on Fridays and Sundays. Here is a ferry for the conveyance of passengers and baggage, from Chester down the river to Liverpool, whence they can proceed by the canal passage boat.

**EASTHAM**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Tenbury (130) 4 m. E. Pop. 677.

A parish in the upper division of the hun-

dred of Doddingtree, the situation of which is very delightful, from the great extent of the surrounding well wooded scenery; living, a rectory with the curacies of Hanley-Child and Orton, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 28*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul.

**EASTHOPE**, co. Salop.

P. T. Much Wenlock (148) 5½ m. SW b W. Pop. 93.

A parish in the hundred of Munslow; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 3*s.* 1½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) R. Benson, Esq.

**EASTHORPE**, co. Essex.

P. T. Great Coggleshall (14) 4 m. E b S. Pop. 175.

A parish in the Colchester division of the hundred of Lexden; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons (1829) the Honourable Colonel and Mrs. Onslow.

**EASTINGTON**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. North Leach (81) 1½ m. SE. Pop. 220.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Naunton and hundred of Bradley; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of North Leach, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, not in charge; patronage with North Leach vicarage.

**EASTINGTON**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Stroud (101) 4 m. W b N. Pop. of Pa. 1681. Of Ti. 718.

A parish and tithing in the lower division of the hundred of Whitston; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 32*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Rev. R. Huntley. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the clothing-mills, which abound in this part of the country.

**EAST LEACH MARTIN**, or **BURTHORPE**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Lechlade (76) 4 m. N b E. Pop. 231.

A parish in the hundred of Brightwell's Barrow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**EAST LEACH TURVILLE**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Lechlade (76) 4 m. N b E. Pop. 333.

A parish in the hundred of Brightwell's Barrow; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; certified value 18*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 44*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester.

**EASTLING**, or **EASLING**, co. Kent.

P. T. Faversham (47) 5 m. SW b W. Pop. 406.

A parish in the hundred of Faversham, lathe of Scray; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury;



valued in K. B. 16*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Earl of Winchelsea.

**EASTNOR**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ledbury (120) 2 m. SE b E. Pop. 475.

A parish in the hundred of Radlow; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) Earl Somers. In this neighbourhood is Castle Ditch, a delightful little seat built of white stone, with a portico and two wings, seated on a fine lawn, having a rivulet flowing on each side. The grounds and park are well wooded; in the latter are some particularly fine oaks.

**EASTOFT**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Gainsborough (149) 19½ m. N. Pop. 232.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Crowle and west division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Crowle, in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; patronage with Crowle Vicarage.

**EASTOFT**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Howden (180) 10 m. SSE. Pop. with Haldenby.

A hamlet in the parish of Adlingfleet and lower division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, a part of which extends into Lincolnshire.

**EASTON**, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. Kimbolton (63) 3½ m. NE. Pop. 172.

A parish in the hundred of Leightonstone; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Prebendary of Stow in Lincoln cathedral.

**EASTON**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Coltersworth (102) 1 m. N. Pop. 206.

A hamlet in the parish of Stoke and soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven.

**EASTON**, or **LOW EASTON**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Bristol (111) 1½ m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of St. Philip and St. Jacob and hundred of Barton Regis.

**EASTON**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Norwich (108) 9 m. WNW. Pop. 165.

A parish in the hundred of Forehoe; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 105*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) E. R. Fellows, Esq.

**EASTON**, or **EASTON-ON-THE-HILL**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Stamford (89) 2½ m. SW b S. Pop. 689.

A parish in the hundred of Willybrook; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough;

valued in K. B. 19*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Marquis of Exeter.

**EASTON**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Winchester (62) 3 m. NE b N. Pop. 427.

A parish in the hundred of Fawley, Fawley division; living, a rectory and a peculiar in the diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of Winchester.

**EASTON**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Market Wickham (81) 2½ m. NNW. Pop. 371.

A parish in the hundred of Loes; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Earl of Rochford.

**EASTON**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Pewsey (76) 3 m. E b N. Pop. 447.

A parish in the hundred of Kinwardstone; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron (1829) the Marquis of Ailesbury. Here was formerly a priory for canons of the Trinitarian order, said to have been founded by King Stephen.

**EASTON**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Bridlington (206) 1 m. W. Pop. 21.

A hamlet in the parish of Bridlington and wapentake of Dickering.

**EASTON BAVENT**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Southwold (105) 2 m. NNE. Pop. 24.

A parish in the hundred of Blything, which, though now nearly washed away by the encroachings of the sea, was formerly a place of some consequence. In the reign of Edward I., Thomas de Bavent was lord of the manor, one of whose descendants, in the reign of Edward III., obtained the grant for a weekly market and an annual fair; living, a dis. rectory with Benaere, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.*; patronage with Benaere rectory.

**EASTON-IN-GORDANO**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Bristol (114) 5 m. WNW. Pop. 2109.

A parish in the hundred of Portbury; living, a dis. vicarage and peculiar in the diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to St. George; patron, the Prebendary of Easton-in-Gordano in Wells Cathedral. Fine prospects may be obtained from this spot, which is rather elevated, and overlooks King's Road Harbour and Bristol.

**EASTON, GREAT**, co. Essex.

P. T. Great Dunmow (38) 3 m. NNW. Pop. 775.

A parish in the hundred of Great Dunmow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St.

John; patrons (1829) R. Saumarez, Esq., alternately, and Lord Viscount Maynard.

**EASTON GREY**, eo. Wilts.

P. T. Malmesbury (96) 3½ m. W. Pop. 151.

A parish in the hundred of Chippenham, through which a small river, rising near Luckington, makes a circuit to Malmesbury, where uniting with another stream, it constitutes the Lower Avon. It is disputed which of these branches is the proper source of the Avon, and hence both are designated by that name; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; patron (1829) Mr. Howes. Eastward of this village, on each side of the Fosse Way, is an elevated tract of land, called the Fosse Knoll, which is divided by that road. This is said to have been the site of the ancient Roman station, Mutuantonis; and from the ruins of gates, walls, and various buildings which have been discovered here, it is supposed to have been a city of considerable consequence.

**EASTON, LITTLE**, co. Essex.

P. T. Great Dunmow (38) 2 m. NW.  
Pop. 303.

A parish in the hundred of Dunmow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; patron (1829) Lord Viscount Maynard, who has a seat here, called Easton Lodge, a venerable mansion, pleasantly seated in the midst of a spacious park.

**EASTON MAGNA**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Rockingham (83) 2 m. NW. Pop. 529.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Bringhurst and hundred of Gartree; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Bringhurst, in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 26*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; chapel ded. to St. Andrew; patronage with Bringhurst vicarage.

**EASTON MAUDIT**, eo. Northampton.

P. T. Wellingborough (67) 6½ m. S.  
Pop. 178.

A parish in the hundred of Higham Ferrers; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 6*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; patron, Christ Church, Oxford. In the church, which is ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul, are many curious monuments.

**EASTON NESTON**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Towcester (60) 1 m. E.  
Pop. with Hulcote 137.

A parish in the hundred of Clecy; living, a vicarage with Hulcote, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Earl of Pomfret. This place has been rendered eminent by the splendid collection of ancient marbles and pictures which decorated the mansion of the Earls of Pomfret here. The statues were presented to the University of Oxford in 1755, by the Countess of Pomfret, a lady

distinguished for her literary talents. The mansion was partly built by Sir Christopher Wren.

**EASTRINGTON**, E. R. eo. York.

P. T. Howden (180) 3½ m. ENE.  
Pop. of Pa. 1619. Of To. 375.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Howdenshire; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of the East Riding of York and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Lord Chancellor. This parish contains the townships of Bellasize Giberdike, Newport with Wallingfen, and Sortington with Cavile.

**EASTRIP**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Bruton (109) 2 m. W. Pop. 17.

An extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Bruton.

**EASTROP**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Basingstoke (45) ½ m. N. Pop. 67.

A parish in the hundred of Basingstoke, Basingstoke division; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 2*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 42*l.* 10*s.*; patron (1829) T. Heath, Esq.

**EASTRY**, eo. Kent.

Pop. 3490.

A hundred in the lathe of St. Augustin, containing twelve parishes, and bounded on the east by the straits of Dover, and on the north and west by the river Stour.

**EASTRY**, co. Kent.

P. T. Sandwich (68) 3 m. SE b S.  
Pop. 1062.

A parish in the hundred of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustin; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury, exempt from visitation; valued in K. B. 19*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. This was an ancient demesne of the Saxon Kings, who are said to have had a palace here, in which the two cousins of Egbert, King of Kent, were murdered by the courtier, Thunor, and buried in the hall under the royal throne. At a very remote period a weekly market was holden here.

**EASTWELL**, co. Kent.

P. T. Ashford (53) 3 m. N b E. Pop. 134.

A parish in the hundred of Wye, lathe of Scray; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Winchelsea. The church, ded. to St. Mary, contains many ancient monuments to families of distinction.

**EASTWELL**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Melton Mowbray (105) 7 m. N b E.  
Pop. 109.

A parish in the hundred of Franland; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 122*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael;



patron, the Lord Chancellor and St. John's Hospital, Chester, alternately.

#### EASTWICK, co. Hertford.

P. T. Sawbridgeworth (25) 4 m. SW b W.  
Pop. 212.

A parish in the hundred of Braughin; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to St. Botolph; patroness (1829) Mrs. Plumer. This parish had formerly the privileges of a market and a three-days' annual fair, granted in the reign of Henry III. The petty sessions for Eastwick division are holden here.

#### EASTWOOD, co. Essex.

P. T. Rochford (40) 2 m. SW b S. Pop. 530.

A parish in the hundred of Rochford; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; church ded. to St. Lawrence and All Saints; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

#### EASTWOOD, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Nottingham (124) 9 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 1206.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Broxtow, abounding with coal-mines, the increase of which has latterly added considerably to the population of the village; the coals obtained here often contain a variety of antediluvian remains, particularly of vegetables. The living is a discharged rectory in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.*; patron (1829) J. Plumtree, Esq. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is a modern brick building.

#### EASTWOOD, shire of Renfrew, S.

P. T. Glasgow (43) 4 m. SW. Pop. 5676.

A parish four miles in length, and three in breadth, including the beautiful and populous manufacturing village of Pollockshaws (which see), and exhibiting a richly diversified scenery of hills, clothed with natural wood; of valleys intersected by the river Cart, well-cultivated and tastefully adorned with flourishing plantations. Various remarkable marine petrifications abound in an extensive stratum of schistus near Thornlie Bank. The living is in the presbytery of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayre; patron, Sir John Maxwell, Bart. The church is a neat modern-built structure. Wodrow and Crawford, formerly ministers of this parish, are each celebrated in Scottish history.

#### EATHORP, co. Warwick.

P. T. Southam (82) 5½ m. NNW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Wapenbury and south division of the hundred of Knightlow.

#### EATINGTON, LOWER, co. Warwick.

P. T. Kineton (83) 6½ m. WSW. Pop. 641.

A parish and township in the hundred of Kington, Kington division; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*;

ann. val. P. R. 125*l.*; church ded. to St. Thomas à Becket; patron (1829) the Hon. G. Shirley.

#### EATINGTON, UPPER, co. Warwick.

P. T. Kineton (83) 5 m. WSW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Eatington Upper and hundred of Kington, Kington division.

#### EATON, co. Berks.

P. T. Abingdon (56) 6 m. NW b N. Pop. 85.

A township in the parish of Appleton and hundred of Ock.

#### EATON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Tarporley (178) 2 m. ENE. Pop. 477.

A township in the parish of Tarporley and hundred of Eddisbury.

#### EATON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Congleton (162) 2½ m. NNE. Pop. 327.

A township in the parish of Prestbury and hundred of Macclesfield.

#### EATON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Northwich (173) 3 m. S b W. Pop. 18.

A township in the parish of Davenham and hundred of Northwich, and was formerly a salmon fishery. This common name, Eaton, signifies a hamlet on the water.

#### EATON, co. Hereford.

P. T. Leominster (137) 1½ m. SE.  
Pop. with Broadwood Township.

A township in the parish of Leominster and hundred of Wolphy.

#### EATON, co. Leicester.

P. T. Melton-Mowbray (105) 8 m. NNE.  
Pop. 284.

A parish in the hundred of Framland; living, a dis. vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 66*l.*; church ded. to St. Dennis; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

#### EATON, co. Nottingham.

P. T. East Retford (145) 2 m. SSE.  
Pop. 215.

A parish in the South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, and though now a small village, was a place of some consequence before the Conquest; the living is a dis. vicarage and a prebend of Southwell, in the diocese of York; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 63*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Prebendary of Eaton in Southwell College church.

#### EATON, co. Salop.

P. T. Much-Wenlock (148) 3 m. NNW.  
Pop. 566.

A parish in the hundred of Wenlock; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; church ded. to St. Edith; patrons (1829) H. and W. Lloyd, Esqrs.

#### EATON, BISHOP'S, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 5 m. W. Pop. 452.

A parish in the hundred of Webtree; living, a dis. rectory and a peculiar of the Dean of Hereford; valued in K. B. 13*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Bishop of Hereford.

**EATON, BRAY**, co. Bedford.

P. T. Dunstable (33) 3½ m. W b S. Pop. 816.

A parish in the hundred of Manshead; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 115*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Trinity College, Cambridge.

**EATON, COLD**, co. Derby.P. T. Ashborne (139) 7 m. NNW.  
Pop. with Alsop le Dale 61.

A township in the parish of Ashborne and wapentake of Wirksworth.

**EATON, CONSTANTINE**, co. Salop.P. T. Much-Wenlock (148) 4½ m. N b W.  
Pop. 251.

A parish in the hundred of Bradwell South; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield, not in charge, church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Marquis of Cleveland.

**EATON-ON-THE-DEE**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 4 m. S. Pop. 66.

A township in the parish of Eccleston and hundred of Broxton, in which is seated Eaton Hall, the noble family mansion of Earl Grosvenor.

**EATON, HASTINGS**, co. Berks.P. T. Great Farringdon (68) 3 m. NW b N.  
Pop. 178.

A parish in the hundred of Shrivenham; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Rev. R. Rice.

**EATON, LITTLE**, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 3 m. NNE. Pop. 547.

A township and chapelry in the parish of St. Alkmund and hundred of Morleston and Litchurch.

**EATON, LONG**, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 10 m. E b S. Pop. 632.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Sawley and hundred of Morleston and Litchurch; living, a curacy and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 35*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Laurence; patron (1829) Sir J. Kaye, Bart.

**EATON SOCON**, co. Bedford.P. T. St. Neot's (56) 1½ m. SW.  
Pop. with Wyboston, 2039.

A parish in the hundred of Barford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Duke of Bedford.

**EATON TREGOES**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ross (120) 3 m. N b E. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Foy, and lower division of the hundred of Greytree.

**EATON WOOD**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Newport (142) 5 m. E. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Church Eaton and west division of the hundred of Cuttlestone.

**EAVES** co. Stafford.P. T. Newcastle-under-Lyne (150) 5 m.  
ENE. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent and north division of the hundred of Pirehill.

**EAVESTON**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Rippon (212) 6½ m. WSW. Pop. 73.

A township in the parish and liberty of Rippon.

**EBBERSTON**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Pickering (226) 6 m. E b S. Pop. 505.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Pickering Lythe; living, a dis. vicarage, and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York; valued in K. B. at 5*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.*; patron, the Dean of York. Ebberston Lodge is an elegant mansion, constructed on the plan of a Roman villa, by one of the Hotham family.

**EBBESBORNE WAKE**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Wilton (84) 3 m. SW b W. Pop. 239. 1

A parish in the hundred of Chalk; living, a rectory with that of Flapston, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 18*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 15*l.* 15*s.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron, the Subchanter of Salisbury cathedral.

**EBCHESTER**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 14 m. NW. Pop. 200. 1

A township and chapelry in the parish of Edmundbyers and west division of Chester ward; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, of the certified value of 16*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.* 8*s.*; chapel ded. to St. Ebba; patron, the Curate of Lanchester. This place was undoubtedly the site of a Roman station; traces of the vallum are still discoverable, in the area of which stands the chapel and some houses. Ebba, daughter of Ethelfrid, king of Northumberland, founded a monastery here previously to 660, which was afterwards destroyed by the Danes.

**EBONY**, co. Kent.

P. T. Tenterden (55) 4 m. SE. Pop. 151.

A parish in the hundred of Oxney, lathe of Shepway; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Appledore, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Appledore vicarage.

**EBRINGTON**, or **EBBERTON**, co. Gloucester.P. T. Chipping Campden (90) 2 m. E.  
Pop. 535.

A parish and hamlet in the upper division of the hundred of Kiftsgate; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Edburgh; patronage with Mickleton vicarage.

**EBUDÆ**. See *Hebrides*.



## ECCLES, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Manchester (182) 4½ m. W.  
Pop. 23,331.

A very extensive parish in the hundred of Salford, comprehending five populous townships, and the extensive morass called Chat Moss, which formerly contained a surface of seven thousand acres; a part, however, of which has been brought under cultivation, and from the circumstance of the Liverpool and Manchester railroad being carried directly across it, this probably may be effected to a much greater extent. The irruption of Solway Moss in 1771 is well known, and a like accident occurred to Chat Moss, in the reign of Henry VIII. when it disgorged its vast contents into the Mersey, and by its black waters killed the fish. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 8*s.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, anciently belonged to Whalley Abbey, but was made parochial at the suppression of monasteries. This is the birthplace of Robert Ainsworth, who was born in 1660, a man of some literary talent, and famous for his Latin and English Dictionary.

## ECCLES, co. Norfolk.

P. T. North Walsham (123) 9½ m. E b S.  
Pop. with Hemstead.

A parish in the hundred of Happing; living, a rectory consolidated with Hemstead, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 56*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*; patron (1829) E. Lombe, Esq.

## ECCLES, co. Norfolk.

P. T. East Harling (89) 2 m. NE.  
Pop. 122.

A parish in the hundred of Shropham; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Norwich; valued in K. B. 11*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Rev. C. Miller.

## ECCLES, shire of Berwick, S.

P. T. Greenlaw (36) 4½ m. S b E.  
Pop. 1900.

A parish and village, which was erected into a burgh of barony in 1647. The parish contains about 11,000 acres, all enclosed, extremely fertile, and bounded on the south by the Tweed, in which there is a very productive salmon-fishery, the property of the Earl of Home. The living is in the presbytery of Dunse and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale; patron, the Crown. A handsome church, in the style of the chapel of ease in Edinburgh, has been erected on the site of the ancient structure. Gospatrick, Earl of Dunbar, in 1156, founded here a Cistercian nunnery, the only remains of which are two cellars, near the seat of the family of Paterson. North-east of the village is a monument to commemorate the fall of one of the Percys, in a battle with the Douglasses; the place is termed Dead Riggs, from the terrible slaughter then made, which tradition

relates, caused the neighbouring streamlet to run with blood for twenty-four hours.

## ECCLESFECHAN, shire of Dumfries, S.

Edinburgh 72 m. S. Pop. with Pa. M. D. Frid.; for pigs. Fairs, Jan. 1; May, 1; and 1st Frid. O. S. in every month.

A market and post-town in the parish of Hoddam, situated on the great road from London to Glasgow and Edinburgh, by Carlisle. It possesses good inns, post horses and carriages, for the accommodation of travellers, and the markets are abundantly supplied with butchers' meat, and most of the other necessaries of life, and to those held the week preceding Whitsuntide and Martinmas, many persons resort for the purpose of hiring servants for the next half year.

## ECCLESFIELD, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Sheffield (162) 5½ m. N.  
Pop. of Pa. 12,496. Of To. 7163.

A parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 19*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) Earl Fitzwilliam. Here is a very extensive nail-manufactory, and many of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture.

ECCLES-GREIG. See *St. Cyrus*.

## ECCLESHALL, co. Stafford.

London 148 m. NW. Stafford 7 m. NW b W. Pop. of Pa. 4227. Of To. 1251. M. D. Frid. Fairs, Thurs. before Midlent-Thurs; Holy Thurs.; Aug. 16; and 1st Frid. in Nov.; for cattle, sheep, & saddle-horses.

A market-town, parish, and township in the north division of the hundred of Pirehill, pleasantly seated on a small stream that flows into the river Stow. The town is neat and well built, and disposed with regularity. Many of the inhabitants are employed in various trades and manufactures, but the greater part in agriculture. It is principally distinguished for its castle, which was erected at a very remote period, and is used as a palace by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. In 1695, having been in a very decayed state, it was restored by Bishop Lloyd. The living is a dis. vicarage and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 97*l.* 12*s.*; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The church, ded. to the Holy Trinity, is a respectable building, only remarkable for having been the place where Bishop Halse concealed Queen Margaret, when she fled hither from Muccleston. Here is a good charity-school. Bishop's Woods, about two miles from this town, are so called from their having been the property of the Bishops of Lichfield, as was also the whole of the manor, contain considerable quantities of good timber, particularly oaks; large quantities of young wood are sent hence to the potteries for the purpose of making crates to pack the wares.

**ECCLESHALL BIERLOW, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Sheffield (162) 4 m. SW. Pop. 9113.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Sheffield and upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Sheffield, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 9*l.* 10*s.*; patron, the Vicar of Sheffield. The inhabitants of this township are chiefly employed in the various branches of the Sheffield manufactures. In the neighbourhood are many handsome residences.

**ECCLESHILL, co. Pal. of Lancaster.**

P. T. Blackburn (212) 3 m. SSE. Pop. 456.

A township in the parish and hundred of Blackburn.

**ECCLESHILL, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Bradford (196) 3 m. NNE. Pop. 2176.

A township in the parish of Bradford and wapentake of Morley, the inhabitants of which are principally employed in the woolen manufacture.

**ECCLESMECHAN, shire of Linlithgow, S.**

P. T. Kirkliston (9) 3 m. W. Pop. 303.

A small parish, remarkably intermixed with those of Linlithgow and Uphall. It is estimated at about four miles in length by one in breadth, is extremely productive in corn, and abounds both in coal and freestone, though the former is not worked. Near the church is a mineral spring, slightly impregnated with sulphur, the resort of those afflicted with scrophula, and efficacious in the cure of that disorder. The living is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, the Earl of Hopetown. The adjacent ruins of West Binny clearly prove it to have been an ancient baronial mansion.

**ECCLESTON, or ECCLESTON-ON-THE-DEE, co. Pal. of Chester.**

P. T. Chester (183) 3 m. S.

Pop. of Pa. 358. Of To. 292.

A parish and township in the hundred of Broxton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Earl Grosvenor. Eccleston Hill commands a beautiful prospect over part of Salop and the extensive environs of Wales and Cheshire. The traces of a Roman road, between this village and Chester, are very distinguishable. Earl Grosvenor's celebrated seat of Eaton Hall is in this parish.

**ECCLESTON, co. Pal. of Lancaster.**

P. T. Chorley (208) 5 m. W.

Pop. of Pa. 2801. Of To. 727.

A parish and township in the hundred of Leyland; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 28*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) William Yates, Esq. This parish comprehends four townships.

**ECCLESTON, co. Pal. of Lancaster.**

P. T. Prescott (198) 2 m. NNE. Pop. 1931.

A township in the parish of Prescott and hundred of West Derby, abounding with coals and slate; it has a manufactory of crown-glass.

**ECCLESTON, GREAT, co. Pal. of Lancaster.**

P. T. Kirkham (225) 5½ m. N. Pop. 648.

A township in the parish of St. Michael and hundred of Amounderness.

**ECCLESTON, LITTLE, co. Pal. of Lancaster.**

P. T. Kirkham (225) 5 m. N b E.

Pop. with Larbrick 224.

A township in the parish of Kirkham and hundred of Amounderness.

**ECCUP, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Leeds (189) 7½ m. N b W.

Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Addle and lower division of the wapentake of Skyrack. A considerable number of Roman coins were discovered here some years ago.

**ECHLIN, shire of Linlithgow, S.**

P. T. Kirkliston (9) 2¼ m. N. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Dalmeny, chiefly remarkable as the birth-place, in 1721, of William Wilkie, D. D., the learned author of the "Epigoniad," and professor of natural philosophy in the university of St. Andrew's.

**ECHT, shire of Aberdeen, S.**

P. T. Banchory-Tarnan (110) 7 m. N.

Pop. 1030.

A parish in the district of Kincardine O'Neil, containing about 11,000 acres, but the surface, though uneven, is not so much so as to prevent the hills being cultivated to their very summits. On a conical elevation termed Barmekin, are vestiges of an ancient circular entrenchment, and Housedale, the elegant mansion of the Honorable Alexander Duff, is seated in the midst of beautiful and extensive plantations. The living is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Earl of Aberdeen. The church is a very ancient structure.

**ECK-LOCH. See Cowal.**

**ECKFOLD, or OAKFORD, shire of Roxburgh, S.**

P. T. Jedburgh (45) 4½ m. NE. Pop. 1133.

A parish and village, the former including also the villages of Cavertown, Cessford, Moss-Tower, and Wester-Moss. It is about six miles and a half in length by four and a half in breadth, and is intersected by the river Kail, which is crossed by a bridge of one arch, and falls into the Tiviot near the church. At this junction there is another bridge, built by the county on the great turnpike-road. The Kelso races are held on a muir near Covertown. In several of the tumuli here, fragments of human bones and various other relics have been found; and two quarries of excellent freestone are worked in the neighbourhood. The living is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod



of Merse and Tiviotlandale; patron, the Crown. Here is a public school of some repute, with a residence for the master; but not being centrally situated, infirm persons in other parts of the parish are supported as teachers of the younger children. Sir William Bennet, of great genius and learning, who is said to have assisted Allan, Ramsey and others, in the composition of their poetry, was born, and resided here.

#### ECKINGTON, co. Derby.

P. T. Chesterfield (150) 7 m. NE b N.  
Pop. of Pa. 3598. Of To. 1013.

A parish and township in the hundred of Scarsdale; living, a rectory with the curacy of Killamash in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 40*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron, the King.

#### ECKINGTON, co. Worcester.

P. T. Pershore (106) 4 m. SSW. Pop. 658.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Pershore; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 126*l.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

#### ECTON, co. Northampton.

P. T. Wellingborough (67) 5 m. SW b W.  
Pop. 566.

A parish in the hundred of Hamfordshoe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 21*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron (1829) the Rev. T. Whalley.

#### EDALE, co. Derby.

P. T. Chapel-in-le-Frith (167) 6 m. NE b E.  
Pop. 435.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Castleton and hundred of High Peak; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Castleton, in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 20*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.*; chapel ded. to the Holy Trinity; patrons, the Trustees. In this village is a small rivulet, which sets in motion a cotton-mill, established a short distance from hence.

#### EDAY, shires of Orkney and Shetland, S.

Pop. with Stronsay.

One of the Orkney Islands, the *Ocetis* of Ptolemy, formerly a distinct parish, but now ecclesiastically united to that of Stronsay, from which it is separated by a sound three miles across, at the ferry. It is seven miles in length, and about two in breadth, exclusive of seven smaller isles, and is distinguished for the noble harbour of Calf Sound, so called from a fine verdant holm, by which it is rendered one of the most secure in the world. On the western or opposite side of the island is the inferior harbour of Fiersness. The inhabitants, who are employed chiefly in the manufacture of kelp and in lobster-fishing, are peculiar adepts in managing their boats.

The surface is hilly, and generally appropriated to pasturage. Peats are plentiful, and the excellent quarries of freestone here, it is said furnished the material for building the cathedral of St. Magnus at Kirkwall. The celebrated pirate, Gow, his crew, and ship were sized at Carrick, then a considerable place in Calf Sound, by the intrepid natives, who quickly put an end for ever to his depredations. A number of Pictish huts and tumuli are scattered over the face of the country, and the great stone of Seter, resembling others in this archipelago is a curious piece of antiquity. The living is in the presbytery of North Isles and synod of Orkney; patron, Lord Dundas. The church, though built so recently as 1730, is in a ruinous state.

#### EDBURTON, co. Sussex.

P. T. Steyning (50) 4 m. E. Pop. 269.

A parish in the hundred of Burbeach, rape of Bramber; living, a rectory and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 16*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

#### EDDERACHILLIS, shire of Sutherland, S.

P. T. Tongue (250) 22 m. WSW. Pop. 1229.

A parish, comprehending within its limits the ancient district of Ashir, from which it is separated by a straight line of lakes and rivers, stored with a variety of delicious fish; of these Loch-More and Loch-Stack are the most extensive, and are connected by a small stream; the former never congeals even in the most intense frost, and the latter is the source of a considerable river, the Laxford. This parish constitutes the north-west angle of Great Britain, being washed both by the Atlantic and Northern ocean. It is twenty miles in extent from north to south, from east to west ten, and has several fine harbours, or, as they are provincially termed, Lochs, of which the Narrow Kyle, Badeaul, Inchord, and Laxford, are the chief, and are often frequented by large shoals of herrings. The surface is every where extremely rugged, and that portion of it forming the deer-forest of Lord Reay, ascends into the most awful and stupendous mountains, heaped group upon group, their tops piercing the clouds, and their bases separated only by deep and frightful glens; yet these romantic wilds afford pasturage for numerous herds of cattle even to the summit of the loftiest ridge. Off the coast are several small islands, convenient for rearing lambs, as being secure from foxes, but of these Handa only is inhabited. Every variety of game and sea-fowl are found here in prodigious numbers. The living is in the presbytery of Tongue and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; patron, the Crown. The church is conveniently situated, though another place has been appointed for divine service in Ashir. As a security against the wolves, which till of late years infested this retired spot, the inhabitants have converted two ancient towers into cemeteries; these

and other two round towers are said to have been of Norwegian origin.

**EDDERTON**, shire of Ross, S.

P. T. Tain (201)  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. WNW. Pop. 915.

A parish, extending along the south side of the firth of Tain, ten miles in length, and seven in breadth; the soil is rich and fertile, and fuel, such as peat and turf, abundant. The living is in the presbytery of Tain and synod of Ross; patron, Mackenzie of Cromarty. The church is in a decayed state, and about four miles from it on the sea-coast, is a large cairn, commemorative, it is supposed, of a battle fought there with the Danes.

**EDDINGSHALL**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 8 m. NE. Pop. 72.

A township in the parish of Delamere and hundred of Eddisbury.

**EDDISBURY**, co. Pal. of Chester.

Pop. 24,593.

A large central hundred bearing to the west of the county, containing seventeen parishes and sixty-two townships.

**EDDLETHORPE**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. New Malton (217)  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSW. Pop. 62.

A township in the parish of Westow and wapentake of Buckrose.

**EDDY ISLAND**, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

Lat. 53. 10 N. Lon. 8. 56 W.

P. T. Gort (124) m. Pop. 72.

An island in the parish of Dromacoo, off the barony of Dunkellin, situated in the Bay of Galway.

**EDDYSTONE ROCKS** and **LIGHTHOUSE**, co. Devon.

Lat. 50. 3 N. Lon. 4. 16 W.

A reef of rocks in the English Channel, about fourteen miles south-west from Plymouth, supposed to have been so called from the variety of contrary currents to which they are exposed both at the flood and ebb-tides. They consist of three principal ridges extending north and south, about 750 feet in length; generally covered by the tides, and from their position peculiarly dangerous to vessels entering Plymouth Sound. Three lighthouses have at different periods been erected here for the benefit of mariners. The first was built by Henry Winstanley, and completed in 1700, and was destroyed by a terrible storm which happened November 26, 1703. The second was a circular building, finished in 1709; on the destruction of which, by an accidental fire in 1755, the present structure was erected in 1759, by John Smeaton, F. R. S., a celebrated engineer, who published an interesting "Narrative of the Building and Description of the Construction of Eddy-stone Lighthouse," in 1791. The lighthouse stands on the summit of the largest rock, and consists of four rooms forming distinct stories, with a gallery and lantern at the top. The floors are stone, concave beneath and flat on the upper surface; and

the whole building is of Portland stone and granite, the latter forming the casing, and united together with cement. The entire height of the lighthouse is about eighty feet, notwithstanding which the waves sometimes dash over its summit.

**EDEN BRIDGE**, co. Kent.

P. T. Seven Oaks (23) 9 m. SW. Pop. 1451.

A parish in the hundred of Westerham and Eden Bridge, lathe of Sutton-at-Flone; living, a vicarage with Westerham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, not in charge; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patronage with Westerham vicarage.

**EDENDERRY**, King's co., Leinster, I. }  
 Dublin 40 m. W. Pop. 1536. Fairs, Shrove Tues.; Thurs. aft. Whit-Tues.; and Nov. 4.

A very prosperous and improving town in the parish of Castropetre, situated upon a branch of the grand canal. It has a cheerful appearance, with a handsome church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a convenient market-house. Many of the Society of Friends reside here, which circumstance doubtless contributes to the prosperity of the place.

A considerable trade exists here in the sale and carriage of corn, butter, and all agricultural productions. The Marquis of Downshire, as representative of the Blundel family, is a constant benefactor; he has lately opened a new road from this to Rathangan, a distance of eight miles. Vast tracts of bog in the vicinity have been reclaimed within the last thirty years.

**EDENFIELD**, or **EATON FIELD**, co. Lancaster.

P. T. Bury (195) 6 m. N b W.

Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Bury and hundred of Salford; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; certified value 5s.; ann. val. P. R. 117l. 14s.; patron, the Rector of Bury.

**EDENHALL**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 4 m. ENE.

Pop. of Pa. 501. Of To. 251.

A parish in Leath ward; living, a dis. vicarage with the curacy of Langworthy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 17l. 12s. 1d.; ann. val. P. R. 150l.; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church, ded. to St. Cuthbert, is a singular and beautiful old structure. Eden Hall is a handsome mansion of the architectural style of the Charleses.

**EDENHAM**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Bourne (97) 3 m. WNW. Pop. 657.

A parish in the wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 25l. The church, ded. to St. Michael, is a very ancient edifice, with a tower of later erection. Here was formerly an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by William, Earl of Albemarle, about the year 1451. Grimsthorpe Castle, in this neighbourhood, is a very handsome



edifice, standing in a fine park, sixteen miles in circumference.

EDENHAM. See *Ednam*.

EDENSOR, co. Derby.

P. T. Bakewell (153) 3 m. ENE.  
Pop. with Chatsworth 752.

A parish and township in the hundred of High Peak; living, a vicarage with the curacy of Chatsworth, in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 40*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Duke of Devonshire.

EDERMINE, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Enniscorthy (22) 3 m. Pop. 1208.

A parish in the barony of Ballaghkeen, situated upon the Slaney river; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the vicarage of Ballynaslaney, constituting thereby the corps of a prebend; it yields, by commutation for tithes, 276*l.* 8*s.* 5½*d.*, and possesses a church, parsonage, and thirty-two acres of glebe.

EDERNEY, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Kesh (114) m. Pop. 164. Fairs, Jan. 6; Mar. 1; May 15; July 17; Oct. 6; and Nov. 28.

A village in the parish of Magheraculmonny and barony of Large.

EDERNION, co. Merioneth, N. W.

Pop. 4516.

A hundred, containing five parishes and three hamlets. The vale of Edernion, between Bala and Corwen, is one of the most beautiful in the kingdom. It is enclosed by lofty mountains on each side, the bottoms being remarkably fertile, and is divided during its whole length by the noble river Dee. It is adorned with many beautiful residences, of which Crogen, the seat of Earl Dudley and Ward, is perhaps the most picturesque.

EDEYRN, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Pwllheli (236) 9 m. NW. Pop. 525.

A parish in the hundred of Din-llaen, situated upon the Irish Sea; living, a disrectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 5*s.* Here is a safe bay, called Port Din-lllyn, sheltered from the westerly winds which prevail here, by a headland projecting into the sea. King George I. gave 600*l.* towards the erection of a pier in this harbour.

EDEYRNS, ST., or EDERNS, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Haverford West (251) 9 m. WNW.  
Pop. 110.

A parish in the hundred of Dewisland; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. 36*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* The grass in the churchyard is said to possess efficacious properties in relieving persons or animals bitten by rabid dogs. A trough is inserted in the side wall of the church, into which some compensation for the grass is

usually thrown, intended as the perquisite of the parish-clerk.

EDGE, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Whitchurch (163) 8 m. NNW.  
Pop. 298.

A township in the parish of Malpas and hundred of Broxton.

EDGE, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Painswick (105) adjacent. Pop. 1627.

A tithing in the parish of Painswick and hundred of Bisley.

EDGEBASTON, co. Warwick.

P. T. Birmingham (109) 2 m. SW. Pop. 217.

A parish in the Birmingham division of the hundred of Hemlingford; living, a curacy and a peculiar of [the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield; certified value 35*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.* 13*s.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patron (1829) Lord Calthorpe.

EDGEBOLTON, co. Salop.

P. T. Shrewsbury (153) 8 m. NE b N.  
Pop. 457.

A township in the parish of Shawbury, and Whitechurch division of the hundred of Bradford.

EDGECOT, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Winslow (49) 7 m. SW b W. Pop. 160.

A parish in the hundred of Buckingham; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) John Coker, Esq.

EDGECOTE, co. Northampton.

P. T. Banbury (69) 6 m. NE. Pop. 62.

A parish and village in the hundred of Chipping Warden; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; patron (1829) T. Carter, Esq. Church ded. to St. Mary. Here was fought, in 1499, a battle between the partisans of Edward IV., commanded by the Earl of Pembroke, and a body of insurgents, headed by Sir H. Newel and Sir John Conyers, in which the former were defeated, and Pembroke and his brother, Sir Richard Herbert, taken and put to death by the victors.

EDGEFIELD, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Holt (119) 3 m. S. Pop. 680.

A parish in the hundred of Holt; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) J. Mareon, Esq.

EDGE HILL, co. Stafford.

P. T. Lichfield (119) 3 m. WSW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A liberty in the parish of St. Michael and south division of the hundred of Offlow.

EDGEHILL, co. Warwick.

P. T. Kineton 2 m. NNW. 14 m. S. of Warwick.

A low ridge of hills bordering on Oxfordshire, memorable as the scene of the first pitched battle between the forces of Charles

I. and the Parliamentarians, when great numbers fell on either side, and both parties claimed the victory. The engagement took place October 23, 1642. The north side of the hill is very steep, and on the top is a large entrenchment; and below the hill to the west lies the fruitful vale of Red Horse, over which there is a very extensive prospect.

**EDGEMOND**, co. Salop.

P. T. Newport (142) 2 m. W. Pop. 2163.

A parish and township in the Newport division of the hundred of Bradford south; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 46*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) J. K. Powell, Esq.

**EDGERLEY**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 5 m. S b E. Pop. 4.

A township in the parish of Aldford and hundred of Broxton.

**EDGE TON**, co. Salop.

P. T. Bishop's Castle (159) 4½ m. ESE. Pop. 220.

A parish in the hundred of Purslow; living, a curacy with Skipton, subordinate to the vicarage of Clunn, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford, not in charge; church ded. to St. Michael; patronage with Clunn vicarage.

**EDGEWORTH**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Cirencester (89) 5½ m. NW. Pop. 134.

A parish in the hundred of Bisley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patroness (1829) Mrs. Westfalling.

**EDGEWORTH**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Bury (195) 7 m. NW b N. Pop. 1729.

A township in the parish of Bolton and hundred of Salford.

**EDGEWORTHSTOWN**, co. Longford, Leinster, I.

Dublin 63 m. WNW. Pop. of Pa. 3361. Of To. 791. Fairs, day bef. Shrove-Tues.; July 2; Sept. 12; and 3d Wed. in Dec.

A town in the parish of the same name and barony of Ardagh, situated upon the river Inny. The town is neat and disposed with taste. The spire of the church is a singular instance of ingenuity, being capable of elevation or diminution within the tower by machinery. The living, formerly called Mosirin, is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ardagh and archdiocese of Armagh; producing, by commutation for tithes, 329*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, the lay impropiator receiving 117*l.* 4*s.* 7¼*d.* of this amount. The parsonage-house stands on a glebe of thirty-two acres. Maria Edgeworth, whose name will be always associated with the literary history of Ireland, was born here, and a member of her family sustains a school in the town, consisting of about 200 pupils.

**EDGWARE**, co. Middlesex.

London 8 m. NW. Pop. 551. M. D. Th. Fair, Holy Th.

A town and parish in the hundred of Gore, anciently called Eggeswere. The town is situated on the Roman road called the Watling Street, and only a part of it is in the parish of Edgware, the houses on the western side being in the parish of Little Stanmore. A weekly market on Thursdays was formerly held here, which has been some time discontinued. The living is a donative, not in charge, in the patronage of the lord of the manor of Edgware Boys (the Earl of Coventry), who is impropiator of the rectorial tithes; and as to wills and administrations the parish is within the jurisdiction of the commissary of the Bishop of London. The church or chapel, ded. to St. Margaret, is a brick edifice, rebuilt in 1764, with an ancient square tower at the west end. Among the incumbents of Edgware were Francis Coventry, the author of an amusing satirical romance, entitled "The Life of Pompey the Little," who died in 1759; and Thomas Martyn, a distinguished botanist, who held a professorship at Cambridge, and died in 1797. Here is an almshouse for four poor women, founded in 1680, by Samuel Atkinson, and endowed with an estate in Oxfordshire. A small piece of ground in the parish is called Piper's Green; and it is said that the lord of the manor of Edgware was formerly accustomed to provide a minstrel or piper for the diversion of the tenants while they were employed in his service.

**EDINBURGH**, shire of, Scotland.

N to S, 15 to 20 m. E to W, 30 m. No. of English Acres 230,400. Pop. 191,514. Parishes, 31. 1 City, and 13 maritime and other towns. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A maritime county, in the south of Scotland, called also Mid-Lothian, as distinguished from the counties of East-Lothian, or Haddington, and West-Lothian, or Linlithgow. It is bounded on the north by the Firth of Forth, and the river Almond, which separates it from West-Lothian; on the south by the counties of Lanark, Peebles, and Selkirk; on the west by West-Lothian; and on the east by East-Lothian, Berwick, and Roxburgh. Edinburgh is distinguished for the richness of its soil, the beauty and variety of its prospects, its great internal wealth, and its advantageous situation for the purposes of commerce, as well as for the national importance of its capital. The arable and other land, in a state of cultivation, constitute about two-thirds of the county, which is well watered and wooded, and the surface agreeably varied with valleys and rising grounds. There are two ranges of elevated land, extending from east to west, called the Moor's Foot, and the Pentland Hills; the highest point of the former is 1850 feet above the level of the sea. Between these mountainous ridges are many fine and verdant valleys, in which, as well as on the sides of the hills, is good pasture for cattle. The principal rivers are the North Esk and the South Esk, which unite a little to the north of Dalkeith, and enter the sea



at Musselburgh; the Almond, which falls into the sea at Cramond; the Tyre, which rises in this county, and after running about six miles, passes into East-Lothian; and the Water of Leith, which passes to the west of Edinburgh, and at its estuary forms the harbour of Leith. All these rivers are said to have abounded with fish, particularly trout; but from the number of mills and factories which have been erected on their banks, or from some other cause, the fish are become scarce. The chief mineral products of the county are coal, lead, iron, limestone, and clay for pottery. The Pentland Hills afford a species of compound stone, called *Petunse Pentlandica*, which has been used in the manufacture of porcelain; and in the parish of Duddingstone has been found clay, admirably adapted for making crucibles, and a manufacture of stone ware from this substance has been established. Specimens of zoolites, agates, jasper, crystal, and other curious minerals have been procured from the different hills in this county. The climate is variable, but the extremes of either heat or cold are not very considerable. Snow seldom falls before December; in March and April cold winds prevail, with occasionally much rain; the months of July and August are warm and pleasant; the harvest is sometimes very late; and in some seasons the corn-fields have not been cleared till October. Through a part of this county passes the Union Canal, commenced in March 1818, and extending from Edinburgh to Camelon, where it joins the Forth and Clyde Canal, and thus opens a communication with Glasgow. The principal places in this county, besides Edinburgh, are Mid Calder, Corstorphine, Penicuik, Dalkeith, Lasswade, Loanhead, and Gilmerston, which are inland; and Musselburgh, Leith, Fisherrow, Inveresk, Portobello, Newhaven, and Cramond, on the coast. The two members returned to Parliament, are one for the county, and the other for the city of Edinburgh.

**EDINBURGH**, shire of Edinburgh, S.

London 377 m. N. Berwick 56 m.

Pop. 138,235. Mail arr. 3. 38, a. Mail dep.

8, f. Memb. of Pt. 1.

An ancient city, the metropolis of Scotland, and previously to the union of the two kingdoms the seat of government, as it is still of the principal civil and criminal courts of judicature. It stands a mile and a half south of the Frith of Forth; and on every side except the north it is encompassed with lofty hills. To the east are Calton Hill, Arthur's Seat, and Salisbury Craigs; to the south the hills of Braid, and at some distance to the west Corstorphine Hill, covered with wood. These heights afford fine prospects of the city and its environs; and from Arthur's Seat especially, the eye of the spectator commands a panoramic view of vast extent and beauty. The origin of Edinburgh and the derivation of its name are both involved in obscurity. Some suppose it was founded by the ancient Caledonians,

and deduce its appellation from Dun Edin, signifying, in Gaelic, the Face of a Hill; but more probability attaches to the conjecture that this place owes its present name to Edwin, the Anglo-Saxon King of Northumbria, in the early part of the seventh century, who, having made himself master of a part of the Pictish territories in the south of Scotland, built the castle, which from him was called Edwyne's Burg, or Edinburgh. In corroboration of this etymology, it may be mentioned that the former term occurs in a charter granted by David I. to the Abbey of Holyrood in 1128, as well as in some other ancient documents. This place was the object of frequent contests between the Scots and Anglo-Saxons, the former of whom obtained permanent possession of it about 960. A considerable period afterwards elapsed before it became the capital of the kingdom. A parliament was held here under Alexander II. in 1215; but it was not till subsequently to 1456 that such assemblies took place regularly; and the Scottish sovereigns, encouraged by the strength and security of the castle, removed from Scone to Edinburgh, and made it the residence of the court and the seat of government. In 1544 the city was taken and burnt by an English army under the Earl of Hertford; but from the consequences of this disaster it soon recovered. The contests between the Catholics and Protestants, which terminated in the establishment of Presbyterianism in Scotland, occasioned frequent tumults at Edinburgh; and its public buildings, especially the churches, suffered greatly from the indiscriminating zeal of the celebrated John Knox and his followers. In the reign of Mary, usually styled Queen of Scots, as having held the crown in her own right, the Presbyterians riotously interrupted the public services of the Catholic church, and the magistrates of the city effaced from their banner the image of St. Giles, who had been the patron of the corporation, substituting for it the national emblem of the thistle. In 1592 Presbyterianism was established by law in Scotland, but the mutual distrust of James VI. and the clergy occasioned such commotions as induced the king to withdraw with his court to Linlithgow; and the parliament and the courts of law were commanded to quit the city; but this dissension was terminated by the interference of the Queen of England, and harmony was restored between the conflicting parties. After the elevation of King James to the British throne, he made repeated visits to Scotland, and on the last occasion he was received at Edinburgh with extraordinary magnificence. Under Charles I. the peace of the city was greatly disturbed by the attempts of Archbishop Laud to restore episcopacy, the general antipathy to which among the Scots occasioned insurrections against the royal authority, and probably induced them to join the English parliament in the ensuing civil war. After having thus contributed to the overthrow of Charles I. they

somewhat inconsistently took up arms in favour of his son, which drew on them the vengeance of Oliver Cromwell, by whom they were completely vanquished at the battle of Dunbar, September 14, 1650; and the castle of Edinburgh being surrendered to the English, remained in their possession till the restoration of Charles II. At the Revolution this fortress was garrisoned by the partisans of James II; but in June, 1689, it was given up to the forces of William III., commanded by Sir John Lanier. In 1736 Edinburgh was the scene of a riotous insurrection, which ended in the lawless execution of Captain Porteus; and in 1745 the city was for a short time the head quarters of Charles Edward Stuart, commonly called the young Pretender. The castle was, however, held by the troops of George II., between whom and the Highlanders some hostilities took place; and after the final defeat of the latter at Culloden, the provost or chief magistrate was tried on the charge of not having properly defended the city, but was acquitted. The municipal affairs of the city of Edinburgh are administered by a corporation called the Town Council, consisting of thirty-three persons. These are the lord provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, an old provost, four old bailies, an old dean of guild, an old treasurer, three merchant councillors, two trades councillors, six ordinary council deacons, and eight extraordinary council deacons. The members of the town council are in part elected by those of the fourteen incorporations, and they partly choose their own successors. The lord provost is high sheriff, coroner, and admiral within the city and liberties, and within the town, harbour and port of Leith: he has also jurisdiction in capital cases; he is præses of the convention of royal boroughs, colonel of the trained bands, of the city guard, and captain of the gaol; within the city he takes precedence of all the great officers of state and the nobility, walking at the right hand of the king, or of his majesty's commissioner; and has the privilege of having a sword and mace borne before him. The bailies have jurisdiction under the provost; the dean of guild has the charge of the public buildings, and without his warrant no house can be erected within the city. All the magistrates are sheriffs depute and justices of the peace. The patronage of all the parish churches in Edinburgh is vested in the town council, as also is the appointment of most of the university professors. They are superiors of the Canongate, Portsborough, and Leith; and appoint some of their members bailies of those boroughs of barony, who are respectively styled baron-bailies of the Canongate and Portsborough, and admiral of Leith. These baron-bailies appoint deputies called resident bailies, who hold courts in the absence of their principals, for deciding on civil causes of small importance, and petty offences. This city returns one member to Parliament; who is elected exclusively by the

thirty-three members of the town council, under the influence of the Duke of Buccleugh and Mr. Dundas, of Arniston. The principal church in Edinburgh is that of St. Giles, formerly the cathedral, situated in the High Street. It is said to have been founded as early as the ninth century; but the present building is of a much later date, displaying the pointed style of architecture. The structure is cruciform in its plan, and from the centre rises a lofty square tower, surmounted by a handsome spire one hundred and sixty feet high, with flying buttresses at its base, arranged in imitation of an imperial crown. This church now comprehends four distinct places of worship; the north or high church, formed out of the choir, and containing the king's seat, with those of the provost and magistrates and the judges of session; the south or old church, consisting of the central part of the building; the north-west or toll-booth church; and the new north church, called also Haddow's hold, or the little church. The other churches connected with the establishment are Trinity Collegiate church, at the east end of the north loch, a noble edifice in the Gothic or pointed style, founded in 1462, but never completely finished; the Old and the New Grey Friars; the Tron Church; the Canongate, St. Cuthbert's, and Lady Yester's—all in the Old Town; and the churches of St. Andrew, St. George, St. Mary, and St. Stephen, in the New Town, all noble structures of Grecian architecture. In this part of the city also are a Roman Catholic chapel, a handsome building in the pointed style, erected in 1814; and St. Paul's and St. John's chapels, both episcopalian, of pointed architecture, the former built in 1818, from a design of Archibald Elliot, at the expense of 12,000*l.* There are likewise places of worship for various descriptions of dissidents, as Burghers and Anti-burghers (now united), the members of the Relief Church, Cameronians, Bereans, Glassites or Sandemanians, Baptists, Independents, Unitarians, Quakers, and Methodists; besides which there are several chapels of ease belonging to the Scottish kirk. Edinburgh comprises at present two distinct districts, called the Old Town and the New Town, differing greatly in their architecture and arrangement, and consequently in their general character and appearance. In the middle of the last century, what is now called the Old Town constituted the whole city of Edinburgh; the observations of early historians and travellers, therefore, apply solely to this portion of the metropolis, which is chiefly built upon a hill of singular form, rising gradually from east to west, and terminated at the latter extremity by a precipitous rock, three hundred feet in height, on which stands the ancient castle. From this fortress a street extends eastward along the summit of the ridge to the palace of Holyrood House. It takes in different parts the denominations of the Lawn Market, High Street and Canongate; and on entering it



from the castle the first object of notice is the water-house, or general reservoir for supplying the city with water; further on to the south branches off a street called the Bow, winding downward to the Grass Market; advancing, the street becomes wider; and after passing Bank Street, on the south, leading to the Bank of Scotland and the County Hall on the north side, the street opens into Parliament Square, on one side of which is St. Giles's Church, and adjoining it the parliament house. The buildings which formed one side of this square, said to have been the highest in Edinburgh, were destroyed by three great fires, which took place in the months of June and November, 1824. Proceeding eastward down the High Street, we reach the site of the ancient cross of Edinburgh, taken down in 1758; a structure celebrated in Scottish history as the place whence royal proclamations were issued, and where state criminals were executed; and from this spot, marked by a star in the pavement, announcements of war and peace are still made, and farmers and merchants assemble for the transaction of business. Indeed, such is the power of custom, that the commercial people of Edinburgh persist in holding their meetings in the open air, notwithstanding a royal exchange was erected for their accommodation near the cross in 1753; and which is now therefore occupied by the municipal officers of the city, and by bankers, merchants, and others. Beyond the Cross stands the Tron Church, and behind it Hunter's Square; and further on the High Street passes between the North and South Bridges, which stand on one of the grand lines of communication between the Old and the New Towns. About three hundred yards eastward of the bridges, the street becomes very narrow; and a little further on is the site of the Netherbow Port, one of the ancient gates of the city. This was formerly the court end of the town, the buildings still retain traces of their original grandeur, and almost every spot possesses some degree of historical interest. From the window of a house near the Netherbow, the celebrated John Knox harangued an immense crowd of his admirers, denouncing as equal enemies to the religion he professed — the Pope, the Devil, and Queen Mary. Here branch off a street called the Leith Wynd to the north, and another called St. Mary's Wynd to the south; in the former of which may be seen a specimen of the old city wall. The main street now takes the name of Canongate, extending to Holyrood House. From the High Street descend laterally in regular rows, numerous narrow lanes called Closes, many of them extremely steep, and very few more than six feet wide; those which are broader, and admit of the passage of carriages, are called Wynds. In these and the adjacent streets, the houses are frequently more than forty yards in height, and divided into from six to ten stories, or as they are locally termed flats, the

communication between which is preserved by broad stone stair-cases, winding from the lowest part of the building to the top; and each floor or flat is inhabited by two families, the entrance to all the different dwellings being from the common stair-case. The wynds and closes on the south side of the High Street, communicate with a street running parallel with it, called the Cowgate, at the bottom of the ridge on which the former is built. It is a continuation of the line of communication that enters the city westward, in the street called Portsburgh, which terminates in the Grass Market; and the whole line extends nearly two miles from Port Hopetoun to Holyrood. The West Bow, the steep winding street which leads from the High Street to the Grass Market and Cowgate, is noted in the history of superstition, as the residence of Major Weir, a reputed sorcerer, whose midnight incantations and conferences with the devil have been the subject of much legendary lore. The South Bridge, already mentioned, extends across the ravine in which the Cowgate is situated; this structure was commenced in 1785: in a line with it is a street passing southward, and dividing the Old Town into two nearly equal parts. On the western side of the street, stands the College or University, and on the eastern is Infirmary Street, leading to the Royal Infirmary. In the southern part of the city are several handsome squares, including St. George's Square, admired for its healthy and pleasant situation, Nicholson's Square, St. Patrick's Square, Brown's Square, and Argyll Square. In the vicinity is a level tract of ground styled the Meadows, intersected by walks between rows of trees, which afford a cool shade from the summer's heat, and a shelter from the keen blast in winter. The New Town, which is the peculiar boast and pride of Edinburgh, forms a complete contrast with the Old Town, and as respects regularity of design and beauty of situation, may, perhaps, be considered as the most splendid assemblage of buildings in the kingdom. It consists, however, of two parts, that of which the plan was arranged in 1767, when the ground to the north of the ancient city was added to the royalty of Edinburgh; and the more recent ranges of buildings northward of the preceding, from which they differ less in architectural merit, than in uniformity of arrangement. This part of the city is situated on an elevation, which is divided from the Old Town by a deep valley, formerly a morass called the North Loch; and the communication between the two towns is preserved by the North Bridge, and by an earthen mound or embankment. The bridge was erected in 1763, when the Loch was drained; and it is remarkable for the lightness and elegance of its structure, and for the singularity of the prospects which it affords. It consists of three large central arches, and two smaller ones at each side, extending about three hundred feet, exclu-



sive of the abutments and causeway, which make the entire length eleven hundred feet. Westward of this structure is the mound, which was formed from the soil and rubbish procured in digging the foundations of buildings in the New Town. At the north end of the mound stands a handsome edifice, in which the Antiquarian Society, the Royal Society, and the Society for the Management of the Fine Arts hold their meetings. The valley to the west, formerly under water, is now a fine pleasure ground, handsomely laid out and planted, forming an agreeable and refreshing promenade for the neighbouring residents. In describing the New Town, as approached by the North Bridge or by the mound, the first part which is entered is that bounded by Princes Street on the south, and Queen Street on the north, both of them noble and extensive terraces, or single ranks of houses; the former commanding a wide view over the ancient city, with the Pentland Hills in the back ground; the latter yielding a prospect of the country, stretching towards the Firth of Forth, and of the handsome streets which occupy the fore ground, with the pleasant gardens and shrubberies, which divide Queen Street from the new streets on the north. Parallel with Princes Street and Queen Street, through the central space passes George Street, more than half a mile in length, terminating eastward in St. Andrew's Square; in the centre of which is a lofty column, erected in memory of Henry, Viscount Melville; and at the western end is Charlotte Square, considered as the handsomest square in Edinburgh. These streets are crossed at right angles by several other good streets, and the buildings thus form a series of quadrangles, displaying a uniformity in the general plan which has been already noticed. To the west of this part of the New Town are Atholl Crescent, Coates Crescent, Melville Street, Walker Street, &c. of recent erection; north of Charlotte Square are the new buildings called Moray Place, Ainslie Place, Great Stewart Street, Darnaway Street, and Randolph Crescent. From the latter is the entrance to a bridge now building over the water of Leith, northward of which are St. Bernard's Crescent, Raeburn Place, &c. Beyond Queen Street, to the north, are Heriot Row, Abercrombie Place, Albany Street, and Forth Street, forming one continued range of buildings. Parallel with this line, further north, is Great King Street, at the west end of which is the Royal Circus, and at the east Drummond Place. The eastern continuation of Queen Street is named York Place, having elegant ranges of houses on both sides; and it is connected with various streets extending towards the Calton Hill, and communicating with the new grand entrance into the city by Princes Street. The entrance to Edinburgh, from the London road, was formerly through narrow and inconvenient streets; but in 1814 a new road was commenced across the Calton

Hill, in one part of which a passage has been cut through the solid rock, an immense mass of ground having been levelled, to facilitate the ascent. Between the Calton Hill and Princes Street a deep ravine intervenes, over which an elegant arch, called Regent Bridge, has been thrown, connecting the hill with Princes Street; and now the road forms a fine terrace, affording varied and delightful views of the ancient metropolis of Scotland. The Castle of Edinburgh is built on a rugged rock, which rises almost perpendicularly on three sides, the entrance to it being from the east quarter, where it is defended by palisades and a dry ditch, over which there is a drawbridge and a gate, flanked by two batteries. Before the invention of gunpowder, this fortress was deemed impregnable, a character to which it has no claim at present. It was a royal residence previously to the union of England and Scotland, and the room is still shown in which James VI. was born. The fortress is now appropriated to the accommodation of troops, and it will contain more than three thousand: the regal apartments have been converted into rooms for the officers. A new range of barracks has likewise been erected, said to be very commodious, but by no means advantageous to the general appearance of the place. At the time of the Union, the Regalia of Scotland were deposited in a room called the Crown Room; and for a long period a notion prevailed among the populace that they had been subsequently removed to London, but in 1818 a search being made, under the authority of a royal commission, the chest in which they had been placed was opened, and found to contain the crown, sceptre, sword of state, and silver rod of office, with a copy of the deposition. The prospect from the castle on every side is grand and beautiful, and to the north very extensive, stretching beyond the Frith of Forth, with its islands and shipping, and taking in not only the hills and fields of Fifeshire, but also, in clear weather, the top of Ben Lomond. The Palace of Holyrood, originally a monastic foundation, is a large quadrangular edifice of hewn stone, with a central court surrounded by piazzas. At each angle of the western front are circular towers, and in the middle is a portico, with four columns of the doric order, surmounted by a cupola in the form of a crown. In the north-west tower is to be seen the bed-chamber of the imprudent and unfortunate Queen Mary, with her bed ornamented with crimson damask, greatly decayed; and also a cabinet adjoining, whence her favourite David Rizzio was dragged from her presence, and murdered. The Palace contains a picture gallery, in which are exhibited imaginary portraits of the Kings of Scotland from Fergus I. Here the Scottish peers hold their meetings, to choose sixteen of their number as members of the British House of Lords. Holyrood Palace was chiefly built by Charles II., except the



north-west towers, erected in the reign of James I., and the chapel founded by David I. in the twelfth century, of which only the walls remain. When George IV. visited Edinburgh, soon after his accession, he held his court at Holyrood, and subsequently gave orders for the repair of the building. Charles X., the ex-king of France, has lately been permitted to take up his residence at Holyrood House, which several years ago afforded an asylum to this prince and his brother, Louis XVIII. The Parliament House consists of the great hall, founded in 1640, for the meetings of the Scottish senate, and now appropriated to the Court of Session; two other chambers for the civil and criminal judges, and apartments below the court for the Advocates' Library, the richest and most valuable collection of printed books and manuscripts in Scotland; and adjoining the Parliament House is the library belonging to the writers to the Signet. Among the modern public buildings, the General Register House deserves notice. It stands at the east-end of Princes Street, opposite to the termination of the North Bridge, and it was built in 1774, from the design of Robert Adam, as a repository for the national records. Near this edifice is the theatre. On the summit of the Calton Hill is the monument erected in commemoration of Lord Nelson. In 1822, on the same hill, was laid the foundation of the National Monument of Scotland, in honour of the military genius of Britain, which is on the model of the Parthenon at Athens, and is intended to include a church and a cemetery. On it also is the Observatory, an elegant Grecian edifice, erected a few years ago. Near Regent Bridge, leading to Prince's Street, stands the New Prison, the interior arrangements of which are on the plan recommended by Howard; and at a little distance is a Bridewell, or Penitentiary, beyond which is to be built a prison for debtors. The University was founded by royal charter of James VI., in 1582, and had at first only one professor, to which others have been added at different periods; and the number at present is about thirty, of whom eleven are connected with the various branches of medical study, three with the divinity classes, three with those of law, and the rest with the classes of general literature, the languages, logic, mathematics, ethics, and natural philosophy. The reputation of this establishment, as a school of science is sufficiently testified by the resort of students from every part of Europe, especially in the medical classes; and among the professors of sciences connected with the art of healing, occur the names of Monro, Gregory, Cullen, Black, and Playfair, whose talents enabled them to extend the boundaries of knowledge, and whose genius shed a lustre over the age and country to which they belonged. The number of students attending all the various classes of the University amount to nearly 3000. The buildings

belonging to this establishment were originally erected on so small a scale, as to have become utterly unsuited to its increasing celebrity and importance; in consequence of which a part of them was taken down in 1789, and a magnificent structure, designed by Mr. William Adam, was begun, the expense of which was to be defrayed by subscription. The undertaking was, however, on so extensive a plan, that the progress of the work was long interrupted, but in consequence of a grant from government the buildings were resumed, with a view to their completion were under the direction of Mr. W. Playfair. The Museum, belonging to the University, is remarkable for the variety, singularity, and importance of its contents, the value and usefulness of which are much augmented by the modes of classification and arrangement adopted by Professor Jameson, celebrated for his researches in mineralogy and geology. Among the more considerable scientific institutions are the Botanic Garden, the Horticultural Society, the Royal College of Physicians, the Medical Society and the Physical Society, both established by royal charters; the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Society for the study of Natural History, the Wernerian Society, the Astronomical Institution, and the Highland Society, the objects of which, however, are not confined either to science or literature. The High School of Edinburgh ranks among the first establishments for the elementary education of youth in the British empire; and the new building for the purposes of this institution, erected from a design by Mr. Hamilton, is a fine example of the Grecian style of architecture. Heriot's Hospital, founded in 1658, through the munificent bequest of George Heriot, jeweller to James VI., was erected at the expense of 30,000*l.*, by the magistrates of Edinburgh, and other nominated trustees for the education and support of the sons of poor burghesses and freemen of the city, and especially for the kindred of the founder. Watson's Hospital is a similar institution, established in consequence of the bequest of George Watson, who died in 1723, and bequeathed 12,000*l.* for the maintenance and education of the children and grandchildren of members of the Merchant Company. Among the principal charitable foundations, not previously noticed, are Trinity Hospital, the Orphan Hospital, the Merchant Maiden and the Trades' Maiden Hospitals, Gillespie's Hospital, the Asylum for the Blind, the Magdalen Asylum, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the Lying-in Hospital, and the Dispensary. The manufactures carried on at Edinburgh at present are chiefly such as contribute to support the wants or luxury of the inhabitants; among which may be included the making of cabinet work and various kinds of household furniture, of carriages, and of musical instruments; the linen manufacture, which has been long established; the manufacture of shawls, silks, and sarsenets; those of

glass, marble, brass and iron<sup>3</sup>work. There are also two distilleries on a great scale; and Edinburgh has long been famous for its ale, which is sent to London and other parts of the kingdom. Printing and book-selling contribute also greatly to the commerce of this metropolis; and here are published the Edinburgh Review and Blackwood's Magazine, which rank among the most popular productions of the periodical press. There are fourteen incorporated trades, or chartered companies, who choose the deacons of the Town Council:—these are the Royal College of Surgeons, chartered in 1505; the Goldsmiths' Company, 1581; the Skinners, before 1586; the Furriers, uncertain; the Hammer Men, 1483; the Wrights and Masons, 1475; the Tailors, the Bakers, the Fleshers or Butchers, 1488; the Cordiners<sup>2</sup> or Shoemakers, according to Maitland, 1449; the Weavers, 1475; the Waulkers or Cloth Scourers, 1500; and the Bonnet Makers, 1530. The more modern commercial institutions include the Merchant Company, established by royal charter in 1611; the Bank of Scotland, established by Act of Parliament in 1695; the Royal Bank of Scotland, incorporated by charter in 1727; the British Linen Company, incorporated in 1746; the Commercial Bank, and the National Bank of Scotland. For notices of the maritime commerce of Edinburgh, see *Leith*.

**EDINGALE,** or **EDINGHALL,** cos. of Derby and Stafford.

P. T. Tamworth (114) 7 m. N b W. Pop. 224.

A township and chapelry, partly in the parish of Croxall, and partly in the parish of Edingall, and partly in the hundred of Ripton and Gresley, county of Derby, and partly in the hundred of Offlow, north division, county of Stafford; living, a curacy and peculiar of; the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, of the certified value of 26*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 107*l.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron, the Chancellor of Lichfield.

**EDINGLEY,** co. Nottingham.

P. T. Southwell (132) 3 m. WNW. Pop. 344.

A parish in the liberty of Southwell and Schoolby; living, a dis. vicarage in the diocese of York, a prebend of Southwell; valued in K. B. 4*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 44*l.*; church ded. to St. Giles; patron, Southwell College church.

**EDINGTHORE,** co. Norfolk.

P. T. North Walsham (123) 3½ m. NE b E. Pop. 175.

A parish in the hundred of Tunstead; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

**EDINGTON,** co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 3 m. Pop. 44.

A township in the parish of Mitford and west division of Castle ward.

**EDINGTON,** co. Somerset.

P. T. Bridgewater (139) 5½ m. ENE. Pop. 341.

A chapelry in the parish of Moorlinch and hundred of Whitley; living, a curacy and a peculiar of Glastonbury in the diocese of Bath and Wells, not in charge; patronage with Moorlinch vicarage.

**EDINGTON,** co. Wilts.

P. T. Westbury (99) 3½ m. ENE. Pop. of Pa. 1099. Of To. 455.

A parish and tithing, in the hundred of Whorwelsdown; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 74*l.*; patron (1529) G. W. Taylor, Esq. The church, ded. to All Saints, is a handsome building, of hewn stone, exhibiting some fine specimens of ecclesiastical architecture. The bishops of Salisbury formerly had a palace here, which was plundered and destroyed in 1450, the time of Jack Cade's rebellion; when the venerable Bishop Ayscough was dragged from the altar while officiating, and stoned to death on a neighbouring eminence. William de Edington, Bishop of Winchester, was a native of this place: he was a great favourite with Edward III., who made him Lord High Treasurer of England.

**EDINGWORTH,** or **ENDESTON,** co. Somerset.

P. T. Axbridge (130) 5 m. WSW. Pop. with Pa.

A township, partly in the parish of East Brent, and partly in the parish of Lympsham, and hundred of Brent, with Wrington.

**EDINKILLIE,** shire of Elgin, S.

P. T. Forres (157) 8½ m. S. Pop. 1233.

A parish, twelve miles in length, and ten in breadth, containing the ancient royal forests of Tarnaway, Darnaway, and Drummyne; many places in which evince by their names that they once abounded with deer. It is intersected by the rivers Divie and Dorback, each crossed by a bridge, and the Findhorn, in which there is a very productive salmon fishery. On the banks of these the soil, though naturally light, is well cultivated, and fruitful; but the hilly parts are covered with ancient woods and most extensive plantations. Living, in the presbytery of Forres and synod of Moray; patron, the Earl of Moray. It was formerly the seat of the Archdeacon of Moray. The church was built in 1741. The remains of the ancient castle of Loch-am-Dort, once a fortress of great importance and strength, built upon an island in a lake of the same name, cover a space of 100 square yards. The castles of Relugas and Dumphaile were of still higher antiquity; the former occupied the summit of a lofty conical hill, nearly surrounded by the rapid river Divie, and the latter an almost inaccessible rock about a mile up the same stream. The Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge have established a school here.



## EDITH-WESTON, co. Rutland.

P. T. Oakham (95) 3½ m. ESE. Pop. 301.

A parish in the hundred of Martinsley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. Richard Lucas. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is a very ancient structure with a beautiful light Gothic spire, and is supposed to have belonged to an alien priory of Benedictine monks, which formerly stood here. There is also a venerable low building, which is conjectured to have been the mansion-house, or probably a part of the priory.

## EDLASTON, co. Derby.

P. T. Ashborne (139) 3 m. S.  
Pop. with Wyaston, 277.

A parish and township in the hundred of Appletree; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. James; patron, the Dean of Lincoln.

## EDLESBOROUGH, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Ivinghoe (33) 3 m. NE. Pop. 1378.

A parish and hamlet in the hundred of Cottesloe; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 17*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the trustees of the late Earl of Bridgewater.

## EDLESTON, or EADLASTON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Nantwich (164) 2 m. NW. b W.  
Pop. 95.

A township in the parish of Acton and hundred of Nantwich.

## EDLESTOWN, or EDDLESTONE, shire of Peebles, S.

P. T. Peebles (20) 4 m. N. Pop. 810.  
Fairs, July 5, and Sept. 25.

A parish and village, the latter situated on the road between Jedburgh and Edinburgh; the parish is ten miles in length, seven in breadth, and watered by the Edlestone river, which has its source in several springs on the northern boundary, and becomes tributary to the Tweed at Peebles, after forming a fine cascade at Cowey's Linn. To the north-east of the village is a lake, two miles in circuit, giving rise to the South Esk river, and well stored with fish. The surface being uneven, is principally confined to pasturage; and from Dundroigh Hill, 2100 feet above the sea, is a most sublime and extended prospect. The living is in the presbytery of Peebles and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, Lord Elibank. The church was built about 1600. Here are two ancient circles, called rings.

## EDLINGHAM, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alnwick (308) 6 m. WSW.  
Pop. of Pa. 666. Of To. 201.

A parish and township in the north division of Coquetdale ward; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. at

6*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*!; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. Here was formerly a castle, an old tower and some other ruins of which still remain.

## EDLINGTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Horncastle (136) 3½ m. NW. Pop. 263.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Helen; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

## EDLINGTON, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Doncaster (162) 5 m. SW b S. Pop. 141.

A pleasant parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 9*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Lord Molesworth.

## EDMONTON, co. Middlesex.

Pop. 24,771.

A hundred at the north-east point of the county, on the borders of Hertfordshire, separated from Essex by the river Lea, and containing five parishes.

## EDMONTON, co. Middlesex.

London 6 m. N b E. Pop. 7900.

A parish and village in the hundred to which it gives name, situated on the high road from London to Ware and Hertford. It is called Adelmeton in Domesday Book, whence probably the modern appellation, which has been in use ever since the beginning of the sixteenth century. The parish was anciently more extensive than at present, as Hadley and South Mims were hamlets belonging to it. A part of the channel of the New River passes through it, supported by an embankment constructed by Robert Myne, in 1784. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 18*l.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who also hold the impropriate rectory. The church, ded. to All Saints, is large, consisting of a nave, north aisle and chancel, nearly rebuilt in 1772, with an old embattled tower at the west end; and within it are some ancient sepulchral monuments. The Quakers have a meeting-house at Edmonton, and an extensive cemetery at Winchmore Hill. Here is a charity school for boys, founded by Edward Latymer in 1622; rebuilt in 1811: another for girls, erected in 1784, is supported by funds arising from a bequest by George Stanbridge, and from other benefactions. An almshouse for six poor men and six women, was founded and endowed by Thomas Style, in 1679; and adjoining it, is another for three inmates, founded by John Wyld: both were rebuilt in 1754. Two fairs, called Beggar's Bush fairs, are held in the parish, under a patent from James I.; and a customary statute-fair takes place in the village. The "Bell at Edmonton," an inn by the road-side, has

its front ornamented with a painting descriptive of the equestrian journey of John Gilpin, the hero of Cowper's well-known ballad.

**EDMUNDBYERS**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Stanhope (262) 8 m. NNE.  
Pop. of Pa. 769. Of To. 358.

A parish and township in the west division of Chester ward; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 92*l.* 16*s.*; church ded. to St. Edmund; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. In 1825, a school-room was built here at the joint expense of the Dean and Chapter and Lord Crewe's trustees; the former of whom gave 10*l.* per annum for the encouragement of the schoolmaster, as the parish were unable to support him.

**EDMUNDESHAM**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Cranborne (93) 1½ m. S. Pop. 262.

A parish in the hundred of Cranborne, Shaston division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 5*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) the Earl of Shaftesbury.

**EDMUNDSLEY**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 5 m. NNW. Pop. 205.

A township in the parish of Chester-le-Street and middle division of Chester ward.

**EDMUNDTHORPE**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Melton Mowbray (105) 7 m. E b S.  
Pop. 148.

A parish in the hundred of Framland; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**EDNAM**, or **EDENHAM**, shire of Roxburgh, S.

P. T. Kelso (42) 2½ m. NNE. Pop. 601.

A parish and village in the district of Kelso, the latter of which consists of several regular well-built streets, the houses being chiefly of brick, with slated roofs. It is pleasantly seated on the small river Eden, about two miles above its junction with the Tweed, and has a considerable manufacture of blankets, and an extensive brewery. The parish, which lies about one mile and a half from the English border, extends about three miles and a half every way, and is bounded on the south by the Tweed. Its surface is finely diversified with hill and dale, and the soil is extremely fruitful, but there is a scarcity of fuel. The living is in the presbytery of Kelso and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale; patron, the Crown. The church was rebuilt about sixty years ago; the ancient structure, so early as the twelfth century, had two dependent chapels, one at Newton, now the seat of the Don family, the other at Nothan-thom. Here was also an hospital, dedicated to St. Laurence. James Thomson, the author of the Seasons, was born at the Manse, in 1700, his father then holding the living.

**EDNOL**, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Presteign (151) m. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Old Radnor and borough of Radnor. Here is an ancient chapel.

**EDROM**, shire of Berwick, S.

P. T. Dunse (40½) 3 m. NE. Pop. 1516.

A parish, intersected by the rivers Whittadder and Blackadder, which rise in the Lammernuir hills, and form a junction at the village of Allantown in this parish. It extends ten miles along the foot of these hills, into the Champaign district, termed the Merse, and is six miles in breadth. The soil, for the most part, is well cultivated, and produces corn in abundance. The living is in the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale; patron, the Crown. The church was built in 1732. Dunse Spa, in the neighbourhood, was formerly in high repute.

**EDSTON, GREAT**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Pickering (226) 6½ m. W. Pop. 156.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Ryedale; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; patron (1829) the Marquis of Salisbury.

**EDSTON, LITTLE**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Pickering (226) 6 m. W b N. Pop. 16.

A township in the parish of Sennington and wapentake of Ryedale.

**EDWALTON**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Nottingham (124) 3½ m. SSE.  
Pop. 119.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Ruddington, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; certified value 5*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; chapel ded. to Holy Rood; patron (1829) J. Chaworth, Esq.

**EDWARDSTONE**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Boxford (60) 2 m. NW. Pop. 416.

A parish in the hundred of Babergh; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Charles Dawson, Esq.

**EDWIN, LOACH**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Bromyard (125) 3 m. N b E. Pop. 63.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Doddingtree; living, a dis. rectory, with the curacy of Tedstone Wafer, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; patron (1829) — Higginson, Esq.

**EDWIN, RALPH**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Bromyard (125) 2 m. N.  
Pop. with Butterley To. 157.

A parish in the hundred of Wolphy; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.*; patron (1829) — Robinson, Esq.



**EDWINSTOWE**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Ollerton (137) 2 m. W. Pop. of Pa. 1753. Of To. 618. Fair, Oct. 24, for cattle, horses, and pigs.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Bassetlaw, Hatfield division; living, a vicarage with the curacies of Carburton, Ollerton, and Palethorpe, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 14*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Dean of Lincoln.

**EDWINSTREE**, co. Hertford.

Pop. 8670.

A hundred on the eastern side of the county near the borders of Essex, extending from Royston to Bishop's Stortford, containing seventeen parishes.

**EDWORTH**, co. Bedford.

P. T. Biggleswade (45) 3½ m. SE. Pop. 87.

A parish in the hundred of Biggleswade; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 141*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. George; patron (1829) W. Hale, Esq.

**EDZELL**, shires of Forfar and Kincardine, S.

P. T. Brechin (66) 4 m. N. W. Pop. 1043.

A parish, principally in the former shire, which is separated from the latter by the river North Esk, containing several good salmon-fisheries. It is ten miles in length by three in breadth, and from old foundations frequently discovered, must anciently have been more populous than at present; the only village remaining is Siateford. The living is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Crown. In the ruins of the old castle, traces are still discernible of its original splendour. There are three Druidical temples in the parish, two of which are almost entire.

**EFENECHTYD**, co. of Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Ruthin (195) 3 m. SW. Pop. 205.

A parish in the hundred of Ruthin, situated upon the river Clwyd, and a romantic vicinity; living, a dis. rectory in the diocese of Bangor and province of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.* Area of parish, about 800 acres. Limestone exists here in great abundance.

**EFFIN**, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Kilmallock (140) 2 m. SW. Pop. 1797.

A parish, partly in the barony of Coshma, and partly in that of Cortlee; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel, being the corps of a prebend. It possesses a glebe of ten acres; patron, Lord Mountearl.

**EFFINGHAM**, co. Surrey.

Pop. 1384.

A hundred nearly in the centre of the county, containing three parishes.

**EFFINGHAM**, co. Surrey.

P. T. Leatherhead (18) 4 m. SW b W. Pop. 499.

A parish in the hundred of Effingham; liv-

ing, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Laurence; patron, the Lord Chancellor. This was formerly a place of consideration, and is said to have had sixteen churches. It gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Howard family.

**EGBROUGH**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Snaith (172) 5 m. W. Pop. 215.

A township in the parish of Killington and tower division of Osgoldcross.

**EGDEN**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Petworth (49) 2½ m. SE. Pop. 66.

A parish in the hundred of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 1*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 98*l.* 17*s.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patron (1829) the Earl of Egremont.

**EGERTON**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Tarporley (178) 8 m. S b W. Pop. 115.

A township in the parish of Malpas and hundred of Broxton.

**EGERTON**, co. Kent.

P. T. Charing (47) 3 m. W b S. Pop. 890.

A parish in the hundred of Calehill, lathe of Scray; living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Charing, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; certified value 32*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 30*l.*; chapel ded. to St. James; patronage with Charing vicarage.

**EGGBUCKLAND**, co. Devon.

P. T. Plymouth (216) 3 m. NNE. Pop. 954.

A parish in the hundred of Roborough; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**EGGERTON**, co. Dorset.

Pop. 947.

A small hundred in Bridport division, on the north-western extremity of the county, containing six parishes.

**EGGERTON, NORTH**, or **HIGHER EGGARDON**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Bridport (135) 7 m. ESE. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Litton Cheney and hundred of Uggescombe, Dorchester division. On Eggerton Hill are the remains of a strong and large fortification, nearly of an oval form, called Eggerton Camp.

**EGGESFORD**, co. Devon.

P. T. Chumleigh (194) 2½ m. S. Pop. 141.

A parish in the hundred of North Tawton; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; patron (1829) the Hon. N. Fellowes.

**EGGINTON**, co. Bedford.

P. T. Leighton Buzzard (11) 3 m. E. Pop. 302.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Leighton Buzzard and hundred of Manshead; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Leighton Buzzard, in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lin-

coln; certified value 20*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.*; patronage with Leighton Buzzard vicarage.

#### EGGINTON, co. Derby.

P. T. Burton-upon-Trent (125) 4 m. NNE.  
Pop. 319.

A parish in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, pleasantly situated near the banks of the Dove; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to St. Wilfrid; patron (1829) S. C. Pole, Esq.

#### EGGLESTONE, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Barnard-Castle (246) 5½ m. NNW.  
Pop. 464.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Middleton in Teesdale, and south-west division of Darlington ward; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.*; patron, the Rector of Middleton in Teesdale. The late Emerson Dawson, of London, built a small chapel here for the Calvinists and Arminians. Here are two schools, where sixty boys and forty girls are educated, from the benevolence of G. P. Hutchinson, Esq. and his daughters, who reside at Eggleston House, near the banks of the Tees. Lead-mines have been worked in this township since the time of Henry VI.; and from tools and implements discovered in ancient excavations, it is supposed that the Romans worked some of these lead-mines; here is one of the smelting-mills belonging to the London Lead Company.

#### EGGLESTONE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Greta Bridge (242) 3 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 82.

A hamlet in the parish of Rokeby and wapentake of Gilling West. On the high cliffs of the Tees, are the very picturesque ruins of Eggleston Abbey, founded by Ralph de Multon, in 1189, for white friars; one part of the building is entire, and converted into a farm-house.

#### EGGLETON, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 9 m. ENE. Pop. 172.

A township in the parish of Bishop's Frome and hundred of Radlow.

#### EGHAM, co. Surrey.

London 18 m. W b S. Pop. 3515.

A village and parish in the hundred of Godby, or Chertsey, on the northern border of the county, and on the banks of the Thames, which divides Egham from the town of Staines, in Middlesex. These places are connected by an iron-bridge over the river, erected in 1807, in place of an ancient wooden-bridge; and through them passes the great road from the metropolis to the west of England. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; patron (1829) George Gostling, Esq., who is proprietor of the rectorial tithes. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient building, with a south aisle and

a square western tower, crowned with a slender wooden spire. In the chancel is an alabaster mural monument with sculptured figures, commemorating Sir John Denham, Baron of the Exchequer, the father of Sir John Denham, the poet, and founder of an almshouse here for five poor women. Another almshouse for six men and six women, with a charity-school attached, was founded and endowed in 1783, by Mr. Henry Strode. In the Thames and the streams running into it are many ozier-beds, locally termed aits, which produce considerable rents. Adjoining the river is a tract of pasture land, where races are held annually, and which is celebrated in English history under the name of Runnymede, as the spot where conferences were held between King John and the associated barons of the realm, which terminated in the grant of the great charter of liberties, the signing of which by the king, on the 19th of June, 1215, is traditionally reported to have taken place on a small island near Ankerwyke, still called Magna Charta Island. Cooper's Hill, in this parish, is an eminence affording a fine prospect of the surrounding country, which has been poetically celebrated by Sir John Denham. Near the western extremity of the parish is Camomile Hill, so called from the herb which grows there abundantly, and which was formerly cultivated for sale.

#### EGLETON, co. Rutland.

P. T. Oakham (95) 2 m. SE. Pop. 131.

A parish in the soke of Oakham; living, a curacy to the vicarage of Oakham, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough, not in charge; patronage with Oakham vicarage. The church, ded. to St. Edmund, is a small part only of an ancient and very extensive Gothic building restored, and to which has been added a modern tower with a neat spire, forming a pleasing object to the surrounding village.

#### EGLINGHAM, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alnwick (308) 8 m. NW.  
Pop. of Pa. 1410. Of To. 184.

A parish and township in the North division of Coquetdale ward; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; val. in K. B. 23*l.* 3*s.* 1½*d.*; church ded. to St. Maurice; patron, the Bishop of Durham. Freestone abounds in this parish, and coal and limestone are also found here.

#### EGLISH, King's co., Leinster, I.

P. T. Ballyboy (75) 6 m. SW. Pop. 2879.

A parish in the barony of EGLISH, or Fircal; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, being one of the benefices constituting the union of Fircal. The rectory is not united; amount of commutation for tithes 14*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, of which the lay impropriator receives 9*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*

#### EGLISH, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.

P. T. Dungannon (96) 3 m. SW.  
Pop. with Pa.



A village in the parish of Druinglass and barony of Dungaunon.

**EGLISH.** See *Aglish-Cloghane*.

**EGLISH, or LEVALLEYGLISH.** See *Loughall*.

**EGLOSHAILE, co. Cornwall.**

P. T. Wade-Bridge (239) 1 m. SE.  
Pop. 1174.

A parish in the hundred of Trigg; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 16*l.*; patron, the Bishop of Exeter.

**EGLOSKERRY, co. Cornwall.**

P. T. Launceston (214) 3 m. WNW.  
Pop. 436.

A parish in the north division of the hundred of East; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 61*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Petrock; patrons (1829) F. H. Rudd, Esq., and others, as trustees under a marriage settlement.

**EGLWYS-AEL, or LLAN-CADWALADER.**

P. T. Carnarvon (235) 7 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 404.

A parish in the hundred of Maltraeth, near to Llyn-y-gorin, and also adjacent to the Maltraeth sands; living, a dis. rectory in the diocese of Bangor and province of Canterbury; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Llan Feirion chapel stood here; the church was built by Cadwallader, the last crowned head of British descent. Here are two chapels belonging to the families of Bod-organ and Bod-owen. Over the south door is inscribed "Catamanus Rex sapientissimus, opimatissimus omnium regum." This Catamanus was the grandfather of Cadwalader.

**EGLWYS BREWIS, co. Glamorgan, S. W.**

P. T. Cowbridge (173) 4 m. SE. Pop. 20.

A very small parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, situated upon the Bristol Channel; living, a dis. rectory in the diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury; valued in P. R. 37*l.* 19*s.*; church ded. to St. Bride; patron, — Rickards, Esq.

**EGLWYS CYMMYN, co. Carmarthen, S. W.**

P. T. Llaughara (245) 4 m. Pop. 321.

A parish in the hundred of Derllys, upon the Cojer River; living, a rectory in the diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury; valued in P. R. 9*l.* per annum; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Area of the parish, about 3000 acres. The following inscription is on the old chalice in this church, "Poculum Ecclesie de Eglon Skymine 1574." Skymine refers to the desolate situation of the church. Here are the ruins of two castles, the one in Castle Park, the other in Peace Park. Two subterranean rivers which pass this place fall into Carmarthen Bay.

**EGLWYS-EIRW or EGLWYS-WRW, co. Pembroke, S. W.**

P. T. Cardigan (239) 6 m. S. Pop. 578.  
Fair, 1st Monday after the 22d of Nov.

A parish in the hundred of Cemmuacs, including a village, agreeably circumstanced; living, a dis. vicarage in the diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury; valued in P. R. 85*l.* 15*s.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Here are the ruins of Pen-celli chapel, and a range called the Pen-celli hills, over the centre of which formerly passed the "Fleming's Way."

**EGLWYS FACH, co. Denbigh, N. W.**

P. T. Llanrwst (218) 6 m. N. Pop. 1517.  
Fairs, Feb. 24; May 11; Aug. 24; Oct. 4; and Dec. 7.

A town in the parish of the same name, the latter being partly in the hundred of Isdulas, and partly in that of Isaf. The town is small, but remarkable for the great show of cattle at its spring fairs. Here is a handsome church or tower. The rivulet, which runs by this place, falls immediately after into the river Conway; living, a dis. vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph and province of Canterbury. The rectorial tithes belong to the governors of the school and almshouse in Llanrwst.

**EGLWYS-FAIR-ACHYRIG, co. Carmarthen, S. W.**

P. T. Narbeth (255) 4 m. NE. Pop. 281.

A parish in the hundred of Derllys, situated upon the river Taf; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Henllan-Amgoed.

**EGLWYS-FAIR-GLAN-TAF, co. Carmarthen, S. W.**

P. T. Narbeth (255) 8 m. E.  
Pop. with Llan-beuddy.

A parish in the hundred of Derllys, situated upon the Taf river; living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury; valued in P. R. 29*l.* 18*s.*; patron, — Bludworth, Esq.

**EGLWYS-ILAN, co. Glamorgan, S. W.**

P. T. Cardiff (160) m. NW. Pop. 2503.

A parish in the hundred of Caerphilly, adjoining the river Taf. It includes five hamlets; and the living is a dis. vicarage with the chapels of Llan-Fabon and St. Martin; valued in P. R. 120*l.*; patrons, the Bishop, Archdeacon, and Chapter of Llandaff. Here is a freeschool for the instruction of poor girls in reading, writing, and sewing, of this parish and of Bedwas in Monmouthshire, endowed by Mrs. Aldworth, of Bristol, with 80*l.* per annum. Area of the parish, about 12,000 acres. The Taff Well here is much esteemed in rheumatic complaints. In this parish are the Pont-y-Pryd, an arch of 140 feet span, and the ruins of the Red Castle. The coal-mines here employ the population.

**EGLWYS-RHOS, co. Carnarvon, N. W.**

P. T. Conway (223) 3 m. N. Pop. 329.

A parish in the hundred of Creuddyn, si-

tuated upon the estuary of the Conway; living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of St. Asaph and province of Canterbury; valued in P. R. 36*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* The area of the parish is above 4000 acres, and the only employment, independent of agriculture, is afforded by the lead-mines of Llandudno. Here are the ruins of castles Fardre and of Diganwy. Diganwy House is the seat of John Lloyd Jones, Esq.

EGLWYS-WEN. See *Whitchurch*.

EGMANTON, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Tuxford (137) 1 m. S. Pop. 320.

A parish in the South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassettlaw; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; val. in K. B. 4*l.* 6*s.* 0*½d.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Pend. Barry, Esq.

EGMERE, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Walsingham (113) 2½ m. W b N.  
Pop. 47.

A parish in the hundred of North Greenhoe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 30*l.*; patronage with Holkham vicarage.

EGREMONT, co. Cumberland.

London 293 m., by Cartmel, NW b N.  
Pop. 1741. M. D. Sat. Fair Sept. 4, for cattle.

A market-town and parish, formerly a borough, in the ward of Allerdale above Darwent, seated about two miles from the sea, on a small river which falls into St. George's Channel near St. Bees Head. The origin of this place appears to be connected with the foundation of a castle here by William de Meschines, who held the lordship of Egremont in the beginning of the twelfth century; and on an eminence near the town are still standing the remains of this fortress, now the property of the Earl of Egremont, who is lord of the manor, and derives his title from the place. Many of the houses have an antiquated appearance, and some of them have piazzas in front. The government of the town is vested in a jury and a chief magistrate, called the serjeant, who is chosen annually. Egremont returned members to Parliament the twenty-third of Edward I., but never afterwards. The living is a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; patron, the Earl of Egremont. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Here is a free-school, with an endowment of about 7*l.* per annum. The principal manufactures are those of sail-cloth and checks; and there are also paper-mills and tan-yards. The market is noted for the sale of corn, especially oats and barley; and it is well supplied with butcher's meat; there are also cattle-markets in the summer months.

EGREMONT, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Narbeth (255) 6 m. NW. Pop. 119.

A parish in the hundred of Derllys, situated

upon the East Cleddau; living, a curacy, not in charge, in the diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury; valued in P. R. 32*l.* 12*s.* per annum; patrons, the Mansells, of Swansea.

EGTON, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Ulverston (273) 3 m. NNE. Pop. 470.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Ulverston and hundred of Lonsdale, north of the sands; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 97*l.*; patrons (1829) Mr. and Mrs. Machell. Here is a creek from the river Leven, in which small vessels run up to take in their cargo, consisting of the various produce of Furness.

EGTON, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Whitby (236) 7½ m. WSW.  
Pop. 1037.

A parish and township in the east division of the liberty of Langbaugh; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Lythe, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; certified value 21*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 30*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Hilda; patron, the Archbishop of York. This place had a charter from William III. for a weekly market, and four annual fairs, which have nearly fallen into disuse. The site of Gros-mont Abbey, on the bank of the Esk, is now occupied as a farm-house.

EIDDA, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Capel Voelas (209) m. Pop. 378.

A township in the ancient parish of Ysppytt Evan, upon the Conway river. It is situated about 700 feet above sea level.

EIGG, shire of Inverness, S.

P. T. Arasaig (166) 10 m. W. Pop. 469.

An island of the Hebrides, forming part of the parish of Small Isles. It is six miles in length by two in breadth, and intersected by a deep valley or eagg, as it is called in Gaelic, which is the language spoken here. About one-third of the surface is appropriated to pasture and tillage, the remainder consisting of hills and muirs. Off the south side is a little island, called Eillan Chastel, and the intervening sound forms a good harbour for small craft. Peats and heath for fuel are plentiful. Much kelp is manufactured here, and exported with wool and a few horses to Uist, distant eight miles from the main land. Along the coast are rocks, peculiarly light and porous; and Senre Eigg, a stupendous assemblage of magnificent basaltic columns, is only exceeded in grandeur by the celebrated Staffa. A cave is pointed out as the place where the Macdonalds were smothered by the Macleods. There are several Danish forts on the island; and near an old chapel is a barrow, the burial place of Donnau, the patron saint of Eigg.

EIGHT-MILE-BRIDGE, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Newry (63) m. SE.  
Pop. with Rathfriland.



A hamlet in the parish of Rathfield and barony of Upper Iveagh, situated amidst the Sliebh Donard mountains.

**EILDON**, shire of Roxburgh, S.

P. T. Melrose (35) 1½ m. SSE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Melrose and district of Castletown Melrose, in the neighbourhood of which, and extending into the adjoining parish of Bowden, are the Eildon Hills, rising in three cones to a height of about 2000 feet above the level of the sea, and each crowned with a Roman camp. At their base, which is washed by the river Tweed, is the supposed site of the station, Trimontium, of Richard of Cirencester.

**EIRKE**, or **EYRKE**, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Darrow (70) 9 m. SW. Pop. 4097.

A parish in the barony of Galway, but partly in the barony of Upper Ossory in the Queen's county; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin; yielding, by commutation for tithes, 692*l.* 6*s.* 1¾*d.*, and possessing a church, a parsonage, and twenty-four acres of glebe.

**EISLEY**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Cricklade (81) 1 m. E.  
Pop. with Water Eaton Tithing, 194.

A parish in the hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Earl of St. Germans.

**ELBERTON**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Thornbury (120) 2 m. SW. Pop. 203.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Berkeley; living, a dis. vicarage annexed to that of Olveston, in the archdeaconry of Gloucester and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Bristol.

**ELCHIES**, shire of Elgin, S.

P. T. Fochabers (158½) 11 m. S b W.  
Pop. with Knockando.

An ancient parish, now forming part of the parish of Knockando. It is bounded on the east by the river Spey, and had formerly a church dedicated to St. Colin.

**ELDERSFIELD**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Upton-upon-Severn (111) 7 m. SW b S.  
Pop. 713.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Pershore; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) Sir A. Lechmere, Bart.

**ELDON**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Bishop's Auckland (248) 3½ m. SE b S.  
Pop. 94.

A township in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland and south-east division of Darlington ward; it is now the property of, and gives title to, the Right Hon. John

Scott, Earl of Eldon, who held the distinguished office of Lord High Chancellor of England for twenty-six years, and from which he retired in 1827.

**ELERCH**, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Aberystwyth (208) m. S b E. Pop. 605.

A township in the parish of Llanhadam Vawr and hundred of Genenr Glyn.

**ELFORD**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Belford (322) 5 m. ESE. Pop. 131.

A township in the parish of Bambrough and north division of Bambrough ward.

**ELFORD**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Tamworth (114) 4½ m. N b W.  
Pop. 424.

A parish in the south division of the hundred of Offlow, seated on the north bank of the Tame. It derives its name from the number of eels with which this part of the river formerly abounded; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The church, ded. to St. Peter, is a fine old structure, in the pointed style of architecture. About two miles hence is a barrow, called Elford-low, evidently sepulchral, and probably the burial place of the slain of some battle fought here during the Saxon heptarchy.

**ELGAR**, shires of Orkney and Shetland, S.

Pop. with Pa.

One of the Orkney islands, forming part of the parish of Shapinsay, from which it is separated by a reef, almost dry at low water.

**ELGIN**, or **MORAY**, shire of, S.

N to S 42 m. E to W 20 m. Parishes, 23.  
Royal burghs, 2. Pop. 31,162. Mem. Pt. 1.

A maritime county of Scotland, bounded on the E. by the shire of Banff, on the W. by Inverness, and Nairn, on the N. by the Moray Frith, and on the SW. by Inverness. It formerly comprised also the shires of Nairn, and a great part of that of Banff, and it is still in many places intersected by both, as also by the shire of Inverness. The district of Braemore, to the southward, is rugged and mountainous, and almost covered with forests; but to the northward, the soil is so exceedingly rich and fertile, as to have been esteemed by the ancients the granary of Scotland, and to have given rise to the proverb that "Moray Land hath fifteen days more of summer than any other part of the nation." Freestone, limestone, and marl, with a few other minerals, abound here. The rivers are the Spey, the Findhorn, and the Lossie, which are well stored with salmon, and fall into the Moray Frith, a considerable arm of the north sea, with good anchorage for vessels of the greatest burden. This inlet was the *Æstuarium Vararis* of the Romans, and extends westerly up to Inverness and Fort George, where its breadth does not exceed two miles. Besides the two royal burghs, Elgin and Forres, Grantown, Garmouth, and Lossiemouth are

places of some consequence in the shire. Moray gives title of Earl to the family of Stuart.

**ELGIN**, shire of Elgin, or Moray, S.

Edinburgh 167 m. N. Aberdeen 63½ NW. Pop. 5308. M.D. Friday. Fairs, Thurs. bef. East.; 4th Tues. in May; last Tues. in July; 2nd Tues. in Oct. and Dec. Mem. of Pt. 1. with Banff, &c.

A royal burgh, market and post-town, and parish; the former, the capital of the shire, and once a bishop's see, is seated on the river Lossie, which, within a space of two miles, is here crossed by no less than five stone bridges; and at the distance of three miles hence falls into the North Sea, at the village of Lossie-mouth, a small sea-port appendant to this place, where large quantities of corn are annually shipped for Leith and Grangemouth, in vessels of about eighty tons burden. The town consists of one spacious well-built street, upwards of a mile long, and several of smaller extent, with the ruins of its ancient cathedral in the centre; a noble remain of the style of architecture prevalent in the fourteenth century, when it was rebuilt. It was first founded early in the thirteenth century, on the seat of the diocese of Moray, being translated hither from Spynie, by Bishop Andrew; but in 1390 it was burned down, with the whole city, by the Earl of Buchan, who was not improperly termed the Wolf of Badenoch. The precinct, or elose, was enclosed with a wall, twelve feet high, and 900 yards in circuit, and is still known by the name of the Canonry. The church of St. Giles fell down in 1769, but was shortly afterwards rebuilt in its present style. Here are a town-house, a court-house, the county gaol, a large academy supported by the inhabitants, a free grammar school, and schools for English and music, endowed by James VI. Elgin was erected into a royal burgh before 1234, when Alexander II. granted it a Guild of Merchants, and privileges co-extensive with the most favoured towns in Scotland; and in 1633, Charles I. confirmed them. It is governed by a provost, four bailies, and twelve councillors, has six incorporated trades or companies, and joins with Banff, Cullen, Inverary, and Kintyre, in sending one member to parliament. The revenue of the burgh is about 200*l.* a year. The parish extends ten miles in length, by six in breadth, with a fertile soil, and a flattish surface, rising gradually into the Black Hills. On Lady Hill, not far from the town, are the ruins of a royal fortress, which is known to have existed in the reign of William the Lion. Alexander II., in 1234, founded a Dominican priory here, and John Innes, in 1479, another for Observantines. The living, consisting of two benefices, is in the presbytery of Elgin, and synod of Moray; patron, the Crown. Elgin gives the title of Earl to the family of Bruce.

**ELHAM**, co. Kent.

P. T. Folkestone (70) 6½ m. NNW. Pop.

1163. Fairs, Palm-Mon.; East.-Mon.; and Oct. 20, for horses, cattle, and pedlery.

A parish in the hundred of Loningsborough, lathe of Shepway, formerly a market-town of some consequence, situated upon the lesser Stour; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 20*l.*; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury nominates, and Merton College presents. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is a large building, with a massive embattled tower, terminated by a small spire. Here is a good charity-school, for the maintenance and education of six boys. Two annual courts are held here by the lord of the manor, on the Thursday in Easter week, and first Thursday after Oct. 20. A monthly meeting of justices for the neighbouring parishes is also held here. Elliam park, mention of which is made in records of Henry III.'s time, is now entirely overgrown with wood.

**ELIE**, shire of Fife, S.

Edinburgh 31 m. NNE. Pop. 966.

A sea-port, post-town, and parish, on the northern shore of the Firth of Forth, having an excellent harbour, the deepest and only one at the mouth of that estuary, where vessels can ride in safety during an easterly gale. The town occupies a dry and pleasant site, and is much frequented by genteel company, for sea-bathing, but altogether it presents an ancient, dull and inanimate appearance, from the almost entire absence of trade or commerce, a little corn being the only article exported, and an inconsiderable quantity of ticks and checks the only manufacture. It was made a royal burgh by charter of Malcom II., but from inability to support its representatives, has been since disfranchised. The parish was disjoined from that of Kileonquhar in 1640. It is one mile and a half in length, one in breadth, and entirely enclosed. The living is in the presbytery of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife; patron, Sir John Anstruther, Bart, who has an elegant mansion here. Brilliant rubies have been found upon this coast.

**ELING**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Southampton (74) 5 m. W b N.

Pop. 4314.

A parish in the hundred of Redbridge, New Forest east division; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) William Phillips, Esq. Here are several docks for building and repairing ships, and numerous and convenient store-houses and granaries for housing merchandize and corn, in which this place has a very considerable trade.

**ELIOGARTY**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

Pop. 35,442.

An extensive and populous barony, containing fifteen parishes, besides the towns of Thurles and Templemore. It is a rich agricultural district, but has not the advantage of any manufactures. Some of the most



interesting monastic ruins in Ireland exist here; the most perfect and most beautiful of which is the Abbey of Holycross.

**ELKESLEY**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Tuxford (137)  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW. Pop. 347.

A parish in the wapentake of Bassetlaw, Hatfield division; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B.  $3l. 16s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; church ded. to St. Giles; patron (1829) the Duke of Newcastle.

**ELKINGHAM**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Daventry (72) 11 m. NNE. Pop. 56.

A parish in the hundred of Guilsborough. Church long demolished.

**ELKINGTON, NORTH**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Louth (149) 4 m. NW b N. Pop. 74.

A parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B.  $4l. 9s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; ann. val. P. R. 105*l.*; church ded. to St. Helen; patron (1829) the Rev. William Smyth, junior.

**ELKINGTON, SOUTH**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Louth (149) 2 m. WNW. Pop. 268.

A parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. at  $5l. 7s. 6d.$ ; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Rev. William Smyth, junior.

**ELKSTONE**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Cirencester (89)  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNW. Pop. 296.

A parish in the hundred of Rapsgate; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B.  $12l. 9s. 2d.$ ; patron (1829) Earl Craven. The church, ded. to St. John the Evangelist, is said to be the most ancient in the county.

**ELKSTONE, UPPER and LOWER**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Leek (151) 5 m. ENE. Pop. 259.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Alstonefield and north division of the hundred of Totmonslow; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 33*l.*; chapel ded. to St. John the Baptist; patrons, the Trustees.

**ELLA-KIRK**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Hull (174) 5 m. W b N.  
Pop. of Pa. 875. Of To. 246.

A parish and township in the county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of the East Riding of York and diocese of York; valued in K. B.  $13l. 2s. 8\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) the Rev. R. Sykes. Many of the wealthy merchants of Hull have handsome residences here, it being a convenient distance from the town.

**ELLA WEST**, E. R. co. York.

Hull (174)  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW. Pop. 122.

A township in the parish of Kirk Ella and

county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, commanding an extensive view of the town and of the river Humber, with its numerous shipping.

**ELLAM**, shire of Berwick, S.

P. T. Dunse (40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) 6 m. NW.  
Pop. with Pa.

An ancient parish, now forming part of the parish of Longformacns. It is bounded on the south by the river Whittadder, which is passable at Ellam Ford, and on its north bank are the ruins of the old church, which has not been used for spiritual purposes since the time of Charles I.

**ELLAND**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Halifax (197) 3 m. SSE.  
Pop. with Greetland, 5088.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Halifax and wapentake of Morley, pleasantly situated on the river Calder; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Halifax, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value  $26l. 10s.$ ; ann. val. P. R. 130*l. 13s.*; chapel ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Vicar of Halifax. Elland had a charter for a market and fairs, in the reign of Edward II., when it aimed at rivalling Halifax; these have long since been discontinued. The hall on the north bank of the river was an ancient mansion of wood, and long the seat of a knightly family of the name of Elland, memorable on account of the fatal feuds in which it was engaged with its neighbours in the reign of Edward III.

**ELLASTONE**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Ashborne (139)  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW b W.  
Pop. 1323.

A parish in the south division of the hundred of Totmonslow; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B.  $4l. 9s. 2d.$ ; church ded. to St. Peter; patroness (1829) Mrs. Price. This parish comprehends five townships. The petty sessions for the south division of the hundred of Totmonslow are holden here.

**ELLEL**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Lancaster (240) 4 m. S b E. Pop. 1851.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Cockerham and hundred of Lonsdale, south of the sands; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Cockerham, in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, of the certified value of  $1l. 10s.$ ; ann. val. P. R. 96*l. 9s.*; patron, the Vicar of Cockerham.

**ELLENBOROUGH**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Cockermouth (306) 6 m. NW b W.  
Pop. with Unerigg, 621.

A township in the parish of Dearham, Allderdale ward below Darwent, chiefly inhabited by colliers. The late Lord Chief Justice Law derived his title from this place, having been created Baron Ellenborough in 1802.

**ELLENBROOK**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Great Belton (197) 3 m S.  
Pop. with Worsley township.

A hamlet in the parish of Eccles and hundred of Salford. Here is a small episcopal chapel.

**ELLENHALL**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Eccleshall (148) 2 m. S b W. Pop. 287.

A parish in the south division of the hundred of Pirehill; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, of the certified value of 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 91*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Viscount Anson.

**ELLERBECK**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. North Allerton (225) 5½ m. NE b E. Pop. 81.

A township in the parish of Osmotherley and wapentake of Allerton shire.

**ELLERBURN**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Pickering (226) 3 m. E b N. Pop. 203.

A parish in the west division of Pickering Lythe; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 145*l.*; church ded. to St. Hilda; patron, the Dean of York.

**ELLERBY**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Hull (174) 8 m. NE b N. Pop. 233.

A township in the parish of Swinc and middle division of the wapentake of Holderness.

**ELLERBY**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Whitby (236) 7½ m. WNW. Pop. 80.

A township in the parish of Lythe and east division of the liberty of Langbaugh.

**ELLERKER**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. South Cave (192) 1 m. S. Pop. 249.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Brantingham and wapentake of Howdenshire; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Brantingham, in the archdeaconry of Cleaveland and diocese of York, not in charge; patronage with Brantingham vicarage.

**ELLERTON-ABBEY**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Richmond (233) 7 m. WSW. Pop. 47.

A township in the parish of Downholme and wapentake of Hang West, situated on the south bank of the wall. Here are a few remains of what was once a small priory of Cistercian nuns, founded by Warners, chief steward to the Earl of Richmond, in the reign of Henry II.

**ELLERTON-PRIORY**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Howden (180) 9 m. NNW. Pop. 318.

A parish in the Holme Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, seated near the Derwent; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of the East Riding of York and diocese of York; certified value 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 127; patron (1829) John Bethell, Esq. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is the only remaining portion of a priory, founded here in 1221.

**ELLERTON-UPON-SWALE**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Catterick (229) 1½ m. E b S. Pop. 140.

A township in the parish of Catterick and wapentake of Gilling East, famous as having been the birth-place of Henry Jenkins, who died in 1670, at the age of 169; the circumstance which principally seems to authenticate this extraordinary longevity is, his remembering to have been sent to the battle of Flodden Field, with arrows for the army, being then at the age of twelve years, and which was fought in the year 1513; he was buried at Bolton.

**ELLESBOROUGH**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Wendover (35) 2½ m. W b S. Pop. 581.

A parish in the hundred of Aylesbury; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Bucks and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron (1829) R. G. Russell, Esq.

**ELLESMERE**, co. Salop.

London 169 m. NW. Pop. 6056. M. D. Tues. Fairs, 1st Tues. after Feb. 2; 3d Tues. in April; Whit. Tues.; Aug. 26; and Nov. 14, for horses, sheep, and horned cattle.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Pirehill, pleasantly situated on an eminence, near the border of a deep lake or mere, 120 acres in extent, well stocked with fish, and particularly cels, whence originated the name of the town. It is a place of great antiquity, probably founded by the Saxons, and standing on the frontier of Wales. It was anciently well fortified, and in the reign of John, here was a castle, which Leland mentions as still existing in the early part of the sixteenth century; the site of it is now a bowling-green. The town formerly gave name to the hundred in which it is situated. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*; in the patronage (1829) of the Trustees of the late Earl of Bridgewater. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Near the lake of Ellesmere has been erected a house of industry for the poor of five parishes. The principal trade carried on here is in malt, the barley used in the making of which is chiefly the produce of the neighbouring country, and considered superior to most of that which is grown elsewhere. Commercial intercourse is facilitated by the Ellesmere Canal, forming a communication between the Dee at Chester and the Severn at Shrewsbury, which is carried over the Dee by an aqueduct of several arches. It has branches, extending to various parts of Shropshire, and to the interior of Wales; and a rail-way has been made to the collieries of Plas Kynaston. This canal was constructed in pursuance of an act of Parliament, passed the 34th of George III.

**ELLINGHAM**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Bungay (106) 3 m. NE b S. Pop. 339.

A parish in the hundred of Clavering; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage



annexed to the headship of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

**ELLINGHAM**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alnwick (308) 8½ m. N.  
Pop. of Pa. 1927. Of To. 237.

A parish and township in the south division of Bambrough ward, abounding with coal and limestone; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church, ded. to St. Maurice, was founded in the twelfth century, but was rebuilt only a few years since. A freeschool was erected here by subscription, in 1821, aided by a donation of 50*l.* from Lord Crewe's trustees, who also allow the master a yearly stipend of 5*l.*, which is augmented by voluntary contributions to 20*l.*

**ELLINGHAM**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Ringwood (90) 3 m. N b W. Pop. 397.

A parish in the hundred of Fordingbridge, New Forest west division; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.* 10*s.*; patron, Eton College. In the altar of the church, which is ded. to St. Mary, is a fine painting of the Day of Judgment.

**ELLINGHAM, GREAT**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Attleburgh (94) 2 m. NW b N.  
Pop. 769.

A parish in the hundred of Shropham; living, a dis. vicarage with Little Ellingham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. James; patron (1829) Dover Colby, Esq.

**ELLINGHAM, LITTLE**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Attleburgh (94) 4 m. NW. Pop. 240.

A parish in the hundred of Wayland; living, a dis. vicarage with Great Ellingham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Dover Colby, Esq.

**ELLINGSHING**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Middleham (232) 5 m. SE. Pop. 201.

A township in the parish of Marsham, and partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Hang East.

**ELLINGTON**, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. Huntingdon (59) 5 m. W. Pop. 344.

A parish in the hundred of Leightonstone; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 20*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 52*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, Peter House, Cambridge.

**ELLINGTON**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 6 m. NE b E. Pop. 255.

A township in the parish of Woodhorn and east division of Morpeth ward, seated on the north side of the river Line, over which it has a good stone bridge.

**ELLINGTON NETHER**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Masham (221) 2½ m. NW.  
Pop. with Ellington Over.

A hamlet in the parish of Masham, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Hang East.

**ELLINGTON OVER**, N. R. co. York. †

P. T. Bedale (223) 6 m. SW b W.  
Pop. with Ellington Nether, 152.

A township in the parish of Masham, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Hang East.

**ELLISFIELD**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Basingstoke (45) 4 m. S. Pop. 213.

A parish in the hundred of Bermondspit, Basingstoke division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patron (1829) R. Willis, Esq.

**ELLOE**, co. Lincoln.

Pop. 12,662.

A wapentake in the parts of Holland, for the most part marshes and fens, at the southern extremity of the county bordering on Cambridgeshire, and containing twelve parishes.

**ELLON**, shire of Aberdeen, S.

Edinburgh 138 m. N b E. Aberdeen 16 m. W b N. Pop. 2150. Fairs, 1st Tues. O. S. in May, June, and Nov.; and 3d Tues. O. S. in Aug.

A post-town and parish in the district of the same name, and the seat of a presbytery, situated on the river Ythan, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge, and is navigable for large boats from Newburgh and the North Sea, and contains a productive salmon-fishery. The parish is nine miles in length, and five in breadth, but the soil being wet and mossy, it is not well adapted for agriculture. The living is in the presbytery of Ellon and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Hon. Mr. Gordon.

**ELLOUGH**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Beccles (109) 3 m. SSE. Pop. 155.

A parish in the hundred of Wangford; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Earl of Gosford. †

**ELLOUGHTON**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. South Cave (192) 2½ m. SE b S.  
Pop. with Brough 383.

A parish and township, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the Hunsley Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; patron, the Prebendary of Wetwang in York cathedral. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure.

**ELLSTHORPE**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Bourne (97) 3 m. WNW. Pop. 58.

A hamlet in the parish of Edinham and hundred of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven.

## ELM, eo. Cambridge.

P. T. Wisbeach (94) 2 m. SSE. Pop. 1368.

A parish in the hundred of Wisbeach, Isle of Ely; living, a rectory and vicarage, exempt from visitation, in the diocese of Ely, the former a sinecure, valued in K. B. 17*l.* 10*s.*; the latter 14*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 138*l.* 0*s.* 1½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Bishop of Ely. Here is a charity-school.

## ELM, GREAT, eo. Somersct.

P. T. Frome (103) 4 m. W b S.  
Pop. with Little Elm 419.

A parish in the hundred of Frome; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patroness (1829) Mrs. Sarah Griffith. Some extensive iron-works, established here a few years since, have considerably increased the population.

## ELM, LITTLE, eo. Somersct.

P. T. Frome (103) 3½ m. W b S.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Elm and hundred of Frome.

## ELMBRIDGE, eo. Surrey.

Pop. 7542.

A hundred on the north side of the county, containing eight parishes.

## ELMBRIDGE, eo. Worcester.

P. T. Droitwich (116) 4 m. N. Pop. 336.

A chapelry in the parish of Dodderhill and upper division of the hundred of Halfshire; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Dodderhill, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Dodderhill vicarage. Here is a small charity-school.

## ELMDON, eo. Essex.

P. T. Saffron Walden (42) 6 m. WNW.  
Pop. 601.

A parish in the hundred of Uttlesford, deriving its name from the great number of elms which formerly grew here; living, a vicarage with that of Wendon Loughts, in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 19*l.*; patron (1829) J. Wilkes, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an old building, with a tower containing four bells. Here is an endowed grammar-school.

## ELMDON, eo. Warwick.

P. T. Coleshill (104) 5 m. SW b S. Pop. 146.

A parish in the Solihull division of the hundred of Hemlingford; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Lilling Spooner, Esq.

## ELMLEY ISLE, eo. Kent.

P. T. Queenborough (45) 4 m. SE b S.  
Pop. 23.

A parish in the liberty of the Isle of Sheppey, lathe of Scray; an island, or part of the

isle of Sheppy, opposite to Milton, to which there is a ferry; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; church ded. to St. James; patron, All Souls College, Oxford. Nearly the whole of this parish consists of salt-marshes.

## ELMER, N. R. eo. York.

P. T. Boroughbridge (206) 6 m. N b E.  
Pop. with Crakchall.

A township in the parish of Topeliffe and wapentake of Birdforth.

## ELMHAM, NORTH, eo. Norfolk.

P. T. East Dereham (100) 5 m. N.  
Pop. 1046.

A parish in the hundred of Launditch; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 15*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) R. Mills, Esq. This parish was a city, and the seat of the bishops of Norfolk, from the latter part of the seventh to the latter part of the eleventh centuries. Bishop Spencer, in the time of Richard II., obtained a licence to convert his manor-house here into a castle; it stood on a small hill, surrounded by an entrenchment, which still remains. The extensive park, which belonged to it, is well stocked with deer. Elmham Hall, a seat in this parish, surrounded by a fine park, is situated on a well-wooded eminence, commanding many pleasing views. Some urns, and many other antiquities, have been discovered in this neighbourhood.

## ELMHURST, eo. Stafford.

P. T. Lichfield (119) 2 m. N. Pop. with Curborough.

A township in the parish of St. Chad and north division of the hundred of Offlow.

## ELMINTON, eo. Northampton.

P. T. Oundle (81) 1½ m. NNE. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Oundle and hundred of Willybrook.

## ELMLEY CASTLE, eo. Worcester.

P. T. Evesham (99) 4 m. WSW. Pop. 316.

A parish in the middle division of the hundred of Oswaldslow; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 90*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of Worcester.

## ELMLEY LOVETT, eo. Worcester.

P. T. Kidderminster (126) 5 m. SSE.  
Pop. 417.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Halfshire; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) John Lynes, Esq.

## ELMORE, eo. Gloucester.

P. T. Gloucester (104) 5½ m. WSW.  
Pop. 355.

A parish in the middle division of the hundred of Dudstone and Kings Barton; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, of the certified value of 3*l.*;



ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*; chapel ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) Sir W. B. Guise, Bart.

**ELMSALL, NORTH, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Pontefract (177) 6½ m. S b E.  
Pop. 113.

A township in the parish of South Kirkby, and upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross.

**ELMSALL, SOUTH, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Pontefract (177) 8 m. S b E.  
Pop. 453.

A township in the parish of South Kirkby, and upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross.

**ELMSET, co. Suffolk.**

P. T. Hadleigh (64) 3 m. NE b N. Pop. 371.

A parish in the hundred of Cosford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; patron, Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church, ded. to St. Peter, is a neat structure, built with flints, and standing on the summit of a little hill; near which is a house, formerly the parsonage, and round it are the traces of a moat. In the neighbourhood is a curious dropping well. Elmset is the birthplace of John Boyse, an eminent scholar and divine, who was born in 1560; he read the Hebrew Bible when only five years of age.

**ELMSTEAD, co. Kent.**

P. T. Ashford (53) 8 m. E b N. Pop. 454.

A parish of Stouting, lathe of Shipway; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. James; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**ELMSTED, co. Essex.**

P. T. Colchester (51) 4½ m. E b N. Pop. 693.

A parish in the hundred of Tendring; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Anne and St. Laurence; patron, Jesus College, Cambridge.

**ELMSTHORPE, co. Leicester.**

P. T. Hinckley (99) 3 m. NE b E. Pop. 45.

A parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 56*l.* It is a sinecure.

**ELMSTONE, co. Kent.**

P. T. Wingham (62) 2 m. NE b N. Pop. 76.

A parish in the hundred of Preston, lathe of St. Augustin; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.*; patron (1829) William Baidock, Esq.

**ELMSTONE HARDWICK, co. Gloucester.**

P. T. Cheltenham (91) 4 m. NNW. Pop. 357.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Westminster; living, a dis. vicarage, and a peculiar of Deerhurst, in the diocese

of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**ELMSWELL, co. Suffolk.**

P. T. Stow-Market (69) 5 m. NW. Pop. 628.

A parish in the hundred of Blackbourn; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. I. T. Lawton. The church, ded. to St. John the Evangelist, has a very handsome tower, and stands on an eminence, commanding a most delightful prospect; in it is a monument to Sir Robert Gardiner, Knight, who was chief justice of Ireland for eight years, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and who built six almshouses in the parish, for the like number of poor widows.

**ELMTON, co. Derby.**

P. T. Chesterfield (150) 9 m. E b N. Pop. 352.

A parish in the hundred of Scarsdale; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 31*l.* 8*s.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) C. H. Rhodes, Esq.

**ELPHIN, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.**

Dublin 102 m. WNW. Pop. of Pa. 4540.  
Of To. 1369. Fairs, May 3, and Dec. 10.

A small town in the parish of Elphin and barony of Roscommon; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam, united to the rectory entire of Agulla, constituting thereby the corps of the deanery. It produces, by commutation for tithes, 223*l.* 9*s.* 2½*d.*; and possesses a church, deanery-house, and 124 acres of glebe in this part of the union. Elphin is also the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to the Archbishop of Tuam. It is thought to have been founded by St. Patrick, and to have once been the richest see in Ireland, but it has been much despoiled and wasted by its incumbents, until Archbishop King considerably restored the revenues. The diocese, which comprises parts of Roscommon, Sligo, Mayo, and Galway counties, extends thirty miles in length by a breadth of from three to five, and occupies an area of 420,150 acres. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, archdeacon, and eight prebendaries. The cathedral, which is also parochial, is a plain structure, and the palace is a handsome edifice, and well situated within a noble demesne. The diocesan school, founded according to the 12th of Elizabeth, enjoys a bequest of Bishop Hodson, and affords the master a salary of 55*l.* per annum. The school-house is in perfect repair, and the establishment well conducted; the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland appoints the master. Besides the grammar-school, there are a charity-school of ten girls, and a general school of fifty-five children, supported in part by the bishop and dean, with an Hibernian society-school of thirty-six girls. A college of monks was established at Elphin, by Assicus, the successor of St. Patrick.

**ELPHINSTONE.** See *Dunmore*.

**ELPHINSTONE**, shire of Haddington, S.

P. T. Tranent (10) 3 m. SSW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Tranent, chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the extensive collieries in the neighbourhood.

**ELSDON**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 18½ m. WNW.  
Pop. of Pa. 1843. Of To. 299.  
Fair, Aug. 26, for thorned cattle, sheep,  
linen and woollen cloth.

A parish and township in the south division of Coquetdale ward, through which extend the river Reed, and the New Edinburgh road; by the former of which, with its many tributary streams, this parish is well watered. Limestone and ironstone, of inferior qualities, are found here in abundance; and this place, which was formerly a large forest, contains some good seams of coal. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; valued in K.B. 20*l.*; patron, the Duke of Northumberland. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a large and ancient cruciform structure, with north and south transepts. Elsdon Castle, now the rectory-house, was built in the reign of Henry III. by David, King of Scotland; it is a strong tower-building, nearly surrounded by a fine shrubbery and plantations. Elsdon is supposed to have been a Roman town in the time of M. Aurelius Antoninus, and to have been the first chain of forts between Watling Street and its eastern branch called the Devil's Causeway. At a short distance from the village is an eminence called Moat Hill, surrounded by a ditch, which was ten yards deep, but now partly filled up. It is also thought, from relics found here, that the Romans used it as a place of sepulture, and for religious ceremonies.

**ELSENHAM**, co. Essex.

P. T. Stansted Montefichet (33) 2 m. NE.  
Pop. 434.

A parish in the hundred of Uttlesford; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K.B. 11*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church dedicated to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of London.

**ELSFIELD**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Oxford (54) 3 m. NE b N. Pop. 188.

A parish in the hundred of Bullington; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 134*l.*; church dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket; patron (1829) the Earl of Guilford.

**ELSHAM**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Glandford Bridge (156) 5 m. NE.  
Pop. 383.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 52*l.* 14*s.*; church dedicated to All Saints; patron (1829) W. T. Corbett,

Esq. Here was formerly a hospital for several poor brethren, began by Beatrice de Amundevill, which her son completed, and committed to the care of a friar and regular canons of the Augustine order, previously to the year 1166.

**ELSING**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. East Dereham (100) 5 m. NE b E.  
Pop. 374.

A parish in the hundred of Eyncsford; living a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. R. Browne.

**ELSING**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Stockbridge (66) 4½ m. S. Pop. with King's Sombourn.

A parish in the hundred of King's Sombourn; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; charged in K. B. 2*l.*; church dedicated to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) — Hussey, Esq.

**ELSLACK IN AREDALE**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Skipton (216) 5 m. WSW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Broughton, and east division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross.

**ELSTEAD**, co. Surrey.

P. T. Godalming (33) 5 m. W. Pop. 608.

A parish in the hundred of Farnham; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 31*l.* 10*s.*; patron (1829) Richard Baker, Esq.

**ELSTED**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Midhurst (50) 5 m. W b S. Pop. 190.

A parish in the hundred of Dumpford, rape of Chichester; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron (1829) Lord Selsey.

**ELSTERNWICK**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Kingston-upon-Hull (174) 9½ m. ENE.  
Pop. 154.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Humbleton and middle division of the wapentake of Holderness; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Humbleton, in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York, not in charge; patronage with Humbleton vicarage.

**ELSTOB**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Stockton-upon-Tees (241) 8 m. WNW.  
Pop. 293.

A township in the parish of Great Stainton and north-east division of Stockton ward, the whole of which now belongs to the Earl of Eldon.

**ELSTON**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Preston (217) 5 m. ENE. Pop. 76.

A township in the parish of Preston and hundred of Amounderness.

**ELSTON**, or **ELVESTON**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Newark (124) 4 m. SW b S. Pop. 446.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Newark; living, a rectory in the



archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; patron (1829) W. B. Darwin, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints is a neat structure, containing many monuments to the Darwin family, one of whom, Anne Darwin, founded a hospital here for four poor widows, in 1744. The residence of W. B. Darwin, Esq. is an ancient mansion.

**ELSTON**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Amesbury (77) 7 m. WNW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of Oreheston St. Mary and hundred of Branch Dole.

**ELSTOW**, co. Bedford.

P. T. Bedford (50) 2 m. S. Pop. 543.

A parish in the hundred of Redborne Stoke; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 9*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 57*l.*; patron (1829) S. Whitbread, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Helen, is a fine building, with a detached tower. Here was formerly an abbey of Benedictine nuns, founded by Judith, niece to the Conqueror, and wife of Waltheof, Earl of Huntingdon. This is the birthplace of the celebrated ingenious and pious writer, John Bunyan, author of the Pilgrim's Progress, born in 1628.

**ELSTREE**, co. Hertford.

London 11 m. N b W. Pop. 309.

A parish in the hundred of Cashio; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of St. Albans and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, the Lord Chancellor. It is supposed to have derived its name from Il-stree, signifying the ill street, from the ruinous state of the Watling Street here. It is also supposed to be the site of the Roman city Suloniaeæ; but from the numerous foundations of buildings, discovered on Broekley Hill, in this neighbourhood, it is more probable that the city stood there.

**ELSTUB** and **EVERLEY**, co. Wilts.

Pop. 5368.

A hundred on the eastern side of the county, containing thirteen parishes.

**ELSWICK**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Kirkham (225) 4 m. N. Pop. 290.

A township in the parish of St. Michael and hundred of Amounderness.

**ELSWICK**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) adjacent.  
Pop. 600.

A township in the parish of St. John, and west division of Castle ward, forming the western suburbs of Newcastle, and consisting of many good houses and manufactories. That part, extending along the shore of the Tyne, is called Low Elswick, the other parts of the township are included under the name of High Elswick. In the most populous part of Low Elswick are the extensive lead-works of Messrs. Walker, Parker and Walker, where a prodigious shot-tower rises

to the height of 175 feet. Numbers of new buildings have lately been erected in this neighbourhood, and also an entire village of stone houses in the quarry-field, which have considerably increased the population.

**ELSWORTH**, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Caxton (49) 3 m. NNE. Pop. 773.

A parish in the hundred of Papworth; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity.

**ELTESLEY**, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Caxton (49) 2 m. WNW. Pop. 319.

A parish in the hundred of Long-Stow; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 13*l.*; church ded. to St. Pandiana and St. John the Baptist; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**ELTHAM**, co. Kent.

London 8 m. SE. Pop. 1977.

A parish and town (market now disused), in the lower half hundred of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, situated on the road from London to Maidstone. It was anciently called Ealdham, and it derived considerable importance from a royal palace, which was the frequent residence of several of our sovereigns, and which, even in its ruins, was long an object of interest to the admirers of our national architecture. The period when this edifice was founded is uncertain, but it was probably before 1270, when Henry III. kept the festival of Christmas at Eltham. The manor then belonged to John de Vesci, who, in the reign of Edward, procured a grant for holding a weekly market and two fairs, and who is said to have given the palace to Edward II., whose younger son, called John of Eltham, was born here. Parliaments were held at Eltham in the succeeding reign; and John, King of France, taken prisoner at the battle of Poitiers, was, during his captivity, splendidly entertained in this palace, whence the appellation of King John's Palace is supposed to have been applied to it. Henry VII. made great additions to the buildings, and often visited Eltham; but it began to be neglected by the next king, and the last visit of royalty hither was that of James I. in 1612. Since the desertion of the palace, Eltham has become an insignificant village; and neither markets nor fairs are now held there. The great hall of the royal mansion, long used as a barn, has been much admired on account of its fine timber roof, resembling, on a smaller scale, that of Westminster Hall. The living of Eltham is a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; patrons (1829) the Trustees of Sir Gregory Page Turner. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a western tower, and lofty spire. Among the remarkable persons buried here, may be mentioned John Philipott, Somerset herald; John Lilbourn,

one of the grand republicans and levellers of the seventeenth century; Thomas Dogget, a noted actor, contemporary with Colley Cibber; Dr. James Sherard, who had a botanic garden at Eltham; and the learned and pious Dr. George Horne, Bishop of Norwich. A charity-school for sixteen boys, founded in 1634, was endowed in 1714 with landed property, by Mrs. Elizabeth Leggatt; and in 1680, Thomas Philipott founded and endowed an almshouse for six poor persons. At the north-east extremity of the parish is Shooter's Hill, formerly the haunt of highwaymen, and fixed on by Shakspeare as the scene of some of the exploits of Falstaff. On the summit of the hill is a triangular tower, about forty-five feet high, erected in memory of Sir William James, Bart., an officer in the service of the East India Company, and called Severndrôog Castle, from a fortress of that name, taken by Sir W. James, from Angria, a piratical Indian chief, in 1756.

**ELTHORNE**, co. Middlesex.

Pop. 17,843.

A hundred on the western extremity of the county, bordering on Buckingham, from which it is separated by the river Colne, containing sixteen parishes.

**ELTON**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Frodsham (191) 4½ m. WSW. Pop. 179.

A township in the parish of Thornton-in-the-Moors and hundred of Eddisbury.

**ELTON**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Sandbach (162) 3 m. W b S. Pop. 379.

A township in the parish of Warrington and hundred of Northwich.

**ELTON**, co. Derby.

P. T. Matlock (141) 6 m. W b N. Pop. 548.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Youlgreave and wapentake of Wirksworth; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Youlgreave, in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 3*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 90*l.*; chapel ded. to All Saints; patrons, the Burgesses of Elton.

**ELTON**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Stockton-upon-Tees (241) 3½ m. SW b W. Pop. 105.

A parish in the South division of Stockton ward on the high road from Stockton to Darlington; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 115*l.*; patrons (1829) — Shaftoe, Esq., two turns; and — Hogg, Esq., one turn.

**ELTON**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ludlow (142) 5 m. SW b W. Pop. 93.

A parish in the hundred of Wigmore; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; certified value 13*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patroness (1829) Mrs. Johnes.

**ELTON**, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. Stilton (75) 5½ m. NW b W. Pop. 735.

A parish in the hundred of Norman Cross, and formerly the seat of the ancient family of Sapeott, one of whom Sir Richard Sapeott, Knight, was sheriff of Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire in the reign of Edward IV.; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 23*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, University College, Oxford. A curious tower belonging to the old mansion and seat of the above family is still remaining.

**ELTON**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Bury (195) 3 m. W. Pop. 2897.

A township in the parish of Bury and hundred of Salford.

**ELTON**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Nottingham (121) 13½ m. E b S. Pop. 93.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Bingham; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) W. F. N. Newton, Esq.

**ELTRINGHAM**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 11½ m. W b S. Pop. 52.

A township in the parish of Ovingham and east division of Tindale ward, where there is a ferry across the Tyne. Cherryburn House is the residence of Mr. William Bewick, whose family have been the lessees of Mickley colliery for three generations. Thomas and John Bewick, the celebrated wood-engravers, were born here.

**ELVASTON**, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 4 m. SE b E. Pop. 493.

A parish in the hundred of Morleston and Litchureh; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. at 5*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**ELVEDON**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Thetford (80) 3½ m. SW b W. Pop. 277.

A parish in the hundred of Laekford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) — Newton, Esq.

**ELVETHAM**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Hartford Bridge (35) 1 m. SSE. Pop. 497.

A parish in the hundred of Odiham, Basingstoke division, and celebrated for the splendid entertainment given here by the Earl of Hertford to Queen Elizabeth, in 1591. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 9*l.*; patron (1829) Lord Calthorpe.

**ELVINGTON**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. York (196) 6½ m. ESE. Pop. 405.

A parish in the wapentake of Unse and Derwent; living, a dis. rectory in the archdea-



conry of Cleaveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

ELVIS, ST., co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Haverford West (251) m. NW.  
Pop. 42.

A small parish in the hundred of Dewisland, situated upon St. Bride's Bay; living, a dis. rectory in the diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury; valued in P. R. 50*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

ELWICK, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Stockton-upon-Tees (241) 9½ m. N b E.  
Pop. 213.

A township in the parish of Hart and north-east division of Stockton ward.

ELWICK, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Belford (322) 2 m. NE b N. Pop. 73.

A township in the parish of Belford and north division of Bambrough ward.

ELWICK HALL, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Stockton-upon-Tees (241) 9 m. N b E.  
Pop. 176.

A parish in the north-east division of Stockton ward; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, stands on a singularly elevated spot at the east end of the village, and is approached by a long flight of stone steps. At a short distance from the church is an eminence, called Beacon Hill, well suited for the purpose for which its name implies it to have been used.

ELWORTHY, co. Somerset.

P. T. Wiveliscombe (153) 5 m. N. Pop. 187.

A parish in the hundred of Williton and Freemanners; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patron (1829) William Locke, Esq.

ELY, ISLE OF, co. Cambridge.

Pop. 40,925.

A large district containing four hundreds, and consisting of a great part of the county, surrounded by large fens, which were formerly overflowed with water. It extends from the bridge at Tyd, on the north, to Upmere on the south, about twenty-eight miles in length; and from Abbots on the east, to the river Nene, near Peterborough, on the west, about twenty-five miles in breadth. It is bounded on the north by Lincolnshire, on the west by Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire, and on the east by Norfolk and part of Suffolk.

ELY, co. Cambridge.

London, 67 m. N b E. Cambridge, 15 m. N b E. Pop. 5070. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, Ascension-Day, for horses; and Oct. 29, for horses, cheese, and hops.

An ancient city, capital of the district called the Isle of Ely; situated on rising ground near the river Ouse. It consists of one principal street, paved and lighted, from

which diverge several smaller ones: many of the houses are built of stone, and some of them have a very antiquated appearance. This place owes its origin to a convent of nuns founded by Etheldreda, the daughter of Anna, king of the East Angles, who became the first abbess, and died in 679. The town and monastery were destroyed by the Danes in 870, but were soon rebuilt; a few of the religions having returned to occupy the spot whence they had been driven. It seems to have subsequently fallen into decay, when Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, in 970, founded, on the basis of the former establishment, an abbey for Benedictine monks, which was favoured with the patronage of Canute the Great, and several other kings, as well as by many of the nobility, from whose benefactions its inmates derived considerable accessions of wealth and power. Edward the Confessor was educated here; and the attention which the monks paid to literature appears from their historical chronicles, and other productions, still extant. They incurred the displeasure of William the Conqueror by affording shelter to the Saxon chief Hereward, one of the last insurgents against the authority of the Norman Conqueror, who punished their interference by his rapine and exactions. Ely was made the see of a bishop in 1109, when the manors belonging to the convent were divided between the new dignitary and the monks, who were thenceforward governed by priors, the last of whom surrendered the monastery to Henry VIII. in 1539, when the clear yearly value of the revenue belonging to it was 1084*l.* 6*s.* 9¾*d.* That of the bishop was then 2134*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.* In 1541 the king placed in the cathedral a dean, eight prebendaries, and other ministers, and endowed the new chapter with the fee of the dissolved monastery and most of its possessions. The cathedral is a noble but irregular structure, having been erected at different periods. The north and south transepts are the most ancient parts of the building, and date their foundation from the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I. The great west tower was built towards the close of the twelfth century; and the foundation of that part of the edifice which is now the choir, but was originally the presbytery, was laid by Bishop Northwold, in 1234, and it was completed in 1250. The three arches extending further westward were destroyed in February, 1322, by the sudden fall of the lofty stone tower which stood in the centre of the building, supported on four arches, which gave way, and occasioned its destruction. This accident led to the erection of the present octagon tower, supported by eight pillars, and surmounted by a noble dome, terminated by an elegant lantern. It was built from the design of Alan of Walsingham, one of the religions fraternity, over which he afterwards presided. The stonework was finished in six years, and the superincumbent woodwork covered with lead in fifteen more, the

whole being completed in 1342. The dome and lantern with part of the roof was repaired between 1757 and 1762 by James Essex, an eminent architect, who also fitted up the present choir. Over the altar is a very fine painting, brought from Italy, representing the Delivery of St. Peter from Prison by an Angel. The font which is marble, is adorned on the sides with small figures elegantly sculptured. The outside length of the cathedral from E. to W. is 533 feet, the length of the transept 190 feet, the height of the lantern over the dome 170 feet, the extreme height of the western tower 270 feet, the length of the nave 203 feet, and the height of its roof 104; and the breadth of the nave and aisles 76 feet. Many parts of the conventual buildings are remaining, and have been appropriated to the use of the ecclesiastical officers. The episcopal palace, near the west end of the cathedral, was much altered by Bishop Marson, but retains traces of its ancient architecture. The city is not incorporated, and its magistrates, who are appointed by the bishop, extend their jurisdiction over the Isle of Ely. It is divided into three wards, each of which has a separate constable. This city sent members to Parliament in the twenty-third year of Edward I., but on no future occasion. The spring assizes for the Isle of Ely, and the Easter and Michaelmas quarter sessions, are held here. The new shire-hall, in which the assizes are held, is a handsome structure of freestone, built in 1821, with a gaol and a house of correction adjoining. There are two parishes, that of the Holy Trinity and that of St. Mary. The livings are two curacies, exempt from visitation, and not in charge, in the diocese of Ely; ann. val. P. R. of St. Mary's, 87*l.*; and of St. Trinity's, 95*l.* 11*s.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The church, belonging to Trinity parish, is the beautiful chapel of St. Mary, on the north side of the cathedral, near the east end, which was appropriated to its present purpose by the dean and chapter, soon after the Reformation. There were two ancient hospitals of St. John and St. Mary Magdalen, united by Bishop Northwold, about 1240, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was 25*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* The site at present belongs to Clare Hall, Cambridge; but no part of the buildings are remaining. A free grammar-school was founded by Henry VIII., the master of which, appointed by the dean and chapter, has a salary of 18*l.* per annum; but this establishment is now conducted as a national school. A charity-school for boys was founded and endowed by Mrs. Catharine Needham in 1740; there are now thirty scholars, and the master receives 31*l.* 10*s.* per annum. A charitable fund, producing 240*l.* annually, is vested in a body of incorporated governors; and there are other benefactions for the benefit of the poor of this city. The weekly market is held by prescription. Coarse pottery is the only article of manufacture

here requiring notice; the inhabitants being chiefly employed in gardening; and considerable quantities of culinary vegetables and cherries are produced in the vicinity, for the supply of Cambridge, St. Ives, and even London, as well as for the consumption of the city itself.

**ELY-BRENT, or BRENT-ILEIGH, co. Suffolk.**

P. T. Bildeston (63) 3 m. W. Pop. 298.

A parish in the hundred of Rabergh; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Robert Frost, Esq.

**ELYHAUGH, co. Northumberland.**

P. T. Alnwick (308) 9 m. SSW. Pop. 13.

A township in the parish of Felton and east division of Coquetdale ward. The mansion and estate of Elyhaugh are now occupied by a farmer.

**ELY-MONK'S, or MONK'S-ILEIGH, co. Suffolk.**

P. T. Bildeston (63) 2 m. WSW. Pop. 713.

A parish in the hundred of Babergh; living, a rectory and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.*; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**EMATRESS, co. Monaghan, Ulster, I.**

P. T. Booteshill (74) 3¼ m. NE. Pop. 7599.

A parish in the barony of Dartry; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church and a glebe-house. Here is a subscription-school of eighty pupils.

**EMBERTON, co. Buckingham.**

P. T. Olney (55) 1½ m. S.  
Pop. with Okeney cum Petsoe 549.

A parish in the hundred of Newport; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Rev. Thomas Fry.

**EMBLETON, co. Cumberland.**

P. T. Cocker-mouth (306) 3 m. E b S.  
Pop. 391.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Brigham, Allerdale ward, above Darwent, situated in a pleasant and fertile valley, on each side of which rises a hill, which afford pasturage to large numbers of sheep; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 8*l.* 5*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 36*l.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Lonsdale. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a neat edifice.

**EMBLETON, or ELMEDON, co. Pal. of Durham.**

P. T. Stockton-upon-Tees (241) 8 m. N b W.  
Pop. 102.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Sedgfield and north-east division of Stockton ward; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Sedgfield, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, not in charge; patronage with Sedgfield rectory.



**EMBLETON**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alnwick (308) 7 m. NE b N.  
Pop. of Pa. 1896. Of To. 413.

A parish and township in the south division of Bambrough ward, about a mile to the west of the German Ocean, and built under the ridge of a hill, which intercepts the view of the sea; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 111. 3s. 4d.; patron, Merton College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a neat structure, with a good tower. A public school was built here by subscription in 1825. Shafto Craster, Esq. allows 26*l.* per annum to a schoolmaster, for educating twenty-five poor children in this parish, and the Honourable Mrs. Grey makes a provision for the instruction of girls in needlework.

**EMBLEY**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Romsey (73) 2 m. W. Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of East Wellow and hundred of Thorngate, Andover division.

**EMBO**, shire of Sutherland, S.

P. T. Dornock (210) 2½ m. N.  
Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Dornock, giving name to a small bay of the North Sea. Here is the seat of the knights of Embo; but the place is chiefly celebrated as the scene of a sanguinary battle fought between the Earl of Sutherland and the Danes in 1259, when the latter were defeated and their leader slain.

**EMBORROW**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Wells (120) 6 m. NE. Pop. 250.

A parish in the hundred of Chewton; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Chewton Mendip, in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Chewton Mendip vicarage.

**EMBSAY**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Skipton (216) 2 m. NE b N.  
Pop. with Eastby 861.

A township in the parish of Skipton and east division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross. Here was formerly a priory, which was translated to Bolton; its site is occupied by a good modern residence called Embsay Kirk.

**EMLAGH**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kells (40) 4 m. NE. Pop. 319.

A parish in the barony of Lower Kells; living a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, and one of four benefices which constitute the union of Newtown.

**EMLEY**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Huddersfield (188) 7 m. ESE.  
Pop. 1351.

A parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 111. 0s. 7½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Hon. R. S. Savile.

**EMLY**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Tipperary (127) 7 m. SW.  
Pop. of Pa. 2916. Of To. 576.

A poor and inconsiderable town in the parish of Emly and barony of Clauwilliam; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Emly and archdiocese of Cashel, possessing a parsonage-house. Emly is also an ancient bishop's see, founded in the fourth century, and was the metropolitan church of Minster until the year 1152, when Cashel was raised to that dignity. The see of Emly extends forty miles in length and fifteen in breadth: it contains an area of 138,050 acres, and was united to the see of Cashel in 1568. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, archdeacon, treasurer, and four prebendaries. There are no vicars choral, and the cathedral is in ruins. A lake of 200 acres area, bordered on the village, over which there is a royal ferry, but the industrious lessee of the archdiocese has succeeded in draining and releasing the whole. An abbey for regular canons was founded here by St. Ailbe, who was styled another St. Patrick. He died on the 12th Sept. 527, and was interred here.

**EMLYFAD**, or **EALAFAD**, co. Sligo Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballymote (119) m. Pop. 3155.

A parish in the barony of Corran; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Achonry and archdiocese of Tuam, united to four other vicarages, and possessing a church, glebe-house, and thirty acres of land. Here was an ancient town where Richard, Earl of Ulster, built a castle in the year 1300.

**EMLYGRENNAN**, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Kilmallock (140) 5½ m. E.  
Pop. not specifically returned.

A parish in the barony of Coshlea; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel, being part of the union of St. Patrick, which latter constitutes the corps of the treasurership of Limerick diocese.

**EMMINGTON**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Thame (44) 3 m. SE. Pop. 77.

A parish in the hundred of Lewknor; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 111. 0s. 2½*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) T. P. Witcham, Esq.

**EMNETH**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Wisbeach (94) 2½ m. SE b E.  
Pop. 970.

A parish in the Marsh Land division of the hundred of Freebridge; living, a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Elme, and a peculiar in the diocese of Ely (not in charge); chapel ded. to St. Edmund; patronage with Elme rectory.

**EMPINGHAM**, co. Rutland.

P. T. Oakham (95) 7 m. E by S. Pop. 759

A parish in the hundred of Last, delightfully seated on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which is the river Guash. It was an an-

cient town of considerable importance, and issaid to have comprehended seven parishes; though this is far from being probable, it has evidently been of much greater extent than at present. In the reign of Edward I. it had the grant for a weekly market, and an annual fair. The living is a dis. vicarage, and a peculiar in the diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 146*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; patron, the Prebendary of Emping Lain, in Lincoln cathedral. The church, ded. to St. Peter, is a handsome Gothic structure, with a very beautiful tower. This is one of the parishes which derive benefit from the bequest of Mr. Henry Foster, for the education of the poor children.

**EMPSHOT, co. Southampton.**

P. T. Petersfield (54) 5 m. N. Pop. 139.

A parish in the hundred of Selbourne, Alton north division; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 90*l.*; church dedicated to Holy Rood; patrons (1829) J. Eldridge, Esq. and C. Butler, Gent., trustees under the will of the Rev. T. Butler.

**EMSWELL, E. R. co. York.**

P. T. Great Driffield (196) 2 m. W.  
Pop. with Kelleythorpe 93.

A township in the parish of Driffield, and Bainton Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill.

**EMSWORTH, co. Southampton.**

P. T. Havant (66) 2 m. E b S.  
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing and chapelry in the parish of Warblington and hundred of Bosmere, Portsdown division, pleasantly situated on an inlet of the sea opposite to Thorney Isle; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Warblington, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; patronage with Warblington rectory. Many small vessels are employed in the trade of this port; and the inhabitants are engaged in ship-building, rope-making, &c. It is also noted for the fine-flavoured oysters taken here.

**EMYVALE, co. Monaghan, Ulster, I.**

Dublin 90 m. N b W. Pop. 535. Fairs, Jan. 1; first Monday in Feb.; first Monday, in April O. S.; second Monday in May; June 13; first Mon. in Aug.; Sept. 4; and second Monday in Nov.

A post or fair-town in the parish of Donagh and barony of Trough. Here is an Hibernian Society school of twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls.

**ENBORNE, co. Berks.**

P. T. Newbury (56) 2 m. WSW. Pop. 349.

A parish in the hundred of Kintbury Eagle; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) Earl Craven. Here is a curious custom of the manor, that when a copyhold tenant dies, his widow shall have her free

bench in all her customary lands; but, if she be detected in incontinency, she forfeits her estate; but the steward of the manor is bound to readmit her if she will come into the court of the manor, riding on the back of a black ram, and repeat certain not very decorous doggrel verses. This custom, which is humorously described in one of the papers of the Spectator, is now disused, a pecuniary consideration being accepted in lieu of it.

**ENCOMBE, co. Dorset.**

P. T. Kingston (117) 1½ m. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Kingston and hundred of Cogdean, Shaston division, seated in a deep vale opening towards the British channel. Here is a handsome mansion of Purbeck-stone, surrounded by fine and extensive plantations; it was the seat of the late William Morton Pitt, Esq., by whom it was erected. This place gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Eldon.

**ENDELLION, ST., co. Cornwall.**

P. T. Wadebridge (239) 4 m. N. Pop. 1149.

A parish of Trigg; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**ENDERBY, co. Leicester.**

P. T. Leicester (96) 4 m. SW. Pop. 1143.

A parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; patron (1829) C. L. Smith, Esq. In the church, ded. to St. John the Baptist, is a monument to Richard Smith, Esq., who died in 1762, and left 500*l.* to propagate the Gospel in foreign countries, 500*l.* to the Marine Society, the interest of 500*l.* to the vicars of Enderby, and 200*l.* to endow a school here. Enderby Hall, the seat of Charles Loraine Smith, Esq., stands in a romantic, picturesque, and well-wooded part of this neighbourhood.

**ENDERBY BAG, co. Lincoln.**

P. T. Spilsby (132) 5 m. NW b N. Pop. 107.

A parish in the hundred of Hill, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 105*l.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patronage with Somerby rectory.

**ENDERBY MAVIS, co. Lincoln.**

P. T. Spilsby (132) 4 m. W b N. Pop. 189.

A parish in the east division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Rev. C. Semple.

**ENDERBY WOOD, co. Lincoln.**

P. T. Horncastle (136) 5 m. S b E. Pop. 283.

A parish in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 23*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 23*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Benedict; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle.



## ENDFORD, co. Wilts.

P. T. Ludgershall (71) 9 m. W b N.  
Pop. 901.

A parish in the hundred of Elstub and Everley; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury valued in K. B. 1441. 4s. 9½*d*; patrons, the Governors of Christ Hospital, London.

## ENDON, co. Stafford.

P. T. Leek (151) 4½ m. SW b W.  
Pop. 445.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Leek and north division of the hundred of Totmonslow; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Leeke, in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; patron (1829) the Earl of Macclesfield.

## ENER-GLYNN, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cardiff (160) 2 m. NW. Pop. 899.

A hamlet in the parish of Eglwysilan, situated upon the Glamorganshire canal, and in the centre of the great coal and iron district.

## ENFIELD, co. Middlesex.

London 10 m. N b E. Pop. 8227. M. D. (disused) Sat. Fairs, Sept. 23, for hiring servants; St. Andrew's Day; and Nov. 3, for horses, cattle, and cheese.

A parish and town, formerly having a market, in the hundred of Edmonton: said to have been anciently called Enfen, or Infen, from the fen-land by which it was surrounded. Edward I., in 1304, granted a charter for holding a weekly market and two fairs, which grant was renewed by James I., but the market has been long discontinued. In 1657 the town was greatly injured by a dreadful fire. The parish is divided into three districts: Town Quarter, Green-Street Quarter, and Bull-Cross Quarter; each having a separate churchwarden and overseer. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 26*l*.; patrons, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, ded. to St. Andrew, is a low Gothic edifice, with an embattled square tower at the west end; and in the interior the nave is separated from the aisles by clustered pillars. Adjoining the churchyard is a school, founded as a free grammar-school, by John Carew, Esq., in 1507, and endowed with landed property, partly from subsequent benefactions. The school-house was erected at the expense of the parish, about 1620. There is also a school of industry for girls, established in 1806, and supported by voluntary contribution. The manufactures of marbled paper and of leather were formerly carried on here, to some extent; but the former is extinct, and at present there is only one considerable tanyard. The manor-house at Enfield was a royal residence in the middle of the sixteenth century, Edward VI. having kept his court there shortly after his accession to the crown; and it was the abode of the Princess Elizabeth before she became queen,

One of the rooms still displays a richly ornamented ceiling, and chimney-piece, with the arms of France and England quartered, and other decorations; but the greater part of the building was taken down in 1792, and replaced by small tenements. Enfield Chase, mentioned under that name in a record dated in the reign of Edward II., is chiefly the property of the crown, as parcel of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1777 an act of Parliament was passed for inclosing this waste, with a view to cultivation; and according to a survey then made, it comprised 8349 acres. In this chase rises the stream called Enfield Wash, which falls into the river Lea. The New River takes a circuitous course through the parish. Enfield, in the middle of the last century, was the residence of Susanna Wells, one of the alleged accomplices in the ill-usage and robbery of Elizabeth Canning, whose mysterious accusations and subsequent transportation for perjury in 1753, for some time attracted a large share of public attention.

## ENGLAND.

N. to S. 330 m. E. to W., mean breadth, 220 m. No. of square statute miles, 50,535. Pop. 11,261,437. Counties, 40. Cities, 25. Boroughs (including Cinque Ports), 181. Memb. of Pt., 459. Archbishoprics, 2. Bishoprics, 20. Parishes, 8571. Army, 102,280 men. Navy, 165 ships of the line, 117 frigates, 374 sloops, &c.

The largest and most southern part of the island of Great Britain, which is the richest and most extensive of all the islands belonging to the European quarter of the globe. It anciently constituted a distinct kingdom, but is now united with Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, to form the British empire, of which it is the seat of government, and the grand source of arts, manufactures, commerce, and population. It is situated between fifty and fifty-five degrees, forty-five minutes, north latitude; and, including the extreme points, between one degree and fifty minutes east, and six degrees west longitude. The sea bounds it on every side, except on the north, where it joins Scotland; and on the west, where it partially borders on Wales. Its general boundaries are the German ocean on the east, and the English channel on the south, which separate it from the continent of Europe; St. George's channel and Wales on the west, which divide it from Ireland; and Scotland on the north, the border-line being formed by Solway Firth, the Cheviot Hills, and the river Tweed.

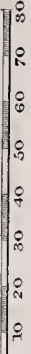
The face of the country in England displays a greater proportion of beautiful and varied scenery than is usually to be found in the most extensive tracts of territory in any other part of the world. In some places, verdant plains appear, of wide extent, watered by numerous brooks and rivers, and covered with herds of grazing cattle; in others, the agreeable alternations of gently swelling hills and opening vales, fertile in corn, waving with wood, and interspersed with meadows, yield



# ENGLAND.

ENGRAVED BY SIDY HALL.

English Miles.







the noblest prospects of rural wealth and beauty. Some districts are characterized by more wild and romantic features; lofty mountains, rugged rocks, deep narrow dells, and tumbling cataracts: nor are there wanting, to contrast with such pleasing landscapes, the harsh and gloomy appearance of black barren moorland, or sandy uncultivated waste. But on the whole, it must be admitted, that the proportion of land entirely unproductive and incapable of profitable culture, is smaller here than in almost any other country. The midland and southern districts are, in general, the richest; as towards the north, the comparative barrenness of the soil approaches to that of Scotland. The eastern coast is chiefly low, and the land sandy or marshy; westward the country becomes more elevated, till it reaches the central ridge of mountains, extending, with interruptions, from the borders of Scotland on the north to Cornwall on the south. The whole surface of South Britain, including Wales, may be regarded as forming a vast inclined plane, the most elevated side of which lies towards the north-west, and the lowest towards the south-east. Though Britain is mentioned as an island by all ancient writers, yet a notion has popularly prevailed that it was united to the continent of Europe at a period anterior to historic record, and that the English and French shores, now divided by the straits of Dover, were separated by some great convulsion of nature. It is an interesting fact, that the researches of Mr. William Phillips, of which he has published an account in the Transactions of the Geological Society, tend to prove that the chalk cliffs of Dover bear such a relation to those of the opposite coasts of France, as shows that the latter are a continuation of the former, the same kind of strata recurring in a similar order of arrangement on each side of the straits. "On comparing the sketch of the cliff on the west of Shakspeare's, near Dover, with that of the eastern part of Cape Blanc Nez [in France,] it will be seen that they are composed of the same varieties of chalk; and on comparing the whole of both sketches, it will be found that the three miles of coast, commencing about one mile on the west of Sangatte to St. Pot, consists of the same deposits as those which constitute the long range of coast between Deal and Folkstone; except that the upper part of the chalk, with numerous flints, is not visible in the former. The dip of the strata appears, in both cases, to be the same. On reviewing the many remarkable points of agreement between the cliffs on each side the straits of Dover, it seems a supposition too reasonable to be ranked among mere hypotheses, that they were once united, and that they were separated, at some very remote period, by an irruption of the sea, which, in all probability, washed away the connecting mass; for the unreasonableness of the popular notion, that the two countries were simply rent asunder by some sud-

den convulsion, will become apparent, when it is further stated, that the chalk without flints on the west of Dover, is not less than fifty feet in thickness, while that of Cape Blanc Nez is scarcely thirty feet thick, and that each of the overlying strata at the latter place, is thinner than those near Dover, in about the same proportion, so that the height of the cliffs on the opposite shores is very different: that immediately on the west of Shakspeare's being not less than 500 feet, while that of Cape Blanc Nez does not exceed 300 feet in height. Hence, supposing the two countries to have been once united, it may be assumed that the several chalk strata became gradually thinner on approaching that [part which now constitutes the cliffs on the coast of France; hence, also, it may be concluded, that the country in the neighbourhood of Calais once constituted a part of that tract which is now termed, the Chalk Basin of London." The coast of England is indented with numerous bays, creeks, and inlets of the sea, many of which naturally form safe and convenient havens for shipping, and others have been amply adapted to the use of the mariner by the assistance of art. Among the more considerable of these, are Bridlington Bay, in Yorkshire, and the Humber, an arm of the sea which receives the waters of the Trent and numerous smaller streams. Proceeding southward is the Wash, a broad, but comparatively shallow inlet, between Lincolnshire and Norfolk, the sands of which are, for the most part, uncovered at low water. The next great opening is the estuary of the Thames, formed by the retiring coast of Essex on the north, and of Kent on the south. There are several harbours in the Downs and on the coast of Sussex; after which, comes the Isle of Wight, with the harbour of Portsmouth, and the creek running up to Southampton; then follow Studland bay, Poole harbour, and that of Weymouth, sheltered by the isle of Portland; with Torbay and Plymouth harbour in Devonshire, and Falmouth harbour and Mount's bay in Cornwall. Several havens occur on the north coasts of Cornwall and Devonshire, which, with that of Somersetshire, bound one side of the grand inlet, called the Bristol channel, or mouth of the Severn, making a deep indentation in the county of Gloucester. Here the English coast is interrupted by the principality of Wales, between the northern shores of which and those of Cheshire is the estuary of the Dee, and farther northward in succession, are those of the rivers Mersey, Ribble, and Lon, Morecambe bay, and Solway Firth; all opening into that great inlet of the Irish Sea, between the coasts of Lancashire and Cumberland and those of the Isle of Man.

With regard to climate, England is situated in the northern part of the temperate zone; the longest day in the year being sixteen hours and thirty-four minutes, and the shortest, seven hours and forty-four minutes; so that independent of accidental



circumstances, the country enjoys but a moderate share of the genial influence of the sun; and even during the period that luminary is above the horizon, the sky is frequently obscured by clouds, forming a striking contrast with the sunny skies of the south of Europe. Foreigners have abundantly complained of our gloomy atmosphere; and a Spanish ambassador here in the reign of Charles I., not having seen the sun during a whole month previous to his departure, desired a courtier, who waited on him, to give his dutiful respects to his majesty, and also to the sun whenever he might get a sight of him. But the deficiency of sunshine is compensated by that peculiar freshness of vegetation, which characterises British landscape, and which depends on the frequent descent of the clouds in rain and dew. More rain falls in the western than in the eastern part of England, and more in the north than in the south. According to the experiments of Mr. John Dalton, the annual average quantity that falls throughout all England, is thirty-one inches and three-tenths; and the annual average of dew about six inches; which makes the whole depth of descending moisture thirty-six inches, of which about twenty three inches are carried off by evaporation. From the journals of the Royal Society it appears that the annual quantity of rain in and near London is but twenty-one inches and a quarter. Though the weather in this country is proverbially changeable, yet the alternations of heat and cold are usually not excessive; and both the severity of winter and the parching heat of summer are felt here in a much less degree than in the parallel climates on the continent, a circumstance to be accounted for from our insular situation. The extreme of high temperature usually occurs in July or August, and that of low temperature in January; at the former period the mercury in the thermometer seldom rises above eighty-six degrees, and at the latter it rarely falls lower than eight or ten degrees; though sometimes it has sunk down to zero of Fahrenheit. Among the most severe frosts which ever happened in this country, is one recorded by Matthew Paris to have lasted from November to April, in 1076; in the course of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries memorable frosts took place during the winters of 1683, 1709, and 1739. From the observations made by Mr. Luke Howard, at Plaistow, it has been ascertained that the temperature of the air in London is raised two degrees above that of the surrounding country, by artificial causes. The wind is extremely uncertain, and its variations can scarcely be reduced to any fixed principles. It blows with the greatest strength and constancy from the south-west; hence detached and exposed trees lean in the opposite direction. East and north winds are more frequent on the eastern than on the western side of the island,

and south and south-west winds are oftener felt on the latter than on the former. Tempests, extending generally over the country are fortunately rare occurrences. One of the most remarkable was that which took place November 26, 1703, when Eddystone lighthouse was blown down. It may be remarked that thunder storms scarcely ever occur here between December and May. Among the more uncommon meteorological phenomena are aerolites, or stones, which have fallen from the atmosphere. In the British Museum is a fragment of a meteoric stone, weighing fifty-six pounds, which fell near Wold Cottage, in Yorkshire, December 13, 1795.

The rivers of England are extremely numerous, but very few of them take their course through any considerable extent of country. Those which are nearly confined to single counties are, so far as is necessary, noticed under the counties to which they belong; but the Thames, the Severn, and the tributary streams of the Humber, boast of national importance, and some account of them is therefore requisite. The Thames rises in Gloucestershire, and though its source has been disputed, it may be fixed at the spot called Thames Head, south-west of Cirencester, whence, uniting with several other streams, it flows to Lechlade, where it joins the Colne, and continuing its course north-east to Oxford receives the Cherwell; afterwards it runs south-west to Abingdon, and thence to Dorchester, and having joined the Thame, it proceeds by Henley, Windsor, and Staines to London, receiving various streams in its course, and dividing the counties of Oxford and Buckingham from Berkshire, Middlesex from Surrey, and Essex from Kent, in its way to the sea. The Severn rises in North Wales, near Plinlimmon Hill, and receives nearly thirty streams before it enters Shropshire; it afterwards joins the Morda and the Mon, in its course to Shrewsbury, which town it almost surrounds; then proceeding to Bridgenorth, and skirting Staffordshire, it enters Worcestershire, and passing by Worcester and Upton, runs to Tewkesbury, where it unites with the Warwickshire Avon, thence it flows to Gloucester, beyond which its estuary opens into the Bristol Channel. The Humber, as already observed, is an arm of the sea, formed by the conflux of several streams, the most important of which are the Northern Ouse and the Trent. The former of these rivers originates from the junction of the Ure and the Swale, rising near together on the border of Westmorland, and collecting all the rills from this mountainous region, they unite at Aldborough, and under the name of Ouse, the stream flows through York; it afterwards receives the Wharfe from the north-west, then the Derwent from the north-east, and lastly the Aire. The Trent has its source in the highlands of Staffordshire, and crossing the southern part of Derbyshire, and the whole county of Not-

tingham from 'south-west to' north-east, it turns northward and runs through Lincolnshire, to its confluence with the preceding in the Humber, receiving in its course the Dove, the Derwent from Derby, the Erwash, and other tributary streams. The lakes in this country are comparatively of very inconsiderable extent, though some of them are remarkable for picturesque beauty. The largest is Winander Mere, between Westmorland and Lancashire; but the most celebrated is the Derwentwater, in Cumberland. This noble expanse of water is about three miles long, and a mile and half broad, and its transparent surface is studded with numerous romantic little islands, the largest of which, called Lord's Island, was formerly the residence of the Earls of Derwentwater. There are two phenomena supposed to be peculiar to this lake, namely, the Floating Island and the Bottom Wind. The island is situated in the south-eastern angle of the lake, not far from Lodore, about 150 yards from the shore and where the mean depth of the water does not exceed six feet. It never alters its lateral situation, but rises at uncertain intervals to the surface, and after remaining there for an indefinite period, sinks again. It is composed of a mass of earth and decayed vegetable matter, the chemical changes taking place in which occasion the extrication of hydro-carbonic gas, a quantity of that air lodging in the interstices of the solid mass, renders it specifically light enough to float, and on its escaping from the surface, the island again descends under water, where it remains till the accumulation of a fresh quantity of gas. The Bottom Wind is described as an occasional agitation of the water, when the air is free from wind; and it is probably owing to the formation and escape of gas under the water.

The mountains in England are less considerable than those in other parts of Britain. Besides the Cheviot Hills, extending into Scotland, there is a central ridge of mountains which pervades England from north to south, and beginning at Geltsdale Forest, fourteen miles south-east of Carlisle, and passing on the east to Durham and Yorkshire, is split into eminences locally termed Fells and Laws. Kelton Fell, Stanmore, Widehill Fell, Wildboar Fell, Bow Fell, Home Fell, Bunhill, &c., arise on the western limits of Yorkshire. Cumberland and Westmorland present many detached heights, as Skiddaw, which can scarcely be reduced to any distinct arrangement; but those of Craven, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, as Wharn, or as it is commonly called Wharnside, Ingleborough and Pennigent, and Pendle on the east of Lancaster, belong to the Peak, in Derbyshire, where it seems to terminate, only spreading a little into Cheshire. A central chain, however, of smaller elevation may be traced in a zigzag line to the vicinity of Salisbury, with two diverging and irregular branches on the east, one towards Norfolk, forming the

Gogmagog Hills, and the other into Kent, Surrey, and Hampshire, while a third runs south-west into Cornwall. Malvern Hills, in Worcestershire, deviate from the central ridge, and of these the Cotswold Hills are a continuation. The hills of Mendip, Poldon, and Blackdown, in Somersetshire, with the torrs and wilds of Dartmoor, and the hills and downs of Cornwall, continue the chain to the Land's End, and expire in the cliffs of the Islands of Scilly. There is also a range of hills, extending from Old Winchester, opposite Portsdown, and continued along the southern part of Sussex, at some distance from the sea, forming the tract of country called the South Downs. The loftiest heights are those of Sea Fell and Helvellyn, in Cumberland, the former being 3166 feet above the level of the sea, and the latter 3055 feet. In connection with the mountains of the country may be noticed the mineral treasures which they afford. The most peculiar and important of these perhaps is coal, which is found in the districts technically termed coal-fields, occurring most extensively in Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Gloucestershire, and Somersetshire. From the coal-mines around Newcastle in Northumberland, the metropolis is chiefly supplied with fuel; and the increasing consumption appears from the following statement: the quantity consumed in 1810 was 980,372 chaldrons, in 1820, 1,171,178 chaldrons, and in 1827, 1,558,810 chaldrons. It has been asserted that the Northumbrian mines would furnish supplies at the same rate as at present for 1500 years to come. A variety called Bovey coal, which has a ligneous appearance, and burns with a disagreeable smell, is found in Devonshire. Some English mines afford a beautifully iridescent variety, termed Peacock coal. Jet, a solid black substance, and mineral caoutchouc, occur in the mines of Derbyshire; and Gliance coal in the Forest of Dean. Graphite, plumbago, or black lead, so useful in the arts, is the product of mines in Cumberland; and sulphur is found in the neighbourhood of some mineral springs. The country is rich in metals and metallic ores. Grains of gold have been discovered in Cornwall, but in small quantity. Silver, however, is more abundant, being chiefly found in the lead-mines. Copper occurs in Cornwall, Devonshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Lancashire, and Cumberland, as well as in Wales, where the reduction of the ores chiefly takes place, especially at Swansea, in Glamorganshire: the quantity produced is sufficient for home-consumption, with a surplus for exportation. Iron is abundantly dispersed through the mineral districts of Cornwall, and other counties, and from the plentiful supply of carbonous matter which the coal-fields yield for the reduction of the iron-ores, this metal has become one of the grand sources of national wealth; the most considerable iron-works being those at Colebrook Dale,



on the banks of the Severn in Shropshire, where the neighbouring hills furnish both ore and coal, as well as limestone (useful as a flux), in great quantities; and every part of the process, from raising the ore to the last finish of the manufacture, is performed on the spot. It appears from official documents, that the entire quantity of iron made in Great Britain in 1740, was 17,000 tons a year, and there were fifty-nine furnaces; but in 1827, the quantity annually made had increased to 690,000 tons, from 284 furnaces; and of this last quantity, 216,000 tons were made in Staffordshire, 78,000 in Shropshire, 43,000 in Yorkshire, 20,500 in Derbyshire, and the remainder in Wales and Scotland. About three-tenths of this iron is of a quality suitable for the foundry, which is all used in Great Britain and Ireland, with the exception of a small portion exported to France and America: the other seven-tenths are converted into hammered iron, for bars, rods, and other purposes. Tin is almost solely procured from the west of England, being found in no other part of Europe. Some of the tin-mines in Cornwall extend a considerable distance under the sea, and so near the surface that the waves are sometimes heard rolling overhead, and occasionally the waters have burst through; but these accidents have been repaired and the works continued. The annual produce of this metal is subject to considerable variations. From the scientific report of two French engineers, who visited England in 1823, for the purpose of instituting inquiries relating to the state of the metallurgical arts in this country, it appears that the quantity of tin procured in 1817 was 4,182,082 kilogrammes, and in 1820 no more than 2,815,082 kilogrammes. Lead is found principally in Cumberland, Durham, Derbyshire, and Cornwall, and the whole annual produce has been estimated at 70,404,200 pounds. In the British Museum is an interesting suite of crystals of murio-carbonate of lead, called horn lead (*plumbum corneum*), the crystallized varieties of which have hitherto been observed only in Derbyshire. Manganese is found in abundance in Derbyshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall; and is used largely in the preparation of chlorine, or oxy muriatic acid, and its salts, for the purposes of bleaching, &c. An ore of manganese, called black wad, has the remarkable property of inflaming spontaneously when mixed with linseed oil. Calamine and blende, the ores of zinc, used for making brass and other purposes, the ores of cobalt, and those of a few other metals of less importance, are among the mineral products of this country. At the head of our saline minerals must be placed the beds of rock-salt, which feed the salt-springs, or wicks, of Cheshire and Worcestershire. In Gloucestershire and elsewhere the aperient mineral waters indicate the existence of sulphate of magnesia, with which those waters are impregnated. Argillaceous pyrites, producing alum, occur at Whitby, in York-

shire; fluor spar, fluuate of lime, is met with in Derbyshire, as also is ponderous spar, or sulphate of barytes. Other mineral products of England are gypsum, marble, chalk, fuller's-earth, and potter's-clay; besides quartz, or rock-crystal, called Cornish or Bristol diamonds, agates, topazes; and steatite, asbestos, and fibrous limestone, or satin-spar.

Comparatively level districts of considerable extent and elevation vary the surface of the country; as the Wolds of Yorkshire, Salisbury Plain, and the Wealds of Sussex and Kent. And in the course of the principal and secondary rivers the country often expands into fine and fertile vales; thus in Durham are Weardale and Teesdale, in Rutlandshire the vale of Catmose, that of Belvoir in Lincolnshire, that of Evesham in Worcestershire, the vale of White Horse, in Berkshire, the extensive vale of Gloucester, and the rich valley of the Lower Avon, in which the city of Bath is partly situated, besides many others. In ancient times a very large proportion of the face of this country was covered with wood like the wilds of North America, as appears from history and tradition, as well as from the fact that entire forests have been found buried in bogs and mosses, now quite destitute of trees. England is said to have contained seventy royal forests, the land of which had been afforested for the purposes of the chase chiefly by our Danish and Norman kings; and many of them still retain the distinctive appellation, though long since appropriated to the dairy and the plough; as the forests of Epping and Hainault in Essex, and Chute and Melksham forests in Wiltshire. Four only of the ancient forests belonging to the Crown remain; namely, the New Forest, Hampshire, the Forest of Dean, on the west side of the Severn, Shirewood, in Nottinghamshire, and Windsor Forest. The principal woodland counties at present are Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Hants, Worcestershire, and Cheshire; but the western side of the island is in general better wooded than the eastern. The most usual timber trees are the oak, ash, elm, beech, sycamore, chestnut, maple, birch, elder, hornbeam, aspen, and poplar, with the larch, and Scottish and other firs. Considered with respect to agriculture the soil of this country may be said to include all varieties, from the stiffest clay to the most barren sand, and from deep fertile loam to the sterile peat that defies all the labour of the husbandman. It must however be admitted that considerable tracts of barren land have in modern times been reclaimed and brought into a productive state by draining and irrigation, modes of husbandry which have been frequently adopted with advantage for the improvement of lands already under culture. Yet it may be questioned whether the zeal for agricultural improvements has not exceeded the bounds of prudence, much waste land having been inclosed and laboured at an expense far beyond the probable profits of

such undertakings. According to the report of the Emigration Committee of the House of Commons, the cultivated land in England amounts to 25,632,000 acres, the uncultivated wastes capable of improvement to 3,454,000 acres, and the unprofitable land to 3,256,400 acres, making a total of 32,342,400 acres. Wheat is grown principally in Kent, Essex, Suffolk, Herts, Berks, Hants, Rutlandshire, and Herefordshire; rye is less cultivated than formerly, but still in some dry sandy soils and elevated districts; barley is raised chiefly in Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Berkshire, with the upper parts of Warwickshire, Herefordshire, and Salop; oats grow in the north, and in the fenny tracts of the midland counties; beans in most of the strong soils; and peas in dry and gravelly lands; tares, clover, and saintfoin, are widely diffused. That valuable root the potatoe is found in the greatest perfection in Lancashire and Cheshire; and turnips in Norfolk, though their culture has almost universally superseded the old system of summer fallowing. Hemp and flax are cultivated in Dorsetshire; and hops in Kent, Surrey, Worcestershire, and Herefordshire. Aromatic seeds and herbs, for culinary and medicinal purposes, are grown to the greatest extent in the neighbourhood of London. Among the products of the dairy, cheese is made largely and of good quality, in Cheshire, Gloucestershire, North Wilts, and Somersetshire, which last county produces the Cheddar, and the famous Stilton is now made in Leicestershire; Devon, Dorset, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, are noted for butter and cream. Cider is made very largely in Devonshire, and also in Herefordshire, where it is of a superior quality; and perry is the produce of Worcestershire. The woods and wilds of England formerly gave shelter to the bear, the wolf, and the wild boar; but these species have long since disappeared from the whole island, and our only wild quadrupeds, at present, are the fox, the badger, the wild cat, the marten, and others of the weasel kind; the otter, the hedgehog, the hare, and rabbit; the squirrel, dormouse, mole, and various species of the rat and mouse. Wild oxen, stags, and roe-bucks, are mentioned among English animals by old writers, but the races are extinct, and the deer now kept in our parks were originally a foreign breed. Our domestic quadrupeds are superior to those of most other countries. The horse has been trained to great excellence, as well for the labour of the plough or the road, as for the ardour of the chase or the race-course; horned cattle have been highly improved by judicious breeding, as also have sheep. Britain was famous for its dogs, when the country first became known to the Romans, and the canine race has not degenerated here in modern times. The birds of this part of the island include the eagle, the

hawk kind, various sorts of owls, the bustard, which is the largest of British birds, the heron, plover, lapwing, called also from its peculiar cry, the pewit, the spoonbill, curlew, woodcock, snipe, ruff, bittern, the black stork, very rare in this country, with others of the order of waders; the goat-sucker, swift, martin, and swallow; several species of shrikes, flycatchers, and ouzles; the nightingale, redbreast, the golden-crested wren, the smallest of British birds; various sorts of larks, and others of the passerine order, belonging to the finch family; the hoopoe and the creeper; the king's-fisher and the bee-eater; the wryneck, the woodpecker, and the cuckoo; grouse and other kinds of game; the stock, and ring-pigeon and turtle-dove; together with many kinds of web-footed fowl, including the wild swan and the eider-duck. The only poisonous reptile in England is the viper: the innocuous reptiles are the snake, slow-worm, lizard, eft, toad, and frog. Among our fish are included the trout, perch, carp, char, salmon, sturgeon, cod, mackerel, herring, pilchard, turbot, and sole; and the porpoise, shark, and whale, are occasionally found near the coasts. The chief crustaceans animals are lobsters, crabs, and oysters; the latter of which were among the culinary delicacies admired by the Roman gastronomists, and the production of pearls within their shells is mentioned both by Suetonius and Pliny. The insects are too numerous, and most of them too minute to admit of particular notice. Locusts are fortunately not natives of Britain; but, in July 1818, after a thunder-storm at Haddenham, in the isle of Ely, several were found in the highway, full six inches in length, and exactly resembling those seen in Egypt.

The territorial divisions of England have been extremely different at different periods; and it is impossible to trace with accuracy the correspondence between the limits of the various districts into which the country was divided under successive national governments. Instead therefore of attempting a complete enumeration of the British tribes, and a description of the boundaries of their respective domains, we shall describe the general situation of the provinces constituted in the southern part of this island after it was subjugated by the Romans, noticing the aboriginal nations mentioned by ancient geographers; and then proceed to state the existing arrangement of counties and circuits, which probably originated with the Anglo-Saxons. The earliest formed Roman province in Britain was called *Britannia Prima*, including the whole territory south of the Thames from Kent to Cornwall. Within it dwelt the British nations denominated *Cantii*, *Bibroci*, *Attrebates*, *Segontiaci*, *Belgæ*, *Hedui*, *Durotriges*, *Cimbri*, *Carnabii* or *Cornubii*, and *Damnonii*. The next province was *Britannia Secunda*, comprehending the tract westward of the Severn: of this only the south-eastern angle belongs to England; and its original



inhabitants were the Silures, a warlike people, whose dominion, while independent, extended over South Wales. The third was the Flavian province, Flavia Cæsariensis, between the Thames, the Severn, and the Humber. Here were situated the nations called Dobuni, Cassii or Cattienclani, Carnabii, Trinobantes, Icenii, and Coritani. The fourth province was Maxima Cæsariensis, north-eastward of the foregoing, and extending to the wall of Severus, between the Tyne and Solway Firth, where dwelt the people called Parisii, Brigantes, Voluntii, and Sistentii. Beyond the wall was a province styled Valentia, reaching to the rivers Clyde and Forth, in Scotland. The southern portion, now included in the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland, was perhaps partly inhabited by the Mættæ, the Gadeni, and the Ottadini. The Anglo-Saxons having gradually obtained possession of this country, in the fifth and sixth centuries, successively founded seven independent kingdoms, called the Heptarchy, the respective limits of which may be traced with sufficient exactness. Kent comprehended the county of Kent and a part of Surrey; Sussex, the county so called, and another part of Surrey; Wessex consisted of Devon, Dorset, Wilts, Berks, and Hampshire, with a third part of Surrey; Essex took in the counties of Essex and Middlesex, with a part of Hertfordshire; East Anglia consisted of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire; Mercia included all the counties not already named between the Thames, Severn, Mersey, and Humber; Northumberland, afterwards divided into two kingdoms, comprehended the six northern counties. Monmouth and Cornwall, during the Heptarchy, remained in possession of the ancient Britons, but Herefordshire was wrested from them by the Mercians. The distribution of territory throughout England into counties, with their subdivision into hundreds, has been attributed to Alfred the Great, but without sufficient authority; for the limits of several counties were fixed previously to the accession of that prince, and over others his seigniorial jurisdiction never extended, and consequently he had no power to make such regulations. That the number and extent of the counties were nearly the same as at present, in the middle of the eleventh century, may be inferred from the Domesday-book, though that national record does not include the whole country. The institution of circuits took place in the reign of Henry II., when the number of the circuits, and probably that of the counties respectively comprehended in each of them, was not materially different from the existing arrangement. England is divided into six circuits, and forty counties: 1. Home Circuit, containing Essex, Hertford, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. 2. Norfolk Circuit—Bucks, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, and Norfolk. 3. Oxford Circuit—Oxfordshire,

Berkshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire. 4. Midland Circuit—Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Rutland and Northamptonshire. 5. Western Circuit—Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. 6. Northern Circuit—Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, Lancashire, Westmorland, and Cumberland; and to these thirty-eight counties must be added Cheshire, which as a county-palatine was formerly under a separate jurisdiction, the offices belonging to which have been recently abolished, and the county has been annexed to one of the Welsh circuits; and likewise Middlesex, the seat of the supreme courts of justice, and therefore not included in either of the preceding circuits. Some of the larger counties are divided into districts comprehending several hundreds, as Yorkshire, in which are the East, North, and West Ridings; Lincolnshire comprising the parts of Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey; and Kent, which contains five lathes; while Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham are divided into wards, and have no hundreds. In Yorkshire and some of the Midland counties, the divisions corresponding with hundreds are called wapentakes. Each hundred is subdivided into parishes; the aggregate numbers of which are specified in the articles relating to the counties respectively. In the county maps may be observed detached parishes, insulated by the land of a different county from that to which they belong; a remarkable instance of which occurs in the parish of Minety, situated within the hundred of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, but belonging to the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety in Gloucestershire, while the church and some land around it in the centre of the parish belong to Wiltshire, owing probably to the former part having anciently been the property of the Abbot of Cirencester, and the latter of the Abbot of Malmesbury.

England having been inhabited at different periods by various races of people distinguished by dissimilarity of religion, civilization, language, character, and manners, it may be worth inquiry what monuments remain of the earlier occupiers of the soil, as it must be interesting to compare them with the works of later ages. The independent Britons lived in a rude and almost savage state of society, dwelling in woods and caves, and their industry was directed chiefly to the means of subsistence and defence, so that except their sepulchral constructions, there are no undisputed remains of their labour and skill existing. The numerous earthen mounds or barrows in Wiltshire, many of which were explored in the beginning of the last century by Dr. Stukeley, and others more recently by Sir Richard C. Hoare, clearly indicated their British origin, by the relics of flint-headed weapons and personal ornaments which they contained. To these may be added,

as probable British remains, some of the circular mounds, or earthworks, in different parts of England, supposed to have been camps; and Pen-pits, on the confines of Somersetshire, near Wincanton, as well as some caves in the side of a hill near Luckington in North Wiltshire, may have been habitations, or storehouses of the ancient Britons. As for the Stone Circles, Cromlechs, or altars, Cairns, Kistvaens, Logan, or rocking stones, and Tolmen, or basin stones, found in several parts of England, from Cumberland to Cornwall, their origin is at best doubtful. The ruder monuments of this sort, composed of rough stones, such as Rollrich, in Oxfordshire, and Abury in Wilts, now nearly destroyed, may possibly have been erected by the Britons, though for what purpose is utterly uncertain: the opinion that they were Druidical temples and altars is inconsistent with the testimony of ancient writers, that the places consecrated to the celebration of religious rites by the Druids were woods and groves instead of open plains like those in which these monuments are placed. The most remarkable of the stone circles is Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain, which differs from Abury and other works of the kind in being formed of hewn stones, artificially connected by tenon and mortice, and displaying so much skill in the construction, that the celebrated architect, Inigo Jones, supposed it to be a Roman hypæthral temple, dedicated to the god Cælus, an opinion far more feasible than that of its having been constructed by the Britons before the Roman invasion. The subjection of this country to the Romans is attested by ruins and fragments of various kinds, from the simple inscribed sepulchral tablet, or military stone, to the splendid portico or elaborate tessellated pavement. It should be observed, that the Romans held no property in the soil of Britain; their chief buildings, therefore, were public structures, or residences for civil or military officers; and of both numerous relics have been discovered. Among the former are the ruins of Richborough Castle, Kent, a Roman gateway at Lincoln, and the columns and part of the entablature of the front of a temple of the Sun, which were excavated in digging the foundation of houses at Bath; and among the latter, many have been laid open in Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Wiltshire, and other counties, which, though consisting only of the substructure of such buildings, in many instances have been so perfect as to indicate the plan and arrangement of the several apartments, which have frequently been found decorated with beautiful pavements, displaying mythological or grotesque designs; as those at Woodchester, near Stroudwater, of which most splendid engravings, with descriptions, were published by Samuel Lysons, F. S. A. The great Roman roads are among the characteristic works of the conquerors of Britain. They

were admirably constructed with vast labour, by the soldiery, as appears from ancient inscriptions still existing. Antiquaries have traced the course and direction of most of them, as they extended in nearly straight lines between the stations with which they were connected; and portions of them are in several places yet discernible. The principal lines of road were the Watling Street, from Richborough through London to Holyhead; Icknield Street, or the road of the Iceni, from Yarmouth, in Norfolk, to the Land's End; Ryknield Street, from Tinmouth to St. David's; Ermin Street, from Pevensey to Berwick-on-Tweed; Akeman Street, from the eastern side of England to St. David's; and the Foss-way, from Lincoln to Bath. The British Roman towns or stations were about ninety-two, among the more remarkable of which were Rutupiaë, Richborough; Portus Dubris, Dover; Durovernum, Canterbury; Durobrivis, Rochester; Londinium, London; Venta Belgarum, Winchester; Durnovaria, Dorchester (Dorset); Isca Damnoniorum, Exeter; Camalodunum, Colchester; Verulamium, near St. Alban's; Aquæ Solis, Bath; Glevum, Gloucester; Corinum, Cirencester; Sorbiodunum, Old Sarum; Cunetio, near Marlborough; Calleva, probably Silchester; Ratis or Ragaë, Leicester; Deva, Chester; Lindum Colonia, Lincoln; Eboracum, York; and Luguvallum, Carlisle. Attempts have been made by some writers to discriminate between the style of building in use among the Anglo-Saxons and those adopted by their successors, the Danes and Normans; but there are very few existing edifices, the erection of which can with probability be referred to the Saxon period of our annals, most of the royal and baronial castles and the great conventual and cathedral churches having been founded or rebuilt subsequently to the Norman Conquest. Conisborough Castle, in Yorkshire, however, appears to retain some portions of Saxon architecture, as do others also in ruins; and there are a few churches in the midland counties, particularly those of Earl's Barton and Brixworth, in Northamptonshire, and Barton-on-the-Humber, in Lincolnshire, distinguished by some peculiarities of construction, characteristic of a ruder, and perhaps an earlier style than that of the Normans. Numerous Norman buildings, castellated and ecclesiastical, especially the latter, are found in various parts of England, the discriminating features of which are semicircular arches and zigzag mouldings, as at Rochester Castle, St. Botolph's Priory, Colchester, the parish churches of Friendsbury, in Kent, Ozleworth, South Cerney, and others in Gloucestershire, parts of the cathedrals of Rochester, Canterbury, and Lincoln, and the White Tower, the oldest portion of the Tower of London. About the middle of the twelfth century, a new style of building began to be adopted in England, called the Gothic or Pointed style, the win-



dows, doorways, and other openings being formed with pointed, instead of round-headed arches. This style received successive improvements and alterations, between the reigns of Henry II. and Edward VI., whence the buildings then erected have been classified as examples of the Early Pointed style, the Decorated Pointed style, or the Perpendicular Pointed style. Of the first kind is Salisbury Cathedral, erected about 1220'; of the second, the nave of Winchester Cathedral, and the choir of that of Gloucester; and of the third, Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster. But a great many ancient churches exhibit a variety of styles, and some every style in use since the Norman Conquest, owing to alteration, addition, or partial re-erection at different periods. The castles founded between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries are, in general, in a state of ruin and decay, except those which, like Norwich Castle, have been subjected to the restorative skill and taste of modern architects. Some ideas of the state of secular architecture at different periods, while the Pointed style prevailed, may be furnished from the statement that London Bridge, about to be pulled down, was begun in 1176 and finished in 1209; Westminster Hall was erected in the reign of Richard II.; Windsor Castle was the work of the celebrated William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, who died in 1404; his successor, Waynfleet, built Magdalen College, Oxford; and Cardinal Wolsey that of Christchurch. After the Reformation, the Pointed style declined; and during the long reign of Elizabeth, a mixed kind of architecture prevailed, which has been called the Elizabethan style, many specimens of which remain in old country mansions. Under James I., Inigo Jones reformed the national taste, and introduced the classic orders, as displayed in the works of Palladio and other Italian architects; and among his productions may be mentioned, the Banqueting House, Whitehall; the Surgeon's College, Lincoln's Inn Fields; St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden (the present edifice being an exact model of the original, which was destroyed by fire); and the older part of Charlton House, in North Wiltshire, belonging to the Earl of Suffolk. Our next great architect was Sir Christopher Wren, who left a noble monument of his genius in St. Paul's Cathedral, London; and his works, and those of his disciples and imitators, are numerous, especially in the metropolis. His contemporary, Sir John Vanbrugh, built Blenheim, the gift of the nation to the great Duke of Marlborough. Towards the close of the last century, a taste for Gothic architecture revived in this country, as displayed in the productions of James Wyatt; but his efforts, whether directed to the restoration of ancient buildings, as at Windsor Castle, or to the execution of new designs, like Fonthill Abbey, have been surpassed by later, and especially by living artists. The progress of improve-

ment in architecture may be in some degree estimated, by reference to the bridges over the Thames at London, where the old bridge about to be removed exhibits in its piers and arches the work of the reign of Henry III., which, though creditable to the ancient artist, affords a striking contrast with the productions of the present century, those bold and magnificent structures, the Strand and the New London Bridges. The edifices of a country, whether public or private, detached and insulated, or collected in towns and cities, alike indicate the relative state of society in which they were erected. England, at former periods, has been divided among petty sovereigns, exposed to the incursions of maritime foes and hostile neighbours, or subjected to the violence and rapine of domestic warfare; hence, strength and security were the principal requisites of our ancient architecture. Even the votaries of religion were not exempt from danger; therefore, in the middle ages, every monastery was a fortress; and several churches in the counties adjoining Scotland were obviously designed as places of refuge from the marauding borderers. The barons and knights dwelt in moated castles, with their military retainers, and the armed citizens and burgesses occupied walled towns, to which the inhabitants of the open country also occasionally retreated. The state of comparative confidence and tranquillity happily subsisting in modern times, has shown itself in the destruction or dilapidation and decay of castles and city-walls, except a few of the former, preserved as memorials of antiquity, or converted into goals for the custody of offenders against the laws. At present, the buildings in our principal cities and towns, as London, Oxford, Bath, Bristol, Cheltenham, Brighton, Liverpool, and Manchester; with the country-seats and mansions belonging to persons of rank and property, rival, in elegance, and magnificence, those of any other part of Europe: whilst the habitations of the less elevated orders of the people display a degree of neatness and convenience hardly to be found elsewhere.

The consolidation of the Saxon Heptarchy is commonly attributed by historians to Egbert, king of Wessex, in the early part of the ninth century; but though that prince ruled over five of the seven kingdoms, and obtained a nominal authority over the others, his scheme of conquest was interrupted by the invasion of England by the Danes, whose reiterated attacks embarrassed his successors, and at length drove his grandson, Alfred, from the throne. But that great monarch, destined to be the saviour of his country, recovered the sovereign power, and reduced the invaders to subjection; he also compiled a body of laws for the whole kingdom, regulated the administration of justice, and wisely encouraged the cultivation of learning, both by his influence and example. His immediate successors governed with credit, and opposed the persevering assaults of the Danes with suc-



cess; but in the beginning of the eleventh century, Ethelred II., on the invasion of the country by Sweyn, king of Denmark, fled to Normandy, and left the throne to his rival, on whose death shortly after Ethelred returned to England; but neither this weak prince, nor his warlike son and successor, Edmund Ironside, were able long to resist the Danes, headed by Canute, the son of Sweyn, who, in 1017, obtained complete possession of the kingdom, and after a long reign transmitted it to his sons, on the death of the last of whom, in 1041, Edward the Confessor, a younger son of Ethelred, ascended the throne of his ancestors. He reigned twenty-five years, and was succeeded by Harold, the son of Godwin, Earl of Kent, who having no hereditary title to the crown, his claims were disputed by William, Duke of Normandy, on whose subsequent invasion of the kingdom, a battle took place near Hastings, October 14, 1066, in which Harold was slain, and the Norman was shortly after acknowledged king of England. He seemed at first disposed to govern his new subjects with lenity, but their insurrections against his authority furnished him with sufficient pretext for confiscating their estates in order to reward the services of his continental adherents, on whom he ultimately bestowed, under feudal tenure, almost the whole territory of the kingdom, except that portion which he reserved as demesne of the crown. From this period English history becomes peculiarly interesting; but the limits of this article only admit of a rapid sketch of influential events, with a few leading dates, introductory to notices of the national government, laws, religion, commerce, and other subjects. In 1081, the king procured a general survey of the country, stating the quantity of land in each county, with an account of its nature and value, the names of its feudal proprietors, and their subtenants, as well as of the different classes of inhabitants, and the rents or services to which they were liable. This valuable record of manorial rights and customs, styled Domesday-book, is preserved in the Exchequer Office, and has been printed by order of government. The extension of the royal forests, the cruelty of the forest laws, the degradation of the Saxons by the disuse of their language at court and among the nobility, in favour of the French, in which legal proceedings were conducted before the king's officers, to whose jurisdiction all important causes were referred, are the most important in their consequences among those tyrannical acts of policy by which William I. sought to secure his regal power. His sons, William II. and Henry I., followed his example, but in the reign of the latter the effects of re-action appeared in the concessions and grants by which that prince sought to attach the people to his interest, and secure his doubtful title to the crown. All his exertions failed to insure the succession of his daughter, Matilda, the wife of the Earl of Anjou; and his nephew Ste-

phen, in 1135, was raised to the throne principally through the intrigues of his brother, the Bishop of Winchester. The partisans of Matilda asserted her claims, and a protracted civil war ensued, which terminated in an arrangement, by which Stephen was permitted to reign for life, and the reversion of the sovereignty was vested in Henry, the son of Matilda, who became king in 1154. Under this monarch occurred the conquest of Ireland, and the murder of Archbishop Becket, whose uncompromising conduct with reference to the authority of the church, and the rights and immunities of the clergy, had involved him in a long and violent quarrel with the king, who, by the constitutions of Clarendon, enacted in 1164, had endeavoured to render clerical culprits amenable to the civil laws, and to secure to himself the virtual patronage of ecclesiastical benefices. The latter days of Henry II. were clouded by misfortune, arising from the quarrels and rebellion of his sons, two of whom died before him, and on his own decease in 1189, he was succeeded by Richard I. This prince was the model of a knight of chivalry, who seemed to consider courage as an atonement for the absence of every other virtue; and while he spent the greater part of the ten years of his reign in fighting the Saracens in Palestine, or combating his continental foes, he left his English subjects to be fleeced and oppressed by his rapacious ministers, and exposed to the violence and depredations of outlawed plunderers; besides adding to their burdens by the levy of a contribution of 160,000 marks of silver to pay his ransom when made a prisoner by the Emperor of Germany. He was killed in a petty contest with one of his vassals in 1199, and was succeeded by his brother John, in whom similar vices of character, if we may believe contemporary historians, were unredeemed by a single virtue. The errors and deserved misfortunes of the sovereign, however, contributed to the ultimate advantage of the people. The barons and great military retainers of the crown, no longer dazzled by the splendour of foreign victories, repeatedly revolted against the king, from whose reluctant hand they at length procured the grant called Magna Charta, in 1215; but the king having, by the formal surrender of the crown to the papal legate, and acknowledgment of vassalage to the Holy See, secured the interest of the Pope, he annulled the charter, and civil war was renewed; when the barons, headed by the Dauphin of France, whom they had invited hither, attempted to dethrone their unworthy sovereign: the impending dangers of such a contest were in a great degree averted by the sudden death of John, in 1216. The insurgents were soon after induced to withdraw their allegiance from the Dauphin, who quitted England, and Henry III., a minor, ascended the throne, under the guardianship of the Earl of Pembroke, when the Great Charter was renewed, and tranquillity for a time prevailed.



In the course of his long reign of fifty-six years the liberties of the people were frequently invaded, and in the consequent struggles for power between the king and his military tenants, both parties attempted to avail themselves of the assistance of the inferior orders, and especially of the citizens, who, by charters from the crown, in the last and one or two of the preceding reigns, had been relieved from feudal servitude, and enabled to gain wealth and importance in the state. The great leader of the barons in their wars with Henry was his brother-in-law, Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, to whom is ascribed the important innovation of introducing deputies from the commons into the grand council of the nation, previously composed of the military and ecclesiastical tenants of the crown. This assembly took place in January 1265, a few months after which the Earl of Leicester was killed, fighting against the royalists, at the battle of Evesham. Henry III. was succeeded in 1272, by his son Edward I., who made a permanent conquest of Wales, and for a while subjected Scotland to his power, but he was bravely opposed by William Wallace, who, being taken prisoner, was most unjustly executed as a traitor; but his more fortunate countryman, Robert Bruce, roused the dormant spirit of the Scots, against whom Edward I. was about to march at the head of a powerful army, when his death took place in 1307. This prince has been styled the English Justinian, and in his reign very important improvements in the government and jurisprudence of the country were effected: the House of Commons appears to have assumed nearly its present form, the writs being still extant for the election of representatives of the counties, cities, and boroughs, most of which have ever since continued to exercise the elective franchise; the statute "De Tallagio non concedendo" was now passed, declaring, that no tax or impost should be levied without the consent of parliament; a commission was issued for inquiry into abuses in the administration of justice; and the Great Charter was repeatedly confirmed, though its provisions were not always strictly observed by the king or his officers. Edward II., the unworthy successor of this wise and powerful monarch, rendered himself contemptible by his attachment to favourites, which proved their ruin as well as his own; and after being deposed, through the intervention of his queen Isabella of France, in 1327, he was shortly after cruelly assassinated at Berkeley Castle in Gloucestershire. His son, Edward III., became king at the age of fourteen, and his reign of half a century is distinguished by the splendid victories of Cressy and Poitiers, gained in the contest in which he embarked to support his claim to the crown of France, in right of his mother. It may be regarded as a fortunate circumstance, that the French retained their independence in spite of the successes of Edward, and subsequently of

Henry V.; for had the countries been united, England would have become a province ruled by deputy, or which is more probable, been involved in a new war to escape the misery of subjection to a foreign yoke. In the second year of this king's reign, a statute was enacted, circumscribing the power of granting pardon in cases of felony; and in the twenty-fifth year a statute, declaratory of the precise nature of the crime of treason. Richard II., the son of the celebrated Black Prince, succeeded his grandfather, in 1377, at the age of eleven. The spirit he showed in the suppression of the rebellion under Wat Tyler, in 1381, excited expectations which his future conduct disappointed; and his weakness, treachery, and misrule at length alienated the affections of his subjects, and he was dethroned without a contest, by his cousin, Henry of Lancaster, who in 1399 was made king by the title of Henry IV. In his reign the separatists from the Church of Rome, called Lollards and Wickliffites, became victims to the alarms of the clergy, who not unreasonably apprehended that the propagation of their doctrines would lead to the resumption of monastic and church property. Henry V. (1412) renewed the attempt to conquer France, to which he was partly induced by the distracted state of that country, whose sovereign, Charles VI., laboured under mental insanity. The capture of Harfleur, the victory of Agincourt, and the subsequent march to Paris, dazzled the English nation and disheartened the French, so that a strong party made a treaty with King Henry, by which he was constituted heir to Charles VI., whose daughter he married. He did not, however, reap the fruit of his success, dying in the midst of his victorious career, at Vincennes, near Paris, in 1422, leaving the crown of England and the reversion of that of France to his son, an infant but nine months old. Henry VI. inherited the weakness of mind attached to his maternal grandfather, and he was unable to retain the regal authority over either of the countries of which he became king. A series of extraordinary events contributed to the reconquest of France from the English, though the war continued for many years, and it was not till after the middle of the 15th century that they quitted that country, while a civil war was commencing at home, which ended in a transfer of the crown to another branch of the royal family. The contest between the houses of Lancaster and York was finally terminated by the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471, when Edward IV. utterly defeated the partisans of Henry VI., who had long been a passive instrument, guided by his ambitious Queen, Margaret of Anjou and her adherents. These civil broils had an extraordinary influence on the destinies of England, by weakening the powerful aristocracy, which had often controlled the power of the sovereign, and had long held the lower orders in a state of slavery from

which they were now emancipated. Such was the carnage among the nobility, that after the battle of Towton, in 1461, a Parliament was held, in which only one duke, four earls, one viscount, and twenty-nine barons could be found entitled to seats; but it must be admitted that the Lancastrian peers were excluded from that assembly. King Edward left the crown to his eldest son, who was set aside, and probably put to death, by order of his ambitious uncle, Richard III., who was defeated and slain at Bosworth Field, in 1485, by Henry VII., indirectly descended from the House of Lancaster. This prince strengthened his title by his marriage with the daughter of Edward IV., and in Henry VIII., the issue of this union, centred the claims of the rival houses. Henry VII. liberally encouraged trade and manufactures, especially those of wool, by inviting foreign artisans, and settling them at Leeds, Wakefield, and other places. The navigation acts were now passed, and treaties were formed with continental states for the protection of the merchant shipping. The discovery of the West Indies by Columbus, induced Henry to patronize Cabot, a Venetian mariner, who made discoveries in North America, and thus led the way for the subsequent colonization by the English of a great part of the eastern coast of that vast continent. It was the policy of this prince to lessen the influence and importance of the nobility by whom so many of his predecessors had been controlled or dethroned; and for that purpose a statute was enacted against giving liveries to retainers, and another to facilitate the alienation of entailed estates. Henry VIII. lessened the numbers of the peerage by the deprivation of the mitred abbots and priors, after the suppression of monasteries, in consequence of his quarrel with the pope, and those alterations, in the constitution of the church which rendered it independent of the Holy See. The power of the commons increased under this prince, notwithstanding his overbearing tyranny; and trade, commerce, and navigation, added to the wealth and prosperity of the nation. The alternate superiority of the Catholics and Protestants in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, does not warrant any very high estimate of the consistency of attachment to religious principle among the people in general, who seem to have acquiesced in the religion established by government, as if it had appeared to them to be a matter of greater indifference than at subsequent periods. Elizabeth was for a great part, if not the whole of her long reign, the object of dutiful attachment to her subjects, and of respect and confidence abroad; and she was thus enabled to defeat the formidable armament of the King of Spain; and by her prudence in the choice of her ministers, she secured herself from the machinations of domestic foes, and rendered the nation so prosperous, that her reign is familiarly

quoted as a period of peculiar plenty and prosperity. Elizabeth, at her death in 1603, was succeeded by the King of Scotland, the heir-apparent, as descended from the elder daughter of Henry VII., since which England and Scotland have been united under one sovereign. James I. renewed that disgraceful system of favouritism which had proved so pernicious to some of his predecessors; and after an inglorious, but peaceful reign, he died in 1625, leaving the government of his kingdoms to his only surviving son, Charles I. At his accession the nation was divided into parties by religious and political differences of opinion, which by prudence and firmness on the part of government might have been prevented from becoming dangerous to the state, and of the effects of an opposite mode of conduct our history presents a lamentable record. The Scots were first driven to insurrection against the royal authority by the arbitrary measures adopted by Archbishop Laud to impose the episcopal discipline on a nation of Calvinistic Presbyterians, and he was foiled in the attempt. In England, Charles's confidential ministers, the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Strafford, and Laud, provoked opposition by political injustice and oppression, and each of them in turn became the victim of popular resentment. The mixture of exasperation and concession which characterised the conduct of the king towards the friends of civil and religious liberty led to an open quarrel with his Parliament, and being made a prisoner after an unsuccessful civil war, he perished on the scaffold, January 30, 1659. Cromwell, the Parliamentary general, who had been the grand agent in this terrible catastrophe, raised himself to supreme power on the ruins of the state; but having seized the reins of government he held them with a steady hand, in defiance of all opposition, till his death. The dissensions of rival leaders then made way for the restoration of Charles II. on the 29th of May, 1660. He had learned prudence in the school of adversity, but neither principle nor gratitude, and he accordingly sacrificed the Presbyterians to the resentment of the episcopal clergy; and the Catholics, whose religion he secretly professed, to the blind fury of a fanatic populace; but taught wisdom by the fate of his father, he took care to preserve the ascendancy of the Crown over the Parliament, and for several years governed without one. He adopted the most scandalous expedients to raise money, by shutting the Exchequer, which was a species of public robbery, and by accepting subsidies from the King of France for the furtherance of projects against the religion and laws of the nation; but he was aware of the danger which must attend the execution of such schemes, and like a selfish voluptuary he postponed to his personal gratification all other considerations. Some good laws were made in his reign, especially that called the Habeas Corpus Act, which has



been regarded as one of the grand' securities of the liberty of the subject. Charles died suddenly, February 6, 1684, and his brother, the Duke of York, James II., peaceably ascended the throne. The new king had long been an avowed Catholic, and his conduct was, therefore, watched with jealousy by the clergy of the Church of England, while the friends of freedom viewed his measures with feelings of still deeper suspicion and hostility. His behaviour justified the apprehensions of both parties; for having suppressed the insurrections under the Earl of Argyle, in Scotland, and under the Duke of Monmouth, in South Britain, and taken vengeance on those popular leaders and their adherents, he raised himself at once to despotism, by assuming a dispensing power paramount to all the laws and customs of the realm; and he showed no sort of prudence in the exercise of his self-invested and most unconstitutional authority. His illegal promotion of Roman Catholics to offices connected with the church and state occasioned general distrust among his subjects, which, in conjunction with the ambition of his son-in-law, the Prince of Orange, gave rise to the Revolution in 1688, which fixed the constitution of the kingdom on principles ever since recognised as the foundation and measure of the authority of the government and the freedom of the subject.

The legislative and the executive powers of the English Government are respectively vested in the Parliament, as consisting of King, Lords, and Commons—and in the king as chief magistrate. The different branches of the Parliament must concur in the promulgation of all new, and in the repeal or alteration of any existing laws; and all fresh enactments, or acts of Parliament, must originate with the Lords or Commons, and pass through both houses before they are presented for the royal approbation or rejection. Grants of money for the public service, or new taxes, can be proposed in the House of Commons only, leaving the negative power alone to the king and the peerage. The House of Lords consists of temporal peers, the number of whom is indefinite, and spiritual peers, including two archbishops and twenty-four bishops, who sit there as holding baronies under the crown. The House of Commons is composed of knights of shires, barons of Cinque Ports, and representatives of cities, boroughs, and universities, styled citizens and burgesses; amounting in all to 489 members of Parliament for England, twenty-four for Wales, and since the union with Scotland, in 1706, and that with Ireland, in 1800, the number has been increased to 658. The electors of the county members in England are all persons possessed of freehold property, worth forty shillings a-year; the elective franchise in cities and boroughs is vested in some places in the members of corporations, in others in particular classes of the inhabitants. The

necessary qualification of county members is the possession of freehold or copyhold estates, of at least 600*l.* a-year, and other members must have similar estates of 300*l.* a-year. In the House of Lords, the lord chancellor holding a peerage, presides over debates, as speaker; and in the House of Commons the speaker is chosen at the commencement of each fresh Parliament from among the members, by a majority, with the royal approbation. The executive power of government is entrusted to the king, especially in the administration of justice, all judges being his deputies, prosecutions being conducted in his name, and the power of pardoning or suspending the execution of sentences resting with him. He is the fountain of honour, the giver of all titles and dignities, and has the appointment of officers in the state; he is the guardian of commerce, having the power of granting charters and patents, and that of coining money; he is the head of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, having the exclusive nomination of archbishops and bishops; he is also commander of the sea and land forces, and can make war, peace, or conclude alliances, and despatch ambassadors, or receive those of foreign powers. It has been said, that constitutionally "the king never dies," and that "the king can do no wrong." On such forms of expression, the following passage from the *Treatise on Government*, by Algernon Sidney, furnishes an admirable commentary: "The names of kings are used in treaties when they are either children, or otherwise incapable of knowing what alliances are fit to be made or rejected; and yet such treaties do equally oblige them, their successors, and people, as if they were of mature age and fit for government. No man, therefore, ought to think it strange, if the king's name be used in domestic affairs, of which he neither ought nor can take any cognizance. In those cases, he is perpetually a minor; he must suffer the law to take its due course; and the judges, though nominated by him, are obliged by oath not to have any regard to his letters or personal commands. If a man be sued, he must appear, and a delinquent is to be tried *coram rege*, but no otherwise than *secundum legem terræ*, according to the law of the land; not the king's personal will or opinion. And the judgments given must be executed, whether they please him or not, it being always understood that he can speak no otherwise than the law speaks, and is always present as far as the law requires. For this reason, a noble lord, who was irregularly detained in prison in 1681, being by Habeas Corpus brought to the bar of the King's Bench, where he sued to be released upon bail, and an ignorant judge telling him he must apply himself to the king, he replied, that he came thither for that end; that the king might eat, drink, or sleep, where he pleased, but when he rendered justice, he was always in that place. The

king that renders justice is indeed always there : he never sleeps ; he is subject to no infirmity ; he never dies, unless the nation be extinguished, or so dissipated as to have no government. No nation that has a sovereign power within itself does ever want this king. He was in Athens and Rome, as well as Babylon and Susa ; and is as properly said to be now in Venice, Switzerland, or Holland, as in France, Morocco, or Turkey. This is he to whom we all owe a simple and unconditional obedience. This is he who never does any wrong ; it is before him we appear when we demand justice, or render an account of our actions. All juries give their verdict in his sight : they are his commands that the judges are bound and sworn to obey, when they are not at all to consider such as they receive from the person that wears the crown." The laws of England are of different kinds, derived from various sources : as the Common Law, arising from ancient customs and decisions of the judges ; the Statute Law, founded on Acts of Parliament ; the Civil Law, derived from the institutions of the Roman empire ; the Canon Law, drawn from the decrees of popes and ecclesiastical councils ; and the Feudal Law, established, though probably not first introduced by the Normans, and now nearly obsolete. The courts of judicature in England are numerous. The House of Lords may be mentioned first, as a supreme court of appeal from other courts, and as a tribunal for the trial of its own members ; but the four principal courts of the kingdom are those of Chancery, Exchequer, Common Pleas, and the King's Bench. Over the Court of Chancery preside the lord high chancellor and the vice-chancellor ; those of the Exchequer, the Common Pleas, and the King's Bench, have each four judges, besides inferior officers. These judges also preside at the courts of assize, held half-yearly or oftener, in the several counties, according to an institution of Henry II. Among the other courts of various descriptions, are the sessions, held before county magistrates, municipal and manorial courts, courts of admiralty, courts-martial, and ecclesiastical courts. In the courts of common law, held in the metropolis, or at the county assizes, and in some other courts, trial by jury takes place ; the jurors acting as judges, since they pronounce definitively concerning the guilt or innocence of the culprit, in criminal cases ; and award damages, when they give a verdict in favour of a plaintiff, in civil actions.

In ancient times, the expenses requisite for the regular support of government, were defrayed from property belonging to the Crown, consisting of demesne lands, the first fruits and tenths of church benefices, the rents of vacant bishoprics and abbeys, the profits of military tenures, fines imposed by courts of justice, forfeitures, &c. These, owing to alienations made by the sovereigns and other causes, have become comparatively inconsiderable, so that the king is now depen-

dent on the people for the maintenance of his dignity, and the means of conducting the public service. But besides the sums regularly required under every government for the common exigencies of the state, extraordinary demands will arise, from the occasional necessity for carrying war against foreign or domestic enemies, and hence has originated the practice of levying taxes. Even under the Anglo-Saxon kings, taxation was adopted, the impost, called Danegelt, having been gathered for the payment of contributions or the more justifiable purpose of defending the country against the Danes. Hence, when the peculiar property of the crown was found inadequate to the support of government, taxation supplied the deficiency, and it now produces almost all the funds demanded for the ordinary national expenditure. But this is not all that the modern system of finance requires ; for it has been the practice of statesmen, ever since the reign of William III., to carry on war at a vast expense, far beyond what could be easily levied by taxation, and therefore the expedient has been adopted of borrowing money for the public service, and mortgaging the revenue of the country for the interest of the debt. During a long period, the national debt continued to increase to an amazing extent. In the early part of the last century, it amounted to 15,000,000*l.* ; in January 1816, after the entire close of the last war with France, it had risen to 836,255,000*l.*, but has since decreased ; and in the year 1828, the amount was upwards of 746,000,000*l.* for Great Britain alone, and more than 30,000,000*l.* for Ireland. Of the taxes raised to defray the expenses of government, and pay the public creditor, some are annual, as the land-tax and malt-tax ; and others permanent, as the customs, excise, stamp-duty, assessed taxes, post-office duty, &c. The total amount of the ordinary revenues of Great Britain for the year ending January 5, 1829, arising from customs, excise, stamps, assessed taxes, post-office, pension-tax, hackney-coach, and hawkers' and pedlars' licences, crown-lands, other branches of the king's hereditary revenues, surplus fees of regulated offices, poundage fees, treasury fees, &c. was, in the gross receipt, 56,406,442*l.* ; as paid into the Exchequer, 47,936,539*l.* ; and the entire income, including the balances of the preceding year was 54,369,594*l.* ; which, with the revenues arising from extraordinary sources, as unclaimed dividends, money from the trustees of naval and military pensions, and payments on various other accounts, raised the entire total income to 57,870,795*l.* And the public expenditure, which is given in the Parliamentary Reports for Great Britain and Ireland together amounted, during the same period, to 49,336,973*l.* ; leaving a surplus of income for both islands, of 5,850,169*l.*

The population of the island of Great Britain has increased since the termination



of the last war with France, at the rate of 200,000 a-year, as appears from the decennial enumerations made by order of Government. In 1821, Great Britain contained 14,391,631 inhabitants, and Ireland 6,801,827; and the whole increase of population in the united kingdom, since 1815, appears to be 3,500,000. In a statistical point of view the population of England may be arranged in two classes, consisting of those who pay poor-rates, and those who are partially or entirely maintained from the produce of those rates; and though it must be admitted that the transition from one class to the other is frequent, and the line of separation very narrow, yet the distinction is not unworthy of notice, both from its moral effect on the national character, and from its singularity as being peculiar to South Britain. The relative numbers of the two classes is unattainable; but the very considerable proportion of the latter to the former may be somewhat estimated from a statement of the total amount of sums expended for the relief of the poor in the course of the year ending March 27, 1827, from Parliamentary documents. It appears that from all the counties the sum levied for poor-rates and county-rates, which are usually paid together, was 7,469,220*l.* of which 6,179,877*l.* was the amount of what was expended for the poor. The public charities of the kingdom, which are numerous and considerable, supply an additional source of relief for the poor and indigent; and when the investigation concerning them is completed, which has for some years been in progress under commissioners of Parliament, the amount of the revenues which they afford will be ascertained. For the benefit of the industrious classes the Savings' Banks, instituted a few years since, may be considered as among the most probable means of lowering the poor-rates, and raising the condition of a considerable part of the population. From 1817 to 1828 inclusive, the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt received from the directors of Savings' Banks the sum of 13,746,546*l.*, for which interest was paid at the rate of four per cent.; whence may be estimated the importance of these establishments. Gratuitous education has of late years been vastly extended in this country, a circumstance which cannot but have a preponderating influence on the general character of the people. From the returns procured by Parliament in 1818, it was found that in all the counties in England there were 3865 endowed free-schools, affording education to 125,843 children, of whom more than 106,000 received instruction gratuitously; and 302 endowed National or British schools, having 39,590 free-scholars; besides 14,282 unendowed day-schools, and 5162 sabbath-schools connected with the Established Church; and from subsequent returns it has been ascertained that the unendowed schools have been greatly multiplied, so that probably not less than

a million and a-half of the children of the humbler classes are receiving in England the inestimable advantages of education.

The principal manufactures of this country are those of woollen-cloth, cotton, linen, silk, leather, glass, pottery, and metallic wares. The manufacture of woollens is said to have been introduced here by the Romans, but it has become the staple manufacture since the reign of Edward III. The annual value of woollen goods made in Great Britain has been stated at 18,000,000*l.* The cotton-trade is comparatively of modern origin, and was unknown here till the middle of the seventeenth century; but its increase has been rapid, exceeding the former, the goods made annually amounting in value to 20,000,000*l.*, and the manufacture affording employment to between 5 and 600,000 persons. The linen-trade is said to produce 2,000,000*l.* a-year, and employs 250,000 persons; the manufacture of hardware and metallic articles, those celebrated products of British industry, are rated at 18,000,000*l.*, employing 400,000 persons; the silk manufacture, chiefly carried on in the metropolis, produces 4,200,000*l.*, and employs 70,000 persons; and that of leather 10,000,000*l.*, yielding employment to 300,000 persons. Other important manufactures are those of carriages, hats, sugar, beer, vitriol, copperas, white-lead, salt, ropes, and gunpowder. All the manufactures of Great Britain have been estimated at 100,000,000*l.*, including 15,000,000*l.* for those of Scotland. Those grand sources of national wealth, agriculture, and the fisheries, must not be forgotten; but the limits of this article preclude any remarks on them. Commerce began to rise to importance in the reign of Elizabeth, when the first charter was granted to the East India Company, and the spirit of mercantile adventure became widely extended. From Parliamentary documents it appears, that the official value of goods, British, Irish, and foreign, exported from Great Britain in the year ending the 5th of January, 1827, was 50,399,356*l.*; and that of the imports during the same period was 36,038,951*l.* The chief seaports in England are London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull; and those of secondary importance, Shields, Sunderland, Whitby, Scarborough, Grimsby, Lynn, Yarmouth, Harwich, Sheerness, Chatham, Ramsgate, Portsmouth, Southampton, Poole, Weymouth, Dartmouth, Plymouth, Falmouth, Gloucester, Chester, Lancaster, and Whitehaven. The merchant-shipping belonging to these and other ports in England, according to the average of three years, from 1815 to 1818 inclusive, amounted to 17,229 vessels, the total burden of which was 2,103,254 tons, and the number of men employed was 130,399. The average annual number of vessels built in all the ports of England has been stated to be 564, and their tonnage 66,962 tons. The whole number of vessels engaged in the coasting-trade is said to exceed 10,000.

The grand orders of society in England are the laity and the clergy, to the latter of which anciently belonged very important exclusive immunities, including exemption from legal penalties and punishments, whence originated the practice of allowing what is termed benefit of clergy to convicted criminals in certain cases; but that privilege, in modern times, has not been restricted to the clerical order. The order of the laity has been subdivided into nobility, gentry, and commonalty; but the law makes no positive distinctions, except those of nobles and commons. Of the former there are various ranks, with the several titles of duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron. The most ancient of these titles are those of earl and baron; the former, derived from the Saxon word *Eorl*, applied to noblemen in general, and the latter was introduced by the Normans to designate the great feudal tenants of the Crown. Edward III. created his son, the Black Prince, Duke of Cornwall in 1336; Richard II. raised his favourite, Robert de Vere, to the new dignity of Marquis of Dublin in 1386; and the title of viscount was first bestowed on John, Lord Beaumont, in 1440, by Henry VI. Peers originally took their titles from the lands which they held, hence called baronies by tenure, and which being descendible to females, like estates in fee-simple, are also called baronies in fee. In the reign of John, an innovation took place by the introduction of barons by writ, who were summoned by the king to aid and advise him in the great council of the nation, their right to sit there depending solely on his selection; and at first these writs of summons conferred no permanent right, and were seldom renewed; yet it was at length decided that a man having been once summoned to Parliament, both he and his heirs became ennobled. The present mode of creating new peers by letters-patent under the great seal, was first practised by Richard II., in the case of John, Lord Beauchamp, of Holt. Among the principal privileges and distinctions enjoyed by peers is exemption from arrest for debt, but their property is liable to be taken in execution; and in criminal causes they are not amenable to the common courts of judicature, but are tried before the House of Lords. Besides the hereditary titles of honour, there are in England two orders of knighthood, the order of the Garter, and the order of the Bath. The former was instituted in 1350, by Edward III., and consists of the sovereign and twenty-five knights-companions, who are always persons of royal or noble birth; several emperors, kings, and other foreign princes, having, at different periods, been admitted into it. The order of the Bath was instituted at the coronation of Henry IV., re-established, in 1725, by George I., and has undergone subsequent modifications. James I., in 1611, introduced a kind of hereditary order of knighthood, by the creation of baronets, the number of whom was

at first restricted to two hundred, but that limit has long since been greatly exceeded. Knights-bachelors are created by the accolade, or touch on the shoulder with a sword by the king, or the viceroy of Ireland; like baronets, they take the title of Sir before the Christian name; but they do not convey the honour to their posterity.

The established religion of England is that of the reformed, or Protestant church. Christianity was introduced among the Anglo-Saxons, in 596, by Augustine, an Italian monk, who was sent hither as a missionary by Pope Gregory I.; and England continued subject to the papal see till the reign of Henry VIII. who, in 1534, declared himself head of the church; but the articles of faith, and present constitution of the ecclesiastical government, were not completely settled till the time of Queen Elizabeth. The principal dignitaries of the church are the archbishops and bishops, under whom are the deans of chapters and canons in cathedrals; then the archdeacons, of whom there are sixty in England; and, finally, the rural deans, priests, and deacons; the last-mentioned being the lowest order of the clergy. England and Wales consist of two provinces; the first, under the Archbishop of Canterbury, includes the episcopal dioceses of London, Winchester, Ely, Lincoln, Rochester, Lichfield and Coventry, Hereford, Worcester, Bath and Wells, Salisbury, Exeter, Chichester, Norwich, Oxford, Gloucester, Peterborough, and Bristol; besides four bishoprics in Wales. The province of York comprehends the dioceses of Durham, Carlisle, Chester, and Sodor and Man; the prelate who presides over the last of these being the only bishop who has not a seat in the House of Peers. The number of the parochial benefices is not easily to be ascertained, especially as divisions of parishes have taken place at different periods, particularly within the last and present centuries. From the returns of abstracts from the parish registers, made by order of parliamentary commissioners in 1821, it appears that there were then in England about 9640 parishes and 850 parochial chapelries. The ecclesiastical government of England is regularly vested in the convocation, or assembly of the clergy, consisting, like the parliament, of an upper and a lower house, in each province; the former composed of the metropolitan and his suffragan bishops, and the latter of the deans, archdeacons, and proctors or delegates of the inferior clergy. In consequence of some disputes between different parties in the convocations during the reigns of Anne and George II., which gave offence to government at that period, the king, as head of the church, has exerted his prerogative of calling the members together, and dissolving them at pleasure, so that they have since been convened for form only, and not, as formerly, for the despatch of business. In connection with the established church are the



two ancient universities, Oxford and Cambridge, as also is that, the foundation of which is now in progress, called King's College, London. The London University, opened in October, 1828, is unconnected with any religious party, and open to all.

#### ENGLEFIELD, co. Berks.

P. T. Reading (38) 6 m. W. Pop. 343.

A parish in the hundred of Theale; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*; patron (1829) R. C. W. Benyon, Esq. In the church of this parish the second and last Marquess of Winchester was buried, who so nobly defended Basing House for Charles I.; the epitaph on his tomb was written by Dryden. Here in the ninth century the Danes met with a repulse, and an intrenchment in the vicinity is supposed to have been thrown up on that occasion.

#### ENGLISH-COMBE, co. Somerset.

P. T. Bath (106) 3 m. SW. Pop. 311.

A parish in the hundred of Wellow; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Bath and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. D. Hughs.

#### ENHALLOW, shires of Orkney and Shetland, S.

Pop. with Pa.

One of the Orkney Islands, forming part of the parish of Ronsay, with which the population, consisting of only two or three families, are included, and to which island it is joined by a reef of rocks, covered by the sea at high water. It is about a mile in circuit, and there is a sound of the same name on the south, remarkable for the rapidity of its currents.

#### ENHAM KNIGHTS, co. Southampton.

P. T. Andover (63) 2½ m. N. Pop. 77.

A parish in the hundred of Andover, Andover division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, Queen's College, Oxford.

#### ENMORE, co. Somerset.

P. T. Bridgewater (139) 4 m. WSW. Pop. 287.

A parish in the hundred of Andersfield; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 85*l.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Egremont. The church, ded. to St. Michael, is a Gothic structure, with a square embattled tower, containing a clock and five bells. Enmore Castle, the seat of the Earl of Egremont, is a large quadrangular building, embattled on every side, and surrounded by a dry ditch, sixteen feet deep, and forty feet wide; it is approached by a drawbridge of very curious construction. The castle has rather a singular appearance, from the dark red colour of the stone with which it is built.

#### ENNERDALE, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Egremont (293) 5 m. NE. Pop. 209.

A township and chapelry in the parish of St. Bees, Allerdale ward above Darwent, situated on the banks of the river Eden, and about a mile distant from a fine lake of its own name, abounding with trout and wild fowl; from the mountains surrounding it, very grand and extensive scenery may be viewed. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, of the certified value of 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 43*l.*; patron (1829) S. C. Curwen, Esq. The chapel is a small neat edifice. Here is a school-room, which was built by the inhabitants, and is attended on Sundays by upwards of fifty children. The interest of 24*l.* is annually distributed to the poor, the donor of which is unknown. This chapelry enjoys parochial privileges. In the village are two good inns, and a sheep-fair is held on the second Tuesday in September, and races and a feast in June.

#### ENNERILEY, or ENORILEY, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Arklow (49) 4¼ m. NE. Pop. 843.

A parish in the barony of Arklow, situated upon the sea-shore; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin; producing, by commutation for tithes, 10*l.* 10*s.* 9¼*d.*; being part of the union of Arklow.

#### ENNIS, co. Clare, Munster, I.

Dublin 142 m. SW. Pop. 6701.

Fairs, Sat. in East. week; and Sept. 3. M. D. Tu. and Sat. Memb. of Pt. 1.

A post, market, fair, and borough town, in the parish of Dromcliff and barony of Ireland, situated upon the river Fergus. This is the assize town of the county, is governed by a provost, vice-provost, and town-clerk, and returns one member to the Imperial Parliament. The plan of the town is irregular, but its public buildings and establishments are all creditable. The church is adorned with a handsome steeple; the Roman Catholic chapel and Methodist meeting-houses are spacious and well-finished. There are also a market-house, a very fine building, the court-house, a town-hall, a linen-market, and a new gaol, built from a design by Behan. This is an excellent mart for the sale of flannels and linen, which are manufactured in the county; and it is also a good corn-market. Here are a brewery and large flour-mill, and a valuable limestone quarry adjacent to the town. The navigation of the Fergus is obstructed by a bar, and it is available only as far as the port of Clare; but a navigation might be opened at an expense of about 10,000*l.* Here are a school on Erasmus Smith's foundation, two private classical schools, and an Hibernian Society's school of ninety-two children. The county infirmary and fever hospital are within the parish. The ancient abbey of Ennis is, perhaps, the finest ecclesiastical remain in Ire-

land ; one of its aisles now serves the purposes of a parish church. It was erected by Donach Carbrae O'Brian, for conventual Franciscans, in the year 1240.

**ENNISBOFINE**, or **INISBOFIN**, co. Connaught, I.

P. T. Westport (170) m. Pop. 1053.

An island off the baronies of Ballynalinch and Morisk, situated in the Atlantic, about two miles from the main, and occupying an area of 1900 acres ; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam, and one of ten benefices constituting the union of Ballynakill. An abbey was founded here by St. Colman, in the year 667.

**ENNISBOKEEN**. See *Dunganstown*.

**ENNISCOFFY**, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Mullingar (48) 4½ m. SE. Pop. 724.

A parish in the barony of Tartullagh ; living, a rectory inappropriate in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh ; producing, by commutation for tithes, 112*l.* 12*s.* 3¼*d.* The curacy possesses a church, glebe-house, and stipend.

**ENNISCORTHY**, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

Dublin 82 m. SW. Pop. of St. Mary's 403. Of To. 3557. Fairs, Feb. 21 ; April 25 ; July 5 ; Aug. 26 ; Sept. 19 ; Oct. 10 ; Nov. 15 ; and Dec. 21.

A good market-town in the parish of the same name and barony of Scarewaleh, situated upon the river Slaney. It was anciently called Cortha, and was the capital of the Coriandii. Before the legislative union it was a borough. The parish church and the Roman Catholic chapel are large handsome buildings. The Methodists and the Friends have meeting-houses here. The parish is called St. Mary's Enniscorthy, and the living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin ; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 7*s.* 4½*d.* ; and united to the benefices of Clonmore, Templeshannon, Ballyhuskard, and St. John ; area of the whole, about 12,000 acres. The church is in the town, and there is a glebe of sixty-nine acres attached to the parsonage-house of the union. This place is the chief eorn market of the county, being at the head of the navigation. The Slaney admits barges of twenty tons to the town, by means of which the eorn is conveyed to Wexford or to New Ross for exportation. A quay is much wanted here. The castle was built by King John ; it is well preserved, and inhabited by the agent of Lord Portsmouth, the great landed proprietor in this district. Here was an abbey of regular canons, granted as a cell to the abbey of St. Thomas in Dublin, by Gerald de Prendergrast, the patron. A Franciscan friary was founded here in the year 1460, by Donald Cavanagh.

**ENNISHOWEN**. See *Inishowen*.

**ENNISKEEN**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. King's Court (63) m. Pop. 6189.

A parish, having one portion in the barony of Lower Kells, a second in Lower Slane,

and a third part in the barony of Clonchee, in the county of Cavan ; living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, with a glebe-house, upon a glebe of fifty-six acres.

**ENNISKEEN**, co. Monaghan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Carrickmacross (56) m. Pop. 3435.

A village and parish, the latter partly in the barony of Farney, but partly also in that of Dundalk, in Louth county ; living, a curacy in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh. Here are the remains of an ancient pillar tower.

**ENNISKERRY**, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Bray (12) 4 m. W. Pop. 165.

A village, picturesquely situated in the parish of Stagonill and barony of Rathdown, upon the Glencullen river. The elegant cottages, built after rustic designs, by Mr. Morrison, were erected at the expense of the late Viscount Powerscourt ; the magnificent demesne of whose noble family is close to the town. King George IV. honoured Powerseourt House by his presence in the year 1821. Enniskerry is frequented by invalids, from the purity of its atmosphere. Here is an excellent inn ; also two poor-schools, where fifty-four children are instructed.

**ENNISKILLEN**, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

Dublin 100 m. NNW. Pop. of To. 4399. Of Pa. 9852. Fairs, May 10 ; Aug. 12 ; and Nov. 1.

A well-built thriving town in the parishes of Rossory and Enniskillen, and baronies of Magheraboy and Tyrkenedy, situated upon an island between the upper and lower expansions of the great inland sea, called Lough Erne. It has at all times been a place of importance, being the pass from Ulster into Connaught, and the seat of the Maguires, and afterwards conspicuous for its brave resistance to the army of King James II. A dragoon regiment, originally raised here, bears the title of *Enniskillen*, in compliment to the bravery of the inhabitants of their native town. The chief magistrates are a provost, recorder, and town-clerk ; and the place returns one member to Parliament. The town occupies the whole island, which is connected to the mainland by a bridge at each end of the High Street. Here are the remains of Maguire's castle, now converted into an artillery barrack, and also an extensive infantry barrack, this being a permanent military station. The assizes for the county are held in a stately solemn-looking building, the style of which is rather heavy for any purpose. The market-house is a light and somewhat graceful structure, adorned with a steeple, built in 1792 ; and over the hall are the assembly-rooms, re-edified by the corporation in 1807. The gaol is spacious, but unhappily situated ; and the parish church, in a conspicuous position, is a venerable pile.



There are besides, a Roman Catholic chapel, and three meeting-houses for dissenters. The county infirmary, at the Dublin entrance to the town, presents a very agreeable appearance, and resembles the seat of a private gentleman. The vicinity of the town is picturesque in the highest degree. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing two churches, a parsonage and glebe, and constituting the corps of the precentorship; patron, Trinity College, Dublin. The trade of this place ought to be considerable, although at present otherwise. It is in contemplation to unite the lake with the sea, at Londonderry, by a canal falling in at Ballycasidy, and a second canal is intended from Belleek to the sea, near Ballyshannon, by which means this town will be the interesting point of two valuable navigations. The corn and butter-markets are in a prosperous state, and the meat-market, which is held in convenient shambles, well supplied. There are two good inns here. The classical school is a royal endowment; it was founded by Charles I. and possesses an estate of 3360 acres. The master's salary is 500*l.* per annum; an equal sum is allowed for payment of assistants. The school-house is a spacious building, standing upon Portora Hill, overlooking the lake. This valuable appointment is vested in the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Hibernian Society support a school here of thirty-six boys and thirty-seven girls. The family of Cole take the title of Earl from this place.

**ENNISMACSAINT**, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Enniskillen (100) m. Pop. 10,795.

An ancient and very extensive parish in the barony of Magheraboy, but having a portion in the barony of Tyrhugh, in the county of Donegal. It is situated upon Lough Erne, and includes an island of sixty-four acres, which gives name to the parish. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 20*l.* It possesses three churches, one parsonage-house, and a glebe of 873 acres; patron, the Marquess of Ely. There is a school of fifty-seven boys supported here by the Hibernian Society, and the Marchioness of Ely supports, clothes, and educates twelve girls at her sole cost. An abbey was founded upon the island by St. Nenn, who died about the year 523. His cell, which was ornamented with gold, was long retained at this place as a sacred relique.

**ENNISMAGRAH**, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.

P. T. Manorhamilton (145) m. Pop. 5692.

A parish in the barony of Dromahaire; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Kilmore and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, a glebe-house, and 875 acres of

glebe. Here is a subscription-school of forty boys and twenty girls.

**ENNISNAG**, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kilkenny (75) 6 m. S. Pop. 708.

A parish in the barony of Shillalagher, situated on the King's River; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, possessing a church and glebe-house, and constituting the corps of the treasurership of the diocese.

**ENNISTYMON**, co. Clare, Munster, I.

Dublin 163 m. WSW. Pop. 1369.

A post-town in the parish of Kilmanaheen and barony of Corcomroe, situated upon the Oyna River, at a short distance from Liscanor Bay. Here is a good export trade in corn.

**ENODER, ST. or ENEDOR**, co. Cornwall.

P. T. St. Michael (248) 3 m. NE. Pop. 833.

A parish in the hundred of Pyder; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron (1829) the Bishop of Exeter.

**ENSAY**, shire of Inverness, S.

One of the Hebrides, forming part of the parish of Hanis. It is a beautiful verdant island, two miles in length and one in breadth, with an excellent and well-cultivated soil.

**ENSHAM**, or **EYNESHAM**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Witney (65) 4½ m. E b S. Pop. 1705.

A parish in the hundred of Wootton, situated in a very delightful part of the county; the approach on the Oxford side is over two stone bridges, the first of which is a handsome structure, built by the Earl of Abingdon, across the Isis. This place is considered to be of great antiquity, and to have formed a royal vill in the reign of King Ethelred. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; patrons (1829) the Executors of Dr. Nash. The church, ded. to St. Leonard, is a handsome Gothic building, near which is a singular tapering cross of great age. Here is a well-endowed school founded by John Bartholomew, for the education of twelve boys, one of whom is annually apprenticed. Here was formerly an abbey, enjoying many privileges, the monks of which obtained the grant of a market, in the reign of King Stephen. This is the birthplace of John Rogers, D. D., who was born in 1670; his father was for many years vicar of Ensham.

**ENSON**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Stafford (141) 3½ m. N b E. Pop. with Salt Township.

A township in the parish of St. Mary and south division of the hundred of Pirehill.

**ENSTONE, NEAT**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Church Enstone (67) ½ m. Pop. N b E. 326.

A hamlet in the parish of Church Enstone and hundred of Chadlington.

**ENTWISTLE**, co. Pal. of Lancaster. <sup>1</sup>

P. T. Great Bolton (197) 6½ m. N b E.  
Pop. 677.

A township in the parish of Bolton and hundred of Salford.

**ENVILLE**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Stourbridge (122) 4½ m. WNW.  
Pop. 842.

A parish in the south division of the hundred of Seisdon; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 27l. 2s. 11d.; patrons (1829) the Executors of the Rev. R. Wilkes. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient building. This place is distinguished by the elegant mansion of Lord Stafford, consisting of a centre and two wings, the former lies in a recess formed by the latter; the centre has an embattled top and Gothic windows, and appears much less modern than the other parts. In the front is a beautiful lawn, which slopes down to a fine lake, over which there is a little rustic bridge, forming a pleasing object from various parts of the grounds.

**EPPELSTON**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Southwell (132) 5 m. SW.  
Pop. 513.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Thurgarton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 13l. 1s. 8d.; church ded. to Holy Cross; patron (1829) E. White, Esq. A considerable number of Roman coins was found here in 1776.

**EPPING**, co. Essex.

London 17 m. W b S. Pop. of Pa. 2146.  
Of To. 1688. M. D. Frid. Fairs, Whit-Tues., and Nov. 30, for horses, cows, and sheep.

A market-town in the parish of Epping Upland and half-hundred of Waltham, pleasantly situated on rising ground, in the direct road from London to Newmarket, and in the midst of a forest, to which it gives name. Henry II. granted the manor of Epping to the monastery of Waltham, but reverting to the Crown, it was annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster. Epping Forest, which is a royal chase, extending from Epping to the vicinity of the metropolis, was formerly so extensive as to include a great part of the county of Essex. To this forest that of Hainault, situated to the south-east of it, was once an appendage. Both districts display great beauty of rural scenery, interspersed with numerous seats, villas, and plantations. This forest was anciently the frequent resort of the citizens of London, for the enjoyment of the pleasures of the chase; and it is still the scene of an annual festival on Easter Monday, when a stag is turned out to be hunted for the amusement of the city sportsmen. In Hainault Forest stood the famous Fairlop oak, which, after having for nine or ten centuries withstood the assaults of time and accident, was cut down a few years ago,

when it furnished timber for the pulpit in the new church of St. Pancras, Euston Square. Around this tree was held the annual assemblage, called Fairlop Fair, which originated in a social meeting, commenced by Daniel Day, a block-maker, at Wapping, who used to dine under the shade of the oak with a party of friends, and who left a fund for the purpose of keeping up the custom. In the town of Epping is a neat chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, which formerly belonged to the abbot and convent of Waltham, who, a short time before the dissolution, granted it to a private individual; and in 1574 it was vested in trustees for the use of the inhabitants. In 1791, John Walkley bequeathed to the trustees of the free chapel of Epping the reversion of 2000l., New South Sea annuities, the interest to form a salary of 30l. per annum to the clergyman, with other sums for a clerk, a singing-master, and attendants. Here is a meeting-house for the Quakers, and another dissenting place of worship. The town is small, and irregularly built; and it has no manufactories, nor is there any public institution of importance. The surrounding district, which is fertilized by the river Rodden, contains many large dairy-farms, noted for the produce of butter, the greater part of which is sent to London, and sold at a high price, under the appellation of Epping butter. Cophall, or Copped Hall, on the forest, is a handsome modern villa, erected near the site of an ancient structure of the same name, said to have been built by the monks of Waltham, while they held the manor of Epping.

**EPPING UPLAND**, co. Essex. <sup>1</sup>

P. T. Epping (17) 2 m. NNW. Pop. 458.

A parish in the half-hundred of Waltham; living, a vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of London; valued in K. B. 17l. 13s. 4d.; patron (1829) J. Conyers, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, consists of a nave and chancel, with an embattled square tower at the west end. |

**EPPLEBY**, N. R. co. York. <sup>1</sup>

P. T. Richmond (233) 9 m. N b E. Pop. 157.

A township in the parish of Gilling and wapentake of Gilling West.

**EPPLETON, GREAT**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 7½ m. NE b E.  
Pop. 43.

A township in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring and north division of Easington ward.

**EPPLETON, LITTLE**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 7½ m. ENE. Pop. 32.

A township in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring and north division of Easington ward.

**EPSOM**, co. Surrey.

London 14 m. Pop. 2890. M. D. (disused.)  
Fair, Aug. 5. |

A parish and town, formerly having a mar-



ket, in the lower half hundred of Copthorne and Effingham, delightfully situated in the vicinity of Banstead Downs, on the road from London to Dorking and Guildford. This place, anciently called Eb-bisham, seems to have been an insignificant village previously to the discovery of a medicinal spring, which issues from a hillock to the south-east of the town near Ashted. Its properties are aperient, as it contains a considerable portion of sulphate of magnesia, together with some marine salt; and the former of these compounds popularly retains the appellation of Epsom Salts, in consequence of its having been at one time largely prepared for sale from the water of this spring. The discovery of the spa took place in 1618; after which, Epsom became noted as a watering-place, and was for a long time much frequented; but, like other places of fashionable resort, it has experienced desertion and neglect; and the public rooms which were erected, having fallen into decay, were pulled down in 1804. Epsom has, however, been the source of attraction, not only on account of its spring, but also more recently through the institution of races on the neighbouring downs, which are numerous attended; a new grand stand has lately been erected at a great expense, by a company formed for that purpose. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. at 8*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.*; patron (1829) Colonel Rowls. The church, ded. to St. Martin, consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower at the west end of the north aisle. In the interior are numerous monuments, including one by Flaxman, in memory of the Rev. John Parkhurst, M. A., author of a Hebrew Lexicon, and other learned works, who died in 1797. Among the incumbents of Epsom was the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, who made large collections for an improved edition of Dr. Johnson's English Dictionary. Here is an endowed charity-school for poor children, and also an almshouse.

#### EPWELL, co. Oxford.

P. T. Banbury (69) 7 m. W. Pop. 356.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Swacliffe and hundred of Banbury; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Swacliffe, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Anne; patronage with Swacliffe vicarage.

#### EPWORTH, co. Lincoln.

London 160 m. N b W. Pop. 1763. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, 1st Tu. aft. May 1, and 1st Thurs. aft. Sept. 29, for cattle, flax, and hemp.

A market-town and parish in the west division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey. The town is long, narrow, and irregularly built; its chief trade is in the manufacture of sacking and bagging; great quantities of hemp and flax are grown in this neighbourhood, and many of the poorer classes are employed in spinning it. The

living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 28*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, the King. Here is a good charity-school. The rectory of this parish was held for many years by Samuel Wesley, father of John and Charles Wesley, the celebrated leaders of the Arminian Methodists. Quantities of large oaks and other trees, some of which appear to have been burnt and others cut down, have been discovered here, at a depth of several feet from the surface.

#### ERBISTOCK, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Ellesmere (169) 5 m. NW. Pop. 319.

A parish, partly in Bromfield hundred, but partly also in the hundred of Maylor, county of Flint, situated upon the river Dee; living, a discharged rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; church ded. to St. Hilary. It lies in a rich and fruitful country.

#### ERCALL MAGNA, co. Salop.

P. T. Wellington (142) 5 m. NW b W. Pop. 1952.

A parish in the Wellington division of the hundred of Bradford, South; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) H. Pulteney, Esq.

#### ERDINGTON, co. Warwick.

P. T. Birmingham (109) 5 m. NE b N. Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of Aston and Birmingham division of the hundred of Hemlingford; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge. The chapel here has been built by his Majesty's commissioners for building churches; patron, the Vicar of Aston, Birmingham.

#### ERISKAY, shire of Inverness, S.

Pop. with Pa.

One of the Hebrides, forming part of the parish of South Uist, with which the population is included. They are chiefly employed in the fisheries and manufacture of kelp. Though but a small island, it is celebrated as the first landing-place of the Pretender, in 1745, on attempting to regain the crown forfeited by his ancestors.

#### ERISWELL, or EARSWELL, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Mildenhall (70) 3 m. N b E. Pop. 346.

A parish in the hundred of Lackford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter patron (1829) T. B. Evans, Esq.

#### ERITH, co. Kent.

P. T. Crayford (13) 2½ m. N. Pop. 1363.

A parish in the hundred of Little and Lessness, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, seated on the banks of the Thames, and open to the upper part of Long-Reach; its name is said to be derived from the Saxon *Ærre-hythe*, sig-



nifying the old haven. The East Indiamen, in coming up the river, often stop here, and discharge a part of their cargo, which occasions the place to be much frequented. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; patron (1829) S. Dashwood, Esq. The church, ded. to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure, one side of which is covered with ivy. It is said that this place was formerly incorporated. Large quantities of corn and timber are shipped annually from the wharfs here. In this neighbourhood formerly stood the abbey of Lessness for black canons, founded, in 1178, by Lord Chief Justice Lacy; which was afterwards given to Cardinal Wolsey. Belvidere House, the handsome seat of Lord Eardley, stands on the brow of a hill, and is surrounded by well-arranged and beautifully-wooded grounds, commanding extensive and delightful views of the Thames and country for many miles round.

**ERME, ST., co. Cornwall.**

P. T. Truro (255) 3 m. N b E. Pop. 561.

A parish in the west division of the hundred of Powder; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 22*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron (1829) Dr. L. Wynne.

**ERMINGTON, co. Devon.**

Pop. 10,364.

A hundred in the western extremity of the county and to the south of Dartmoor forest, containing eleven parishes.

**ERMINGTON, co. Devon.**

P. T. Modbury (208) 2½ m. NW b N. Pop. 1370.

A parish in the hundred of Ermington; living, a vicarage and the mediety of a rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; the former valued in K. B. 33*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; the latter 24*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patrons (1829) the King, and the Rev. W. Colwick, alternately.

**ERPINGHAM, co. Norfolk.**

P. T. Aylsham (118) 3 m. N b E. Pop. 319.

A parish in the hundred of South Erpingham; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Blickling rectory and the Bishop of Norwich alternately. This place is famous for having given name to the Erpingham family; one of whom, Sir Thomas Erpingham, was very celebrated in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. and V.; he was engaged in most of the wars during these reigns, and particularly distinguished himself in the memorable battle of Agincourt. While in France, he was engaged in a duel with a Sir John de Barres, which greatly excited the attention both of that and his own country.

**ERPINGHAM, NORTH, co. Norfolk.**

Pop. 8907.

A hundred on the north-eastern side of the county, lying on the sea-coast from Munsley

beyond Cromer, containing thirty-two parishes.

**ERPINGHAM, SOUTH, co. Norfolk.**

Pop. 12,909.

A hundred on the south-eastern side of the county, containing thirty-nine parishes.

**ERRIGAL, or ARGILL, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.**

P. T. Kilrea (137) 6 m. NW. Pop. 4396.

A parish in the barony of Coleraine, situated upon the Aghivey River; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; and yielding, by commutation for tithes, 371*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* It possesses a church and glebe-house, with 456 acres of land.

**ERRIGAL, co. Monaghan, Ulster, I.**

P. T. Aughnacloy (95) 1½ m. SW. Pop. 8600.

A parish in the barony of Trough, including also the manor of Portclair, in the barony of Clogher and county of Tyrone; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; but yielding, by commutation for tithes, 400*l.*; of which the lay impropiator receives 215*l.* 7*s.* 8¼*d.* Here are a church, a parsonage, and a glebe of sixty-four acres.

**ERRINGDEN, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Halifax (197) 7 m. W. Pop. 1471.

A township in the parish of Halifax and wapentake of Morley.

**ERRIS, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.**

Pop. 17,879.

The wildest district in Ireland, and one of the nine baronies into which the county is divided. It contains two parishes, occupies an area of 222 square miles, and twenty years ago was without one carriage-road. It is almost wholly occupied with bog and mountain. In 1824, an excellent line of road was constructed through the barony, extending from Castlebar to the Mullet, under the direction of Mr. Nimmo, and at the expense of government.

**ERROL, shire of Perth, S.**

Edinburgh 43½ m. N. Pop. 2887.

A post-town and parish, the former occupying a gentle acclivity, is remarkable for its houses being constructed of clay, owing to the great scarcity of stone in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants are mostly employed in a considerable manufacture of linen, and in taking the salmon with which the Tay abounds. This river is navigable along the southern shore of the parish, whence are exported large quantities of grain, the proprietor of the soil levying a duty thereon, as well as upon all articles imported. A passage-boat regularly plies between this and Newburgh, thus opening a communication with the north sea. The parish comprises a large portion of the Carse of Gowrie, and consists of about 7000 acres of land, rich and well cultivated. It was long possessed by the Hays, to whom it was given for their distinguished services in defeating the Danes in 980. The living is in



the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, John Allen, Esq. The church was built in 1765. Errol gives the title of Earl to the ancient family of Hay, Lord Hay, hereditary lord high constable and knight marischal of Scotland.

**ERRY, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.**

P. T. Cashel (100) 3½ m. NE. Pop. 609.

A parish in the barony of Middlethird; living, an entire rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel; producing, by commutation for tithes, 76*l.* 12*s.* 3¾*d.*; and united to the vicarage of Ballyshelhan.

**ERSKINE, shire of Renfrew, S.**

P. T. Renfrew (49) 5½ m. NW. Pop. 973.

A parish, intersected by the high road from Glasgow to Greenock. It is six miles in length, about three and a half in breadth, and bounded on the north by the Clyde, over which are two ferries, the eastern for carriages, &c. lying opposite to Kilpatrick, and the western for foot-passengers opposite Dumbarton Castle. About two-thirds of the soil are arable, and in the eastern part of the parish are extensive freestone-quarries, whence stone was drawn for the construction of the great canal, and for the new and convenient quays at the ferries. The manufacture of fine thread-lace was established here early in the last century, by Mrs. Christian Shaw, and has been in a thriving state ever since. The living is in the presbytery of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, Lord Blantyre, whose residence, Erskine Castle, once belonging to the family of that name, is delightfully seated on the margin of the Clyde, and its grounds are ornamented with fine old trees and young plantations.

**ERTH, ST., co. Cornwall.**

P. T. Marazion (281) 4 m. NE. Pop. 1604.

A parish in the east division of the hundred of Penwith; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

**ERVAN, ST., co. Cornwall.**

P. T. Padstow (246) 4 m. SSW. Pop. 422.

A parish in the hundred of Pyder; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.

**ERWARTON, co. Suffolk.**

P. T. Ipswich (69) 7 m. SSE. Pop. 157.

A parish in the hundred of Samford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patroness (1829) Lady M. Chedworth.

**ERWYRYS, co. Denbigh, N. W.**

P. T. Ruthin (195) m. SE. Pop. 649.

A township in the parish of Llan Armon and hundred of Yale, situated upon the river Alun.

**ERYHOLME, N. R. co. York.**

P. T. Darlington (241) 4½ m. SE b S.  
Pop. 177.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Gilling and wapentake of Gilling East, seated upon the banks of the river Tees; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 27*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 63*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; chapel ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Vicar of Gilling.

**ESCLUSHAM, co. Denbigh, N. W.**

P. T. Wrexham (179) m. Pop. of Upper 433.  
Of Lower 559.

Two townships in the parish of Wrexham and hundred of Bromfield.

**ESCOMB, co. Pal. of Durham.**

P. T. Bishop Auckland (248) 1½ m. W.  
Pop. 232.

A parochial chapelry in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland and north-west division of Darlington ward; living, a curacy with that of St. Andrew Auckland, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; certified value 13*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 63*l.*; patronage with St. Andrew Auckland curacy. The church, standing on the south side of the Wear, was formerly prebendal to Auckland College, but in 1501 Bishop Fox united it to the deanery.

**ESCRICK, E. R. co. York.**

P. T. York (196) 7 m. S b E.  
Pop. of Pa. 716. Of To. 548.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Ouse and Derwent; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cleaveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 23*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Helen; patron (1829) Henry Gale, Esq. Escrick Hall was formerly possessed by Sir Thomas Knivet, gentleman of the privy chamber to James I., and afterwards created baron of Escrick; he was sent to examine the vaults under the parliament house, and there discovered the barrels of gunpowder, with Guy Fawkes who was to have fired the train, and thus prevented the success of that diabolical project.

**ESH, or ASH, co. Pal. of Durham.**

P. T. Durham (258) 5 m. WNW. Pop. 470.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Lanchester and west division of Chester ward; living, a curacy with that of Lanchester, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; certified value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.* The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small structure without a tower; it was rebuilt in 1769 with 100*l.*, given by Lord Crewe's trustees, and other contributions. The poor of this parish are educated by an annual rent-charge of 20*l.*, paid by the Ushaw estate. Ushaw College, about a mile distant, is a public seminary for the education of the Roman Catholic youth; it is an extensive and splendid building, calculated to accommodate 150 students, besides professors, &c. The north wing of this building is used as a chapel, which is appropriately fitted up.

**ESHIER, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.**

P. T. Leixlip (10) 2 m. SE.  
Pop. of Pa. 466. Of Vil. 121.

A village and parish in the barony of Newcastle, anciently one of the four manors annexed to the Crown, the others being Crumlin, Saggard, and Newcastle; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Leixlip.

**ESHIER, co. Surrey.**

London 14 m. by Brompton, 16 m. by Wandsworth, SW. Pop. 1108.

A parish and village in the hundred of Elmbridge, or Emley Bridge, situated on the road from London through Kingston to Portsmouth; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; patron, Wadham College, Oxford; church ded. to St. George. There is a parish library and Sunday-school, for the foundation and support of which a benefaction of 950*l.* was left by Nathaniel George Pctree, Esq. in 1789. At Sandon, in this parish, an hospital or priory, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, was founded in the beginning of the reign of Henry II., which in 1436 was united to the hospital of St. Thomas, Southwark. The manor of Esher belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, as Bishop of Winchester; and he built a mansion here, the gate-house of which is still standing. Claremont House, in this parish, which was erected for Lord Clive, the conqueror of India, by Mr. Launcelot Brown, at the expense of more than 100,000*l.*, is now the property of Prince Leopold of Cobourg, for whom it was purchased on his marriage with the late Princess Charlotte of Wales in 1816.

**ESHOLT, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Otley (205) 4 m. SSW. Pop. 355.

A township in the parish of Otley and upper division of the wapentake of Skyrack. Here was formerly a priory of Cistercian nuns, founded in the twelfth century, the site of which is now occupied by the elegant seat of Joshua Crompton, Esq., called Esholt Hall.

**ESHOTT, co. Northumberland.**

P. T. Morpeth (288) 8 m. N b W. Pop. 114.

A township in the parish of Felton and east division of Morpeth ward.

**ESHTON, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Skipton (216) 5½ m. N b W. Pop. 69.

A township in the parish of Gargrave and east division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross. Near Eshton Hall, a seat in this township, is a very singular well, the water of which, when in its own basin, does not possess any petrifying quality; but after a course of two hundred yards acquires this power in a very eminent degree.

**ESKDALE, co. Cumberland.**

Pop. 22,286.

A ward, bounded on the north and north-west by Scotland, and east by Northumber-

land, being the most northern division of the county; it contains twenty-one parishes and fifty-seven townships.

**ESKDALE, co. Cumberland.**

P. T. Ravenglass (279) 7 m. NE b E.  
Pop. with Wasdale Head 296.

A township and chapelry in the parish of St. Bees, Allerdale ward above Darwent, situated in the romantic vale of Esk, from which rise rocky knolls, beautifully enriched with trees, and bordered by extensive uplands, on which graze large flocks of sheep; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 9*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Catherine; patron (1829) G. E. Stanley, Esq. The interest of 137*l.* has been left by several individuals for the education of the poor; also the interest of 400*l.*, which is divided among the indigent on the Sunday after Easter.

**ESKDALE, shire of Dumfries, S.**

The eastern of the three districts into which the county is divided. It is intersected by the river Esk, whence it obviously derives its name, and was formerly a barony in the family of Maxwell, attained in 1715. Various Roman works are met with in this vale.

**ESKDALEMUIR, shire of Dumfries, S.**

P. T. Langholm (70) 13 m. NW. Pop. 651.

A parish, intersected by the White and Black Esk rivers, till at the southern extremity they unite and lose their distinguishing names in the particular one of Esk. This parish, which anciently formed part of that of Westerkirk, from which it was disjoined in 1703, is eleven miles and a half long and eight broad, but on account of its great elevation, the soil, though deep, is not remarkable for fertility, and is therefore chiefly appropriated as pasture for numerous flocks of sheep. The principal hills are the Pen and Loch-Fell; and on the summit of a high point, at the junction of the two Esks, are vestiges of a Roman camp, termed Overbie, *i. e.* Upper Station, within view of which there is scarcely an eminence without some traces of an ancient fort remaining upon it. A Roman road also from Netherbie, in a direction towards Langholm, is still visible, as are the remains of two Druidical circles. The living is in the presbytery of Langholm and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Duke of Buccleugh. The church was built about 1722.

**ESKDALE SIDE, N. R. co. York.**

P. T. Whitby (236) 6 m. SW b W. Pop. 395.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Whitby and liberty of Whitby Strand; living, a curacy with that of Whitby, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; certified value 7*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 93*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; patron (1829) J. Walker, sen., Esq. Here are the remains of a small chapel, which formerly belonged



to Whitby Abbey, which is said to have existed about 1224.

**ESKE**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Beverley (183) 3 m. NE b N. Pop. 18.

A township in the parish of St. John Beverley and north division of the wapentake of Holderness.

**ESKEY**, or **EASKEY**, co. Sligo, I.

P. T. Dromore West (144) m. Pop. 5534.  
Fairs, June 3, and Nov. 18.

A village and parish in the barony of Tyreragh, situated on the Atlantic ocean; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killala and archdiocese of Tuam, possessing a church, parsonage, and sixteen acres of glebe. Here are four Baptists' schools, containing 390 pupils, and Hibernian schools of 128 pupils.

**ESBERSHIELDS**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Bywell (277) 8 m. SW b S.  
Pop. with Millshields 180.

A township in the parish of Bywell St. Peter and east division of Tindale ward. At a short distance hence is Winnis Hill, where the Society of Friends built a meeting-house in 1775; the land was given by Sir Thomas Clavering, subject to a yearly rent of a shilling. Near this spot is a place called Hare Town, which is supposed formerly to have been a village. A wood anciently extended from this township to Newbiggin, Durham, which is said to have been burnt down by the owner, known by the appellation of Mad Maddison; he was afterwards hanged at Durham.

**ESSENDINE**, co. Rutland.

P. T. Stamford (89) 4 m. N b E. Pop. 175.

A parish in the hundred of East, in which anciently stood a castle, but nothing of this now remains but the moat, which is filled by a small rivulet, and encompasses a square area of about an acre; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Ryhall, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough, not in charge; patronage with Ryhall vicarage. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is supposed from its extreme antiquity to have belonged to the castle; it exhibits some of the oldest specimens of architecture in the country.

**ESSENDON**, co. Hertford.

P. T. Hatfield (19) 3 m. E.  
Pop. 595.

A parish in the hundred of Hertford; living, a rectory with the curacy of Bayford, in the archdeaconry of Hunts and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 187.; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Marquess of Salisbury.

**ESSEX**, county of.

E to W 60 m. N to S 48 m. No. of Acres estimated at 980,480. Pop. 289,424, Hundreds 20. Parishes 105. Market-towns 27. Boroughs 3. Memb. of Pt. 8. Home Circuit. Diocese of London, and Province of Canterbury.

A maritime county, bounded on the north by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, from which it is divided by the river Stour, on the east by the German Ocean, on the south by the

Thames, flowing betwixt it and Kent, and on the west by Middlesex and Hertfordshire, being separated from the former by the river Lea. Essex anciently formed a part of the territories of the Trinobantes, a British people, whose quarrels with their neighbours appear to have made way for the invasion of this island by the Romans, under whose government this county was included in the province called Flavia Cæsariensis, and it was the seat of some of their earliest and most flourishing colonial establishments. When the Saxons conquered England, one of the kingdoms they erected was that of Essex, or East Saxony, so named from its relative situation. It comprehended Middlesex and part of Hertfordshire, as well as this county, to which the appellation has been ultimately appropriated. Essex forms the southern part of that tract of country on the eastern coast which extends in a dead level, unbroken by any considerable elevation, over a greater space than in any other part of the island. But though there are no rocky ridges, and the eminences that occur are but insignificant, yet the land is dry and arable, yielding a fair profit to the agriculturist. In the south-western part of the county there is abundance of wood and pasture; northwards, the face of the country becomes more open and uneven; while towards the sea-coast it gradually declines into marshy grounds, deeply indented by arms of the sea, and frequently overflowed. The fine pasturage afforded by these tracts (commonly termed the hundreds of Essex), scarcely counterbalances their injurious effect on the human constitution. A similar line of marshes extends along the banks of the Thames; but the northern part of the coast, between the rivers Coln and Stour, is a more elevated and healthy country. Agricultural improvements have been carried on in this county very extensively. By means of imbanking, draining, &c., lands have been reclaimed or rendered more productive; and the construction of new roads has contributed to the advantage of the farmer, and given a spur to industry by affording facilities for carriage and communication. The principal productions of the soil are wheat and other kinds of grain, beans, peas, tares, rape, mustard, rye-grass, trefoil, hops, coriander, carraway, saffron, and teasels, besides garden plants and roots, the culture of which is chiefly confined to the vicinity of the metropolis. Epping Forest is famous for the excellence of the butter and cream which it furnishes to the London dealers; and the county is proverbially noted for its calves, the number bred or fattened here being greater than in any other district in the kingdom. The chief manufactures of Essex are baizes and other coarse woollens, a branch of industry introduced here from the Netherlands, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, but it is now greatly declined, and in some parts of the county become extinct. Essex derives





REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS

Clavering	1	Winstree	11
Uttlesford	2	Waltham	12
Freshwell	3	Ongar	13
Buckford	4	Chelmsford	14
Leiden	5	Dengie	15
Tending	6	Becontree	16
Harlow	7	Harving Lib	17
Dunmow	8	Chafford	18
Witham	9	Barstable	19
Tanstable	10	Rockford	20

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.

**ESSEX.**  
 ENGRAVED BY SID<sup>r</sup> HALL.

English Miles.  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10





many commercial advantages from its maritime situation; for though Harwich is the only seaport of any importance, Colchester, Maldon, and other places, communicate with the sea by means of the rivers. The most considerable of these are the Coln, the Blackwater, the Chelmer, the Crouch, and the Rodden. The Coln rises near Clare, in Suffolk, and passing by Colchester, falls into a creek between Mersey Island and the main; the Blackwater has its source near Saffron Walden, and flowing by Coggeshall and Witham, discharges itself into an arm of the sea below Maldon; the Chelmer, which passes by Chelmsford, terminates in the same estuary with the preceding; the Crouch is a small river, at the mouth of which are creeks and pits, producing the Walfleet and Burnham oysters; and the Rodden, or Roding, enters the Thames, near Barking. Fourteen of the territorial divisions are called hundreds, viz., Barstable, Chafford, Chelmsford, Dengy, Dunmow, Hineckford, Lexden, Ongar, Rochford, Tending, Thurstable, Uttlesford, Winstree, and Witham; five are called half hundreds, viz., Beacontree, Clavering, Freshwell, Harlow, and Waltham; besides which there is the royal liberty of Havcring. The borough and market-towns are Colchester, the county town, Harwich, Maldon, Barking, Billericay, Braintree, Brentwood, Chipping Ongar, Chelmsford, Coggeshall, Dunmow, Epping, Grays-Thurrock, Halsted, Hatfield-Broad oak, Ingatestone, Manningtree, Rayleigh, Rochford, Romford, Thaxted, Walden, Waltham Abbey, and Witham; besides Bradfield, Dedham, and Horndon, the markets of which are obsolete. Two members are returned to Parliament for the county, and two each for the boroughs of Colchester, Harwich, and Maldon. This county gives the title of Earl to the family of Capel Coningsby.

**ESSIE**, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Glammis (52) 2 m. W. Pop. 2009.

A parish, united to that of Ncvay, about the close of the sixteenth century, and together comprising 5120 square acres, of which the greater proportion is enclosed, and in a high state of cultivation. It is bounded on the north by the river Dean, and intersected by two of its tributary streams having their source in the Sidlaw hills, and driving several corn-mills. The living is in the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Hon. I. S. W. Mackenzie. Near the church is a large stone, rudely sculptured with curious hieroglyphics. At a place, called Castle-town, near the Aberdeen road, are extensive earthworks, supposed to have been thrown up by Edward I., coins of that reign having been found on the spot.

**ESSIL**, shire of Elgin, S.

P. T. Fochabers (158½) 3 m. N.  
Pop. with Speymouth.

An ancient parish, now forming part of the parish of Speymouth. Though its church

has been demolished, the cemetery is still used. The late William Duff, Esq. liberally endowed a school here, and was a great benefactor to the poor.

**ESSINGTON**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Wolverhampton (123) 4 m. NE b N.  
Pop. 605.

A liberty in the parish of Bushbury and east division of the hundred of Cuttlestone.

**ESTIMANER**, co. Merioneth, N. W.

Pop. 4348.

One of the six hundreds into which the county is divided, containing four parishes and the hamlets of Llanfilhangel and Towyr. It is altogether mountainous, and washed on the western limit by the Irish Sea.

**ESTON**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Guisborough (245) 5½ m. WNW.  
Pop. 272.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Ormesby and east division of the liberty of Langbaugh, situated on the ascent of a hill, the summit of which runs out into a bold eminence, called Eston Mab, where a telegraphic beacon has lately been erected, commanding a very grand and extensive prospect. The living is a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Ormesby, in the archdeaconry of Cleaveland and diocese of York; certified value 17*l.* 10*s.*; patronage with Ormesby vicarage. Near the above promontory, are some traces of an ancient encampment, supposed to have been formed by the Saxons.

**ETAL**,<sup>c</sup> co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 9 m. NNW. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Ford and west division of Glendale ward, seated on the east bank of the river Till, which is here forty yards broad; it was formerly crossed by a bridge, which was swept away by a flood, about fifty years since; it is now passed by a ferry. On the shore of the river are two large corn mills. Etal has two schools and a Presbyterian chapel; the latter was built in 1740, and rebuilt on a larger scale in 1800; it accommodates 700 people. At the west-end of the village are the venerable ruins of Etal castle, consisting of two towers out of four, its original number, and one side of the court-wall; it was built by Sir Robert Manners in 1341. Etal House, the property of Lord Viscount Kilburn, is a handsome building of free-stone.

**ETCHELLS**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Stockport (176) 4 m. WSW. Pop. 1525.

A township, partly in the parish of Northen, and partly in the parish of Stockport and hundred of Macclesfield.

**ETCHILHAMPTON**, co. Wilts. ¶

P. T. Devizes (39) 3 m. ESE. Pop. 252.

A parish in the hundred of Swanborough; living, a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of All Cannings, in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury, not in



charge ; patronage with All Cannings rector.

**ETCHINGHAM**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Wadhurst (42) 6 m. S.E. Pop. 625.

A parish in the hundred of Henhurst, rape of Hastings ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester ; valued in K. B. 117. ; patroness (1829) Dame A. Lade.

**ETLOE**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Newnham (120) 6 m. S.  
Pop. with Pa.

A titling in the parish of Awre and hundred of Blidcsloe.

**ETON**, co. Bucks.

London 22 m. W b S. Buckingham 43 m. SSE. Pop. 2175. Fairs, Ash-Wed., for horses and cattle.

A town in the first division of the hundred of Stoke, situated in a healthy and fertile valley, on the north side of the Thames, opposite to Windsor, with which it is connected by a neat iron bridge. It consists principally of one narrow street, which is well-paved and lighted ; and the place has, of late years, been much improved, many of the houses having been rebuilt, and others fitted up in the modern style. Eton owes all its importance to the college and school, founded in 1440 by Henry VI., under the title of "The Kynges College of our Lady, at Etone by syde Windsor," for a provost, ten priests, four clerks, six choristers, twenty-five poor grammar-scholars, with a master to teach them, and twenty-five poor old men. This establishment, though deprived of some of the revenues granted by its royal founder, is still in a flourishing condition, and supports a provost, vice-provost, and six fellows, with seventy scholars, besides two masters, who have each four assistants, two conducts or priests, an organist, eight lay clerks, two choristers, with subordinate officers. The school is divided into upper and lower, and each subdivided into three classes. Besides those scholars who are on the foundation, there are always a great number of the sons of persons of rank and fortune, who board with the masters, and receive instruction as stipendiary pupils. The scholars on the foundation are interested in the annual election to scholarships at King's College, Cambridge, which was also an institution of their royal founder. This election takes place the latter end of July, when the twelve senior scholars are put on the roll, to succeed to the scholarships, but are not removed till vacancies occur, the average number of which is about nine in two years : at nineteen, the scholars are superannuated. Those who succeed, after remaining three years at college, are entitled to fellowships. Eton school also sends two scholars to Merton College, Oxford, where they are called Postmasters. There are also a few exhibitions of twenty-one guineas each, for superannuated scholars, towards the augmentation of whose income the reversion of an estate of 80*l.* a-year was

bequeathed by the Rev. Mr. Chamberlayne, who had been a fellow of the college ; and Dr. Jonathan Davis, one of the provosts, left a considerable legacy for the same purpose. The buildings of the college consist of two courts or quadrangles. One of them is appropriated to the use of the masters and scholars ; and here are the schools and apartments for their residence ; and on the south side is the college chapel. The other court contains lodgings for the provost and fellows, the former being on the front or east side, where also is an ancient tower and gateway, separating the two courts. In the centre of the first court is a bronze statue of Henry VI., on a marble pedestal, erected by Dr. Godolphin, provost of Eton, and dean of St. Paul's. The chapel, formerly styled Christopher Hall, is a handsome edifice of Gothic architecture, on the south side of the outer court, much resembling, in its style and ornaments, the chapel of King's College, Cambridge. The inner court contains the noble college library, which has been augmented by the donations of Provost Godolphin, Dr. Waddington, Bishop of Chichester, the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, Nicholas Mann, master of the Charterhouse, Richard Topham, keeper of the records in the Tower, Chief-Justice Reeves, Dr. Richard Mead, Mr. Pote, who sent some Oriental MSS. from the East Indies, and Mr. Storer, whose benefaction consisted of books and paintings valued at 8000*l.* The peculiar kind of custom, called the Montem, is connected with Eton school. The ceremony takes place triennially, on Whit-Tuesday, when all the scholars march in military procession, with flags and music, to the village of Salt Hill, about a mile and a half from Eton, headed by their captain, one of the king's scholars, for whom a collection is made of what is called Salt-money, from casual travellers, or persons drawn together by curiosity or other motives. The collectors are termed Salt-bearers, who, as well as their servitors, are habited in fancy dresses ; and in return for the contributions which they levy, they deliver to the donors a small ticket, on which is printed a Latin motto, and which is considered as an acknowledgment of the receipt of the donation, and a security from further importunity. This custom, which has often been sanctioned by the presence and bounty of the royal family, is of uncertain origin, though it can be traced as far back as the reign of Queen Elizabeth ; and it is supposed to have arisen from some manorial usage. The power belonging to the Provost of Eton is very extensive ; for, by an act of Parliament passed in the twenty-fifth year of Henry VI., no person is allowed to take a lodger within the place without leave of the provost, and any person letting or engaging lodgings without such permission is liable to a fine of 10*l.* The parish church, called in ancient records the church of Eton Gildables, having been suffered to fall to decay, the inhabitants are permitted to attend public worship in the

College chapel, of which the provost is always rector, and he has archidiaconal jurisdiction within the parish. There is also a chapel of ease in the village, which is served by one of the conducts of the college: it was founded by the Rev. William Hetherington, who was formerly a fellow of Eton College, and who distinguished himself by his charities for the benefit of the blind and for other purposes. Among the provosts of Eton may be mentioned two very celebrated individuals, Sir Henry Savile and Sir Henry Wotton, both of whom are interred in the College chapel. There is a charity-school at Eton, founded and endowed by M. Porney, a native of Normandy, who was for many years a teacher of the French language at the college. In 1452, a charter was granted to the college, for a market on Wednesdays, with considerable privileges, but it has been long discontinued. There were formerly also two fairs, one of which only is kept up.

#### ETRURIA, co. Stafford.

P. T. Newcastle-under-Lyne (150) 1½ m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent and north division of the hundred of Pirehill. Here are some very extensive potteries, principally for the manufacture of those wares denominated Staffordshire and Wedgewood; the latter is of a very beautiful description, and receives its name from Mr. Josias Wedgewood, the first manufacturer. This village obtains its name from the seat of the above gentleman, which was called Etruria from his ingenious imitations of the Etruscan vases.

#### ETTERBY, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 1 m. NNW. Pop. 67.

A township in the parish of Stanwix, Eskdale ward. It is said that King Arthur was entertained here, when carrying his victorious arms against the Danes and Norwegians.

#### ETTERICK, shire of Selkirk, S.

P. T. Selkirk (35½) 16 m. SW. Pop. 485.

A parish, extending about ten miles in all directions. It is finely diversified with mountains, lochs, and deep fertile valleys, and affords rich pasture for numerous sheep, of which it is estimated 30,000 head are annually bred here. The principal mountains are Wardlaw and Etterick Pen, the former elevated 1980, and the latter 2200 feet above the level of the sea. Lochs Lowes and St. Mary abound with pike, perch, and tench. Of Etterick Forest, which anciently comprised the greatest part of the shire, no traces remain, except the large oaks that are frequently dug up in the mosses. The Etterick, a beautiful stream, intersects the parish, and is justly celebrated in the Scottish song, entitled "Ettrick Banks." The living is in the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale; patron, Lord Napier. There were formerly chapels

in the south-west and north-west corners of the parish. Etterick gave title of Baron successively to the families of Ruthven and Douglas, now extinct.

#### ETTON, co. Northampton.

P. T. Market-Deeping (89) 3 m. S. Pop. with Woodcroft 125.

A parish in the liberty of Peterborough; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.*; church ded. to St. Stephen; patron (1829) Earl Fitzwilliam.

#### ETTON, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Beverley (183) 4 m. NW b W. Pop. 380.

A parish in the wapentake of Harthill, Hunsley Beacon division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of the East Riding, York, and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Archbishop of York.

#### ETWALD, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 6 m. WSW. Pop. of Pa. 593. Of To. 445.

A parish in the hundred of Appletree; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Helen; patron, the King (1829), by reason of the lunacy of William Cotton, Esq.

#### EUSTON, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Thetford (80) 3 m. SE b S. Pop. 164.

A parish in the hundred of Blackbourn, seated on the Lesser Ouse; living, a rectory with that of Barnham, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Genovese; patronage with Barnham vicarage. Euston Hall is a commodious seat, situated in a very pleasant part of the village, near which glides the Ouse, and over it is a neat wooden bridge. The scenery from this spot is of a most delightful description.

#### EUXTON, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Chorley (208) 2½ m. WNW. Pop. 1360.

A township and chapelry in the parish and hundred of Leyland; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 128*l.*; patron (1829) the Rev. J. Armekiding.

#### EVAL, ST., co. Cornwall.

P. T. St. Columb (246) 5½ m. NW b W. Pop. 323.

A parish in the hundred of Pyder; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 135*l.*; patron, the Bishop of Exeter.

#### EVEDON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Sleaford (115) 2 m. ENE. Pop. 89.

A parish in the hundred of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patroness (1829) Mrs. Nisbett.



**EVENJOB**, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Rhayader (181) 3 m. E b S. Pop. 362.

A township, returned with Newcastle, Barland, and Buroa, in the parish of Old Radnor and the borough of Radnor.

**EVENLEY**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Brackley (63) 1 m. S b W. Pop. 468.

A parish in the hundred of King's Sutton; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 7*l.*; church ded. to St. George; patron, Magdalen College, Oxford.

**EVENLOAD**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Moreton-in-the-Marsh (86) 4 m. E. Pop. 297.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Oswaldslow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Gloucester and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Edward; patron (1829) George Perrott, Esq.

**EVENWOOD**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Bishop Auckland (248) 5 m. SW. Pop. 306.

A township in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland and north-west division of Darlington ward.

**EVERCREECH**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Shepton Mallet (116) 4 m. SE b S. Pop. 1253.

A parish in the hundred of Wells Forum; living, a dis. vicarage with the curacy of Chesterblade, and a peculiar of the Dean of Wells, in the diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 19*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Samuel Rodbard, Esq.

**EVERDON**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Daventry (72) 4 m. SSE. Pop. 640.

A parish in the hundred of Fawsley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 24*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Eton College.

**EVERINGHAM**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Market Weighton (192) 5 m. W b N. Pop. 271.

A parish in the Holme Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of the East Riding of York and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Emeldis; patron (1829) the Rev. William Alderson. At Everingham Park is the seat of W. C. Maxwell, Esq. a modern brick building, the site of which, though flat, is well laid out and decorated with some very fine trees and shrubs.

**EVERLEY**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Ludgershall (71) 4½ m. N b W. Pop. 316.

A parish in the hundred of Elstub and Everley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Sir J. D. Astley,

Bart. In this neighbourhood are many remains of banks and ditches; and on Milton Hill are very evident marks of an extensive British settlement. To the north of Everley, are the vestiges of a British village, and a group of barrows, one of which is remarkably pointed. It is said that this place was anciently a market-town of some importance, and that Ina, King of the West Saxons, had a palace here, in which he often resided and held his court. The petty sessions for Everley division are holden here.

**EVERLEY**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Scarborough (217) 15 m. N b W. Pop. with Suffield.

A township in the parish of Hackness and liberty of Whitney Strand.

**EVERSDEN**, GREAT, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Caxton (49) 7 m. E b S. Pop. 263.

A parish in the hundred of Long Stow; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 29*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**EVERSDEN**, LITTLE, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Caxton (49) 6 m. E b S. Pop. 232.

A parish in the hundred of Long Stow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Helen; patron, Queen's College, Cambridge.

**EVERSHOLT**, co. Bedford.

P. T. Woburn (41) 3 m. E b S. Pop. 870.

A parish in the hundred of Manshead; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patroness (1829) the Marchioness of Downshire.

**EVERSHOT**, co. Dorset.

London 129 m. WSW. Pop. 567. Fair, May 12, for bullocks and toys.

A parish in the hundred of Tottleford, Dorchester division, on the borders of Somerset, near the head of the river Frome; it was formerly a market-town. The living is a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Frome St. Quintin, in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol, not in charge; patronage with Frome St. Quintin rectory. The church, ded. to St. Osmond, is a large ancient edifice, with a high tower. Here is a free grammar-school. In this parish are many elegant seats, the principal of which is Melbury Hall, the seat of the Earl of Hereford; it is an ancient building, partly in the Gothic and partly in the Grecian style of architecture, with a lofty embattled tower. It is surrounded by a large park, in which is its chapel, a fine Gothic structure.

**EVERSLEY**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Hartford Bridge (35) 3 m. N. Pop. 767.

A parish in the hundred of Holdshott, Basingstoke division; living, a rectory in the

archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Sir J. Cope, Bart.

EVERTHORPE, E. R. co. York.

P. T. South Cave (192) 1 m. WNW.  
Pop. with DREWTON Township.

A township in the parish of Northcave and Hunsley Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill.

EVERTON, or EVERDON, cos. Bedford, Cambridge, and Huntingdon.

P. T. Biggleswade (45) 5 m. N b E.  
Pop. 334.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Biggleswade, county of Bedford, partly in the hundred of Long-Stow, Cambridge, and partly in the hundred of Toseland, county of Huntingdon; living, a vicarage with that of Tetworth, in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Clare Hall, Cambridge.

EVERTON, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Liverpool (206) 1 m. NNE. Pop. 2109.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill and hundred of West Derby, and is of greater antiquity even than Liverpool, but its present consequence is of recent date; from its contiguity to this great commercial town, it has become an assemblage of elegant villas, the residence of the wealthy merchants. One of these, St. Domingo, is a spacious mansion, built on an estate purchased with the proceeds of a French prize-ship from that island: it is now occupied as a ladies' seminary. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge; patron, the Rector of Walton. The church, ded. to St. George, is a modern and elegant Gothic structure, with a roof and window-frames of cast-iron. Near the site of this church formerly stood a beacon, communicating with Ashurst and Rivington Pike, which was erected by Randolph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester, in 1220, but was blown down by a gale of wind in 1803.

EVERTON, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Bawtry (153) 3 m. SE b E. Pop. 741.

A parish in the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron (1829) the Duke of Devonshire. From many antiquities discovered here, it is supposed to have been a Roman station.

EVES, ST. KIRK, shire of Caithness, S.

Pop. &c. see Wick.

An ancient chapelry in the parish of Wick. Though the chapel has been long in ruins, the aged and superstitious, till very recently, have been in the habit of offering up their prayers within its venerable walls, and of leaving oblations of provisions and other trifles there.

EVEBATCH, co. Hereford.

P. T. Bromyard (125) 5½ m. SE b S.  
Pop. 87.

A parish in the hundred of Radlow; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) R. Yate, Esq.

EVESHAM, co. Worcester.

London 99 m. NW. Worcester 16 m. SE.  
Pop. 3487. M. D. Mond. Fairs, Candlemas-Day; Feb. 2; Monday after Easter Week; Whit Mond.; and Sept. 21, for cattle and horses. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough and market-town in the lower division of the hundred of Blackenhurst, having separate jurisdiction, situated on a gentle acclivity, rising from the border of the river Avon, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, and near it is a convenient harbour. At the foot of the bridge, in the parish of Bengworth, which is within the liberties of the borough, anciently stood a castle, which was demolished previously to 1157. This town was celebrated for its abbey, which is said to have been founded in the beginning of the eighth century, by Egwin, Bishop of Worcester, and which became one of the mitred monasteries whose abbots had seats in the House of Peers; and which was so richly endowed, that the clear annual revenue at the dissolution amounted to 1183*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* Evesham is distinguished in English history, on account of a battle fought on the 6th of August, 1265, between the forces of Henry III. and those of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and the barons his confederates, in which the latter were defeated and their commander killed; and thus terminated the civil war, which the insurgent nobility, headed by Leicester, had long carried on against the king and his adherents. This town is a borough by prescription, and was governed by a bailiff previously to the charter granted by James I., in the third year of his reign, vesting the municipal authority in a mayor, seven aldermen, twelve capital burgesses, a recorder, and a chamberlain, who form the common council; besides which there are twenty-four inferior burgesses, called assistants. Four of the aldermen, and the mayor for the time being, are constituted justices of the peace, and of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, with power to try and punish all offences within the borough, excepting high treason. Evesham sent members to Parliament the 23d of Edward I., and the privilege having been discontinued, was restored in the reign of James I. The right of election is vested in the freemen, and the mayor is the returning officer. There are two parishes, All Saints and St. Lawrence, both in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester. The living of All Saints is a discharged vicarage, valued in K. B. 10*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*; that of St. Lawrence is a curacy; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; united to All Saints, and in the patronage of the Crown. Both churches



were anciently chapels to the monastery, and were probably erected at the close of the thirteenth century, though many alterations appear to have subsequently taken place. Few vestiges remain of the once magnificent abbey, and none deserving notice except a large pointed arch, decorated with rich but mutilated statuary; and a noble square tower, erected by Clement Lichfield, the last abbot, and still used as a bell-tower. In the town are a well-endowed free grammar-school, a charity-school, and an almshouse. The principal manufacture carried on here is that of stocking-weaving; but the labouring inhabitants are chiefly employed in gardening; the town being nearly surrounded with gardens, the produce of which is sent for sale to Tewkesbury, Cheltenham, and elsewhere.

**EVIE**, shires of Orkney and Shetland, S.

P. T. Kirkwall (327) 18 m. NNW. Pop. 811.

A parish, to which is united the ancient parish of Rendal, in the island of Pomona or Mainland Orkney, along the coast of which it extends ten miles, and averages one-and-a-half in breadth. It contains a considerable quantity of rich land, but being mostly unenclosed common, it is appropriated principally to pasturage for sheep, of which 3000, besides numerous swine, are suffered to roam at large. Ships of large burden find good anchorage in the bay, which, from the immense quantity of cod, ling, haddock, and various other kinds of fish to be met with on the coast, would make an excellent fishery station, were the inhabitants so inclined. The Society for Propagating Christianity have established a school here. The living is in the presbytery of Kirkwall and synod of Orkney; patron, Lord Dundas. The church was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and according to vulgar tradition, formerly possessed the property, in common with some tumuli here, of nocturnal illumination. There are several Pictish huts along the shore.

**EVINGTON**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Leicester (96) 3 m. ESE. Pop. 257.

A parish in the hundred of Gartree; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar in the diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 51*l.* 17*s.*; church ded. to St. Denis; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

**EVIONYDD**, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

Pop. 6579.

A mountainous district and hundred, containing ten parishes and the hamlets of Bedgelart and Tre-Madoe, with the borough of Criceaeth. It is entirely mountainous, and embraces the principal picturesque scenery of this romantic county.

**EWART**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 5 m. NNW. Pop. 150.

A township in the parish of Doddington and east division of Glendale ward, pleasantly situated between the rivers Till and Glen.

Ewart Park House is a beautiful rural seat, occupied by Mrs. Maria St. Paul, the lady of the manor. In 1814 two ancient bronze sword blades were found in Ewart Park.

**EWE, ST.**, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Tregony (253) 4 m. ENE. Pop. 1663.

A parish in the east division of the hundred of Powder; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 21*l.*; patrons (1829) Mr. and Mrs. Carlyon.

**EWELL**, co. Kent.

P. T. Dover (71) 2½ m. NW. Pop. 340.

A parish in the hundred of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary and St. Peter; patron (1829)—Angel, Esq. This place belonged to the Knights Templars as early as the year 1185. The principal stream of the river Dour rises in this parish and falls into the sea at Dover.

**EWELL**, co. Surrey.

London 13 m. SW <sup>b</sup>S. Pop. 1737. Fairs, May 12, and Oct. 29, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and toys.

A parish in the hundred of Coptborne, and formerly a market-town; the market-house was removed some years ago, in order to widen the road. At the intersection of the roads to London and Kingston rises a spring of beautifully clear water, which forms a stream called Hogsmill river, and in its progress to the Thames gives motion to several corn and gunpowder-mills. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; patron (1829) Sir S. Glyn, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, built of flints and chalk, in which are many monuments; among these is one to Sir William Lewer, lord-mayor of London in 1717; and another to Sir E. Richard Glyn, lord-mayor in 1758. This is the birth-place of Richard Corbet, who was born in 1582; he was chaplain to James I., a preacher of great eminence, and a man of remarkable public and private virtue; in 1628 he was consecrated Bishop of Oxford, and in 1632 translated to the see of Norwich.

**EWELME**, co. Oxford.

Pop. 5406.

A hundred in the south part of the county, bordering on Berkshire, containing fifteen parishes.

**EWELME**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Wallingford (46) 3 m. NE <sup>b</sup>E. Pop. 573.

A parish in the hundred of Ewelme; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 21*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage annexed to the Regius Professorship of Divinity, Oxford.

## EWEN, co. Wilts.

P. T. Malmbsbury (96) 7 m. NE b N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m.  
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of Kemble and hundred of Malmbsbury.

## EWENNY, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cowbridge (173) 4 m. W b N. Pop. 269

A poor hamlet in the parish of the same name and hundred of Ogmore, situated upon the Wenny river. The villagers are engaged in the manufacture of coarse pottery, and their operations are conducted in a rude and unskilful manner. The living is a donative with cure of souls, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in P. R. 40*l.*; patron (1829) — Turkwill, Esq. Here are the extensive remains of a beautiful monastery, erected about the year 1141, by Morris de Lonndres, whose monument remains in the chancel of the church. It was formerly the estate of the Carn family, and many tombs to their memory adorn the church. Here is a fine mansion of the proprietor, — Turkwill, Esq., erected in a spacious level park, close to the ruins of the priory, and at the opposite side of the Cowbridge road stands rather a singular object, being the ruins of a modern mansion intentionally dilapidated.

## EWERBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Sleaford (115) 4 m. E. Pop. 315.

A parish in the wapentake of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 61*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

## EWES, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Langholm (70) 4 m. N. Pop. 314.

A parish, eight miles in length and five and a half in breadth, through which runs the Ewes, a tributary stream to the Esk. The surface, which is hilly, affords only pasturage for sheep. The living is in the presbytery of Langholm and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Duke of Buccleugh.

## EWESLEY, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 11½ m. NW b W.  
Pop. 26.

A township in the parish of Netherwhitton and west division of Morpeth ward.

## EWHURST, co. Southampton.

P. T. Basingstoke (45) 6 m. NW. Pop. 18.

A parish in the hundred of Kingsclere, Kingsclere division; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 99*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) J. Martindale, Esq.

## EWHURST, co. Surrey.

P. T. Dorking (23) 8½ m. SW. Pop. 821.

A parish in the hundred of Blackheath; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

TOPOG. DICT.—VOL. I.

## EWHURST, co. Sussex.

P. T. Robert's Bridge (50) 4 m. E b N.  
Pop. 1225.

A parish in the hundred of Staple, rape of Hastings; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. James; patron, King's College, Cambridge.

## EWLOE, co. Flint, N. W.

P. T. Hawarden (195) 3½ m. W. Pop. 1239.

A township in the parish of Hawarden, returned with Ewloe Wood. There are ironworks, and potteries in the parish. Ewloe is an ancient manor. Here are the ruins of a castle, near to which the army of Henry II. sustained a defeat from Dafydd and Cynan, the sons of Owen Gwynedd, in the year 1156.

## EWOOD, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Blackburn (212) 1½ m. SSW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish and hundred of Blackburn, where the Leeds and Liverpool Canal is carried over the river Derwent by means of an aqueduct.

## EWSHOT, co. Southampton.

P. T. Odiham (40) 4 m. E. Pop. 489.

A tithing in the parish and hundred of Cron-dall, Basingstoke division, situated in a well-wooded and finely-diversified part of the county. This was formerly the residence of the Giffords, one of the most ancient families in Hampshire; the mansion is spacious, and the grounds beautifully laid out.

## EWYAS HAROLD, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 12½ m. SW. Pop. 412.

A parish in the hundred of Webtree; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; certified value 20*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 75*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Bishop of St. David's. On an eminence, near a small stream, which falls into the river Dore, was anciently a castle, founded previously to the Conquest. Here was a small priory of Black Monks: a cell to Gloucester was, in 1358, owing to the falling off of the revenues, united to the abbey of St. Peter, at Gloucester.

## EWYAS LACY, co. Hereford.

Pop. 3381.

A hundred in the south-western extremity of the county, verging on Brecknock and Monmouth counties, containing eight parishes and six townships.

## EXBOURNE, co. Devon.

P. T. Hatherleigh (201) 4 m. E b S.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Pop. 503.

A parish in the hundred of Black Torrington; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 27*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Rev. F. Belfield.

## EXBURY, co. Southampton.

P. T. Lymington (38) 8 m. E b N.  
Pop. with Leap Tithing 311.



A parish in the hundred of New Forest, New Forest east division; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Fawley, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; patronage with Fawley rectory. ☞

EXELBY, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Bedale (223) 2 m. SE b E. Pop. 562.

A township in the parish of Barneston and wapentake of Hallikeled.

EXETER, co. Devon.

London 171 m. by Lyme Regis WSW. Pop. 23,479. M. D. Wed., Fri., and Sat. Fairs, Aug. 1, and Dec. 6, for horned cattle, horses, &c. Memb. of Pt. 2. Mail arr. 6. 10. a. Mail dep. 8 m.

An ancient city, the capital of Devonshire, but under a separate jurisdiction, as forming a distinct county of itself. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Exe, about nine miles north of the English Channel. It was probably a town of importance belonging to the Britons, and afterwards became the Roman station called Isca Damnoniorum, under which name it is mentioned by the geographer Ptolemy, in the middle of the second century. This place was called by the Saxons Monkton, from the number of religious establishments it contained; and Athelstan in 914 having expelled the Cornish Britons, erected new buildings, and raised fortifications, changed the name to Exonceastre, which with a little variation it has since retained. It suffered repeated attacks during the incursions of the Danes, especially under Sweyn, in the beginning of the eleventh century. After the Norman Conquest, it was the seat of an insurrection against the authority of William I., who besieged and took the city; and it was subsequently exposed to hostilities in the reigns of Stephen, and Edward IV.: under Henry VII., it was besieged by Perkin Warbeck, but the citizens obliged him to retreat, and their gallant defence was rewarded by the king, who gave the mayor a cap of maintenance and his own sword, to be borne in state before that magistrate on public occasions. In 1544 the insurgents from Cornwall against Edward VI. made a violent assault on the city, and greatly distressed the inhabitants, who however held out till they were relieved by Lord Russel, who drove off the rebels. In the beginning of the civil war under Charles I., the city was in the hands of the Parliament, but it was taken for the king, by Prince Maurice, September 4, 1643. Being garrisoned, it became the head-quarters of the royalists in the west of England; the queen made it her residence, and her daughter, afterwards Duchess of Orleans, was born here. In April 1646 it was surrendered to the Parliament; and since that period its history records no events of national importance. King Athelstan established a mint at Exeter; and even so late as the reign of Anne, money was coined there, each piece having the letter E under the

bust of the queen. It appears from Domesday-book, that in the reign of Edward the Confessor this city enjoyed the same rights with regard to taxation as London, York, and Winchester; and that for the king's military expeditions, whether by sea or land, the amount of the assessment chargeable on the citizens collectively was the same as was paid for five hides of land. From the same record it appears that forty-eight houses in the city had been destroyed subsequent to the arrival of William I. in England: doubtless during the siege of Exeter already mentioned. Since that period many charters and grants of immunities were obtained from various monarchs. In the reign of Henry I., the fee-farm rents were granted to his queen Matilda, and in that of John the queen held Exeter in dower, with the tolls of the fair kept in that city. The municipal government, which had been vested in portreves and bailiffs, was transferred by a charter of John to a corporation of which a mayor was the chief officer. Henry VIII. constituted Exeter a county of itself, thus rendering it independent of Devon, and bestowing on it separate privileges and jurisdiction. The corporation now consists of a mayor, twenty-four aldermen, a recorder, chamberlain, town-clerk, sheriff, four stewards, and several inferior officers. Pleas of the crown and civil causes are tried by the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common-council, at the quarter-sessions, where the recorder presides, or at the assizes for the city, held under a separate commission before the judges, when they visit Exeter to hold assizes for the county of Devon. Minor criminal charges and breaches of the peace are determined by eight aldermen, who are justices of the peace. There are thirteen corporate bodies within the city, each of which is governed by officers chosen annually from among themselves. Members were sent to Parliament from Exeter the twenty-third of Edward I., and the elective franchise has been since regularly exercised. The right of election is vested in the magistrates, freemen, and resident freeholders, about 1100 in number; and the mayor is the returning officer. The ancient walls of the city included a space of ground four furlongs in length and three in breadth, and the area is intersected by four principal streets, which meet near the centre, and diverging at right angles, connect the city with the suburbs. In 1769 the walls were standing, but many parts of them have been since taken down. There were also four gates, named from the cardinal points; but the last remaining of these, the south gate, was removed in 1818. In the highest part of the city, towards the north, are the relics of Rougemont Castle, anciently the seat of the Anglo-Saxon kings, and afterwards of the Dukes of Exeter. The ruins of the exterior walls are alone left to attest its former grandeur; and from the ramparts may be obtained a delightful view of the neighbouring country. The walk here, called North-



ernhay, is a favourite promenade for citizens or visitors. Within the area of the castle, on the north-west side, a sessions-house was erected several years ago. The Guildhall is a large and convenient structure in the High Street, built in 1593, and repaired in 1720. Here are preserved the portraits of Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, Monk, Duke of Albemarle, George I., and other distinguished persons. Below the Castle Hill is the new county-gaol, a large and well-built brick edifice, of modern construction; the situation of which is healthy and pleasant, and the interior is well arranged and convenient. Near it are the barracks for the reception of cavalry. The principal street, called High Street, has the appearance of antiquity, as have many of the buildings in different parts of the city; but within the last half-century handsome edifices and new streets have been erected, some of which would not suffer from comparison with those in most other parts of the kingdom. Many other recent improvements have been made, by widening the old thoroughfares, laying down new pavements, and lighting the city with gas. The grand ornament of Exeter is its ancient cathedral, founded as a conventual church, by King Athelstan, about 932. Crediton was then the seat of a bishopric, which Leofric, who held it in the reign of Edward the Confessor, removed to Exeter in 1040. The bishopric now includes the counties of Devon and Cornwall. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a dean, seven canons residentiary, including a subdean, precentor, and chancellor of the church; four archdeacons, fifteen prebendaries, four priest-vicars, a chancellor of the diocese, and a registrar. The cathedral church having been erected at different periods, exhibits several varieties of the Norman and pointed styles of architecture. It consists of a nave, with side aisles, two short transepts, a chapter-house, a choir with aisles, and ten chantry chapels, with a room called the consistory court. The first great enlargement of this edifice is ascribed to William Warlwast, a Norman ecclesiastic, to whom the see was given by William the Conqueror. This prelate laid the foundation of the present choir; and he is supposed to have erected the towers which correspond in style with the works of his contemporary Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester. During the siege of Exeter by King Stephen, the cathedral was injured by fire, but it was subsequently repaired by Henry Marshall, who became bishop in 1194. It was much enlarged and improved by several succeeding prelates, particularly Peter Quivil and John Grandison, who expended very large sums of money on the building and decorations. The nave is 175 feet in length from the western door to the organ screen, and seventy-six in breadth within the walls. The roof is supported by fourteen clustered pillars, from which spring sixteen pointed arches. The length of the choir is about

128 feet, and its breadth corresponds with that of the nave. St. Mary's chapel is sixty-one feet in length, and between that and the altar-screen is a space of twenty-five feet. The whole cathedral extends 408 feet from east to west, without the walls; the height of the vaulted roof is sixty-nine feet; and that of the Norman towers which form the transepts, 130 feet to the top of the battlements. The windows of the cathedral are very large, and many of them are decorated with handsome tracery and stained glass; particularly the great east and west windows, the former of which was repaired and beautified in 1390, and is still in fine preservation; the latter was fitted up in 1766. In the north tower is a curious astronomical clock, said to have been the gift of Bishop Courtenay. The episcopal throne in the choir, of delicately-carved woodwork, in the Gothic style, is a noble ornament; and the screen, or wood-loft between the nave and choir, is adorned with curious ancient paintings of subjects from the Scripture history. This screen now supports a large organ, reckoned one of the finest instruments of the kind in England. The south tower contains eleven bells, ten of which are rung in peal; and in the other tower is the great bell of Exeter, which weighs 12,500 lbs. and was given by Bishop Courtenay. In 1763 the cathedral underwent extensive repair, and in taking up the old pavement was discovered a leaden coffin, containing the remains of Bishop Briton, who died in 1307. The top being decayed, afforded a view of the skeleton, and near the bones of one of the fingers was a gold ring with a sapphire set in it; a silver chalice and patten, and the head of a crozier, greatly decayed, were also found in the coffin. The episcopal palace is a venerable fabric, situated near the south-east side of the cathedral; it was probably erected in the reign of Edward IV. The city and county of Exeter comprehends the following parishes and parochial districts:—Allhallows, in Goldsmith Street; living, a dis. rectory; valued in K. B. at 6*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; patron, the Church of Exeter: Allhallows on the Walls, a dis. rectory; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.*; patron, the Dean and Chapter: St. David's, a chapelry to the vicarage of Heavitree: St. Edmund's on the Bridge, a dis. rectory; val. in K. B. 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 138*l.*; patron, the Corporation: St. George's, a dis. rectory; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 24*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*; patron, the King: St. John's, a dis. rectory, certified value, 18*l.*, usually held by sequestration; patron, the King: St. Kirrian's, a dis. rectory; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 18*l.*; patron, the Dean and Chapter: St. Lawrence's, a dis. rectory; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; patron, the King: St. Martin's, a dis. rectory; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.*; patron, the Dean and Chapter: St. Mary Arches, a dis. rectory; valued in



K. B. 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 61*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Bishop: St. Mary Major, a dis. rectory; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 65*l.*; patron, the Dean and Chapter: St. Mary Steps, a dis. rectory; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; patron (1829) Rev. W. Carwithen: St. Olave's, a dis. rectory; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 24*l.*; patron, the King: St. Pancras, a dis. rectory; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 30*l.*; patron, the Dean and Chapter: St. Paul's, a dis. rectory; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; patron, the Dean and Chapter: St. Petrock's, a dis. rectory; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 91*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; patron, the King: St. Sidwell's, a chapelry to the vicarage of Heavitree: St. Stephen's, a dis. rectory; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; patron, the Bishop: the Holy Trinity, a dis. rectory; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 112*l.*; patron, the Dean and Chapter: Bedford precinct; Bradnirch precinct; and the precinct of the close of the cathedral church of St. Peter. All these parishes, &c. are in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, except St. David's and St. Sidwell's, which are in the jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, unless the archdeacon happens to be also a prebendary. The parish churches, in general, are small, and require no particular notice, except St. Sidwell's, which is a handsome modern Gothic structure, capable of affording accommodation for a thousand persons. The city contains several dissenting places of worship, a Catholic chapel, and a Jewish synagogue. There is a free grammar-school, founded in 1633, of which the mayor and chamber are trustees, and to which belong fifteen exhibitions for scholars to the university; and there are also several endowed charity-schools, for educating and clothing poor children. In different parts of the city are almshouses for decayed and aged persons, among the chief of which is Wynard's Hospital, or God's House, founded and endowed in pursuance of the will of William Wynard, recorder of Exeter, in the reign of Henry VI. Among the other charitable institutions are the Devon and Exeter Hospital, for the sick, opened in 1747; the Lunatic Asylum; the West of England Infirmary, for curing diseases of the eye; the Public Dispensary; the Humane Society, for the recovery of apparently drowned persons; the Lying-in Charity; the Penitentiary, for destitute females; and the Strangers' Friend Society. The establishments for the amusement or convenience of the public, include the warm baths on Southernhay, the theatre, and the Devon and Exeter subscription-rooms, for concerts, balls, and card-parties, which were opened with a grand musical festival in October, 1820. The river Exe was formerly navigable to Exeter, till its channel was blocked up, so as to prevent the passage of ships beyond Topsham,

by one of the Earls of Devon, in consequence of a quarrel with the city corporation. But in 1675 a canal was cut from Topsham to Exeter; and about twenty years later, the present haven was constructed, and by means of sluices and floodgates, vessels of 150 tons burden are admitted to a good quay near the city-walls. There is a handsome stone bridge over the Exe, which was erected about forty years since, at the expense of nearly 20,000*l.* The manufacture of coarse woollen goods has been carried on here very extensively, but it has much decayed of late years. Vast quantities of duroys and serges used to be exported to Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean, to the estimated amount of 600,000*l.* annually; but though [these and other foreign markets have failed, the demand for these articles is still considerable. This city has been the birthplace of many distinguished persons, among whom were Josephus Iscanus, an elegant Latin poet, in the beginning of the thirteenth century; Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian Library at Oxford; Hooker, historian of his native city; and the Lord Chancellor King. Exeter gives the title of Marquess to the family of Cecil.

## EXFORD, co. Somerset.

P. T. Dulverton (164) 8 m. NW b N.  
Pop. 373.

A parish in the hundred of Carhampton, seated in a fertile vale, surrounded with dreary moors, on the river Exe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*; patron, Peter House, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a good Gothic structure, with a tower seventy feet high, containing four bells. Here is a charity-school for ten poor children.

## EXHALL, co. Warwick.

P. T. Coventry (91) 4 m. N b E. Pop. 775.

A parish in the county of the city of Coventry; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 197*l.*; church ded. to St. Giles; patron (1829) T. W. Knightley, Esq.

## EXHALL, co. Warwick.

P. T. Alcester (103) 2 m. SE b S. Pop. 209.

A parish in the Stratford division of the hundred of Barlichway; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to St. Giles; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

## EXMINSTER, co. Devon.

Pop. 16,023.

A hundred on the south-east coast of the county, bounded on the east by the river Exe, and on the north by the river Teign, containing seventeen parishes.

## EXMINSTER, co. Devon.

P. T. Exeter (164) 4 m. SE b S. Pop. 923.

A parish in the hundred of Exminster; living,

a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patrons, the Governors of the Church of Crediton. This was formerly a seat of the Courtenays, Earls of Devon, who had a very extensive manor-house here, of which a single semi-circular arch is the only vestige; in this mansion William Courtenay, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born.

EXMOOR, co. Somerset. †

Pop. 113.

An extra-parochial district, in the hundred of Wiliton and Fremaners.

EXMOUTH, co. Devon.

London 168 m. WSW. Exeter 10 m. SE  
b E. Pop. with Pa. 2841.

A township, partly in the parish of Littleham, and partly in the parish of Withycombe Rawleigh, in the hundred of East Budleigh, only a little more than a century ago, was but a small fishing hamlet, but is now one of the best frequented watering-places in the county; it is situated at the mouth of the river Exe, from which circumstance it obviously derives its name. It was first brought into notice by a judge of the circuit having received great benefit from the sea-bathing, and the salubrity of the air, when in a very precarious state of health. The old houses are low and incommodious, but many new ones have been erected for the accommodation of visitors, and in which many families dwell the greater part of the year; hot and cold baths, and also a good assembly-room, have been erected, with every convenience and attraction. The living is a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Littleham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; patronage with Littleham vicarage. The chapel, ded. to St. Margaret, is a neat structure. Exmouth is well sheltered from the north-east and south-east winds by some high hills rising close behind; on a plain at the summit of one of these rise several springs, which supply the place with excellent water. The walks in the neighbourhood are very delightful, and from Chapel Hill some very fine views may be obtained, the beauty of which is greatly heightened by the plantations of the Mamhead and Powderham Castle estates. The sea-view is also very fine, from the interspersions of barren rocks and woody summits of various and unequal heights and shapes seen along the shore. Vessels take in pilots at this town, in order to pass the bar at Topsham, to which place ships of three hundred tons with a full cargo can approach. This place gives the title of Viscount to the Pellew family. †

EXNING, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Newmarket (61) 2½ m. NW. Pop. 695. †

A parish in the hundred of Lackford, pleasantly situated in a small vale, through which runs a rivulet, shaded with some fine poplar trees; producing an agreeable contrast with the surrounding barren plains

of Cambridgeshire, by which it is nearly enclosed. The living is a vicarage with the curacy of Landwade, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church, ded. to St. Martin, is a spacious edifice, with a lofty square tower. This is the birthplace of Anna, daughter of King Etheldred. Here Ralph Guader, with several other persons of high rank, planned the conspiracy against William the Conqueror, which was quashed by the desertion of some of the chief confederates.

EXTON, co. Rutland.

P. T. Oakham (95) 6 m. N b E. Pop. 735. †

A parish in the hundred of Alsoe; living, a vicarage, with the rectory of Horn, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) Sir G. N. Noel, Bart. The church, ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a Gothic structure, with a very fine tower; it is said to be the handsomest church in the county, and forms a very pleasing object from the surrounding parts of the village.

EXTON, co. Somerset. †

P. T. Dulverton (164) 4 m. N b E. Pop. 301.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Wiliton and Fremaners, and partly in the hundred of Carhampton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patrons (1829) J. Everard and J. Jeffery, Esqrs.

EXTON, co. Southampton. †

P. T. Bishop's Waltham (65) 5 m. NE.  
Pop. 293.

A parish in the hundred of Fawley, Fawley division; living, a rectory and a peculiar in the diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Winchester.

EXTWESTLE, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Burnley (211) 3 m. ENE.  
Pop. with Bierscliffe.

A township in the parish of Whalley and hundred of Blackburn. Here are the ruins of Extwistle Hall, long the property and residence of the Parker family; it was a lofty pile, and commanded a very extensive prospect.

EYDON, co. Northampton.

P. T. Daventry (72) 9½ m. S b W. Pop. 548.

A parish in the hundred of Chipping Warden; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. at 16*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

EYE, co. Hereford. †

P. T. Leominster (137) 3½ m. N. Pop. 678.

A parish and township in the hundred of Wolphly; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued



in K. B. 7*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

EYE, co. Northampton.

P. T. Peterborough (81) 4 m. NE. Pop. 747.

A parish in the liberty of Peterborough; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; certified value 16*l.*; ann. val. 62*l.* 18*s.*; chapel ded. to St. Matthew; patron, the Bishop of Peterborough.

EYE, co. Oxford.

P. T. Henley-upon-Thames (35) 5 m. S b W. Pop. with Dunsden 845.

A liberty in the parish of Sonning and hundred of Binfield.

EYE, co. Suffolk.

London 81 m. NE b N. Ipswich 20 m. N. Pop. 1882. M. D. Sat. Fair, Whit-Mon. for cattle and toys. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, locally situated in the hundred of Hartismere, nearly surrounded by a rivulet, whence it is supposed to have derived its name, signifying an island. The streets of this town are narrow, and the houses generally but meanly constructed; the principal manufacture of the place is in bone lace; many of the inhabitants are also employed in trade. This town was incorporated by King John, and is governed by two bailiffs, ten principal burgesses, [and twenty-four common-councilmen, with a recorder and town-clerk. It sends two members to Parliament, the right of election being in the corporation, and inhabitants paying scot and lot; the number of voters is about two hundred, and the bailiffs are the returning-officers. The principal influence is possessed by the Marquess Cornwallis, to whom the greatest part of the town belongs, and from which he takes the title of Baron. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; patron (1829) Sir E. Kerrison, Bart. The church, ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a large handsome building, near which are the ruins of a monastery for Benedictines, founded by Robert Malet, whose father came over with William the Conqueror, on whom that monarch conferred the lordship of Eye, with all its appendages; the same individual founded a hospital for lepers. This baron held the office of Great Chamberlain of England, under Henry I. He was a great benefactor to the town, and had a castle here of some magnificence, no remains of which are now distinguishable. In 1781, a leaden box was discovered in a neighbouring field, containing several hundred Roman coins and medals of the purest gold, in high preservation, chiefly of the Emperors Arcadius and Honorius, each about the value of eleven shillings. Near the same spot, a quantity of human bones was found.

EYEMOUTH, shire of Berwick, S. "

P. T. Ayton (47½) 2 m. NE. Pop. 1165. Fairs, 1st Thurs. in June, and last Thurs. in Oct.

A sea-port, burgh of barony, and parish, having an excellent harbour, formed by the river Eye, with a pier, projecting from the western bank, built by a county subscription in 1750; and another from the eastern, executed from a design by Smeaton, in 1770, since which period the trade and respectability of the place have much increased; but it being subordinate to the customs of Dunbar, distant twenty miles, merchants suffer great inconvenience in commercial pursuits. The herring fishery, however, is prosecuted with great success; and there are a variety of other fish taken upon the coast. On a point, stretching into the sea, are the ruins of a regular fort, constructed by the Earl of Hertford, in the minority of Edward VI., but demolished by treaty with Mary, his successor. This promontory is composed of a very hard stone, termed Pudding-stone, with which the piers were built. The living is in the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale; patron, the Crown. The illustrious Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, was created Baron Eyemouth in 1682.

EYEWORTH, co. Bedford.

P. T. Biggleswade (45) 4½ m. E b N. Pop. 111.

A parish in the hundred of Biggleswade; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 65*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Lord Yarborough.

EYFORD, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Stow-on-the-Wold (80) 3 m. W. Pop. 67.

An extra parochial village in the upper division of the hundred of Slaughter.

EYHAM, co. Derby.

P. T. Stoney Middleton (156) 1½ m. N. Pop. of Pa. 1516. Of To. 1021.

A parish and township in the hundred of High Peak; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Helen; patron (1829) the Duke of Devonshire. A singular and dreadful circumstance took place in this village during the great plague of London. A box of materials having been sent to a tailor who resided here, the servant was ordered to open it, when she found the articles it contained to be damp, and upon drying them was instantly seized with the plague, of which she died and the whole family, except one person; the distemper then spread through the parish and destroyed 259 persons. In the lead-mines at Eyham Edge, the effects of the earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755, were very distinctly felt, and caused many explosions in the rocks, one of which was extremely violent.

**EYKE, co. Suffolk.**

P. T. Woodbridge (77) 3½ m. ENE. Pop. 396.

A parish in the hundred of Locs; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 15*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, (1829) the Rev. Jacob Chilton.

**EYNESBURY, co. Huntingdon.**

P. T. St. Neots (56) ½ m. S. Pop. 903.

A parish in the hundred of Toseland; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 32*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) William Palmer, Esq.

**EYNESFORD, co. Norfolk.**

Pop. 9891.

A central hundred extending to the north of the county, bounded on the south and south-west by the river Wensum, and north by the river Thyrn, containing thirty-one parishes.

**EYNESFORD, co. Kent.**

P. T. Foot's Cray (12) 6½ m. SE. Pop. 1077.

A parish in the hundred of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone; living, a rectory and vicarage, both peculiars, in the diocese of Canterbury; the former is a sinecure, valued in K. B. 12*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the latter 12*l.*; patrons, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Rector of Eynesford. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an ancient structure of Norman architecture. Near the borders of the Darent stand the ruins of Eynesford Castle, supposed to have been founded in the Norman era; the outer walls included about three-quarters of an acre, having a square keep in the centre, surrounded by a moat, formerly supplied with water from the Darent, but now filled up and converted into garden-ground.

**EYRECOURT, co. Galway, Connaught, I.**

Dublin 89 m. W b S. Pop. 1469.

Fairs, Mond. after Easter Mond.; July 9; Sept. 8; and Dec. 20.

A port and fair-town in the parish of Donaghda and barony of Longford. Here are the ruins of a castle.

**EYTHORNE, co. Kent.**

Pop. 12,582.

A hundred in the lathe of Aylesford, on the north side of the county, containing twenty-four parishes.

**EYTHORNE, co. Kent.**

P. T. Dover (71) 5 m. NNW. Pop. 390.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Eastry,

and partly in the hundred of Wingham, in a pleasant situation, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country and the sea in the distance. The living is a rectory with the curacy of Sutton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patrons (1829) the Earl of Guildford and T. Papillon, Esq. At Elmington, in this parish, was born in July, 1740, the brave Captain John Harvey, who commanded the Brunswick, of seventy-four guns, in the engagement between the English and French fleets, on June 1, 1794. His conduct on that ever-memorable day greatly contributed to the victory obtained on that occasion. He died of his wounds in the following month at Portsmouth.

**EYTON, co. Denbigh, N. W.**

P. T. Wrexham (179) 6 m. SE. Pop. 242.

A township in the parish of Bangor Iscoed and hundred of Bromfield, situated in a rich agricultural district, and on the banks of the river Dec. Here is the demesne and estate of the Eyton family.

**EYTON, co. Hereford.**

P. T. Leominster (137) 2 m. NW b N. Pop. 125.

A parish in the hundred of Wolphy; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Eye, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 40*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patronage with Eye vicarage.

**EYTON-UPON-SEVERN, co. Salop.**

P. T. Much Wenlock (148) 5½ m. NW b N.] Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Wroxeter, and Wellington division of the hundred of Bradford, south; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Wroxeter, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; chapel ded. to All Saints; patronage with Wroxeter vicarage.

**EYTON-UPON-THE-WILD-MOORS, co. Salop.**

P. T. Wellington (142) 2½ m. N b E. Pop. 390.

A parish in the Wellington division of the hundred of Bradford, south; living, a dis. rectory annexed to the vicarage of Wellington, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 14*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) T. Eyton, Esq.



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A NEW AND COMPREHENSIVE

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

F.

F A E

**FACCOMBE**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Andover (63) 11 m. N b E. Pop. 305.

A parish in the hundred of Pastrow, Kingsclere division; living, a rectory with that of Tangley, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) David Lance, Esq.

**FACEBY**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Stokesley (237) 4½ m. SW b S.  
Pop. 178.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Whorlton and west division of the liberty of Langbaugh; living, a curacy with that of Carleton, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; certified value 19*l.* 5*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 36*l.* 16*s.*; patron, the Curate of Carleton.

**FADDILEY**, eo. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Nantwich (164) 5 m. W b N.  
Pop. 291.

A township in the parish of Acton and hundred of Nantwich.

**FADMOOR**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Helmesley (222) 6 m. NE. Pop. 162.

A township in the parish of Kirkby-Moor-side and wapentake of Rydale.

**FAENOR**, or **VAINOR**, or **FAENOR WEN**, co. Brecknock, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) m. Pop. 2010.

A parish in the hundred of Pen-Celli, situated upon the Lesser Faf river. It includes the hamlets of Coed-y-Cumar, Dyfryn, and Gelli, the inhabitants of which find employment in the iron-works of Merthyr. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. 123*l.* 15*s.* 8½*d.* The advowson was in the lords of Brecon, prior to the Reformation, but upon the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII., it reverted to the Crown.

TOPOG. DICT.—VOL. II.

F A I

Amongst the curiosities which are spread over the parish, may be mentioned the various Carneddau, the wooden bridge, called Pont Sarn, the eave of the Dry Ford, Ogof Rhyd Sych, and the Craig Vawr and Pen Mael Allt rocks. There is a mineral spring here upon a farm called Nant Gwyn.

**FAGAN, ST.**, co. Glamorgan, S. W. †

P. T. Cardiff (160) 4 m. N. W. Pop. 510.

A parish in the hundred of Dinas Powys, on the banks of the river Elay; living, a rectory with the chapel of Llan-Ilftwrn, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued at 400*l.* per annum; patron, the Earl of Plymouth. Area of rectory 2300 acres, and of the chapelry 1000 acres. It possesses a church, parsonage, and seventy-four acres of glebe. The vicinity abounds in coal and lime.

**FAHY**, or **FAHEY**, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Egremont (89) 3½ m. SW. Pop. 727.

A parish in the barony of Longford, situated upon the river Shannon; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert and archdiocese of Tuam; producing, by commutation for tithes, 74*l.* 10*s.*; being one of seven parishes which constitute the union of Donanoughta. A house for Grey Friars was erected here in the year 1390, by Fallig, an Irishman.

**FAILSWORTH**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Manchester (182) 4 m. NE b E.  
Pop. 3353.

A township in the parish of Manchester and hundred of Salford.

**FAIRA**, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.<sup>12</sup>

One of the Shetland islands, lying about midway between the Shetland and Orkney islands, twenty-five miles south by west from the nearest point of Dunrossness, of



which parish it forms a part, and with which the population is included. It is three miles in length, two in breadth, and being surrounded with high precipitous rocks, is inaccessible on every side, except at a small creek on the east, where there is security for small vessels belonging to the fishermen. The soil is fertile, but is principally appropriated to pasture for sheep, noted for the superior quality of their wool. This is a resort of the Skud-Gull, and here may still be seen the remains of the humble hut occupied by the Duke of Medina Celi after the wreck of the flag-ship of the Spanish Armada on this island, in 1588.

**FAIRBURN, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Ferry Bridge (177) 2½ m. NNW.  
Pop. 426.

A township in the parish of Ledsham and upper division of the wapentake of Barkston Ash, situated on the north bank of the Aire, and abounds with lime-stone.

**FAIRCROSS, co. Berks.**

Pop. 9925.

A hundred, nearly in the centre of the county to the north of Newbury, containing sixteen parishes.

**FAIRFIELD, co. Derby.**

P. T. Buxton (160) 1 m. E b N. Pop. 482.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Hope and hundred of High Peak; living, a curacy and a peculiar, exempt from visitation; certified value 10*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 74*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Peter; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

**FAIRFIELD, co. Kent.**

P. T. New Romney (69) 6 m. WNW.  
Pop. 86.

A parish in the hundred of Aloesbridge, lathe of Shepway; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; certified value 50*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Thomas-à-Becket; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

**FAIRFIELD, co. Pal. of Lancaster.**

P. T. Manchester (182) 4 m. E.  
Pop. with Droylsden Township.

A hamlet in the parish of Manchester and hundred of Salford, in which the cotton-manufacture is carried on to a very great extent. Here is a settlement of the Moravians, established about the year 1775, and so considerable as to form a village in itself; they have a commodious chapel, provided with an excellent organ.

**FAIRFIELD, co. Somerset.**

P. T. Bridgewater (139) 7 m. NW.  
Pop. with Stogursley.

A hamlet in the parish of Stoke Courcy and hundred of Williton and Freemanners, surrounded by very delightful scenery. The mansion-house is a fine large structure, which was rebuilt in the sixteenth century, the original having been then demolished. Here was formerly a handsome chapel, founded in the reign of Edward I., but a no traces of its site are discoverable, it is

supposed to have been demolished at the same period as the old mansion-house.

**FAIRFIELD HEAD, eo. Stafford.**

P. T. Ashborne (139) 5 m. NNW.  
Pop. 1135.

A township in the parish of Allstonefield and north division of the hundred of Totmonslo.

**FAIRFORD, eo. Gloucester.**

London 80 m. W b N. Pop. 1547. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, May 14; and Nov. 12, for cattle and sheep.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Brightwell's Barrow, seated at the foot of the Cotswold Hills, near the river Colne, over which it has two neat stone bridges. The town consists of two streets, neatly and regularly built; the inhabitants are for the most part employed in the clothing-mills, this being the very centre of a large clothing district. The charter for the market was obtained in 1668; but the attendants are now very few in number. At about three miles distance from hence is the grand canal, which unites the Severn to the Thames. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester; the church, ded. to St. Mary, is a fine Gothic structure, with a handsome tower, and is remarkable for its fine painted windows, twenty-eight in number, the subjects of which are chiefly scriptural. John Taine, a merchant of London, having taken a prize-ship, bound from a Flemish port to Rome, discovered it to contain a collection of beautifully painted glass, and determined to build a church for its reception; having purchased this manor of Henry VII., he immediately carried his determination into effect. In this church are many monuments; one to the founder, who died in 1500, with his effigy in white marble, and several to other branches of the same family. Fairford has a handsome free-school endowed for sixty boys, with many other charitable institutions. Here was formerly a manorial residence erected by the Earls of Warwick, called Beauchamp and Warwick Court; this was pulled down many years ago, and the present manor-house erected with the materials; in sinking the foundations several Roman coins and urns were discovered. This seat is situated in a pleasant park, surrounded by fine plantations and diversified scenery.

**FAIRHAUGH, eo. Northumberland.**

P. T. Rothbury (303) 13 m. NNW. Pop. 8.

A township in the parish of Allenton and west division of Coquetdale ward, on the Useway-burn.

**FAIRHEAD, eo. Antrim, Ulster, I.**

Lat. 55. 44 N. Lon. 6. 2 W.

A promontory in the barony of Carey, and the most north-east point of Ireland. Its general appellation is Bengore, or the

*Great Head*, and it has been confounded by the ingenious Dr. Hamilton with Malin Head, the Robagnium of Ptolemy. The height of this great cliff above the sea is 535 feet. It is composed of columnar greenstone, of colossal dimensions. The front consists of an inclined plane ascending from the sea, strewn with enormous masses of rock, exhibiting a wild and chaotic appearance; from which rises a mural precipice of columnar greenstone, 250 feet in height. The ruinous scene displayed at the base of these gigantic columns, is unequalled by any thing of a similar kind in Europe. Here basaltic debris, exhibiting incipient columnarization, may be seen, whose weights are estimated at 5000 tons each. There is a singular and narrow pass between the basaltic pillars of the perpendicular cliff, called Fhir-leith, or the Grey Man's Path, the descent of which is considered a courageous exploit, and only attempted by the boldest and most active persons.

**FAIRLEE**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Newport (89) 3 m. SE. Pop. with Pa. A hamlet, partly in the parish of Arretton and partly in the parish of Whippingham, in the hundred of East Medina liberty, Isle of Wight, seated on the east side of the Medina river. About a mile hence are the East and West Mills, two extensive piles, said to be capable of grinding forty loads of corn weekly; large quantities of biscuits are also made here for the navy.

**FAIRLEY**, shire of Ayr, S.

P. T. Largs (79½) 2¾ m. Pop. with Pa. A village in the parish of Largs and district of Cunninghame, situated on the eastern coast of the Firth of Clyde, and having a roadstead, where vessels of any burden may find safe anchorage. Here are the ruins of a castle, formerly the residence of the ancient family of Fairley.

**FAIRLIGHT**, or **FAIRLEIGH**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Hastings (64) 2½ m. ENE. Pop. 477. A parish in the hundred of Gucstling, rape of Hastings; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) the Rev. — Pierce.

**FAIRNIE**, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Cupar of Fife (30) 2 m. W b N. Pop. with Pa. A small village in the parish of Monimail and district of Cupar.

**FAIRSTEAD**, co. Essex.

P. T. Witham (38) 4 m. WNW. Pop. 263. A parish of Witham; living, a rectory in archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Bishop of London. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is a small building, with a neat stone tower.

**FAITH**, ST. co. Southampton.

P. T. Winchester (62) m. adjacent. Pop. with the Hospital of St. Cross 372.

A parish in the soke of Winchester, Fawley division; living, a rectory annexed to the Hospital of St. Cross, and a peculiar in the diocese of Winchester, not in charge; patron, the Bishop of Winchester.

**FAITHBEG**, or **FAITHLEG**, or **FAITHLEAG**, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Passage, East (102) ½ m. NW. Pop. 799. Fairs, May and June 20; Aug. 14; and Oct. 10.

A parish in the barony of Gaultier, situated upon Waterford Harbour, and occupying the most favourable site in the kingdom for the establishment of a commercial town; living, an entire rectory in the diocese of Waterford and archdiocese of Cashel; producing, by commutation for tithes, 110*l.*; and united to the parish of Kill St. Nicholas; patron, the King. The prospect from the hill of Faithleg is one of the most extensive and beautiful in Ireland.

**FAKENHAM, GREAT**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Thetford (80) 5 m. SSE. Pop. 214.

A parish in the hundred of Blackbourn; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Duke of Grafton.

**FAKENHAM, LITTLE**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Thetford (80) 4½ m. SSE. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Euston and hundred of Blackbourn; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; patronage with Barnham rectory. It is a sinecure, the church having fallen to decay.

**FAKENHAM LANCASTER**, co. Norfolk.

London 109 m. NNE. Pop. 1635. M. D. Thurs., for corn. Fair, Whit. Tues.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Gallow, seated on the slope of a hill, near the river Yar. The market held here is one of the largest in the county for corn, and is attended by the merchants from Wells and other contiguous ports. Here is an ancient market-cross. Some salt-pits were formerly worked in this parish, which is rather remarkable, as it is seven miles distant from the sea. The greater portion of the inhabitants are engaged in trade. This town suffered considerably from fire in 1789. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 35*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*; patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a large and handsome building, with a tower, containing a fine peal of eight bells. On a neighbouring hill is kept the sheriffs' term and court for the whole county. The quarter-sessions for this part of the county were formerly held at this town and at Walsingham, alternately; but since the turn of this place has been removed to Holt, the sessions-house has been appropriated to the use of a school.



FALA, shire of, Edinburgh, S.

P. T. Dalkeith (6)  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE. Pop. 465.

A parish and village, the former mostly in the above shire, but partly in that of Haddington, and united in 1600 to the ancient parish of Soutra. It is four miles in length and three in breadth, with a tolerably level and well-cultivated surface, interrupted only by Soutra Hill, Fala Muir, and a piece of water, surrounded by marshes, termed the Floa, on which account it is subject to heavy fogs. The living is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patrons, the City of Edinburgh and Sir John Dalrymple, Bart., alternately. The London and Edinburgh road passes through the village.

FALCUTT, co. Northampton.

P. T. Brackley (63) 4 m. N b E.  
Pop. with Astwell Hamlet.

A hamlet in the parish of Wapenham and hundred of King's Sutton.

FALDINGWORTH, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Market Raisa (118)  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW.  
Pop. 276.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Lanres, parts of Lindsey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 18*s.*  $1\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Earl Brownlow.

FALFIELD, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Thornbury (120) 4 m. NNE.  
Pop. with Moorton 841.

A tithing and chapelry in the parish of Thornbury and lower division of the hundred of Thornbury; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Thornbury, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, not in charge; patronage with Thornbury vicarage.

FALKINGHAM, or FOLKINGHAM, co. Lincoln.

London 106 m. N b W. Pop. 759. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, Ash-Wed.; Palm-Mond. for horses and sheep; May 13, for ditto, and tradesmens' goods; June 16, horses and horned cattle; July 3 and 4, hemp, hardware, and besoms; Thurs. after Old Michaelmas, Nov. 10 and 22, for horses, horned cattle, and tradesmens' goods.

A small market-town and parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, pleasantly situated on the side and summit of a hill, commanding extensive prospects over the fens. Its castle is now used as the house of correction for the parts of Kesteven, and in which also are held the quarter-sessions. The living is a rectory with the vicarage of Loughton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 21*l.* 12*s.*  $3\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; patron (1829) R. Arkwright, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is well built, and has a handsome lofty tower, crowned with eight pinnacles. To the south-east of the town is a large encampment, with a deep foss and lofty vallum. Within the area is a square keep of raised earth, defended also by a foss, capable of

being filled with water from the adjoining brook. In the neighbourhood are the remains of the ancient house of Lord Clinton, Queen Elizabeth's admiral, where he lived in the greatest splendour.

FALKINHAM, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Ipswich (69)  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE b E. Pop. 285.

A parish in the hundred of Colneis; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Ethelbert; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

FALKIRK, shire of Stirling, S.

Edinburgh 24 m. W b N. Stirling 12 m. S b E. Pop. 11,536. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, last Thurs. in Jan.; 1st Thurs. in March and Nov.; 3d Thurs. in May and Aug.; 2d Thurs. in June and July; Trysts for Highland cattle, 2d Tues. in Aug., Sept., and Oct.

A considerable market, post-town and parish, the former of which is pleasantly seated on a commanding elevation. It consists of several good streets, the principal one being three quarters of a mile long, and containing many commodious houses and shops. In the centre of the town is a spacious area, where the markets and trysts are held, the latter of which may be deemed the largest for the sale of cattle, horses, and sheep, of any in Scotland. Facing the market-place, is an elegant and commodious new church, with a fine steeple, rising to the height of 130 feet; the dimensions of the ancient structure, which is cruciform, being insufficient to contain the increased population. The suburbs are very extensive, and comprise the town and port of Grange-mouth, with the villages of Briansford, Camelon, Grahamston, and Laurieston. Falkirk was formerly a burgh of regality, subject to the Earl of Linlithgow and Callander, who exercised authority in criminal, as well as in civil cases, previously to the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions. It is now governed by a baron-baillie, appointed by the lord of the manor. Here are a grammar-school and an English school, both in high repute, with good salaries annexed. There are large tar-works in the vicinity. The parish is nearly seven miles in length, by about four in breadth, and is bounded on the north by the river Carron, which gives name to the celebrated iron-works adjacent to the level and fertile tract, termed the Carse of Falkirk; but the chief boast of the parish consists in the improvements recently made by that astonishing work of art, the great canal, uniting the German and Atlantic Oceans, having been cut across its limits. The surface is mostly enclosed, and in some parts richly diversified with woods, and adorned with genteel mansions. This has been the scene of various military exploits, the last of which was a victory gained by the Pretender, in 1746, over the royal army. Of antiquities, the most noted is the Roman wall, known by the name of Graham's Dyke, on the history of which much light has been shed,

by inscriptions found here. Many stone coffins and sepulchral urns also have been met with in its track through this parish.

#### FALKLAND, shire of Fife, S.

Edinburgh 24 m. N. Cupar 10 m. W. Pop. 2459. Fairs, 2d Thurs. O. S. in Jan.; last Thurs., O. S. in Feb. and April; 3d Thurs., O. S., and June 26; 1st Thurs. after Aug. 12; 4th Thurs. in Sept.; and Nov. 1.

A market, post-town and parish in the district of Cupar, celebrated as having been once a residence of the Macduffs, Earls of Fife, and afterwards of the kings of Scotland. James V. and VI. made it their favourite resort, and the former added greatly to the magnificence of the palace, of which there are still sufficient remains to give an idea of the taste and splendour of its architecture. The town, including the suburb of Ballinbrae, is neat, though irregularly built, the principal street containing a good modern market-house, with a steeple and clock, where are held the markets, which are abundantly supplied with provisions, &c. There is also a plentiful supply of excellent water, introduced by leaden pipes, laid down in 1781. The inhabitants are mostly occupied in the manufacture of coarse linens and Osnaburghs, the chief trade of the place, which was anciently called Killgour, and was raised to be a burgh of regality by James II., in 1458, and confirmed as such by James VI. It is governed by three baillies, fifteen councillors (from whom a treasurer is selected), and a town-clerk, who are self-elected, and whose revenue, arising principally from the tolls of the market and fairs, is about 100*l.* per annum. The parish comprises 10,000 acres, nearly half being appropriated to pasture, and the rest to tillage. It contains also the villages of Frenchie and Newton, and abounds with quarries of good freestone and muirstone. The living is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; patron, Thomson of Balniel. Falkland gives the title of Viscount to the ancient family of Carey.

#### FALLOWDON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alnwick (308) 7 m. NNE. Pop. 112.

A township in the parish of Embleton and south division of Bambrough ward. It is now the property of the Hon. Henry George Grey, brother to the present Earl Grey, and is subject to a rent-charge of 5*l.* per annum, for the education of poor children.

#### FALLOWFIELD, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Hexham (278) 3 m. N b E. Pop. 93.

A township in the parish of St. John Lec and south division of Tindale ward. Here is a rich vein of lead-ore, belonging to Sir Edward Blackett. In this township is a long range of rocks, one of which, called Written Cragg, is inscribed, in deep and legible letters, "Petra Flavi Carantini," the crag of Flavius Carantinus; but no historical inference can be drawn from it.

#### FALLOWLEES, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Rothbury (303) 5½ m. SSW. Pop. 3.

A township in the parish of Rothbury and west division of Coquetdale ward.

#### FALLYBROOM, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Macclesfield (167) 3 m. Pop. 31.

A township in the parish of Presbury and hundred of Macclesfield.

#### FALMER, co. Sussex.

P. T. Lewes (50) 4 m. WSW. Pop. 437.

A parish in the hundred of Younsmere, rape of Lewes; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Chichester.

#### FALMOUTH, co. Cornwall.

London 269 m. WSW. Launceston 60 m.

SW. Lat. 50. 8 N. Long. 5. 3 W.

Pop. 6374. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, Aug. 7; and Oct. 10, for cattle.

A market and sea-port town, having separate jurisdiction, locally situated in the hundred of Kerrier. This town is seated at the bottom of an eminence commanding the harbour, at the mouth of the river Fal, near the English Channel; the houses are principally arranged in one street, which extends along the beach for nearly a mile. The quay here is very convenient, as the water is of sufficient depth to admit vessels of large burden to land their goods upon the wharf. The harbour is very capacious, and affords excellent security for ships, being well screened by the surrounding high lands. Near the middle of the entrance is a large rock, called the Black Rock, supposed to have been anciently the island where the Phœnicians used to traffic with the natives for tin. The harbour is defended by two castles, one towards the east, called St. Mawes, the other to the west, about a mile and a half distant, called Pendennis. They were both built by Henry VIII., and the latter improved and strengthened by Queen Elizabeth. During the civil war Pendennis castle was long defended against Oliver Cromwell, whose lines of encampment are yet distinguishable near the town. Both of these castles are now strongly fortified and garrisoned by invalids, with an establishment for a governor at 300*l.* per annum, and 91*l.* 5*s.* for a deputy-governor. Falmouth owes its origin to an individual who built a small cottage, where she sold beer to the sailors coming on shore. From the quickness of the sale of this beverage, it was long called Penny Come Quick; and also Smithike, from a blacksmith, possessing a hut in another part of the village. This, however, having been thought a good situation for trading, John Killigrew, in 1613, formed a grand plan of building a whole town here; and having obtained permission of James I., this spirited individual went on with his erections, and very soon formed a considerable town of good buildings. Thus, in little more than two centuries, from being a very small vil-



lage, consisting only of a few fishing huts, Falmouth has become one of the most considerable towns in this county. The town received its present appellation by proclamation of Charles II. in 1660. It owes the great increase of its commercial importance during the last century, to the packet-boats stationed here for Spain, Portugal, and almost all parts of the world. Steam packets have also been established here which sail to Corunna, Lisbon, Gibraltar, and other parts of the south-west coast of Europe. Large quantities of gold, both in specie and bars, are occasionally brought into this port by the packets from Spain and Portugal. It carries on a considerable fishery in pilchards, which is also a source of great emolument to some of the inhabitants. Here is also a custom-house for most of the Cornish towns. Falmouth is governed by a mayor and twelve aldermen; the adjoining hamlet, called St. Mawes, or Borough Town, sends two members to Parliament, though only inhabited by a few fishermen. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 3*l.*; patron (1829) the Hon. and Rev. W. Wodehouse. The church, which was built in the reign of Charles II., was ded. to Charles the Martyr. At the eastern extremity of this town stands Arwinnick House, the ancient seat of the Killigrew family; its original builder is unknown, but it was much enlarged by Sir John Killigrew in 1751.

**FALSGRAVE, N. R. co. York.**

P. T. Scarborough (217) 1 m. SW b W.  
Pop. 315.

A township in the parish of Scarborough, within the jurisdiction of the town of Scarborough.

**FALSIDE, WESTER, shire of Haddington, S.**

P. T. Tranent (10) 2½ m. SW.

A village in the parish of Tranent, with which the population is returned.

**FALSTONE, co. Northumberland.**

P. T. Bellingham (294) 9 m. W b N.  
Pop. with Plashets and Willhaughs Townships 501.

An extensive parish in the north-west division of Tindale ward, which was separated by act of Parliament, in 1811, from the ancient parish of Simonburn; it is a moorish and mountainous district, and great numbers of sheep are pastured here; grouse, partridges, and black game are found in abundance. The living, previously to its being made parochial, was a curacy; it is now a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham, not in charge; patron, Greenwich Hospital. The old chapel having been pulled down, the present church was built at the cost of 1040*l.*; and a rectory-house was built at the expense of the patrons, who likewise gave 400*l.* towards building the church. Here also is a Scotch Presbyterian chapel, which was built in 1807. In this neighbourhood

are many traces of ancient British settlements.

**FAMAGH-CHURCH, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.**

P. T. Thomastown (75) m.  
Pop. with Thomastown.

A parish in the barony of Gowran; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the rectories and vicarages of Thomastown and Columkill.

**FANGFOSS, E. R. co. York.**

P. T. Pocklington (212) 4½ m. NW.  
Pop. with Spittle Township 154.

A parish and township in the Wilton Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Barmby-upon-the-Moor, and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York; certified value 8*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 44*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; patronage with Barmby-upon-the-Moor vicarage.

**FANLOBISK, or FANLOBBUS, co. Cork, Munster, I.**

P. T. Dunmanway (203) m. Pop. 8624.

A parish in the barony of East Carbery, west division, situated upon the Bandon river; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel; producing, by commutation for tithes, 923*l.* 1*s.* 4½*d.*, of which the lay impropiator receives 461*l.* 10*s.* 8½*d.* The rectory is united to that of Dromdaleague. Here is a charity-school of sixty boys and forty-five girls. A charter-school of twenty-five boys, and two Hibernian Society schools, one of sixty boys and forty-five girls, the other of forty boys and fifteen girls.

**FANNET POINT, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.**

A remarkable headland in the parish of Clondivadock and barony of Kilmacrenan, situated at the north-west side of the entrance to Lough Swilly. Here is a lighthouse, exhibiting a fixed light of a deep colour towards the sea, and a bright colour towards the Lough.

**FARAHY, or FARIHY, or PHARAHAY, co. Cork, Munster, I.**

P. T. Kildoverly (154) 1½ m. W. Pop. 1538.

A parish in the barony of Fermoy, adjacent to the Funcheon river; living, an entire rectory in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, possessing a church, glebe-house, and thirty-eight acres of land, and forming the corps of the deanery of Cloyne; patron, the King.

**FARAY, or PHARAY, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.**

Pop. with Pa.

One of the Orkney islands, forming part of the parish of Eday, from which island it is distant two miles, west. It is two miles long, and one broad, and covered with a rich verdant soil, producing corn and pasture for cattle, sufficient to supply the wants of the inhabitants, whose chief occupation is fishing. Here are the remains of an old chapel.

**FARAY, SOUTH**, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.

Pop. with Pa.

One of the Orkney isles, forming part of the parish of Flotta, and, though very small, noted for the excellence of its pasturage for sheep.

**FARBILL**, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

Pop. 8915.

A small barony, containing two parishes, two villages, and the market-town of Kinnegad. The greatest part of it is occupied by bogs.

**FARCETT**, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. Peterborough (81) 3 m. S b E.  
Pop. 499.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Standground and hundred of Norman Cross; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Standground, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Standground vicarage.

**FAREHAM**, co. Southampton.

Pop. 3677.

A hundred in Portsdown division, and south side of the county, containing the town of Fareham only.

**FAREHAM**, co. Southampton.

London 73 m. SW. Southampton 11½ m. ESE.  
Pop. 3677. M. D. Wed. Fair, June 29, for corn, cheese, hops, and toys.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Farcham, Portsdown division. In Leland's time it was only a small fishing village, but is now a maritime town of considerable trade and importance. The chief manufactures carried on here is in sackings and ropes for shipping, large quantities of which are sent to Portsmouth, and to this place it owes all its present consequence. Fareham has also a considerable manufacture of pottery, and a good trade in coals, and vessels of large burden are built here. During the summer months this town is much resorted to for sea-bathing, and a commodious bathing-house has been erected for the accommodation of visitors. The town is governed by a bailiff, two constables, and two ale-conners, who regulate all matters relative to weights, measures, &c. The country in the neighbourhood is very delightful and adorned with many handsome seats. The living is a vicarage and a peculiar in the diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church, ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a respectable building, standing at the entrance of the town; besides which there are two places of public worship for dissenters. The petty-sessions are holden here.

**FAREWELL**, or **FAIRWELL**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Lichfield (119) 1½ m. N b W.  
Pop. with Charley 202.

A parish and township in the south division of the hundred of Offlow; living, a curacy

and peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield; certified value 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; annual P. R. 45*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Bartholomew; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. Here was formerly a small abbey or priory, originally of regular canons, and afterwards of Benedictine nuns, founded about 1140.

**FARFORTH**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Louth (149) 6 m. S b W.  
Pop. with Maiden Well 94.

A parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory with that of Maiden Well, united to Ruckland, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patronage with Ruckland rectory.

**FARINGDON**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Shaftesbury (101) 5½ m. SSW.  
Pop. with Cupton.

A parish united with Cupton in the hundred of Red Lane, Sherborne division; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Iwerne Courtney in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Iwerne Courtney rectory. From Windmill Hill, in this parish, said to have been a Roman in-trenchment, may be obtained some very delightful views.

**FARINGDON**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Alton (47) 3 m. S b W. Pop. 479.

A parish in the hundred of Selbourne, Alton, north division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Lewis Cage, Esq.

**FARINGDON**, or **FARRINGDON**, co. Berks.

Pop. 3631.

A hundred at the north-west corner of the county, bordering on Gloucestershire, containing six parishes, including the town from which it takes its name.

**FARINGDON GREAT**, co. Berks.

London 68 m. WNW. Pop. 2784. M. D. Tues. Fairs, Feb. 13, for horses, and fat cattle; Whit. Tues., for ditto; Tues. bef. and Tues. aft. Old Michaelmas Statute, for hiring servants; and Oct. 29, for horses, fat cattle, and pigs.

A market-town, parish, and township in the hundred of Faringdon, seated on the west side of Faringdon Hill, about two miles distant from the Thames. The chief trade of this town is in bacon and hogs, of the latter as many as four thousand have been slain in the course of a year. The town is governed by a bailiff and inferior officers. The petty-sessions for Faringdon division are holden here. The living is a vicarage and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, in the diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; patron (1829) — Hallet, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome building, exhibiting various styles of architecture, and the east end is of



great antiquity; the tower was much injured during the civil wars, and the remaining part is very little higher than the body of the church. Here are many ancient and fine monuments, among which that of the founder, who is unknown. King John founded an abbey for Cistercian monks in this town, which formerly had a strong castle, some traces of which are yet discoverable. From Faringdon Hill, in the immediate vicinity of the town, some very fine and extensive views may be obtained over parts of Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, and Wiltshire. Faringdon House, standing in a small pleasant park, is rather a modern edifice of considerable beauty; the old mansion, which stood on the site of the present, was garrisoned for Charles I. in the civil wars, and was one of the last places that surrendered; its defenders having repulsed a large party of the Parliamentary forces a short time only before the reduction of Oxford.

#### FARINGDON LITTLE, co. Berks.

P. T. Lechlade (76) 2 m. NE b E. Pop. 149.

A tithing in the parish of Langford and hundred of Faringdon.

#### FARLAM EAST, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 12 m. ENE. Pop. 491.

A parish and township in Eskdale ward, abounding with limestone, which is dug up and burnt here, some veins of coal also run through a part of this parish, which however are not worked, although there are several collieries in the neighbouring township of Talkin. The living is a curacy with that of Lanercost in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; certified value 4*l.* 15*s.* which is allowed by the Earl of Carlisle; ann. val. P. R. 57*l.* The benefice has been twice augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, and received a bequest of 200*l.*, left by Lady Gower; church ded. to St. Thomas-à-Becket; patron (1829) the Earl of Carlisle.

#### FARLAM WEST, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 11 m. E b N. Pop. 172.

A township in the parish of Farlam, Eskdale ward.

#### FARLEE, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kirkby Lonsdale (253) 6 m. W b N. Pop. 102.

A township in the parish of Bectham, Kerdale ward. The manor, which was formerly included with Bectham, was sold to the tenants by Sir Richard Hutton, in 1693, and now pays only a free rent of 24*s.* yearly to the Earl of Derby.

#### FARLEIGH EAST, co. Kent.

P. T. Maidstone (34) 2½ m. SW b W. Pop. 1143.

A parish in the hundred of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, where considerable quantities of fruit and hops are produced annually; living, a vicarage and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is an ancient structure, and exhibits some remains of its original architec-

ture, the Norman, although the principal part, was rebuilt in the reign of Edward III.

#### FARLEIGH WALLOP, co. Southampton.

P. T. Basingstoke (45) 4 m. SW b S. Pop. 84.

A parish in the hundred of Bermondspit, Basingstoke division; living, a rectory, united to Chiddesden, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. John; patron (1829) the Earl of Portsmouth.

#### FARLEIGH WEST, co. Kent.

P. T. Maidstone (34) 3 m. WSW. Pop. 364.

A parish in the hundred of Twyford, lathe of Aylesford; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church, ded. to All Saints, is an ancient Norman structure, in which are many monuments to the Lawrences, Skinners, and Goulstones, lords of Totesham, in this parish, who formerly had a residence seated on the banks of the Medway. In the churchyard are some peculiarly fine yew-trees. This parish, like east Farleigh, is famous for its plantations of fruit-trees and production of hops.

#### FARLESTHORPE, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Alford (141) 2 m. SE. Pop. 101.

A parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 69*l.* 2*s.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) Henry Kipling, Esq.

#### FARLETON, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Lancaster (240) 8 m. NE b E. Pop. 91.

A township in the parish of Milling and hundred of Lonsdale, south of the sands. Here are the small remains of a castle, which in the fifteenth century was held by a younger branch of the Harrington family, but its founder, and the period of its erection, are not known.

#### FARLEY, co. Stafford.

P. T. Cheadle (146) 4 m. E b N. Pop. 398.

A township in the parish of Alveton and south division of the hundred of Totmonslow.

#### FARLEY, co. Surrey.

P. T. Croydon (9) 5½ m. SE. Pop. 84.

A parish in the second division of the hundred of Tandridge; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 129*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Merton College, Oxford.

#### FARLEY, co. Wilts.

P. T. Salisbury (81) 5 m. E. Pop. 229.

A tithing and chapelry in the parish and hundred of Alderbury; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Alderbury, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salis-

bury, not in charge; patronage "with" Al-  
derbury vicarage. The church here was  
built by Sir Stephen Fox, at the latter part  
of the seventeenth century, whose family  
was ancient, though Sir Stephen, born  
in 1627, was the first branch of it that  
distinguished itself in public life; by this  
benevolent patron the village obtained many  
benefits, among which is an almshouse for  
six old men, a like number of women, and  
a chaplain, endowed with 188*l.* per annum.  
The building is a plain structure of brick,  
consisting of a centre and two wings. In  
the former, which is appropriated to the  
chaplain, is a portrait of the founder. Here  
also is a charity-school, founded by the  
same beneficent individual, and conducted  
by the chaplain of the almshouse.

**FARLEY CHAMBERLAYNE**, eo. Som-  
erset.

P. T. Winchester (62) 5 m. WSW.  
Pop. with Slackstead 201.

A parish in the hundred of King's Som-  
bourne, Andover division; living, a rec-  
tory in the archdeaconry and diocese of  
Winchester; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*;  
ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Sir H.  
St. John Mildmay, Bart.

**FARLEY HUNGERFORD**, or **MONT-  
FORT**, eo. Somerset.

P. T. Bath (106) 7 m. SE b S. Pop. 174.

A parish in the hundred of Wellow, seated  
in a well-wooded and most delightful part  
of the county, said to derive its name from  
the fairleys, or meadows; living, a dis-  
rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and  
diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B.  
8*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Leonard;  
patron (1829) J. Houlton, Esq. Here was  
formerly a castle of very great antiquity,  
which was for several years in the posses-  
sion of the Saxon thanes; in the eleventh  
century it came into the hands of Sir Roger  
de Curelle, a Norman lord, and favourite  
of William the Conqueror. Farley House,  
in this parish, is a very handsome seat,  
surrounded by fine grounds and planta-  
tions.

**FARLINGTON**, eo. Southampton.

P. T. Havant (66) 2½ m. W. Pop. 553.

A parish in the hundred of Portsdown,  
Portsdown division; living, a rectory in  
the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester;  
valued in K. B. 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patrons (1829)  
D. Davis, D. D., and H. Millington, Esq.

**FARLINGTON**, N. R. eo. York.

P. T. Easingwold (213) 7 m. E b S.  
Pop. 170.

A township and chapelry in the parish of  
Sheriff Hutton and wapentake of Bulmer;  
living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage  
of Sheriff Hutton, in the archdeaconry of  
Cleaveland and diocese of York; certified  
value 27*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 133*l.* 12*s.*;  
chapel ded. to St. Leonard; patron, Arch-  
bishop of York.

**FARLOW**, co. Berks.

P. T. Wantage (60) 5 m. W.  
Pop. with Kingston Lisle.

A tithing in the parish of Sparsholt and  
hundred of Shrivenham.

**FARLOW**, eo. Hereford.

P. T. Ludlow (142) 10½ m. NE b E.  
Pop. 345.

A parish in the hundred of Wolphy; liv-  
ing, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of  
Stottesden, in the archdeaconry of Salop  
and diocese of Hereford; certified value  
10*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Giles; patronage  
with Stottesden vicarage.

**FARMANBY**, N. R. eo. York.

P. T. Pickering (226) 3 m. ESE. Pop. 403.

A township, partly in the parish of Eller-  
burn, and partly in the parish of Thornton,  
in the west division of the wapentake of  
Pickering Lythe.

**FARMBOROUGH**, eo. Somerset.

P. T. Pensford (116) 4 m. SE b E. Pop. 752. †

A parish in the hundred of Keynsham; liv-  
ing, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Bath  
and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in  
K. B. 10*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to All  
Saints; patron (1829) J. F. Gunning, Esq.

**FARMCOTE**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Winchcombe (99) 2 m. E.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Power  
Guiting and lower division of the hundred of  
Kiftsgate; living, a curacy subordinate to  
the vicarage of Power Guiting, in the arch-  
deaconry and diocese of Gloucester, not in  
charge; patronage with Power Guiting vi-  
carage. Divine service is only performed  
here once a month.

**FARMINGTON**, eo. Gloucester.

P. T. North Leach (81) 2 m. ENE.  
Pop. 245.

A parish in the hundred of Bradley; living,  
a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese  
of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*;  
ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to St.  
Peter; patron (1829) E. Waller, Esq.

**FARN ISLANDS**, eo. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Holy Island 7 m. W.

Two groups of islands, about seventeen in  
number, in Islandshire; at low water, the  
points of several others are distinguishable.  
These islands are rented at 16*l.* per annum;  
their produce is kelp, wild fowls, feathers,  
and a few seals, which the tenant shoots  
for the sake of the oil and skins. The House  
Island is the principal one of the Farn  
Islands, and is memorable as being the  
place where St. Cuthbert passed several of  
the last years of his life, after which a Be-  
neditine priory, for six or eight monks,  
subordinate to Durham, was established  
on it. A square tower, the remains of a  
church, and a stone coffin, in which the  
body of St. Cuthbert was first interred, are  
to be seen here. A lighthouse has been  
erected on this island, and another on  
Staples Island, about three miles to the



east. Ships may sail between these two lighthouses ; but there lies in the middle of the channel a cluster of rocks, called the Oxsear, from which the passage is called the Scar Rock. Large quantities of aquatic birds, of almost every description, resort here, and jackdaws also, in considerable numbers, which build their nests in the rabbit-holes.

**FARNBOROUGH, co. Berks.**

P. T. East Ilsley (54) 4 m. W b N. Pop. 210.

A parish in the hundred of Compton ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury ; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* ; church ded. to All Saints ; patron (1829) George Price, Esq.

**FARNBOROUGH, co. Kent.**

P. T. Bromley (10) 4 m. SE b S. Pop. 553.

A parish in the hundred of Ruxley, lathe of Sntton-at-Hone ; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Chelsfield in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, not in charge ; church ded. to St Giles the Abbot ; patronage with Chelsfield rectory.

**FARNBOROUGH, co. Southampton.**

P. T. Hartford Bridge (35) 5 m. ESE. Pop. 287.

A parish in the hundred of Crondall, Basingstoke division ; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester ; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* ; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.* ; patron (1829) G. H. Sumner, Esq.

**FARNBOROUGH, co. Warwick.**

P. T. Kineton (83) 6½ m. E b S. Pop. 356.

A parish in the Burton Basset division of the hundred of Kington ; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry ; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 12*s.* ; church ded. to St. Botolph ; patron (1829) W. Holbeche, Esq.

**FARNBRIDGE, co. Essex.**

P. T. Rochford (40) 5 m. NNW. Pop. 147.

A parish in the hundred of Dengie ; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London ; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ; church ded. to the Holy Trinity ; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**FARNBRIDGE, SOUTH, co. Essex.**

P. T. Rochford (40) 3½ m. NNW. Pop. 107.

A parish in the hundred of Rochford ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London ; valued in K. B. 17*l.* ; church ded. to All Saints ; patron (1829) E. Stephenson, Esq. Between this parish and North Farnbridge is a ferry over the river Crouch.

**FARNDALE, EAST SIDE, E. R. co. York.**

P. T. Kirkby-Moorside (228) 4 m. N. Pop. 455.

A township in the parish of Lastingham and wapentake of Ryedale.

**FARNDALE HIGH QUARTER, N. R. co. York.**

P. T. Kirkby-Moorside (228) 4 m. N. Pop. 236.

A township in the parish of Lastingham and wapentake of Ryedale.

**FARNDALE LOW QUARTER, N. R. co. York.**

P. T. Kirkby-Moorside (228) 6 m. N. Pop. 213.

A township in the parish of Kirkby-Moorside and wapentake of Ryedale.

**FARNDISH, co. Bedford.**

P. T. Higham Ferrers (65) 4½ m. SW b S. Pop. 73.

A parish in the hundred of Willey ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln ; valued in K. B. 10*l.* ; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.* ; church ded. to St. Michael ; patron (1829) C. Chester, Esq.

**FARNDON, co. Northampton.**

P. T. Daventry (72) 9½ m. SSW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Woodford and hundred of Chipping Warden.

**FARNDON, co. Northampton.**

P. T. Market-Harborough (83) 2 m. SSW. Pop. 260.

A parish in the hundred of Rothwell ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough ; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.* ; church ded. to St. John the Baptist ; patron, St. John's College, Oxford.

**FARNDON, co. Nottingham.**

P. T. Newark (124) 2½ m. SW b W. Pop. 499.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Newark ; living, a dis. vicarage with the curacy of Balderton in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York ; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ; church ded. to St. Peter ; patron, the Prebendary of Farndon in Lincoln cathedral.

**FARNDON-ON-THE-DEE, co. Pal. of Chester.**

P. T. Chester (183) 9 m. S. Pop. of Pa. 857. Of To. 429.

A parish and township in the hundred of Broxton ; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester ; certified value 33*l.* ; ann. val. P. R. 104*l.* ; patron (1829) Earl Grosvenor. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, was rebuilt at the conclusion of the civil wars, having been burnt by the Parliament army in the year 1645, during the siege of Holt Castle. In one of the windows are some very beautiful specimens of painting on glass. Farndon was the birth-place of John Speed, the eminent historian and antiquary, who died in 1629, at the age of seventy-four.

**FARNESFIELD, co. Nottingham.**

P. T. Southwell (132) 4 m. NW b W. Pop. 811.

A parish in the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby ; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar of Southwell, in the diocese of York ; valued in K. B. 4*l.* ; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.* ; church ded. to St. Michael ; patron, Southwell College Church.

## FARNHAM, or FERNHAM, co. Dorset.

P. T. Cranborne (93) 8 m. WNW. Pop. 283. A parish in the hundred of Cranborne, Shaston division; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 10*s*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; church ded. to St. Laurence; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

## FARNHAM, co. Essex.

P. T. Stansted Mountfichet (33) 3 m. W b. N. Pop. 470.

A parish in the hundred of Clavering; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 23*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Trinity College, Oxford.

## FARNHAM, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Rothbury (303) 6 m. W. Pop. 36.

A township in the parish of Allerton and west division of Coquetdale ward, consisting principally of two farms, called Upper and Lower Farnham.

## FARNHAM, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Saxmundham (89) 2½ m. SW. Pop. 213.

A parish in the hundred of Plomesgate; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; certified value 15*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 40*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) D. Long North, Esq.

## FARNHAM, co. Surrey.

Pop. 7707.

A hundred in the west side of the county, bordering upon Hampshire, containing four parishes, including the town from which it takes its name.

## FARNHAM, co. Surrey.

London 38 m. SW b W. Pop. 5113. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, Holy Thurs.; June 24, horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; Nov. 13, horses and cattle.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of its own name, situated near the river Wey, in a very pleasant part of the county. The town consists of one principal street, running nearly in the direction of east to west, with smaller ones branching from it; in the former are many excellent houses. This town sent members to Parliament in the reign of Edward II., which privilege it no longer possesses. Farnham was formerly much noted for its cloth manufacture, during which time the culture of hops, now almost wholly attended to, and for which this place is so famous, was altogether unknown or of little consideration; it is, however, quite uncertain when this change of occupation took place. All the Farnham hops are put into pockets, with a particular device, which is changed every year; and the hop-growers bind themselves under a heavy penalty not to put any other hops into these pockets than those for which they are intended. From Michaelmas to Christmas here is a good market for oats; and the wheat-markets, formerly held here, were the largest in England, the tolls alone

of which were reckoned to produce 200*l.* annually. The town is governed by twelve burgesses, out of which number two bailiffs are annually chosen, who act as magistrates under the Bishop of Winchester, to whom they pay an acknowledgment of twelve pence annually, and receive all profits arising from the fairs and markets; they also hold a court every three weeks, at which they have power to try and determine all actions under the amount of 40*s.* The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 29*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an extensive building, supposed to have been erected at the end of the fifteenth century; it has a good substantial tower, with a turret at each corner; the interior contains many monuments, and a good painting of the twelve Apostles as an altar-piece; it was formerly a chapel of ease to Waverley Abbey. This town possesses a freeschool and a good charity-school; the senior department of the Royal Military College is also established here. Farnham Castle, seated upon a hill, to the north of the town, was originally built by Henry de Blois, brother to King Stephen, and Bishop of Winchester. This fortress was seized by Louis, the Dauphin, and the rebellious barons, in 1216, and some years afterwards demolished by Henry III. It was, however, shortly afterwards rebuilt in a magnificent style, with a deep moat, strong walls, and towers. During the civil war, in the seventeenth century, this post was garrisoned for the king, by Sir John Denham, high sheriff of the county; but in December, 1642, was taken by Sir William Waller, after having suffered greatly in a siege; those parts remaining entire were afterwards blown up and dismantled by the same general. After the Restoration, Dr. Morley, Bishop of Winchester, expended 8000*l.* in rebuilding and repairing this edifice, which is neither handsome nor convenient; it is built of brick, with the exception of the towers, and covered with cement; it contains a fine library and some good paintings. It is one of the seats of the Bishops of Winchester; and though of itself nothing very remarkable, yet is a desirable residence, from the beauty of the surrounding counties, over which it commands some very extensive views. Contiguous to this castle, are the remains of another and more ancient one, consisting of parts of the towers and the stone wall that surrounded the whole, at the foot of which is a moat, now dry, and planted with oaks. Moor Park, and Waverley Abbey, are two beautiful seats in this neighbourhood, near the latter are the ruins of the establishment, from which it derives its name. The petty sessions are holden here.

## FARNHAM, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Knaresborough (202) 2 m. N. Pop. of Pa. 548. Of To. 141.



A parish and township in the lower division of the wapentake of Claro; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 32*l.*; patrons (1829) Mrs. Oasler and others.

**FARNHAM ROYAL**, co. Buckingham.

Eton (22) 3½ m. N. Pop. 1149.

A parish in the hundred of Burnham; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Eton College. This manor was formerly held on condition of fitting the right hand of the king with a glove on his coronation day, and supporting his arm while he held the sceptre. The ancestors of the Earl of Shrewsbury exchanged Farnham with Henry VIII., but are said to have reserved this privilege to themselves and their posterity.

**FARNHAM TOLLARD**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Cranborne (93) 8 m. WNW. Pop. 208.

A tithing in the parish of Farnham and hundred of Cranborne, Shaston division.

**FARNHILL**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Skipton (216) 4 m. S.  
Pop. with Cononley 1350.

A township in the parish of Kildwick and wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewecross.

**FARNHURST**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Haslemere (42) 3 m. S b W. Pop. 593.

A parish in the hundred of Easebourne, rape of Chichester; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Lynch, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*; patron (1829) W. S. Poyntz, Esq.

**FARNINGHAM**, co. Kent.

P. T. Foot's Cray (12) 6 m. SE b E. Pop. 586.

A parish in the hundred of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, pleasantly situated on the road from London to Maidstone, and crossed by the Darent, over which there is a good bridge of four arches built with brick. The living is a vicarage and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul, contains an ancient and very curious font; it has a tower at the west end and is chiefly built with flints. This place was held in the reign of Henry III. by a family surnamed De Freningham, one of which obtained a grant for a weekly market, and several other branches were sheriffs of Kent at different periods.

**FARNINGTON**, shire of Roxburgh, S.

P. T. See Roxburgh. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Roxburgh and district of Kelso. It had formerly a chapel, and has long been the residence of the Rutherfords, whose ancient mansion is here.

**FARNLAWS**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Elsdou (392) 6 m. ESE. Pop. 16.

A township in the parish of Hartburn and west division of Morpeth ward.

**FARNLEY**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Otley (205) 2 m. N b E. Pop. 179.†

A township and chapelry in the parish of Otley and liberty of Cawood, Wistow, and Otley; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Otley, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 33*l.*; patronage with Otley vicarage. This place has been distinguished for the residence of its lords from a very remote period. Farnley Hall, in this village, is a handsome modern structure, built on the brow of an eminence commanding very fine prospects; it is now the seat of Hawkesworth Fawkes, Esq.

**FARNLEY**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Leeds (189) 5 m. SW b W. Pop. 1332.

A township and chapelry in the parish of St. Peter within the liberty of Leeds; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Leeds, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 5*l.* 10*s.*; patron, the Vicar of Leeds. After the restoration of Charles II. an insurrection of some discontented Roundheads was called the Farnleywood Plot, from that being the place of rendezvous. Farnley Hill, a seat in this village, is now the property and residence of Edward Armitage, Esq.; it was formerly the mansion of the Danbys, and was erected in 1586.

**FARNLEY TYAS**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Huddersfield (188) 3 m. SSE. Pop. 900.

A township in the parish of Almondbury and upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg.

**FARNWORTH**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Great Bolton (197) 3 m. SE.  
Pop. 2944.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Dean and hundred of Salford; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge; patron, the Vicar of Dean. A spacious church has recently been erected by the commissioners for building new churches, on Halshaw Moor, for the use of this village. This is the birthplace of Richard Bancroft, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. He was the chief character in the famous controversy with the Puritans, at Hampton Court, and was chief director in the translation of the Bible in general use; he was born in 1544, and died in 1610.

**FARNWORTH**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Warrington (184) 5 m. W.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Prescott and hundred of West Derby; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; certified value 16*l.* 16*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; patron, the Vicar of Prescott. The chapel, dedicated to St. Luke, contains many monuments to the Bold family. At the ancient dwelling, called Peel House, was born William Smith, who died Bishop of Lincoln in 1514; he founded Brazenose College, Oxford, and also en-

dowed a grammar-school there, which still exists.

**FARNY BRIDGE**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Thurles (95) 5 m. SW. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Holy-Cross and barony of Eliogarty, on a branch of the Thurles river, which is tributary to the Suir.

**FARR**, shire of Sunderland, S.

Edinburgh 256½ m. N b W. Inverness, 28 m. N. Pop. 1991.

A very extensive and mountainous parish, computed at thirty miles in length by fourteen in breadth, and bounded on the north by the ocean, along the margin of which it stretches eleven miles, and includes on its bold and rocky coast several noted promontories, bays, and caves, resorted to by numerous seals. The most remarkable of these is Strathy Head, the Verubrium Promontorium of the Romans, with its stately cavern and verdant summit affording, perhaps, the richest browsing for sheep and goats of any in the north. The whole surface of the parish, in fact, is admirably adapted for rearing all kinds of cattle, and on one particular district, termed Muddale, vast numbers are constantly pastured. Loch Naver, an extensive sheet of water, is the source of a river of the same name, which with that of Borgie, abounds with excellent salmon. Living, in the presbytery of Tongue and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; patroness, the Countess of Sutherland, who enjoys also the title of Baroness of Strathnaver, of which wide district Farr constitutes a portion. Besides the church, built in 1774, there were formerly three chapels in different parts of the parish. The Christian Society has established a school here, but the Gaelic language only is spoken by the inhabitants. Among the many relics of antiquity to be met with here are six Pict's huts; Borge tower, a Norwegian structure, on a lofty peninsulated rock, having on each side a harbour for boats; an ancient fort on Far-head, and several tumuli raised over the slain in a great battle fought between Reginald, King of the Isles, and Harold, Earl of Orkney and Caithness.

**FARRINGDON**, co. Devon.

P. T. Topsham (170) 3½ m. NE. Pop. 379.

A parish in the hundred of East Budleigh; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 8l. 8l. 1½d.; patron, the Bishop of Exeter.

**FARRINGDON**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Preston (217) 3 m. S. Pop. 513.

A township in the parish of Penwortham and hundred of Leyland. Here is an extensive moss.

**FARRINGTON GOURNEY**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Wells (120) 9 m. NE b N. Pop. 526.

A parish in the hundred of Chewton; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of

Chewton Mendip, in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. John the Baptist; patronage with Chewton Mendip vicarage.

**FARSLEY**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Bradford (214) 4 m. NE b N. Pop. 2606.

A township in the parish of Calverly and wapentake of Morley.

**FARTAGH**, or **FERTAGH**, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Darrow (70) 8 m. SW. Pop. 2649.

A parish in the barony of Galmong; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the pastide of Rathlogan, and producing, by commutation for tithes, 392l. 6s. 1¼d. Fartagh signifies a cemetery, and it is so called from having been the burying-place of the Fitzpatrick, earls of Upper Ossory. A priory was founded here in the thirteenth century, under the invocation of St. Kieran, by the Blanchfields, and intended for regular canons following the rule of St. Augustin. Here are the ruins of a chapel, in which is the tomb of the Fitzpatrick, supporting two recumbent figures, much defaced. The inscription is no longer legible; it ran as follows: "Here lieth at rest, entombed, the chief Mac-Gilla-Padruig, who died May 1525, and God have mercy on his soul." This is the tomb of the person who sent a special messenger to Henry VIII. complaining of Red Peter, the Earl of Ormond, and as the king was passing to church, he was met by Fitzpatrick's ambassador, and addressed in these remarkable words: "Sta pedibus, Domine Rex, Dominus meus Gilla-Patricius me misit ad te, et jussit dicere quod si non vis castigare Petrum Rufum, ipse faciet bellum contra te." Here is a curious figure of a female on a table-tomb, and a rude image of our Saviour. At the west end of the chapel stands a pillar-tower, ninety-six feet in height, and having seven rests in the wall, the support of as many floors or stories.

**FARTHINGHOE**, or **FARNINGHO**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Brackley (63) 4 m. NW b W. Pop. 476.

A parish in the hundred of King's Sutton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 16l.; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Earl of Wilton.

**FARTHINGSTONE**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Towcester (60) 7 m. NW. Pop. 265.

A parish in the hundred of Fawsley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 13l. 18s. 11½d.; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. On the brow of a hill, in this parish, are some ancient fortifications, called Castle Dykes, from the supposition of a castle having very anciently stood there.



**FARTNEY, or VARTNEY, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.**

A river which rises in Djouce Mountain, and passing near to the village of Roundwood, falls down a precipice of nearly 100 feet into the Devil's Glen, and winding through one of the most picturesque parts of the county, falls into the sea at the Murrrough of Wicklow, after expanding into a spacious lough at the last-mentioned place.

**FARTULLAGH, or FERTULLAGH, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.**

Pop. 7691.

One of the twelve baronies into which the county is divided. It contains ten parishes, and a part of the excellent market and fairtown of Mullingar. Half the large piece of water called Lough Ennel is in this barony, and bog occupies much of the surface. Agriculture constitutes the only employment of the inhabitants.

**FARWAY, co. Devon.**

P. T. Honiton (148) 3 m. S. Pop. 346.

A parish in the hundred of Colyton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patrons (1829) F. Bullen, Esq. and others.

**FASSADINING, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.**

Pop. 25,115.

One of the nine baronies into which the county is divided. Its area covers 66,518 acres, distributed into sixteen parishes. Castlecomer and Ballyragget are its only towns of note. The soil of this barony, a moory turf, only a few inches in depth, is the worst in the county, but occupation is afforded to the numerous inhabitants in the collieries of Castlecomer, where a non-flaming species of coal is raised. Fassadining signifies the "Winderness of the Dinan or Dineind," a river which nearly bisects the barony.

**FAUGH, co. Cumberland.**

P. T. Carlisle (301) 8½ m. E b S.  
Pop. with Fenton, 331.

A township in the parish of Hayton, Eskdale ward.

**FAUGHAN, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.**

P. T. Buncrana (164) 3 m. S.  
Pop. of Upper, 2762. Of Lower, 4502.

An extensive parish in the barony of Inishowen, situated upon Lough Swilly, and containing the agreeable watering-place of Buncrana; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, rectory, and glebe of ninety-three acres. Lower Faughan is a perpetual curacy, having a church and glebe-house; patron, the Incumbent of Faughan Upper. Here was a rich monastery, founded by St. Columb. St. Columb and St. Muran were abbots, and the latter esteemed the patron of the place. Many interesting monuments contained in St. Muran's church, were destroyed after the Reformation, and all the reliques, except "The Acts of St. Columb," written in Irish

verse, by St. Mauran; an ancient chronicle, and St. Mauran's Pastoral Staff, which was inlaid with jewels and gold. This last relique is preserved in the family of the O'Niels: oaths were frequently taken upon it, and miracles said to be worked by it. The Bishop of Derry has his country seat in this parish.

**FAUGHANSTOWN, or FAUGHLEY, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.**

P. T. Castle Pollard (62) 2 m. SW.  
Pop. 1440.

A parish in the barony of Demifore, situated upon Lough Derryvaragh; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, and one of eight parishes which constitute the union of Rathgraff.

**FAUGHANVALE, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.**

P. T. Muff (183) m. Pop. 5954.

A parish in the barony of Teerkerin, upon the southern shore of Lough Foyle. It is occupied almost wholly by mountains, and is watered by the rivers Faughan, Muffglen, Graysteel, and Faugharale; on the banks of the first of these St. Patrick built seven churches. Living, a rectory in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church and a glebe of 971 acres. It is united to the rectories of Templemore and Clondemert, constituting thereby the corps of the deanery of Derry; patron, the King.

**FAUGHART, or FOGHARD, co. Louth, Leinster, I.**

P. T. Dundalk (51) 2½ m. Pop. 1694.  
Fair, Jan. 12.

A hamlet and parish in the barony of Upper Dundalk; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, but no parsonage or glebe; producing, by commutation for tithes, 250*l.* per annum. Here is an artificial mount, sixty feet high, making the boundary of what was called the English Pale. Here was the birthplace of St. Bridgid; and in 638, St. Monena founded a nunnery here in which she presided over 150 virgins. At an early period there was a monastery for regular canons at this place, dedicated to St. Bridgid.

**FAULD, co. Stafford.**

P. T. Uttoxeter (135) 6½ m. S b E. Pop. 43.

A small but pleasant township in the parish of Hanbury and north division of the hundred of Offlow. Robert Burton, the celebrated author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," was born in this village, although it has been said that he was a native of Leicestershire.

**FAULKBOURN, co. Essex.**

P. T. Witham (38) 2 m. NW. Pop. 168.

A parish in the hundred of Witham; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. German; patron (1829) J. J. C. Bullock, Esq.

## FAVERSHAM, co. Kent.

Pop. 8739.

A hundred in the lathe of Scray, nearly in the centre of the county, verging to the north, containing nineteen parishes, and the town from which it takes its name.

## FAVERSHAM, or FEVERSHAM, co. Kent.

London 47 m. S.E. b E.  
Pop. 4208. M. D. Wed. and Sat. Fairs,  
Feb. 25, and Aug. 12, for linen, woollen-  
drapery, and toys.

A town and parish in the hundred of Faversham, lathe of Scray, and a member of the Cinque-Port of Dover. This town is of very great antiquity, and was denominated the King's Town as early as the year 811, and it is supposed that the Saxon kings had a palace here, and that a market and other privileges had been granted long before the Conquest. The manor was granted to the Archbishop of Canterbury in the year 812, by Cenulph, King of Mercia, previously to which it had always been a part of the royal demesne. It is situated near an arm of the Swale, and consists of four streets, forming an irregular cross, in the centre of which is the market-house; the upper rooms of this building are used as the Guildhall. Though this is a borough by prescription as well as by charter, it does not appear ever to have sent members to Parliament. The corporation consists of a mayor, eleven jurats, and twenty-four commoners. The mayor is elected by the freemen at large; the jurats are chosen by the mayor; and the commoners are elected, the one half by the mayor and jurats, and the other by the freemen. It has also a steward, or recorder, a town-clerk, two chamberlains, &c. The mayor holds a court of session twice a year, at which all offenders, except those for high treason, committed within the limits of the town are tried. Here are a theatre and assembly-rooms, and this town received considerable improvements in 1773, among which was a bridge built over the stream at the bottom of West Street. Faversham is a place of very considerable trading importance; very large quantities of corn, hops, wool, fruit, and oysters, are annually shipped from hence. It is also famous for its extensive gunpowder manufactory and large oyster-fisheries; the former employed about 400 persons during the war, and the latter nearly 200 families. Some of the gunpowder-mills here are under the superintendence of a branch of the ordnance. The oyster-fishers are under the jurisdiction of the lord of the manor, who appoints a steward and a water-bailiff. A considerable number of coasting-vessels of various burdens, and also many fishing-smacks belong to this port. The chief imports consist of coals and fir-timber, iron, pitch, tar, &c., from Sweden and Norway. A branch, both of the customs and of the excise, is established here. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Can-

terbury; valued in K. B. 26l. 17s. 6d.; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is a large handsome building of flints coined with Caen-stone, and supported by large buttresses; it has a light tower at the west end containing eight bells, adorned with pinnacles, and terminated by an octagonal spire. The original structure was built about the time of Edward II., and had a large square castellated tower in the centre. In the year 1755 this was taken down, and the present one, as well as a great part of the body of the church, rebuilt. In the former church were two chapels, respectively dedicated to St. Thomas and the Holy Trinity, besides many altars of Catholic origin; many ancient ornaments and brasses still remain. It has been said that King Stephen and his Queen Matilda were buried here, but this is far from being certain. Here are a free grammar-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, two good charity-schools for educating and clothing twelve boys and twelve girls; also almshouses for six poor men and six poor women, besides other benefactions and minor charities. King Stephen founded an abbey of Cluniae monks here in 1147, with valuable privileges and endowments. The ruins of some parts of the abbey are yet remaining; and a part of the chapel and lodge have been converted into a dwelling-house. The Roman saints, Crispin and Crispianus, are said to have founded an asylum here where they were apprenticed to a shoemaker.

## FAVORAN, or FOYRAN, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castle-Pollard (62) 5½ m. N.  
Pop. 1648.

A parish in the barony of Demifone; living, a curacy in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Meath; producing, by commutation for tithes, 156l. 1s. 11d., the whole of which is payable to the lay impropiator. It is one of the parishes, forming the union of Castle-Pollard, and extends over an area of 3615 acres.

## FAWCETT FOREST, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kendal (262) 6½ m. NNE. Pop. 54.

A wild, mountainous, and extensive township, partly in the parish of Kendal, partly in the parish of Shap, and partly in the parish of Orton, in Kendal ward. This manor formerly belonged to Byland Abbey, Yorkshire; and is now the property of the Hon. F. G. Howard, who lets the demesne of 5000 acres for less than 500l. per annum.

## FAWDINGTON, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Boroughbridge (206) 5 m. NNE.  
Pop. 39.

A township in the parish of Cundall and wapentake of Birdforth.

## FAWDON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 3½ m. N bW.  
Pop. 747.

A township in the parish of Gosforth and west division of Castle ward. The population of this place has been greatly increased,



owing to the establishment of some extensive coal-works; in 1801, it only contained twenty-six persons. In sinking one of the coal-pits, a mineralized tree was discovered. About 200 children of the village attend a Methodist-school every Sunday.

**FAWDON**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 10 m. S b E.  
Pop. with Clinch and Hartside, 80.

A township in the parish of Ingram and north division of Coquetdale ward. The Fawdon and Clinch estates are the property of the Duke of Northumberland.

**FAWKHAM**, co. Kent.

P. T. Dartford (15) 5 m. SE b S. Pop. 163.

A parish in the hundred of Axton Dartford and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. at 6*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons (1829) V. D. Folk and Miss Selby, alternately.

**FAWLEY**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Witney (65) 5 m. N b E. Pop. 147.

A hamlet in the parish of Charlebury and hundred of Banbury.

**FAWLEY**, co. Berks.

P. T. Wantage (60) 4 m. S b W.  
Pop. with Whatcombe, 212.

A parish and tithing in the hundred of Kintbury Eagle; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons (1829) Mr. and Mrs. Wroughton.

**FAWLEY**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Henley-upon-Thames (35) 3 m. N b W.  
Pop. 276.

A parish in the hundred of Desborough; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Mr. Freeman. Fawley Court is a spacious and handsome structure, situated in the centre of an extensive and pleasant lawn; it was rebuilt in 1684, by Sir Christopher Wren, in consequence of the old mansion having been greatly injured in 1642, by a troop of horse, in the interests of Charles I., which was quartered here at that period.

**FAWLEY**, co. Southampton.

Pop. 7786.

A hundred in Fawley division, and nearly in the centre of the county, containing twenty parishes.

**FAWLEY**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Southampton (74) 6 m. SSW.  
Pop. 1684.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Bishop's Waltham, and partly in the hundred of Redbridge; living, a rectory and a peculiar in the diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 34*l.* 13*s.* 6¼*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Bishop of Winchester.

**FAWNS**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Hexham (278) 15 m. NNE. Pop. 8.

A township in the parish of Kirk-Whelpington and north-east division of Tindale ward.

**FAWSLEY**, co. Northampton.

Pop. 13,140.

A hundred on the western side of the county bordering on Warwickshire, containing twenty-one parishes, and the town of Daventry.

**FAWSLEY**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Daventry (72) 5 m. SSW. Pop. 22.

A parish in the hundred of Fawsley; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; patron (1829) Sir C. Knightley, Bart. In the church, ded. to St. Mary, are many monuments to the Knightley family, who have been lords of the manor ever since the time of Henry III. Fawsley Hall, belonging to the same family, is a curious building of various dates, but situated in a very delightful park, well stocked with deer, and admirably ornamented with pieces of water and fine trees. Dr. John Wilkin, a celebrated divine and mathematician, was a native of this parish.

**FAXFLEET**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. South Cave (192) 7 m. SW. Pop. 163.

A township in the parish of South Cave, within the liberty of St. Peter of York.

**FAXTON**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Kettering (74) 6 m. WSW. Pop. 85.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Lamport and hundred of Orlingbury; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Lamport, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Denis; patronage with Lamport rectory.

**FAZAKERLEY**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Liverpool (206) 4 m. NE. Pop. 418.

A township in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill and hundred of West Derby.

**FAZELEY**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Tamworth (114) 1 m. S. Pop. 1128.

A township in the parish of Tamworth, and south division of the hundred of Offlow, celebrated for the extensive cotton-manufactories of the late Sir Robert Peel.

**FEAKLE**, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Scariff (119) m. Pop. 6769.

A village and parish in the barony of Tullagh, in a very mountainous, elevated district; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; the rectory produces, by commutation for tithes, 220*l.* per annum, but the vicarage belongs to the deanery of the cathedral of St. Flannan, at Killaloe.

**FEARBY**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Masham (221) 2 m. W. Pop. 214.

A township in the parish of Masham and wapentake of Hang East.

**FEARN**, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Brechin (66) 7 m. W. Pop. 411.

A parish, six miles in length and two in

breadth, lying at the foot of the Grampian Hills, and watered by the Noran and Cruik, on the banks of the former of which are the ruins of Vain Castle, once the residence of the celebrated Cardinal Beaton. The surface is partly appropriated to pasturage and plantations, and partly to tillage; the latter grounds are very productive, having the advantage of a fine slope to the southward. Game and peats are plentiful. The living is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns. The inhabitants of this parish, led on by a gallant youth of seventeen, inflicted a severe chastisement on the Ketrin, or Highland robbers, on their last inroad in 1710; during which, the boy slew their chief in single combat.

**FEARN**, shire of Ross, S.

P. T. Tain (201) 5 m. SSE. Pop. 1654.

A parish and village, the latter of which is situated adjacent to the ruins of an old abbey, founded by the first Earl of Ross, whose descendants, as well as all of the name of Ross, still bury there. The parish is about two miles square, and bounded on the east by the Moray Firth, where are the villages of Balintore and Hilltown, chiefly occupied by those engaged in the herring-fishery. Loch Eye, an extensive lake within the parish, is noted for its large eels, and as the resorts of various kinds of aquatic fowls. At Cadboll on the coast, are quarries of excellent freestone. The living is in the presbytery of Tain and synod of Ross; patron, the Crown. The remains of Lochlin Castle exhibit marks of high antiquity.

**FEARNHEAD**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Warrington (184) 2½ m. NE. Pop. 631.

A township in the parish of Warrington and hundred of West Derby.

**FEATHARD**, or **FETHARD**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

Dublin 109 m. SW. Pop. of Pa. and Liberties 521. Of To. and Liberties 2878.

Fairs, April 20; Friday before Trin. Sun.; Sept. 7 and 19; and Nov. 21.

A post and fair town in the parish of Feathard and barony of Middletiird. It was anciently a borough, governed by a sovereign, vice-sovereign, recorder, portreeve, &c., and sent two members to Parliament, but is now disfranchised. It was enclosed and fortified, but the walls are now totally ruined. It is a permanent military station. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel; yielding, by commutation for tithes, 140*l.* per annum; and united to seven other benefices in the same diocese. It possesses a church, glebe-house, and about twenty acres of glebe. There is a parish-school in the town of ninety-four boys and thirty-three girls, and also a spinning-school.

**FEATHARD**, or **FETHARD**, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

Dublin 103 m. S b W. Pop. 1824.

A parish in the barony of Shelburne, situated upon the sea-side. Here is the Bag

and Bun Head, and also the point, called Strongbow's Camp; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, being the corps of a prebend. This place was formerly a borough, and governed by a portreeve, but disfranchised by the Act of Union. Here are the ruins of three castles.

**FEATHERSTONE**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Hexham (278) 17 m. W b S. Pop. 239.

A township in the parish of Haltwhistle and west division of Tindale ward. Featherstone Castle, the seat of the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace is seated in a fine rural and picturesque situation, near the South Tyne, opposite the confluence of the Hartley-Bourn. It was the seat of the ancient family of Featherstonehaugh, Sir Matthew Featherstonehaugh, a branch of which, sold it to the father of the present owner, who has lately added three castellated towers, and otherwise greatly improved it.

**FEATHERSTONE**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Wolverhampton (123) 6 m. Pop. 49.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Wolverhampton, and east division of the hundred of Cuttlestone; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Brewood, in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge, patronage with Brewood vicarage.

**FEATHERSTONE**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Pontefract (177) 2½ m. W.

Pop. of Pa. 945. Of To. 337.

A parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, Christ Church, Oxford.

**FECKENHAM**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Droitwich (116) 7 m. E b S.

Pop. 2383. Fairs, March 26; Sept. 30, for cattle.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Halfshire; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 9*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; patron (1829) the Rev. E. Neele. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a neat structure, containing many ancient monuments. Here is a charity-school for the children of both sexes, founded by Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., the founder of Worcester College, Oxford, who also endowed it with 50*l.* per annum for ever, out of lands in the neighbourhood. The manufacture of needles is carried on here to a considerable extent. In this parish was formerly a very extensive forest, which has long ceased to exist, the timber having been cut down for the consumption of the Droitwich salt-works, before the introduction of coals into common use. It was disafforested in the reign of Charles I.

**FEDAMORE**, or **FEDEMORE**, co. Lime-riek, Munster, I.

P. T. Six Mile Bridge (130) 1 m. NW.

Pop. 1364. Fairs, May 5, and Oct. 9.



A parish, partly in the barony of Clanwilliam, and partly in that of Small County, including a small town of the same name; living, a vicarage in the diocese Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel; producing by commutation for tithes, 553*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*; of which the lay impropriator receives 369*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.* It is united to the vicarage of Glenogra, and possesses a church, glebe-house, and about fifty acres of land.

**FEELSTEAD**, co. Essex.

P. T. Great Dunmow (38) 4 m. ESE.  
Pop. 1724.

A parish in the hundred of Hinchford; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to Holy Cross; patron (1829) the Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellesley. Here is a freeschool for eighty children of this county, founded by Lord Rich, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

**FEIGHCULLEN**, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Rathangan (38) m. Pop. 963.

A parish, partly in Connell barony, and partly in the barony of East Ophaly; living, an entire rectory in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin; yielding, by commutation for tithes, 180*l.* per annum. It possesses a church, and about eight acres of glebe.

**FEIRING**, co. Essex.

P. T. Kelvedon (41) 1 m. NNE. Pop. 615.

A parish in the Witham division of the hundred of Lexden; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 11*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Bishop of London.

**FEIZER**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Settle (235) 3 m. NW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Clapham and west division of the wapentake of Staincliff and Eweross.

**FELBOROUGH**, co. Kent.

Pop. 3053.

A hundred in the lathe of Seray, inclining to the north-east from the centre of the county, containing five parishes.

**FELBRIDGE**, or **FELBRIGG**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Cromer (132) 3 m. S b W. Pop. 165.

A parish in the hundred of North Erpingham; living, a dis. rectory with that of Melton, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron (1829) the Rev. Adam Wyndham.

**FELISKIRK**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Thirsk (217) 4 m. NE b E.  
Pop. of Pa. 1008. Of To. 113.

A parish and township within the liberty of Rippon; living, a vicarage with the curacy of Boltby, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to St. Felix; patron, the Archbishop of York. The seat here, called Mount St. John, the property of

Colonel Elsley, stands upon the site of a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John's.

**FELIXSTOW**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Ipswich (69) 11½ m. SE b E. Pop. 385.

A parish in the hundred of Colneis; living, a dis. vicarage with that of Walton, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patronage with the vicarage of Walton St. Mary. This place is said to have derived its name from Felix, the Burgundian, the first Bishop of Dunwich, who landed here on his first arrival in the county, previously to his removal to Dunwich. Here was formerly a priory ded. to St. Felix, no remains of which are now discoverable. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of an ancient and once magnificent mansion, known by the name of Old Hall. Here Edward III. resided for some time previously to his expedition to France.

**FELKINGTON**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Wooler (320) 11½ m. N b W. Pop. 186.

A township in the parish of Norham, Northhamshire.

**FELKIRK**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Barnesley (172) 5 m. NE b N.  
Pop. 1042.

A parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Staincross; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Archbishop of York.

**FELLEY**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Mansfield (138) 8 m. SW b S. Pop. 71.

A hamlet in the parish of Annesley and north division of the wapentake of Broxtow. Here was formerly a priory of Black Canons, founded about the middle of the twelfth century; nothing of which now remains but a few fragments of the walls, forming a part of an old farmhouse.

**FELLISCLIFFE**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Knaresbrough (202) 8½ m. W b S.  
Pop. 382.

A township in the parish of Hampsthwaite and lower division of the wapentake of Claro.

**FELMERSHAM**, co. Bedford.

P. T. Bedford (50) 7 m. NW b N. Pop. 390.

A parish and township in the hundred of Willey; living, a dis. vicarage with that of Pavenham in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Trinity College, Cambridge.

**FELMINGHAM**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. North Walsham (123) 3 m. WSW.  
Pop. 361.

A parish in the hundred of Tunstead; living, a dis. vicarage, the fourth portion of which is a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; each

valued in K. B. 6*l.*; patrons (1829) of the former, the Bishop of Norwich; of the latter, John Scaman, Esq.; church ded. to St. Andrew.

#### FELPHAM, co. Sussex.

P. T. Arundel (55) 6 m. SW. Pop. 581.

A parish in the hundred of Avisford, rape of Arundel; livings, a rectory and dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; the former is a sinecure, valued in K. B. 9*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, the latter 9*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons of the rectory the Dean and Chapter of Chichester: of the vicarage the Rector of Felpham. From the contiguity of Bognor, a fashionable watering-place, the population of this parish has considerably increased of late years.

#### FELSHAM, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Stow-Market (69) 7 m. W b S.  
Pop. 339.

A parish in the hundred of Thedwestry; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Rev. Joseph Gould.

#### FELTHAM, co. Middlesex.

P. T. Hounslow (10) 4 m. SW b W.  
Pop. 962.

A parish in the hundred of Spelthorne; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Dunstan; patron (1829) the Rev. Joseph Morris.

#### FELTHORPE, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Norwich (108) 7 m. NW b N. Pop. 370.

A parish in the hundred of Taverham; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 4*l.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron, the Bishop of Norwich.

#### FELTON, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 8 m. NE b N.  
Pop. 135.

A parish in the hundred of Broxash; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Rev. J. Lilley.

#### FELTON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alnwick (308) 8½ m. S.  
Pop. of Pa. 1516. Of To. 554.

A parish and township in the east division of Coquetdale ward, seated on a steep declivity rising from the north side of the Coquet, over which there is a good stone bridge of three arches, founded upon a free-stone rock. The scenery in this neighbourhood is beautifully romantic, and its beauty is greatly heightened by the windings of the river, on every side of which lies a rich and highly-cultivated district. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, valued in K. B. 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor; the church, dedicated to St. Michael, stands on a delightful spot at a

short distance to the west from the village. Here also is a Presbyterian chapel, built in 1820. Felton Hall, in this parish, is a pleasant and commodious seat, situated in an extensive park; it is now the property of Ralph Riddell, Esq. who is a famous breeder and trainer of race-horses. It is said that when the barons of Northumberland did homage to Alexander, King of Scotland, King John was so enraged that he reduced the village to ashes.

#### FELTON, OLD, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alnwick (308) 8 m. S. Pop. 91.

A township jointly with Acton, in the parish of Felton, and east division of Coquetdale ward. Acton Hall and Acton House are two pleasantly-situated seats in this township. It is supposed that this is the site of the village destroyed by King John.

#### FELTON, WEST, co. Salop.

P. T. Oswestry (171) 5 m. SE b E.  
Pop. 1035.

A parish in the hundred of Oswestry; living a rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) Earl Craven.

#### FELTWELL, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Brandon Ferry (78) 5 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 1153.

A village consisting of the united parishes of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, in the hundred of Grimeshoe; livings, two rectories in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.* and 19*l.*; patrons, the Lord Chancellor and the Bishop of Ely, alternately; the former this turn.

#### FENAGH, co. Carlow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Leighlin Bridge (57) 7¼ m. SE.  
Pop. 2915.

A parish partly in the barony of Idrone and partly in the half-barony of Shillelagh, county of Wicklow; living a vicarage in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin, annual value, by commutation, 646*l.* 3*s.* 1¼*d.* of which the lay impropriator receives 415*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.* and possesses a church and glebe-house; the rectory is without either. Here is a school for seventy boys and seventy girls, supported by subscription; also the ruins of a castle, said to have been one of the palaces of the kings of Leinster.

#### FENAGH, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballynamore (93) 2½ m. SW. Pop. 3417.

A parish partly in Leitrim and partly in Mohill Barony; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ardagh and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church and a glebe of 1145 acres. St. Callin was bishop and abbot here in the lifetime of St. Colum; his festival is observed here on the 13th of November. Here was an ancient church and a well dedicated to the patron saint of the place.



## FENBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Great Grimsby (165) 7 m. S.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Ashby and wapentake of Ilaverstoc, parts of Lindsey; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Ashby All Saints, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; patronage with Ashby All Saints rectory.

## FENCOAT, GREAT and LITTLE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Catterick (228) 4 m. S.E.  
Pop. with Pa.

Two hamlets in the parish of Kirkby Fleet-ham and wapentake of Hang East.

## FENCOT, co. Oxford.

P. T. Bicester (54) 4 m. S b W.  
Pop. with Murcot 274.

A hamlet in the parish of Charlton-upon-Otmoor and hundred of Ploughley

## FENCOTT, co. Hereford.

P. T. Bromyard (125) 4½ m. NW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township, partly in the parish of Docklow, and partly in the parish of Thornbury in the hundred of Wolphy.

## FENETT, or FENITT, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Tralee (187) 7¼ m. W b N.  
Pop. with Ardfert.

A parish and island in Ballyheig Bay, off the barony of Clanmorris; living, an entire rectory, united to the rectory of Ardfert and the vicarage of Kilmelchedor, constituting thereby the corps of the chancellorship of Ardfert and Aghadoe, in the archdiocese of Cashel; valued, by commutation for tithes, 100*l.* Here are the ruins of a castle.

## FENHAM, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 1½ m. WNW.  
Pop. 87.

A township in the parish of St. Andrew and west division of Castle ward. This manor belonged to the Knights Templars, which, with all the other property, was granted in the reign of Edward II. to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. Fenham Hall is a handsome structure, surrounded by spacious gardens, pleasure-grounds, and plantations, and commands some extensive and pleasing views over the vale of Tyne.

## FENLAKE, or FENLAKE BARNS, co. Bedford.

P. T. Bedford (50) 1 m. ESE.  
Pop. with Eastcotts.

A township in the parish of Cardington and hundred of Wixamtree.

## FEN-OTTERY, co. Devon.

P. T. Ottery St. Mary (161) 3 m. SW b S.  
Pop. 120.

A parish in the hundred of East Budleigh; living, a vicarage with that of Harpford, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 139*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

## FENNILEE, co. Derby.

P. T. Tideswell (160) 6 m. N b E. Pop. 422.

A township in the parish of Hope and hundred of High Peak.

## FENNOR, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Slane (38) ½ m. Pop. 203.

A parish in the barony of Lower Duleek, situated upon the river Boyne; living, a rectory impropriate in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh.

## FENNOR, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Freshford (88) 8 m. W b S. Pop. 1883.

A parish in the barony of Shilhardagh; living, a rectory entire in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel; producing, by commutation for tithes, 489*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.*; possessing a church, glebe-house, and small glebe. It constitutes the corps of a prebend.

## FENOUGH, or FINWACHE, or FINNOAGH, co. Waterford Munster, I.

P. T. Carrick-on-Suir (110) 3½ m. SE.  
Pop. 766.

A parish in the barony of Uppertbird, situated upon the river Suir. The living is an entire rectory, in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel, producing, by commutation for tithes, 193*l.* 17*s.*, and being one of four parishes, which constitute the union of Dysart.

## FENROTHER, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 4½ m. NW b N.  
Pop. 99.

A township in the parish of Hebburn and west division of Morpeth ward.

## FENSTANTON, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. St. Ives (59) 2 m. S b E. Pop. 776.

A parish in the hundred of Toseland; living, a dis. vicarage with the curacy of Hilton, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

## FENTON, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 8 m. E.  
Pop. with Faugh Township 331.

A township in the parish of Hayton, in Eskdale ward.

## FENTON, shire of Haddington, S.

P. T. North Berwick (22) 4 m. SW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Dirliton. It is distinguished by divisions termed East and West Fenton, and gives the title of Viscount (the first of that dignity created in Scotland), to the family of Erskine, Earls of Kellie.

## FENTON, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. St. Ives (59) 5½ m. N b E. -  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Pidley and hundred of Hurstingstone.

## FENTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Newark (124) 6 m. ESE. Pop. 99.

A parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven; living, a curacy, subor-

dinate to the rectory of Beekingham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; chapel ded. to All Saints; patronage with Beekingham rectory.

#### FENTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Lincoln (132) 9 m. NW b W. Pop. 193.

A hamlet in the parish of Kettlethorpe and west division of Well wapentake, parts of Lindsey.

#### FENTON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 4 m. N. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Wooler, and east division of Glendale ward, situated about half a mile distant from the river Till. Here is an annual fair, called St. Ninnians, held on the 27th of September, for cattle, sheep, and horses.

#### FENTON KIRK, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Tadcaster (190) 5 m. SE b E. Pop. of Pa. 693. Of To. 416.

A parish and township in the upper division of Barkston Ash wapentake; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; patron, the Prebendary of Fenton in York Cathedral.

#### FENTON, LITTLE, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Tadcaster (190) 6½ m. SSE. Pop. 113.

A township in the parish of Kirk-Fenton and upper division of Barkston Ash wapentake.

#### FENWICK, shire of Ayr, S.

P. T. Kilmarnock (65) 5 m. NNE. Pop. 1852.

A parish and village in the district of Cunningham, formerly part of the parish of Kilmarnock, and first made a distinct parish in 1642. It is nine miles in length and six in breadth, but mossy in every part, except on the western border, where the soil is well cultivated and extremely fruitful. Limestone, coal, and peats abound here, and various kinds of game are plentiful on the muirs. Besides the village of Fenwick there is another called Kirktown, and both are inhabited by weavers. Living, in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, Earl of Glasgow. The church was built in 1643.

#### FENWICK, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 13½ m. NW b W. Pop. 76.

A township in the parish of Stamfordham and north-east division of Tindale ward. Fenwick Tower, which has long been in ruins, was formerly the seat of the ancient and heroic family of Fenwick; in pulling down a part of which, in 1775, 226 gold nobles, of Edward III. and Richard II. and one of David II. of Scotland, were discovered.

#### FENWICK, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Snaith (173) 5½ m. SW. Pop. 295.

A township in the wapentake of Campsall

and upper division of the wapentake of Os-goldercross.

#### FENYTON, co. Devon.

P. T. Honiton (148) 4 m. W b S. Pop. 321.

A parish in the hundred of Hayridge; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.* church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) John Rogers, Esq.

#### FEOCK, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Truro (255) 6 m. S. Pop. 1093.

A parish in the west division of the hundred of Powder; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 11*l.*; church ded. to St. Feock; patron, the Bishop of Exeter.

#### FERBANE, or FIRBANE, or WHERY, King's co. Leinster, I.

Dublin 72 m. W b S. Pop. 594. Fairs, Aug. 2, and Oct. 20.

A post and fair town in the parish of Ferbane and barony of Garrycastle, situated upon the Brosna river, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, yielding, by commutation for tithes, 276*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, of which the lay impropiator retains 138*l.* 9*s.* 2½*d.* It is united to the rectories and vicarages of Tessaunan and Kilnegarenagh. Here is Gallen, the picturesque demesne of A. Armstrong, Esq., and at a little distance are the ruins of Kilcolgan castle.

#### FERCALL, or FIRCALL, King's co. Leinster, I.

Pop. 5336.

One of the twelve baronies into which the county is divided. It contains two parishes, but no town of any consequence. It originally constituted the district called "The County of the O'Mulloys."

#### FERENSBY, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Knaresborough (202) 2½ m. NE b N. Pop. 110.

A township in the parish of Farnham and lower division of the wapentake of Claro.

#### FERGUS, co. Clare, Munster, I.

A river in the barony of Islands. It is an expansion, and at the same time it is a tributary to the noble river Shannon. It rises in the barony of Concomroe; and passing through the lakes of Incliquin, Tedane, Dromore, Ballyally, and several others, is joined at Ennis by the river Clareen. It has for many years past been in the contemplation of the county to render this river navigable to Ennis, the county town; but probably without the aid of Parliament it will not be attempted, notwithstanding its vast importance. It is navigable at present as far as the port of Clare for vessels of 100 tons, and small boats can make way across the bar, and thereby reach Ennis.

#### FERGUS, ST., shire of Banff, S.

P. T. Peterhead (154) 5 m. NW. Pop. 1396.

A parish, forming a detached portion of the



above shire, from which it is distant several miles, being situated on the eastern coast of the shire of Aberdeen, and within the jurisdiction of its magistrates, though in all other respects it is subject to Banff. The coast is bold and rocky, affording great quantities of limestone and granite. Fish is plentiful, and the salmon-fishery in the Ugie, which bounds the parish on the south, is very productive. The surface, comprising nearly 4450 acres, is pleasantly diversified with gentle hills, fertile valleys, and those beautiful plains, termed Links, the latter of which are never disturbed by the plough. At the village of Inver-Ugie, the ancient name of the parish, are a spinning-manufactory, bleaching-grounds, ale and porter breweries, and a distillery of whiskey. The living is in the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Crown. The church, which was built in 1763, occupies a beautiful site on the Links; and near the ruins of the ancient castle, erected by the Cheynes, when in possession of the powerful earldom of Buchan, of which this district formed a part.

**FERMANAGH, co. Ulster, I.**

N to S 43 m. E to W 33 m. No. of Acres 459,058. Baronies 8. Boroughs 1. Market-towns 5. Parishes 35. Pop. 130,997. Memb. of Pt. 3. Diocese of Clogher. Archdiocese of Armagh.

The most picturesque county in the province of Ulster. It is bounded on the north by the counties of Donegal and Tyrone; on the east by Tyrone and Monaghan; on the south by Cavan and Leitrim; and on the west by parts of Leitrim and of Donegal. It may be said to be ornamented rather than encumbered by mountains, of which Belmore, Culka, and Knockninny, are the most beautiful objects in the landscape; but Tossid, the most conspicuous, and most advantageously situated for the enjoyment of an extensive prospect, parts of nine counties being distinctly seen from the cairn upon its summit. The lowland of the county is interspersed with bog, and one-sixth of the whole area is occupied by the surface of Lough Erne during summer, and one-fifth in the winter season; this vast inland sea is nearly equal in magnitude to Lough Neagh. The residue of the level country is abundantly productive. The scenery of Fermanagh is remarkably interesting, and as yet but little known beyond the circle of its proprietors and their occasional visitors. The great lake of Erne is beautified by about 100 islands, some of them inhabited, and its banks are adorned by the seats of noblemen and gentlemen, many of whom are constant residents. The demesnes of Lord Enniskillen and Lord Belmore are remarkable for their extent and beauty; and Castle Caldwell, Killy-Hevlyn, and Lord Elys, the latter situated upon the margin of the water, possess the most romantic feature imaginable. Few parts of Ireland can boast of so many resident gentry. The rivers are all insignificant, merely feeders of the great

sheet of water which occupies so large a portion of the county's surface; the principal are the Sillas, Arney, Ballindaragh, Clodagh, Ballycassidy, Kesh-Water, and Moorlough rivers. There are upwards of fifty minor streams which also contribute their waters to swell the tide of Lough Erne. In those rivers, or rather in their product, the great lake, are taken pike-fish, perch, white and speckled trout, Bream, red roach, a species of fish called fresh-water herrings, salmon and eels, both of the silver and mud kinds, much esteemed for the excellence of their flavour. Oats and barley are raised here in large quantities; prime cattle fed, and no market in Ireland exhibits meat of superior quality or feeding to that commonly seen in Enniskillen, the county town. The geological structure consists of sandstone and secondary limestone, alternating with tolerable regularity. Red sandstone exists in Tossid Mountain. Yellow sandstone, well adapted for building, lies round the town of Enniskillen, and in several of the islands of Lough Erne limestone may be had every where. A beautiful species of brown marble is found near Florence Court, a limestone district, but it requires to be worked to a greater depth than it is at present, in order to obtain blocks and slabs free from skull-cracks. Coals have been raised in Glengarron Hills, by the peasantry for their private use, but no effort has yet been made to work pits upon a large scale. The cheapness of turf-fuel probably occasions this culpable remissness. There are eight baronies in this county; they are called Clonkelly, Coole, Glenawly, Knockninny, Lurg, Magheraboy, Magherastephana, and Tyrkennedy, the chief towns in which are Enniskillen, the county town, Royslea, Maguire's Bridge, Lisnaskea, Newtown-Butler, Brookborough, Lisbellaw, and Tempoc. The only occupations in which the inhabitants are engaged are agriculture; the linen-trade of this district is entirely lost. The inland navigation afforded by the lake, is valuable and perfect, as affects this county, and it is contemplated to extend the navigation to the sea, by a canal from Belleek to some place in Donegal Bay, south of Ballyshannon, and a second canal is also proposed to connect Lough Foyle and Lough Erne, falling into the latter at Ballycassidy, by which improvement, Fermanagh will enjoy all the advantages of a maritime county. The county has the privilege of returning two members to the imperial Parliament, and the barony of Enniskillen one.

**FERMOY, co. Cork, Munster, I.**

Pop. 41,796.

A barony, sometimes also called Armoyn, containing twenty-three parishes, and having an area of 112,034 acres of land, of an excellent quality, resting upon a limestone base. It is watered by the Awbeg and Blackwater rivers, and includes the fashionable watering-place of Mallow, the towns of Doneraile, Castletown, and Roche, and

Kilcoleman, where are the ruins of the ancient castle, immortalized in the records of literature, as the residence of Spencer, and the retirement in which he composed his divine poem of "The Faery Queene." The barony was anciently the country of the Roches, Gibbons, and Condons, and was called the "Sacred Plain," from the vast number of Druids' altars erected here in the third century. The inhabitants were denominated Fear-Magh Feine (corrupted into Fermoy), which signifies, the men of the sacred plain.

**FERMOY, co. Cork, Munster, I.**

Dublin 142 m. SW. Pop. of Pa. 615.  
Of To. 6702. M. D. Sat. Fairs, June 21;  
Ang. 20; and Nov. 7.

A handsome town in the parish of Fermoy and barony of Condons and Clongibbons, situated upon the river Blackwater, which is crossed at this place by a stone bridge, of thirteen arches. The town is regularly built, and consists of several broad and handsome streets. It was planned and erected by Mr. John Anderson, whose name is associated with the first introduction of mail-coaches into Ireland, and does credit to his public spirit and sound judgment. He converted a mean village into a large, handsome, and convenient town, which he lived to see attain a character as a place of manufacture and of trade, and the chief military station in the south of the kingdom. The public buildings are erected from regular and architectural designs. The church, designed by Mr. Hargrave, is much admired. Here are also a Roman Catholic chapel, meeting-houses of dissenters, a spacious market-house, and extensive barracks for cavalry, infantry, and artillery. The meat-market is held in an enclosure, appropriated to the purpose, where each butcher pays a small sum for his stall. Flour-mills, where seventy persons find constant work, breweries of beer and ale, manufactories of soap and candles, and of various other necessaries, are established, not only for the consumption of the town, but also for that of the surrounding district. Fermoy ale may be ranked amongst the best class of strong malt liquors. The brewery employs 100 hands through the year. A paper-mill has been long established here; and although this is an inland place, yet the establishment of an extensive permanent barracks, the energy of the founder, and the taste and judgment exerted in advancing its infant interests, have improved Fermoy to a respectable position amongst the towns of this province. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the impropriate cure of Downmahon; patrons, the representatives of J. Anderson, Esq. The Classical School is sustained partly by endowment, and has always possessed a high character. In the town there is a subscription-school, where 300 children receive gratuitous education. A line of navigation has been recommended

to extend from this to Lismore; but, probably, a railway will now be adopted to open a communication either with that place or with Marlow. A Cistercian abbey was founded here in 1270, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary; its site is now occupied by the parish church.

**FERNELL, shire of Forfar, S.**

P. T. Brechin (66)  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Pop. 599.

A parish, three miles in length by two in breadth, and bounded on the north by the South Esk, in which there is a very valuable salmon-fishery, the property of Sir James Carnegie, Bart, the chief heritor of the parish, whose residence, Kinnaird Castle, lately erected, is a most sumptuous mansion. The living is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Crown. The church, recently rebuilt, is an elegant structure, situated near the ruins of an ancient castle, at one period the seat of the family of Airley.

**FERNHAM, or FARNHAM, co. Berks.**

P. T. Great Farringdon (68)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S b E.  
Pop. 183.

A hamlet in the parish and hundred of Shrivvenham.

**FERNS, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.**

Dublin 75 m. S b W. Pop. 4098. Fairs,  
Feb. 11; May 12; Sept. 4; and Oct. 29.

A small village in the parish of Ferns and baronies of Gorey and Scarewalsh, situated upon a rivulet called the Bann; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the rectories of Clone and Kilbride, and possessing a church, with a handsome glebe-house, upon a glebe of forty-six acres; value, by commutation for tithes, 830*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; of which the lay impropriator receives 553*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* The diocesan-school of Ferns was founded under the 12th of Elizabeth, chap. 1st, and endowed with a salary of 21*l.* per annum. In the parish of Ferns there is a school of fifteen boys and an equal number of girls, upon the foundation of Erasmus Smith. This is the see of a bishop, who was in the early ages styled Bishop of Wexford. The see is supposed to have been founded about the year 599, by Maidoc, the friend of St. David. It extends fifty miles in length, by twenty-two in breadth, and includes all Wexford, and a part of the county Wicklow, occupying an area of 520,503 statute acres; it was united to the see of Leighlin in the year 1600, which union is continued in the present time. The chapter of Ferns consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and ten prebendaries. The cathedral church, which is also parochial, is a small building, not at all commensurate to the extent or value of the see. The tomb of the patron saint is preserved in a canopied niche in the north wall. The palace, which stands in a spacious demesne adjacent to the cathedral, is a noble square edifice, finished in a splendid style, and erected during the prelacy of Dr. Cope; it is now possessed by the learned



Dr. Elrington, known in the literary world as a divinity scholar. Ferns was once the residence of the kings of Leinster, and the ruins of the palace of the despicable Mac Murchard are still extensive. In the year 1166, this base monarch fired the town, and as an atonement for his barbarity afterwards founded an abbey here, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary, for canons regular of the rule of St. Augustin, which he also endowed with vast possessions.

FERRARD, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

Pop. 21,619.

One of the five baronies into which the county is divided. It contains twenty-one parishes, the towns of Collon and Dunleer, besides the villages of Port, Clogher, Termonfeekin, and Beg of Rath. It is a fertile agricultural district, badly supplied with water, and possessing a singularly undulating surface. This barony gives the title of Viscount to the family of Foster.

FERRIBY, NORTH, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Hull (174) 8 m. WSW.  
Pop. of Pa. 765. Of To. 347.

A parish and township in the county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, pleasantly seated near the river Humber, on the opposite side of which, in Lincolnshire, is the parish of South Ferriby; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of the East Riding of York and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Sir Robert Peel, Bart. Here was formerly an extensive and magnificent priory, no remains of which are now discoverable. In this neighbourhood are many handsome mansions, the residences of the merchants of Hull.

FERRIBY, SOUTH, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Barton-upon-Humber (167) 4 m. WSW.  
Pop. 453.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

FERRING, co. Sussex.

P. T. Worthing (56) 4 m. W. Pop. 236.

A parish in the hundred of Poling, rape of Arundel; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, the Prebendary of Ferring in Chichester cathedral.

FERRIS-NORTON, co. Somerset.

Pop. 4947.

A hundred on the east side of the county on the borders of Dorsetshire, containing ten parishes.

FERRY, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Dundee (40½) 3 m. E. Pop. with Pa.

A considerable sea-bathing place in the parish of Dundee, situated on the northern side of the Firth of Tay, opposite to Ferry-

port-on-Craig; it is neat and well built, with excellent accommodations for visitors.

FERRY-BANK, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Waterford (94) ¼ m. N. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Gautskill and barony of Ida, situated upon the northern bank of the river Suire, across which there was formerly a regular ferry from this place to the city of Waterford. Here are a few dwelling-houses, extensive stores, and a large distillery.

FERRY BRIDGE, W. R. co. York.

London 177 m. NNW. Pontefract 5 m. NE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A small and neat post-town and township in the parish of Fryston Ferry and upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross. The inhabitants derive their chief support from travellers, for whose accommodation many good inns have been established. The petty-sessions for Osgoldcross wapentake are holden here.

FERRY FRYSTON. See *Fryston Ferry*.

FERRY HILL, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Rushy Ford (250) 2½ m. N b E.  
Pop. 574.

A township in the parish of Merrington in Darlington ward, situated on an eminence on the north road.

FERRY, LITTLE and MEIKLE, shire of Ross, S.

P. T. Dornoch (210) 3½ m. S b W.  
Pop. with Pa.

Two villages so called on the northern shore of the Firth of Dornoch, and in the parish of Dornoch (which article see).

FERRY-PORT, or CRAIG, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Cupar (30) 11½ m. NE b N. Pop. 1461.

A parish and small seaport in the district of St. Andrew's, anciently a part of the vicarage of Leuchars, and made a distinct parish in 1606. It stretches about five miles along the south bank of the Tay to its conflux with the ocean; but nowhere exceeds a mile in breadth, and contains 2026 Scotch acres, part arable, and part barren muirs. Across the Creek was a much-frequented ferry, till the erection of a bridge over the Tay, at Perth. A boat, under the control of the Custom-house at Dundee, is stationed here for the purpose of collecting the public revenue, from ships entering the river from abroad. The inhabitants of the village, which is a neat and thriving place, are chiefly occupied in a very productive salmon-fishery, and in the manufacture of coarse linen. The living is in the presbytery of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife; patron the Crown. The church was built in 1607. An estate in this parish, called Scot's Craig, belonged to Archbishop Sharp, who made it his residence many years.

FERRYDON, shire of Forfar, S.

Pop. with Pa.

A considerable fishing-village in the parish

of Craig, possessing a good harbour; it is situated on the South Esk opposite to Montrose, and within the jurisdiction of that port, and is chiefly resorted to by fishermen.

**FERSFIELD**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Diss (86) 4 m. NW. Pop. 325.

A parish in the hundred of Diss; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) Frederick Nassau, Esq.]

**FERTIANA**, or **FARTIANA**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Thurles (95) 4 m. SW. Pop. 1053.

A parish in the barony of Eliogarty. The living is a rectory entire, in the diocese of Emly, and archdiocese of Cashel, and one of the parishes which constitute the mensal of the Archbishop of Cashel.

**FESTINIOG**, co. Merioneth, N. W.

P. T. Tan-y-Bwlch (215) 3 m. NE.

Pop. 1168. Fairs, March 7; May 21; 1st Fri. aft. Trin.; July 2; Aug. 22; Sept. 26; Oct. 19; and Nov. 13.

A small hamlet in the parish of Festiniog and hundred of Ardudwy, situated near the meeting of the rivers Cynfael and Dwyryd, upon the former of which are the famous waterfalls, grotesque rocks, and passages of river scenery, compared to the falls of Tivoli. In the hamlet are two inns, and a comfortable and cheap boarding-house. The living is a dis. rectory, with the rectory of Maen-Twrog, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor. The slate-quarries on Lord Newborough's estate here give employment to the population. A railroad is much wanted from the quarries to the quay. Here is a cold spring, efficacious in rheumatic complaints. In this parish is a Roman camp, called Tommyn-y-Mûr, a mount within the wall, where coins and other antiquities have been found. The Sarn Helen joins the camp, and passes on to Rhya-yr-Helen, in the same parish.

**FETCHAM**, co. Surrey.

P. T. Leatherhead (18) 1 m. W. Pop. 377.

A parish in the second division of the hundred of Cophorne; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 21*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. J. G. Bolland.

**FETLAR**, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.

Lat. 60 41 N. Long. 56. 30 W.

Pop. with Pa.

One of the northernmost of the Shetland Islands, united to the parish of North Yell. It is four miles in length, three and a half in breadth, and contains about 400 acres, principally appropriated to pasture, but producing some corn and vegetables. Veins of copper, iron, and black lead, also garnets, have been met with here; and fuel is abundant. The living is in the presbytery of Shetland and synod of Orkney; patron, Lord Dundas. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the fisheries.

**FETTERANGUS**, shire of Banff, S.

Pop. with Old Deer.

An ancient parish and village, united in 1618 to that of Old Deer, forming a detached portion of Banff, yet subject to the magistracy of Aberdeen. The village is considerable, and of modern foundation, the manufacture of linen, check, and linsley-woolseys, having been established here within the last few years. The church is in ruins, but the cemetery continues still in use for burials.

**FETTERCAIRN**, shire of Kincardine, S.

P. T. Brechin (66) 11 m. N b E. Pop. 1572.

Fairs, last Tues. O. S. April and Nov.

A parish and village; the former, comprising about 14,360 English acres, lies at the foot of the Grampian hills, and is watered by the North Esk, which is crossed by many small bridges, besides that of Gan-nachie, of one considerable arch, thrown over in a most romantic spot, about a century ago, at the expense of James Black, a farmer, who generously left funds for the purposes of keeping it in repair, and for the relief of the poor. By recent improvements in agriculture, the soil on the several fine estates has become very productive, and planting to a great extent has been attended with the desired success. The living is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Crown. The church is an ancient structure. The foundations are pointed out, on the lands of Balbigno, of a once spacious mansion, called Finella's Castle, the scene of the murder of Kenneth III. by the saint of that name. The title of Lord Clermont and Fettercairn was enjoyed by the family of Middleton, attained in 1695.

**FETTERESSO**, shire of Kincardine, S.

P. T. Stonehaven (107½) 1½ m. W. Pop. 4483.

A parish, ten miles in length, six in breadth, and comprising 24,914 English acres, about one-third only of which is cultivated, the remainder being muir, moss, and heath, with immense rocks of granite scattered over the surface. It is watered by the rivers Cowie and Carron, and bounded on the east by the North Sea, having on the coast, which is precipitous and rocky, the town and bay of Stonehaven, the small fishing-coves of Muchals and Skatraw, and near the former an elegant new village, founded by Mr. Barclay, of Urie, consisting of four streets, built at right angles, with a spacious square in the centre, the inhabitants of which are occupied in various manufactures. The living is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Crown. The church is ancient, but remarkable only for its unusually extensive cemetery. Here are various Druidical remains; a Roman camp, said to have been occupied by Agricola, before his battle with Galgacus; the ruins of an ancient castle, once the residence of the Thanes of Cowie; and on an adjacent eminence, ves-



tiges of a sacred edifice, with a burial-ground attached, still used as such.

**FEVERSHAM.** See *Faversham*.

**FEWCOTT**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Bicester (54) 5 m. NW. Pop. 148.

A hamlet in the parish of Stoke Lyne and hundred of Ploughley.

**FEWS**, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

Pop. 40,440.

A barony, the most westerly in the county, encumbered by a chain of lofty primitive hills, called the Fews Mountains; it is partly under bog, and interspersed with numerous small lakes and rivulets. It includes within its boundaries the towns of Market-Hill and Newtown-Hamilton, the villages of Hamilton's Bawn, Belleck, and Crossmeaglen; and is ecclesiastically divided into six parishes. It was anciently the territory of the O'Neils.

**FEWS**, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Kilmacthomas (109) 4 m. WNW.  
Pop. 1226.

A parish in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, situated upon the Mahon river; living, an inappropriate rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel; yielding, by commutation for tithes, 22*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, of which sum the lay impropiator receives 147*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*; patron, the Duke of Devonshire. It is united to the parishes of Mothel and Rathgormack.

**FEWSTON**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Otley (205) 6 m. N b W.  
Pop. of Pa. 1989. Of To. 610.

A parish and township in the lower division of the wapentake of Claro, situated in a pleasant part of Knaresborough forest; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 113*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**FIDDINGTON**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Tewkesbury (103) 1½ m. ENE.  
Pop. with Natton tithing, 166.

A tithing in the parish of Ashchurch and lower division of the hundred of Tewkesbury.

**FIDDINGTON**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Bridgewater (139) 7 m. WNW.  
Pop. 185.

A parish in the hundred of Cannington; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 94*l.* 8*s.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patron, (1829) the Rev. H. W. Rawlins.

**FIDDOWN**, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Carrick-on-Suir (110) 4½ m. SE. Pop. of Pa. 4101. Of Vil. 229. Fairs, April 25; June 10; Sept. 29; and Nov. 30.

A village of only thirty-eight houses, in the parish of the same name, and barony of Iverk, situated upon the river Suir; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin; united to four rectories, and possessing a church with a parsonage, upon a glebe of seventy-

seven acres. Area of the union, about 17,000 acres; patron, the Bishop. The Earl of Besborough sustains a charity-school in the parish, of thirty-two boys and eight girls. There is a splendid monument in the parish church, to the memory of Brabazon, Earl of Besborough, and his Countess. In the year 590, St. Macdoe was abbot of this place.

**FIDREY**, shire of Haddington, S.

A beautiful little island in the Firth of Forth, near the shore of Elbottle. It belongs to the parish of Dirlton, though it was anciently deemed a part of the parish of Golyn, and had a chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, the ruins of which are still visible.

**FIELD**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Uttoxeter (135) 4 m. W. Pop. 72.

A pleasant township in the parish of Leigh and south division of the hundred of Totmonslow, through which runs the river Blythe.

**FIELD-DALLING**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Little Walsingham (114) 5 m. E b N.  
Pop. 322.

A parish in the hundred of North Greenhoe; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 95*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patroness (1829) Mrs. Smith.

**FIELDSTOWN**, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 12 m. NW. Pop. with Pa. Fair, Whit-Mon.

A village in the parish of Clonmethan and barony of Nethercross, situated upon a rivulet, which is crossed near this by a stone bridge. It is only remarkable for the show of good horses annually exhibited at the fair. Here are the ruins of a church.

**FIFE**, shire of, S.

NE. to SW. 36 m. NW. to SE. 18 m. Square m. 504. No. of Scottish acres 257,096. Districts 4. Parishes 63. Royal Burghs 13. Pop. 114,556. Mem. of Pt. I.

A maritime county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the Firth of Tay, on the south by the Firth of Forth, on the east by the North Sea, and on the west by the shires of Perth, Kinross, and Clackmannan. The climate is healthy, the surface richly diversified with woods and plantations, and four-fifths of the soil under cultivation, and extremely productive both in corn, and pasturage for a breed of cattle in high repute among English graziers, and for sheep noted for the excellence of their wool. The southern portion of the soil, lies upon a fine substratum of coal, of which extensive mines are now in full operation; and the shire is rich also in other minerals, such as lead and iron ore, the latter being supplied in immense quantities to the famous Carron works. The principal rivers are the Eden and Leven, in the former of which agates, cornelians, and jaspers, have been found, and in the neighbourhood of Earls-ferry rubies of a brilliant water. Both rivers

abound with salmon and trout, the Eden falling into the sea at St. Andrew's, and the Leven at a village to which it gives name. The herring and white fisheries upon the coast are prosecuted with such success that vast quantities are annually exported from the seaports, of which the chief are St. Andrew's, Anstruther East and West, Burntisland, Crail, Dysart, Inverkeithing, Kilrenny, Kinghorn, Kirkaldy, and Pittenween, all royal burghs; the other two burghs, being Cupar, the county-town, and Dunfermline, the largest place in the shire. About 20,000 tons of shipping belong to these ports, by which also are exported coal, lime, grain, and many of the manufactured articles of the towns and villages; these consist of linen in all its branches, soap, candles, salt, kelp, bricks, and tiles, which, with ship-building, brewing, and distilling, afford employment to the numerous population. Fife is divided into four ecclesiastical districts, viz., St. Andrew's, Cupar, Dunfermline, and Kirkaldy, each the seat of a presbytery; it returns one member to Parliament, and gives title of Earl to the family of Duff, as it did anciently to the Macduffs, who restored Malcolm III. to the throne, after the usurpation of Macbeth. Here are many Roman remains, and the ruins of mansions formerly inhabited by powerful nobles.

#### FIFE-NESS, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Crail (39) 2 m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A small village in the parish of Crail and district of St. Andrew's, situated on the easternmost promontory of the shire, which projects into the sea, between the Firths of Forth and Tay, in latitude 56 deg. 17 min. north, longitude 2 deg. west; and off which is a buoy, for the guidance of coasters round the dangerous reef to the north-east. A beacon, containing a bell, to be rung at flood and ebb tides, has also been erected here, as a warning to mariners.

#### FIFEHEAD, MAGDALEN, co. Dorset.

P. T. Shaftsbury (101) 6 m. W b S. Pop. 296.

A parish in the hundred of Red Lane, Sherborne division; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 7*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron, the Bishop of Bristol.

#### FIFEHEAD NEVILLE, co. Dorset.

P. T. Blandford-Forum (103) 10½ m. NW b W. Pop. 95.

A parish in the hundred of Pimperne, Blandford; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Lord Rivers.

#### FIFIELD, co. Oxford.

P. T. Wallingford (46) 2 m. NE. Pop. 2.

A hamlet in the parish of Bensington and hundred of Dorchester.

#### FIFIELD, co. Oxford.

P. T. Burford (72) 4 m. N b W. Pop. 136.

A parish in the hundred of Chadlington; living, a curacy, with that of Swinbrook, and a peculiar of the Chancellor of Salisbury, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 45*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patronage with Swinbrook curacy.

#### FIFIELD BAVANT, co. Wilts.

P. T. Wilton (84) 6½ m. SW. Pop. 42.

A parish in the hundred of Chalk; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 10*s.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

#### FIGHELDEAN, co. Wilts.

P. T. Amesbury (77) 4 m. N b W. Pop. 437.

A parish in the hundred of Amesbury; living, a dis. vicarage, with the curacy of Plaitford, and a peculiar of the Treasurer of Salisbury; certified value 14*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; patron, the Treasurer of Salisbury.

#### FILBY, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Caistor (126) 3 m. WNW. Pop. 424.

A parish in the hundred of East Fleg; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Charles Lucas, Esq.

#### FILEY, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Scarborough (217) 7 m. SE. Pop. 1128.

A small fishing-town and parish in the wapentake of Dickering, famous for its fish, and lobsters particularly; from the fine sands here it is becoming a resort for scabathing; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of the East Riding of York and diocese of York; certified value 16*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to St. Oswald; patron (1829) H. Osbaldeston, Esq. Here is a ridge of rocks, called Filey Bridge, which projects nearly half a mile into the sea, and at low water is perfectly dry.

#### FILGRAVE, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Newport Pagnel (50) 4 m. N. Pop. with Tyrringham Parish.

A parish in the hundred of Newport; living, a rectory united to that of Tyrringham, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; patronage with Tyrringham rectory.

#### FILKINS, co. Oxford.

P. T. Burford (72) 5 m. S b W. Pop. 508.

A hamlet in the parish of Broadwell and hundred of Bampton.

#### FILLEIGH, co. Devon.

P. T. South Molton (178) 3½ m. WNW. Pop. 307.

A parish in the hundred of Braunton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to St. Paul; patron (1829) Earl Fortescue.

#### FILLINGHAM, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Lincoln (132) 10 m. N b W. Pop. 279.



A parish in the west division of the wapentake of Aslacoc, parts of Lindsey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 22*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, Balliol College, Oxford.

FILLONGLEY, co. Warwick.

P. T. Coventry (91) 6½ m. NW b N.  
Pop. 930.

A parish in the Atherstone division of the hundred of Hemlingford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

FILTON, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Bristol (114) 4 m. N b E. Pop. 210.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Berkeley; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Gloucester and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 7*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patroness (1829) Mrs. Manley.

FILTON, or WHITCHURCH, co. Somerset.

P. T. Pensford (116) 1½ m. N. Pop. 403.

A parish in the hundred of Keynsham; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Bath and diocese of Bath and Wells; certified value 14*l.*; church ded. to St. Gregory; patron (1829) Sir J. H. Smith, Bart.

FIMBER, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Great Driffield (196) 9 m. W b N.  
Pop. 104.

A parish, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Buckrose; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Wetwang, in the archdeaconry of the East Riding of York and diocese of York, not in charge; patronage with Wetwang vicarage.

FIMBOROUGH, GREAT, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Stow-Market (69) 3 m. WSW.  
Pop. 392.

A parish in the hundred of Stow, watered by a small river which joins the Gipping, below Stow-Market, and adds to the beauty of this part of the county, which is in other respects also very pleasant; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Ely. In the church, ded. to St. Andrew, are many monuments to the Woollastons, to which family this manor formerly belonged. Fimborough Hall is a pleasant mansion, seated in a finely-wooded park; it is a brick building, and was erected by Roger Pettyward, Esq., the lord of the manor, in 1795.

FIMBOROUGH, LITTLE, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Stow-Market (69) 4 m. SW b S.  
Pop. 70.

A parish in the hundred of Stow; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, King's College, Cambridge.

FIN, RIVER, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

A river, which takes its rise amidst the lofty mountains of Donegal, in Lough Fin, and passing through the barony of Raphoe, flows by Stranorlar and Lifford, and uniting its waters with those of the river Mourn at Strabane, constitute the navigable river Foyle, which falls into the estuary of the same name, below the city of Londonderry.

FINAE, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castle-Pollard (62) m. N b W.  
Pop. not returned. Fairs, Sat. bef. Whit.-  
Sund.; July 27; Aug. 13; Sept. 18; and  
Nov. 15.

A neat village in the barony of Demifore, agreeably situated upon the river which connects Lough Sillen to Lough Inny. This river is the boundary of Cavan and Westmeath at this place, and is here crossed by a stone bridge.

FINAN, ST., shire of Argyle, S.

A small and beautiful island of Loch Shiel, in the parish of Ardnamurchan. It lies near the mouth of the river Finan, which empties itself into that extensive sheet of water, and had formerly a church, the ruins of which are still discernible.

FINCASTLE, shire of Perth, S.

One of the five districts comprising the parish of Dull, from the church of which it is distant fifteen miles, across a lofty chain of mountains. It is bounded on the south by the river Tummel, contains many ancient castles, from which it probably derives its name, and is visited by the minister only a few times annually for the performance of his spiritual duties. It gives the title of Viscount to the Murrays, Earls of Dunmore.

FINCHDALE, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 4 m. NNE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of St. Oswald's and middle division of Chester ward. Here are the ruins of an ancient priory, supposed to have been founded about the year 1128. This place seems to have been of some consequence in the Saxon era, as, according to Leland, a synod was held here in 792, and also in 810; it is likewise famous for the unheard-of severities which St. Godric voluntarily underwent; he was born at Walpole, in Norfolk, and went twice on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

FINCH-DEAN, co. Southampton.

Pop. 6963.

A hundred near the south-eastern corner and Alton, south division of the county, containing six parishes, including the borough of Petersfield.

FINCHAM, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Downham-Market (84) 5½ m. ENE.  
Pop. 703.

A village, comprising the united parishes of St. Martin and St. Michael, in the hundred of Clackclose; living, a vicarage and rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; the former valued in

K. B. 10*l.*; the latter 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patrons (1829) the Lord Chancellor and the Rev. R. Forby alternately; the former this turn. A mansion, built in the time of Edward IV., now converted into a farmhouse, exhibits some fine old specimens of Grecian architecture.

#### FINCHAMSTEAD, co. Berks.

P. T. Wokingham (31) 4½ m. SSW.  
Pop. 552.

A parish in the hundred of Charlton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. James; patron (1829) the Rev. Ellis St. John.

#### FINCHINGFIELD, co. Essex.

P. T. Thaxted (44) 5½ m. E b N. Pop. 2007.

A parish in the hundred of Hinckford; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 18*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) R. Marriott, Esq.

#### FINCHLEY, co. Middlesex.

London 8 m. NNW. Pop. 2349.

A parish in the Finsbury division of the hundred of Ossulston, situated in a pleasant airy part of the county, near the road to St. Alban's. Finchley Common contains about 1000 acres of land, great parts of which have been enclosed and brought under cultivation. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 20*l.*; patron, the Bishop of London. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat structure with a substantial embattled tower. This parish enjoys the privileges of the free-school at Highgate. Here General Monk drew up his forces in 1660, when on his way to the metropolis to effect the restoration. In this village are many handsome and substantial villas, the retreats of merchants and others from London.

#### FINDERN, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 4½ m. SW b S. Pop. 363.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Mickle Over and hundred of Morleston and Litchurch; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Mickle Over in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.*; chapel ded. to All Saints; patronage with Mickle Over vicarage.

#### FINDHORN, shire of Elgin, S.

P. T. Forres (157) 3½ m. N. Pop. with Pa.

A seaport town and burgh of barony in the parish of Kinloss, situated on a fine plain, near the entrance of a bay of the same name, in the Moray Firth. The harbour, which is the port of the town of Forres, is formed by the river Findhorn, but large ships are prevented from entering by a bar, which occasionally shifts its position. It however possesses thriving foreign and coasting-trades by small vessels. The principal exports are corn, salmon, and

yarn, and the imports coal, manufactured goods, and colonial produce.

#### FINDOCHTIE, shire of Banff, S.

P. T. Cullen (170) 3½ m. W b N.  
Pop. with Pa.

A considerable fishing-village, in the parish of Ruthven, situated on a fine bay of the same name, which at no great expense may be rendered one of the safest harbours in Scotland. It was first settled in 1716, by a few fishermen from Frazerburgh, whose descendants are respectable, and distinguished for their superior mode of curing fish.

#### FINDON, shire of Kincardine, S.

P. T. Aberdeen (121½) 6½ m. S.  
Pop. with Pa.

A fishing-village, on the North Sea, in the parish of Banchory-Davenick, noted for its fine haddocks and for the peculiar way of drying them by the smoke of peat.

#### FINDON, co. Sussex.

P. T. Steyning (50) 4½ m. WSW. Pop. 477.  
Fairs, Holy Thursday, for Pedlers' ware;  
Sep. 11, for sheep.

A parish in the hundred of Brightford, rape of Bramber; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron, Magdalen College, Oxford. In this parish are several pleasant seats tastefully decorated with plantations of trees and shrubs.

#### FINDONAGH, co. Monaghan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Monaghan (84) m. N b W.  
Pop. not returned.

A parish in the barony of Monaghan; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh, and constitutes the corps of a prebend; producing, by commutation for tithes, 600*l.* per annum; and possessing a church, with a parsonage, upon a glebe of 647 acres; patron, the Bishop.

#### FINEDON, or THINGDON, co. Northampton.

P. T. Wellingborough (67) 2 m. NE b N.  
§ Pop. 1159.

A pleasant parish in the hundred of Huxloe; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; patron (1829) Sir E. Dolben, Bart., to whom belongs Finedon Hall, a large handsome mansion in this village. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is a spacious and handsome structure, consisting of a nave, two aisles, a transept, chancel, and a large south porch, with a lofty tower terminated by a spire.

#### FINESHADE, co. Northampton.

P. T. Oundle (81) 8 m. NNW. Pop. 76.

A parish in the hundred of Corby; living, a donative and a peculiar in the diocese of Peterborough, not in charge; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) C. Kirkman, Esq. Here was formerly a priory, which was built on the site of a very ancient fortress, called Castle Hymel.



## FINGAL, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

A name given to a large district, occupying the northern part of the county. The Fingalians speak a dialect peculiar to themselves; their features, voice, and manners are also very distinct from those of the peasantry elsewhere in the county; those residing on the sea-side are expert and industrious fishers, and those more inland are energetic farmers. The family of Plunket take the title of Earl from this ancient district.

## FINGHALL, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Middleham (232) 4½ m. ENE.  
Pop. of Pa. 398. Of To. 126.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Hang West; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) Marm. Wyville, Esq.

## FINGEST, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Great Marlow (31) 5½ m. NW. b W.  
Pop. 295.

A parish in the hundred of Desborough; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patron, the Prebendary of Daltincourt, in Wells cathedral.

## FINGLAND, co. Cumberland.

— P. T. Wigton (303) 6 m. N. Pop. 128.

A township in the parish of Bowness, and in Cumberland ward.

## FINGLASS, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 3½ m. N. Pop. of Pa. 1184.  
Of Vil. 672. Fair, May 6.

A village and parish in the barony of Nethercross; the former situated upon the Folka river; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, and archdiocese of Dublin. The rectorial tithes belong to the chancellorship, and the vicarage is united to the curacy of Ballycoolane. Here are a church, glebe-house, and twenty-five acres of land. An abbey was founded here at an early period, probably by St. Patrick.

## FINGLASS, King's co. Leinster, I.

P. T. Moneygall (81) 3 m. SE.  
Pop. with Dunkerrin.

A parish in the barony of Clonlisk; living, a rectory in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; producing, by commutation for tithes, 50*l.* 0*s.* 6½*d.*, and constituting part of the union of Dunkerrin.

## FINGLASS BRIDGE, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 3 m. N. Pop. 274.

A village in the parish of Finglass, situated upon the Tolha river, across which a bridge is thrown which gives a name to the place. The situation is agreeable and sheltered, and there are many handsome residences in the vicinity. Here is a Protestant school of thirty-five boys and twenty-five girls, and a Roman Catholic school of forty

boys and twenty girls, both supported by subscription.

## FINGRINHOF, eo. Essex.

P. T. Colchester (51) 4 m. SE b S. Pop. 472.

A parish in the hundred of Winstree; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 7*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) Peter Firman, Esq.

## FINK, ST., shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Blairgowrie (58) 2½ m. ENE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A village, called also Chapel-town, in the parish of Bendothy. It is situated near the junction of the rivers Enoch and Isla, where are vestiges of an ancient chapel and cemetery.

## FINMERE, co. Oxford.

P. T. Bicester (54) 3 m. NE b N. Pop. 395.

A parish in the hundred of Ploughley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 126*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Duke of Buckingham.

## FINNINGHAM, eo. Suffolk.

P. T. Eye (81) 6 m. WSW. Pop. 435.

A parish in the hundred of Hartismere; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patron (1829) the Right Hon. J. H. Frere.

## FINNIESTON, shire of Lanark, S.

A populous village, in the barony parish, adjacent to and within the jurisdiction of the city of Glasgow.

## FINNINGLEY, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Bawtry (153) 4 m. N b E. Pop. 783.

A parish and township in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, situated in that part of the country which extends itself between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Oswald; patron (1829) J. Havey, Esq. Here is a school for clothing and educating the children of the parish.

## FINOE, or FINNOE, or FYNNOUGH, eo. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Burreis-o-kane (91) 4 m. SW. Pop. 1730.

A parish in the barony of Lower Ormond; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the rectory and vicarage of Cloghprior, and possessing a church, glebe-house, and about fifty acres of glebe, and producing, by commutation for tithes, 217*l.* per annum.

## FINOUGH, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Six-mile Bridge (130) 2 m. NW.  
Pop. 753.

A parish in the barony of Bunratty; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; pro-

ducing, by commutation for tithes, 150*l.* per annum, and united to three other benefices in the same diocese. Lord Egremont is patron of the rectory, the Bishop of the vicarage.

**FINSTHWAITE**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Cartmel (254) 5½ m. N. Pop. with Pa.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Coulton and hundred of Lonsdale, north of the Sands; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Chester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 85*l.*; patrons, the Landowners. The chapel, which is ded. to St. Peter, was consecrated in 1725.

**FINSTOCK**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Whitney (65) 4 m. N. Pop. 497.

A hamlet in the parish of Charlebury and hundred of Banbury.

**FINTONA**, co. Tyrone, Ulster I.

Dublin 124 m. N b W. Pop. 1556.

Fairs, May 4; June 22; and Oct. 29.

A post and fair town in the parish of Donaghcavey and barony of Clogher.

**FINTOWN**, co. Donegal, Ulster I.

P. T. Straorlar (151) m. NW. Pop. 80.

Fairs, May 16; July 3; Sept. and Nov.

A hamlet in the parish of Iniskeel and barony of Boyleagh.

**FINTRAY**, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Aberdeen (121½) 8½ m NW. Pop. 996.

A parish in the district of Aberdeen, comprising about 10,000 acres, and bounded on the south by the river Don. The surface is undulated, but the soil is rich and fruitful, except to the northward, where are extensive muirs and peat mosses. Many of the inhabitants are employed in knitting hosiery. The living is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; patron Sir William Forbes, Bart., who owns the greater portion of the parish.

**FINTRY**, shire of Stirling, S.

P. T. Stirling (35½) 12 m. SW. Pop. 1102.

A parish five miles in length, by four in breadth, situated behind the Campsie Fells, which form part of the range of heights stretching from Stirling to Dumbarton. The Carron and Enrick have their sources here, the latter forming a fine cataract termed the Loupe of Fintry; the vales through which these rivers flow, are the only inhabited portions of the parish. An extensive cotton-mill, established on the banks of the Enrick, has caused the recent erection of a neat village on an adjacent eminence, for the residence of the manufacturers. Near it is the Dun, a hill abounding with iron, and exhibiting a noble front of perpendicular basaltic columns, fifty feet high, and about seventy in number. The living is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, Duke of Montrose.

**FINUGE**, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Listowel (169) 2 m. SW. Pop. 1248.

A parish in the barony of Clanmaurice, si-

tuated upon the river Feale. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ardfert and Agghadoo and archdiocese of Cashel; yielding, by commutation for tithes, 129*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* per ann., of which the lay impropiator receives 64*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* It is one of ten parishes which constitute the union of Knockanure.

**FINVOY**, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Ballymoney (150) 4½ m. SW. Pop. 5096.

A parish in the barony of Kilconway; living, a rectory, in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh; producing, by commutation for tithes, 150*l.* per ann. Here are a church and glebe-house; area of parish, 12,958 acres.

**FIRBANK**, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kirkby Lonsdale (253) 11 m. N.

Pop. 209.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale, in Lonsdale ward, in a wild and mountainous part of the county, on the west side of the river Lune; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Kirkby Lonsdale, in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 4*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 92*l.* 12*s.*; patron, the Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale. The chapel and school are situated on the side of an extensive moor; the former has an estate called Green-in-Lanbrigg, left by Anthony Ward, together with 50*l.*, which, with 800*l.* of Queen Anne's Bounty, was laid out in the purchase of land.

**FIRBECK**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Bawtry (153) 7½ m. SW b W. Pop. 226.

A parish and township, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill; living, a curacy with Letwell, subordinate to the vicarage of Laughton-en-le-Morthen, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, of the certified value of 15*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 41*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Chancellor of York.

**FIRBY**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. New Malton (217) 4½ m. SW b S.

Pop. 44.

A township in the parish of Westow and wapentake of Buckrose.

**FIRBY**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Bedale (223) 1½ m. SSE. Pop. 76.

A township in the parish of Bedale and wapentake of Hang East.]

**FIRLE**, WEST, co. Sussex.

P. T. Lewes (50) 5 m. SE b E. Pop. 644.

A parish in the hundred of Totnau, rape of Pevensey; living, a vicarage united to that of Beddingham, in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.

**FIRMOUNT**, co. Longford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Edgeworthstown (66) 2 m. NE.

Pop. not specified.

A village in the barony of Granard; living,



a chapelry in the diocese of Ardagh and archdiocese of Armagh.

**FIRSBY**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Spilsby (132) 5 m. SE b E. Pop. 119.

A parish in the Wold division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory with that of Great Steeping, in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) Joseph Walls, Esq.

**FIRSBY, EAST**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Market Raisin (148) 6½ m. W b S. Pop. 29.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Aslaoe, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. James; holden by sequestration.

**FIRSBY, WEST**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Market Raisin (148) 8½ m. W b S. Pop. 34.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Aslaoe, parts of Lindsey.

**FIRTH**, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.

Pop. 545. Fairs, 4 annually, for cattle and horses.

A parish in Mainland, Orkney, ecclesiastically united to that of Stenness, and with which is nine miles in length, but of unequal breadth. The road from Stenness to Firth passes through a narrow glen, opening upon the extensive bay of Firth, around which lies the most fertile and populous part of the parish. On the coast are various kinds of fish, with oysters of unusual size, though equal in delicacy to the celebrated ones of Colchester. In winter swans resort thither, as well as to the beautiful Loch Stenness, and Harra, which not only abound with fish, but are studded with little holmes, affording security to numerous species of ducks, and other wild fowl, for rearing their young. Kelp is manufactured along the shore in great quantities; marl also is plentiful, in digging for which the horns and bones of stags are sometimes discovered at a great depth. Here are quarries of excellent slate and flagstone, and in the northern districts, extensive peat mosses, producing a good supply of fuel. On a plain between two hills are several tumuli, evidences of a great battle fought there at some remote period. The living is in the presbytery of Cairston and synod of Orkney.

**FISHBOURNE, NEW**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Chichester (62) 1½ m. W. Pop. 289.

A parish in the hundred of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester; living, a rectory and peculiar of the Dean of Chichester; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 10*s.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**FISHBURN**, co. Pal. of Durham.

T. T. Durham (258) 9 m. SE b S. Pop. 192.

A township in the parish of Sedgfield and north-east division of Stockton ward, Lord

Crewe's Trustees have endowed a school here with 5*l.* per annum; and the poor are periodically relieved from the proceeds of several charitable bequests. In this village is a chapel for the use of a congregation of dissenters.

**FISHER-RROW**, shire of Edinburgh, S.

Edinburgh 5 m. E. Pop. with Pa. M. D. Tues.

A seaport and market-town in the parish of Inveresk, and within the jurisdiction of the town of Musselburgh, of which it forms an extensive suburb separated only by the river Esk, and communicating therewith by an old bridge, supposed to have been thrown across by the Romans, and by another of iron, an elegant ornament to the place lately constructed. The town consists of one spacious well-built street from east to west, containing many handsome modern houses, and on the north an inferior one, the inhabitants of which are chiefly noted for their strength and laborious exertions in carrying immense quantities of fish in creels to the metropolis. The haven is at the west-end of the town, and is defended by a pier. The only foreign trade carried on here is the Baltic, which, with the manufacture of starch, a tannery, and several considerable breweries, employ most part of the population. Eight of the town-council, governing Musselburgh and its dependencies, are elected from Fisher-Row.

**FISHERGATE**, co. Sussex.

Pop. 6700.

A hundred, partly in the rape of Bramber, and partly in the rape of Lewes, nearly in the centre of the county, containing seven parishes, including the boroughs of Horsham and New Shoreham.

**FISHERTON, ANGER**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Salisbury (81) 1 m. W. Pop. 1253.

A parish in the hundred of Branch and Dole; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 13*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 123*l.*; church ded. to St. Clement; patron (1829) W. H. F. Talbot, Esq. Here was formerly a priory of Black Friars, which has been supposed by some to have been founded by Edward I., which, if not the fact, it is certain that he was a great benefactor to it.

**FISHERTON-DE-LA-MERE**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Amesbury (77) 10 m. WSW. Pop. with Bapton Tithing 290.

A parish in the hundred of Warminster; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 17*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 135*l.*; patron (1829) John Davis, Esq.

**FISHERWICK**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Lichfield (119) 4 m. E. Pop. 91.

A township in the parish of St. Michael and north division of the hundred of Offlow. Here, not many years ago, was a very handsome mansion of stone, surrounded by beautiful grounds and plantations, but it was demolished and the materials sold.

**FISHGUARD**, or **ABER-GWAYN**, co. Pembroke, S. W.

London 257 m. W b N. Pop. 1837. Fairs, Feb. 5; East. Mond.; Whit. Mond.; and Nov. 17. M. D. Thurs.

A sea-port town in the parish of Fishguard and hundred of Cemaes, situated at the mouth of the river Gwayne. The town is divided into two parts, called Upper and Lower; the former portion, containing the church, a mean structure, the market-place, principal inns, and many tolerable shops. The lower division is adjacent to the quay, and exhibits all the animation that usually attends such places. Here are Baptist and Methodist meeting-houses. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. 61*l.* 1*s.*; area of parish, 3420 acres of land. The port of Fishguard, which is constructed by a bar, or sand-bank, is capable of containing 100 sail of merchantmen; probably it would be the best packet station between Holyhead and Bristol, to communicate with the south of Ireland. About 100 vessels belong to this port, and ship-building and repairing are carried on here. The chief exports are oats and butter, and the imports consist of culm from Milford Haven, coals from various places, and the usual luxuries and necessaries of life. There is a valuable fishing-ground near the bay, frequented by the small craft from Liverpool. Turbot and John-dory are taken in great quantities. The inhabitants appear to pursue only the salmon and herring fisheries. Here are the ruins of Llanfihangel chapel, and of Llan Fartin and Llanyst churches. The parish is said to have been originally a part of the estate of St. Dogmael's priory, but granted to some private individual at the dissolution of all religious houses. A detachment of French troops made a descent at this place in the year 1797, and were all taken prisoners by Lord Cawdor. A mineral spring was discovered here some years ago, and near it a stone, bearing an inscription in Greek characters.

**FISH HOLM**, shires of Orkney and Shetland, S.

One of the smaller Shetland isles, forming part of the parish of Delting. It lies in Yell Sound, and is inhabited by only one family.

**FISHLAKE**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Thorne (166) 3 m. W.  
Pop. of Pa. 1274. Of To. 723.

A parish and township in the lower division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 67*l.*; church ded. to St. Cuthbert; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

**FISHLEY**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Acle (121) 1 m. N b W.  
Pop. with Upton.

A parish in the hundred of Walsham; liv-

ing, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons (1829) Robert Dundas, Esq. and others.

**FISHTOFT**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Boston (116) 3 m. ESE. Pop. 456.

A parish in the wapentake of Skirbeck, parts of Holland; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 19*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Guthlake; patron (1829) F. Thirkell, Esq.

**FISHWICK**, shire of Berwick, S.

P. T. Berwick-upon-Tweed (53½) 6 m. WSW.  
Pop. with Hutton.

An ancient parish, united at the Reformation to that of Hutton. The ruins of its church are still visible on the northern bank of the Tweed, a little below the village.

**FISHWICK**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Preston (217) 2½ m. E. Pop. 284.

A township in the parish of Preston and hundred of Amounderness.

**FISKERTON**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Lincoln (132) 4½ m. E. Pop. 294.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Lawres, parts of Lindsey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Clement; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough.

**FISKERTON-UPON-TRENT**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Southwell (132) 3 m. SE. Pop. 342.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, situated on the bank of the Trent, over which there is a ferry to Stoke; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Faringdon, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York, not in charge; chapel dedicated to St. Mary; patronage with Faringdon vicarage. Here was anciently a cell of Austin Friars, which was one of the very few houses granted to the laity in the time of Philip and Mary.

**FITLING**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Hull (174) 11 m. NE b E. Pop. 119.

A township in the parish of Humbleton and middle division of the wapentake of Holderness.

**FITTLETON**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Ludgershall (71) 8 m. W b S.  
Pop. with Hacklestone 298.

A parish in the hundred of Elstub and Everley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 23*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, Magdalen College, Oxford.

**FITTLEWORTH**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Petworth (49) 2 m. SE b E. Pop. 631.

A parish in the hundred of Bury, rape of Arundel; living, a vicarage in the arch-



deaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Chichester.

FITZ, co. Salop.

P. T. Shrewsbury (153) 5 m. NW b N.  
Pop. 229.

A parish in the hundred of Pimhill; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

FITZHEAD, co. Somerset.

P. T. Wiveliscombe (153) 3 m. E. Pop. 300.

A parish in the hundred of Kingsbury; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Wiveliscombe, and a peculiar in the diocese of Bath and Wells; certified value 9*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; patron, the Prebendary of Wiveliscombe in Wells Cathedral.

FIVEHEAD, co. Somerset.

P. T. Langport (128) 5 m. SW b W.  
Pop. 326.

A parish in the hundred of Abdick and Bulstone; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

FIVE-MILE BRIDGE, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cork (166) m. Pop. with Pa.  
Fairs, June 9, and Oct. 10.

A hamlet in the parish of Carrigaline and barony of Kerricurrihy, situated upon the Conbury river. Here is a strong chalybeate spring, and in the vicinity coal has been raised.

FIVE-MILE TOWN, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.

Dublin 112 m. N b W. Pop. 429. Fairs, Jan. 20; second Saturday, O. S. in March; Thursday before Whit Sunday; Third Sat. in August; and Nov. 22.

A post and fair-town in the parish and barony of Clogher, otherwise called Blessingburn; living, a chapelry in Clogher diocese and Armagh archdiocese.

FIXBY, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Huddersfield (188) 3½ m. NNW.  
Pop. 345.

A township in the parish of Halifax and wapentake of Morley.

FLADA AND FLADA WHEIN, shire of Inverness, S.

Two small islands of the Hebrides, belonging to the parish of Kilmuir, lying about six miles from the Isle of Skye, and affording fine pasturage for sheep.

FLADBURY, co. Worcester.

P. T. Pershore (106) 3 m. E. Pop. 1387.

A parish and township in the middle division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, situated in a picturesque part of the county, near the river Avon; living, a rectory with the curacies of Bradley, Throckmorton, and

Wire-Piddle, exempt from visitation, in the diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 10*s.*; patron, the Bishop of Worcester. In the church, ded. to St. John the Baptist, are many old monuments, and its steeple forms a pleasing object from many of the adjacent parts of the village. King Ethelred gave this place to Ostforey, bishop of Worcester, in 691.

FLADDAY, shire of Inverness, S.

An uninhabited island of the Hebrides, forming part of the parish of Harris. It lies at the mouth of Loch Resort.

FLADDAYS, shire of Inverness, S.

Lat. 56. 59½ N. Long. 7. 17½ W.

Three small uninhabited isles of the Hebrides, forming part of the parish of Barray.

FLAGG, co. Derby.

P. T. Bakewell (153) 6 m. W b N. Pop. 220.  
A township in the parish of Bakewell, and hundred of High Peak.

FLAMBOROUGH, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Bridlington (206) 4 m. ENE. Pop. 907.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Dickering, situated in the centre of a promontory on the North Sea; it was formerly a place of some consequence; it is now chiefly inhabited by fishermen. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York, of the certified value of 16*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 85*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Oswald; patron, the Archbishop of York and Sir W. Strickland, Bart. alternately. The cliffs here of limestone rock, called Flamborough Head, extend nearly five miles, and in many places are three hundred feet high. In the summer these cliffs are the resort of immense numbers of aquatic birds, which assemble here from various regions to build their nests and rear their offspring. On the extreme point of the promontory a lighthouse, with revolving points, was erected in 1808, which has proved of the greatest utility.

FLAMSTEAD, co. Hertford.

P. T. Redburn (25) 3 m. NW. Pop. 1392.

An ancient parish in the hundred of Dacorum; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln, of the certified value of 60*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.*; patron, University College, Oxford. In the church, ded. to St. Leonard, are many old monuments. This place is said to have been once a market town. In the reign of the Conqueror it was so infested by robbers, that the manor was granted to three valiant knights, on condition of their defending the surrounding lands from their depredations.

FLASBY, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Skipton (216) 5½ m. NW b N.  
Pop. with Winterburn, 131.

A township in the parish of Gargrave and east division of the wapentake of Staincliff and Eweross.

**FLASHBROOK**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Eccleshall (148) 4 m. W b S. Pop. 127.

A township in the parish of Adbaston and hundred of Pirehill, North.

**FLAT-HOLMES-ISLAND**, co. Somerset.

A small island, about a mile and half in circumference, in the parish of Uphill and hundred of Winterstoke. The land bears good grass, which serves the sheep of one or two farms in this island. In the summer it is visited by many people for the pleasure of its delightful prospects of the Channel and coast for many miles in extent. Here is a lighthouse, eighty feet in height, for the guidance of ships coming up the Channel. The tide rises at this island to the height of thirty-six feet.

**FLAUNDEN**, co. Hertford.

P. T. King's Langley (20) 4 m. WSW.  
Pop. 277.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Hemel Hempstead and hundred of Dacorum; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Hemel Hempstead, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln, of the certified value of *6l. 2s. 6d.*; chapel ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Hemel Hempstead vicarage.

**FLAVELL FLYFORD**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Worcester (111) 8 m. E b S. Pop. 159.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Pershore; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. *5l. 4s. 9½d.*; ann. val. P. R. *108l. 14s.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) Thomas Sheldon, Esq.

**FLAWBOROUGH**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Newark (124) 7 m. S b W. Pop. 85.

A hamlet partly in the parish of Staunton-in-the-Vale, and partly in the parish of Orston and south division of the wapentake of Newark.

**FLAWITH**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Easingwold (213) 4½ m. SW. Pop. 94.

A township in the parish of Alne and partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Bulmer.

**FLAXBOURTON**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Bristol (114) 5½ m. WSW. Pop. 192.

A parish in the hundred of Portbury; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Wraxall, in the archdeaconry of Bath and diocese of Bath and Wells, not in charge; patronage with Wraxall rectory.

**FLAXBY**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Knaresborough (202) 3½ m. E b N.  
Pop. 78.

A township in the parish of Goldsborough and upper division of the wapentake of Claro.

**FLAXLEY**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Newnham (120) 2 m. N. Pop. 196.

A parish in the hundred of St. Briavells;

living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Hereford and diocese of Gloucester; certified value *8l.*; patron (1829) Sir T. Crawley. Here was formerly an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded in the reign of King Stephen, by Roger Fitz-Milo, second Earl of Hereford, on the spot where his brother had been accidentally killed by an arrow whilst hunting.

**FLAXTON-ON-THE-MOOR**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. York (196) 8 m. NE. Pop. 290.

A township, partly in the parish of Bossald, and partly in the parish of Foston, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Bulmer.

**FLAXWELL**, co. Lincoln.

Pop. 5229.

A hundred, lying on the western side of the county, north of Sleaford, containing thirteen parishes.

**FLEATHAM**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Belford (322) 6½ m. SE. Pop. 94.

A township in the parish of Bambrough and north division of Bambrough ward.

**FLECKNEY**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Market-Harborough (83) 7 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 450.

A parish in the hundred of Gartree; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; certified value *44l. 14s. 10½d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) T. C. Bowey, Bart.

**FLECKNOE**, co. Warwick.

P. T. Southam (82) 6 m. ENE.  
Pop. with Pa.?

A township in the parish of Wolphmacote and Southam division of the hundred of Knightlow.

**FLEDBOROUGH**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Tuxford (137) 5 m. E b N. Pop. 75.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, which by some has been supposed formerly to have been much larger than at present; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. *9l. 7s. 6d.*, patron (1829) Earl Manvers. The church, ded. to St. Gregory, is a spacious building, containing many painted windows, which originally were very fine specimens of that art; but time has made sad devastations among them, being now so defaced that the subjects are with difficulty distinguishable.

**FLEET**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Weymouth (128) 4 m. W b N.  
Pop. 132.

A parish in the hundred of Uggescomb, Dorchester division; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. *5l. 6s. 8d.*; ann. val. P. R. *70l.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron (1829) J. Gould, Esq.

**FLEET**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Holbeach (107) 1½ m. E b S. Pop. 776.

A parish in the wapentake of Elloe, parts of



Holland ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln ; valued in K. B. 15*l.* ; church ded. to St. Mary ; patron (1829) Joseph Dodds, gent.

**FLEGG, EAST**, co. Norfolk.

Pop. 2773.

A hundred on the eastern coast of the county, between Yarmouth and Wintertonness, containing eight parishes.

**FLEGG, WEST**, co. Norfolk.

Pop. 3713.

A hundred on the eastern coast of the county, lying between Yarmouth and Wintertonness, containing twelve parishes.

**FLEMINGSTONE**, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cowbridge (173) 5 m. S. Pop. 90.

A parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, not far from the Bristol channel. Here is a poor village, which derives its name from the Flemings, followers of Fitzhamon, the Norman proprietor of the lordship of St. George. The living is a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff ; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* ; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.* ; patron, the Wyndham. Area of parish, 600 acres.

**FLEMPTON**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bury-St.-Edmunds (71) 5 m. NNW. Pop. 129.

A parish in the hundred of Thingoe ; living, a rectory with that of Hengrave, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich ; valued in K. B. 5*l.* ; church ded. to St. Catherine ; patron (1829) the Rev. R. S. Dixon.

**FLENDISH**, co. Cambridge.

Pop. 2398.

A hundred in the centre of the county, bounded on the west by the river Cam, containing five parishes.

**FLETCHING**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Uckfield (43) 4 m. NW by W. Fairs, Mon. bef. Whit.-Sun. for pedlery. Pop. 1690.

A parish in the hundred of Rushmonden, rape of Pevensey ; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester ; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; patron, the Earl of Sheffield. In the church, ded. to St. Andrew and St. Mary, are several monuments to persons of distinction ; among which is one to the late Earl of Sheffield, and another to Edward Gibbon, the celebrated historian, with a Latin inscription, from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Parr. Sheffield Place, the seat of the Earl of Sheffield, is a very handsome Gothic mansion, of various dates ; but scarcely any thing of the original is now remaining, it having received so many alterations and additions. A beautiful Gothic frieze is carried round the building, in which are introduced the arms of all its possessors, since the Conquest.

**FLETON**, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. Peterborough (81) 1 m. S by E. Pop. 159.

A parish in the hundred of Norman Cross ;

living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln ; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* ; church ded. to St. Margaret ; patron (1829) the Earl of Carysfort.

**FLEXBOROUGH**, co. Sussex.

Pop. 1305.

A hundred in the rape of Pevensey, on the south side of the county, containing three parishes, and including the Cinque Port of Scaford.

**FLIMBY**, or **FLEMINGBY**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Workington (306) 3½ m. NNE. Pop. 376.

A parish in Allerdale ward below Darwent, abounding in coals ; it was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Cammerton, from which it was separated in the reign of Henry VIII. ; living, a curacy with that of Cammerton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle ; certified value 2*l.* 4*s.* ; ann. val. P. R. 40*l.* This living has thrice received 200*l.* from Queen Anne's bounty ; church ded. to St. Nicholas ; patrons, the Landowners of the parish.

**FLINT**, co. of, N. W.

N to S 33m. E to W 10 m. No. of acres 197,760. Hundreds 5. Boroughs 2. Market Towns 4. Parishes 28. Pop. 53,784. Memb. of Pt. 2. Diocese of St. Asaph and Chester. Province of Canterbury.

The smallest, though not the poorest, of the six counties into which North Wales is divided. It is bounded on the north and east partly by the Irish sea and the estuary of the Dee ; on the west and south by Denbighshire ; and on the remaining part of the east by Cheshire. The sea-side all along is fertile and sheltered : a mountain range, parallel to the Dee, and extending throughout the county, rises to an average height of 500 feet. Of this range, one mountain, Mael-y-Gaer, attains an elevation of 1020 feet above sea level, and Pentre Halkill 992. The residue of the county is comparatively flat. Many small but valuable streams descend from the hills and benefit the lands and inhabitants on the sea-side ; but the chief rivers which water the county are the Clwyd, famous for the beauty of the vale to which it lends its name ; the Allen, which passes through Mold ; the Prestatyn and Falacre, less important ; and the Dee, which may fairly lay claim to the gratitude of the inhabitants of this county for benefits conferred : the Terig, the Wheler, and the Elwy, are small but useful streams. The soil and surface are much diversified ; the hills generally fall into gentle slopes, descending into fertile and well-watered vales, and the land is argillaceous and abundantly productive of corn and grass. The mineralogical importance of the county being paramount to the agricultural, may be the more fully adverted to. Mr. Pennant, who was a native, divides the mineralogical district of Flint into two parts, the Highland and Lowland. The former commences at Dyserth,

and, taking a southerly direction, crosses the pass of Bodfari, and appears near Mold, Northross, and Halkin. The second division is separated from the first by a depression of the elevated line commencing in the vicinity of Rhos-Esmor. The coal strata extend to the river Dec, and pass thence into the hundred of Wirral in Cheshire. Limestone is found both on the sea-side and in various places, and at great depths. In this mineralogical region are raised lead-ores of various qualities and species. Lapis calaminaris, and another species of zinc, pseudogalena, called by the miners *Black Jack*, a substitute for calamine. One lead-mine at Pont-y-Pwllt, yielded the enormous return of one million sterling in thirty years. The hundreds of Coleshill and Rhuddlan abound with coal and lead, and were granted to Sir Richard Grosvenor, in the reign of Charles I. The coal district is considered to commence at Llanasa, and to pass through the parishes of Whiteford, Holywell, Flint, and Northross, terminating at Hawarden. The collieries of Mostyn and Bychton have been worked since the time of Edward I. Petrosilex accompanies the limestone strata in immense masses; it is valuable in the manufacture of porcelain. Among the curiosities of the mineral kingdom of this place may be mentioned the beautiful double-reflecting spar, the rock-oil, or fairies'-butter, and various fossils in the limestone of secondary formation. There are iron-works at Hawarden; brass, iron, lead-works, &c. at Holywell; and lead-works at Flint. A considerable export of coal is made annually from the coal-works on the shores of the estuary of the Dec. A constant reciprocal trade exists between Liverpool and Holywell, and steam-packets sail from Rhyl, now a fashionable bathing-place, and from Bagitt to Liverpool, and to Chester. The famous Well of St. Winifred at Holywell, though visited by hundreds who enjoy the superstitious ceremony of bathing there, does not possess any mineral property. Flintshire is divided into five hundreds, called Coleshill, Maclor, Mold, Prestatyn, and Rhuddlan. The chief towns are Holywell; Flint, a borough, returning one member to Parliament; Rhuddlan, famous for its ancient castle, the oldest English edifice in Wales; St. Asaph's, the residence of the bishop of that see; Mold, a busy town, engaged in mining transactions wholly; at Northross are potteries, and Hawarden possesses several iron foundries. There is much inland connexion preserved to this county by the transit of the Chester coaches and vans through Bangor and Carnarvon; but the line of road is miserably bad for such an era in road-making as the present. There are many remnants of military and ecclesiastic antiquities in this county: the castles of Rhuddlan and Flint, and the chapel of St. Winifred, are, probably, the most remarkable. Two members are returned to Parliament, one for the county and one for the borough of Flint.

FLINT, co. of Flint, N. W.

London 200 m. NW. Pop. 1612.  
Fairs, Feb. 14; June 24; Aug. 10; and  
Nov. 30. Memb. of Pt. 1.

An ancient town in the parish of Flint and hundred of Coleshill, agreeably placed on the estuary of the river Dec. It was formerly the capital of the county, but the assizes are now held at Mold. It retains the county-goal, a well designed building, of which Turner was the architect, and the accomplished Pennant is the author of the inscription over the gate. The guildhall, chapel, and meeting-houses, are the only other modern buildings to be seen here. It is generally believed that this was a Roman-British town, from the coins and fibula frequently dug up in the vicinity; and there can be little doubt that it was a seaport of some consequence before the unfortunate retreat of the sea, and influx of sand into the mouth of the Dec. The moorings are still visible in the old walls, to which vessels were fastened in the days of the maritime importance of the town. In 1283, this place was constituted a free borough. The corporation consists of a mayor (who is by patent governor of the castle) two bailiffs, and subordinate officers. In conjunction with Rhuddlan, Overton, Caergwile, and Caerwys, it sends one member to Parliament; the mayor being the returning officer. The living is a curacy, not in charge, to the parish of Northop in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph's; valued in P. R. 145*l.* per annum. This is now a deserted place, except during the summer season, when it is visited for the advantage of bathing. The castle, which belongs to the crown, was probably begun by Henry II. and perfected by Edward I. It was granted to Percy, Earl of Northumberland, by the unfortunate Richard II.; which ungrateful lord inveigled his benefactor within its walls, and there surrendered him to Bolingbroke. During Cromwell's usurpation, it was garrisoned for the king by Sir Roger Mostyn, but ultimately surrendered to the Parliamentary forces. The ruins are still considerable, and though, doubtless, it originally stood in the sea, it now appears to occupy a lofty rock in the centre of a disagreeable marsh.

FLINTHAM, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Newark (124) 6½ m. SW. Pop. 546.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Bingham; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; val. in K. B. 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Austin; patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. Flintham Hall, in this parish, is a handsome seat on the road from Bingham to Newark.

FLINTON, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Hull (174) 9½ m. NEJ  
Pop. 125.

A township in the parish of Humbleton and middle division of the wapentake of Holderness.



**FLISK**, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Cupar of Fife (30) 6 m. N b W.  
Pop. 301.

A parish in the district of Cupar, three miles in length, one in breadth, and bounded on the north by the river Tay. The surface is even and well cultivated, excepting Norman's Law, a lofty eminence crowned with an ancient camp. To the westward are the ruins of Ballinbricck castle, the ancient residence of the family of Rothes, and Birk Hill, the seat of the Wedderburns, is beautifully situated amidst fine plantations. The living is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; patron, Lord Dundas.

**FLITCHAM**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Castle Rising (100) 4½ m. E b N.  
Pop. 346.

A parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; certified value 20*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 35*l.*; patron (1829) Thomas W. Coke, Esq. Here was formerly a priory of Augustin monks, which was a cell to the priory at Walsingham, and was founded in the reign of Henry III.; some of its remains are now used as stables and barns to a farm-house.

**FLITT**, co. Bedford.

Pop. 10,362.

A hundred at the south east extremity of the county bordering on Hertfordshire, containing thirteen parishes, including the town of Luton.

**FLITTON**, co. Bedford.

P. T. Silsoe (40) 1 m. W. Pop. 1069.

A parish and township in the hundred of Flitt; living, a dis. vicarage with the curacy of Silsoe, in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; patron, Christ Church, Oxford. In the church, ded. to St. John the Baptist, is a record of a singular instance of longevity in Thomas Hill, who died in 1601, aged 128; he was receiver-general to three Earls of Kent, and was a most charitable and beneficent character. Near the church is a mausoleum of the Greys, consisting of a centre and four wings, in one of which is interred Henry, the fifth Earl of Kent, who sat in judgment on Mary Stuart.

**FLITWICK**, co. Bedford.

P. T. Amptill (45) 3 m. S b W. Pop. 489.

A parish in the hundred of Redbourne-Stoke; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 17*s.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron (1829) the Duke of Bedford.

**FLIXBOROUGH**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Glanford Bridge (156) 11 m. NW.  
Pop. 216.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey; living, a

rectory with the vicarage of Burton-upon-Stather, in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, Sir R. Sheffield, Bart.

**FLIXTON**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Manchester (182) 7 m. WSW.  
Pop. of Pa. 2249. Of To. 1604.

A parish and township in the hundred of Salford, seated on the banks of the Mersey, and extending to the angle, where it is joined by the Irwell; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; certified value 34*l.* ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Prebendary of Flixton, in Lichfield cathedral.

**FLIXTON**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Lowestoff (114) 3 m. WNW. Pop. 34.

A parish in the hundred of Mitford and Lothingland, said to have derived its name from Felix, the first bishop of the East Angles; living, a dis. rectory united to that of Blundeston, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 14*l.*; patronage with Blundeston rectory. The church is now in ruins, having been unroofed by the great storm of November, 1703.

**FLIXTON**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bungay (106) 3 m. SW. Pop. 209.

A parish in the hundred of Wangford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 125*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) A. Adair, Esq.

**FLIXTON**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Scarborough (217) 6 m. S b E.  
Pop. 267.

A township in the parish of Folkton and wapentake of Dickering. Flixton Wolds are celebrated for their annual coursing matches.

**FLOCKTON**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Huddersfield (188) 6 m. E b S.  
Pop. 988.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Thornhill and lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Thornhill, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 31*l.* 5*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; patronage with Thornhill rectory.

**FLODDAY**, shire of Inverness, S.

An island of the Hebrides, forming part of the parish of Barray, with which the population is included. Flodday Sound, which is sheltered by numerous small isles, affords good security for the largest ships at all seasons, and is much resorted to by those in the Baltic trade.

**FLOOKBOROUGH**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Ulverston (273) 5 m. ESE.  
Pop. with Lower Holker.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of

Cartmel and hundred of Lonsdale, north of the sands; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 9*l.* 12*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 93*l.* 4*s.*; chapel ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) Lord George Cavendish. Here was formerly a market, by charter, obtained by the Abbot of Cartmel, in the reign of Edward I.

FLOORE, co. Northampton.

P. T. Northampton (66) 7½ m. W. Pop. 861.

A parish in the hundred of Nobottle Grove; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 17*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, Christ Church, Oxford.

FLORDON, co. Norfolk.

P. T. St. Mary Stratton (100) 3 m. N b W. Pop. 159.

A parish in the hundred of Humbleyard; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) Sir W. R. Kemp, Bart.

FLORENCE-COURT, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

Dublin 103 m. NW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Cleenish and barony of Glenawley. Here is the noble demesne of the Earl of Enniskillen.

FLORENCE, ST. co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Tenby (261) 3 m. W. Pop. 366.

A parish in the hundred of Castle-Martin, situated upon the Tenby river; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury; charged in K. B. 11*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; valued in P. R. 60*l.*; patrons, St. John's College, Cambridge; area of parish, 2000 acres.

FLOTTA, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.

Lat. 58. 41 N. Long. 2. 55½ W.  
Pop. including South Faira, 297.

One of the Orkney islands, which, with that of South Faira, now forms part of the parish of Waas, though anciently they formed a distinct vicarage. Flotta is three miles long, one broad, and lies in the Sound, between Waas and South Ronaldshay, distant three miles from each. The Pan-Hope, which took its name from a salt-pan, now neglected, and in ruins, is a deep bay, almost dividing the island into two parts, and well known for its excellence to all who navigate this sea. The ground around it is entirely covered with heath, among which vast numbers of moor-fowl find shelter, and the rest of the surface being fertile, produces more corn than twice its extent in any other of the islands. The cliffs upon the coast are of great height, and chiefly composed of sandstone. The living is in the presbytery of Cairston and synod of Orkney. The materials for the work, termed *Codex Flotticensis*, were collected by a Norwegian, who took up his residence here.

FLOTTERTON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Rothbury (303) 5½ m. W b N. Pop. 92:

A township in the parish of Rothbury and west division of Coquetdale ward, the property of Christopher Weallans, Esq., who has a handsome and commodious mansion here.

FLOWTON, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Ipswich (69) 6 m. WNW. Pop. 150.

A parish in the hundred of Bosmere and Claydon; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.* 12*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) H. S. Thornton, Esq.

FLURRY-BRIDGE, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

Dublin 57 m. N. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish and barony of Dundalk, situated upon the Flurry river, which takes its rise in the celebrated Sleigh-Gullien Mountains, and discharges its waters into Dundalk Bay.

FOAL, co. Stafford.

P. T. Uttoxeter (135) 4 m. NW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Checkley and south division of the hundred of Totmonslow.

FOBBING, co. Essex.

P. T. Horndon-on-the-Hill (24) 3½ m. E.  
Pop. 407.

A parish in the hundred of Barstable; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 21*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the King.

FOCHABERS, shire of Elgin, S.

Edinburgh 158½ m. N. Pop. with Pa.  
Market, weekly. Fairs, three annually.

A market, post-town, and burgh of barony in the parish of Bellie, situated on the west bank of the river Spey, which has a valuable salmon fishery, and is crossed by an elegant stone bridge of four arches. It is a neat town, newly founded on an eminence, with a square in the centre, from which four streets diverge at right angles, the site of the ancient town being about a mile to the northward, near Gordon castle. Most of the inhabitants are occupied in the manufacture of cotton, sewing-thread, and worsted hose, and upon the whole this may be deemed a thriving place. It is governed by a baron-baillic, appointed by the Duke of Gordon, who is chief heritor. About three miles hence is a Society School, convenient for a number of children residing at a distance from the parochial one.

FOCKERBY, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Howden (180) 10 m. S b E. Pop. 106.

A township in the parish of Adlingfleet, and lower division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross.

FODDERTY, shires of Cromarty and Ross, S.

P. T. Dingwall (17½) 4 m. W. Pop. 1952.

A parish intersected by the boundary line of



the two counties, and by the Peffer, a rivulet that gives the name of Strath Peffer to a valley two miles in length by half a mile in breadth; from the northern side of which rises Ben Wyvis, one of the loftiest mountains in Scotland, and from the opposite side that of Knockfallarie, which is of a conical form, and crowned with an extensive vitrified ruin, said to be the remains of one of Fingal's castles. Here are indications of the existence of coal; and several mineral springs of a powerful sulphurous quality, in the vicinity, are in high repute for the cure of scorbutic and cutaneous disorders. The parochial school is well supported, and has a very commodious schoolhouse. Living, in the presbytery of Dingwall and synod of Ross; patron, Mackenzie of Cromarty. The Gaelic language is chiefly used here.

#### FOGGATHORPE, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Howden (180) 6½ m. N. Pop. 137.

A township in the parish of Bnbwith and Holme Becon division of the wapentake of Harthill.

#### FOGO, shire of Berwick, S.

P. T. Dunse (40½) 4 m. S b W. Pop. 469.

A parish about six miles in length by three and a half in breadth, and intersected by the Blackadder and several of its tributary streams; across this river is an ancient stone bridge kept up by the county to the great convenience of the neighbouring districts. The parish is, for the most part, enclosed, and, excepting a small swamp, entirely arable; it includes the village of Chesters, where are still some vestiges of a Roman camp, though its ramparts have been nearly obliterated by the plough. Living, in the presbytery of Dunse and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale; patron, the Crown. The church was repaired in 1776.

#### FOHANA, or FOHENAGH, or FOLINA, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Castleblakeney (105) 5 m. SE.  
Pop. 1969.

A parish in the barony Kilecounsel; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert and Kilmaedugh and archdiocese of Tuam, producing, by commutation for tithes, 156*l.* 3*s.* 0¾*d.* per annum, and is one of five benefices constituting the union of Ballymacward.

#### FOLESHILL, or FOLKESHULL, co. Warwick.

P. T. Coventry (91) 2½ m. NE b N.  
Pop. 4937.

A parish in the county of the city of Coventry; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; church ded. to St. Lawrence; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

#### FOLEY ISLAND, co. Cork, Munster, I.

An island in the barony of Barrymore, situated in the haven or harbour of Cork.

#### FOLKE, co. Dorset.

P. T. Sherborne (117) 3 m. SE b S. Pop. 269.

A parish in the hundred of Sherborne, Sherborne division; living, a rectory and a peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 12*s.* 3¼*d.*; church ded. to St. Lawrence; patrons (1829) the Rev. W. Chaffin and the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, alternately.

#### FOLKINGTON, co. Sussex.

P. T. Hailsham (59) 4 m. SW b S. Pop. 186.

A parish in the hundred of Longbridge, rape of Pevensey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Duke of Dorset.

#### FOLKSTONE, co. Kent.

Pop. 7714.

A hundred in the lathe of Shepway, at the south-western extremity of the county, containing nine parishes and the town of its own name.

#### FOLKSTONE, co. Kent.

London 70 m. ESE.

Pop. 4541. M. D. Thurs. Fair, June 28,  
for pedlers' ware.

A market and sea-port town and parish, being a member of the cinque port of Dover, in the hundred of Folkstone, lathe of Shepway. The town, consisting chiefly of three irregularly-built streets, is seated on the declivity of a hill. The market was first granted by King John, but is now not much frequented. The market-house was newly erected by the late Earl of Radnor, and it displays his arms with numerous quarterings. The harbour here is extensive and convenient, capable of receiving vessels of 300 tons burden. The fish brought in here are regarded as a superior kind, and the boats employed are numerous; they are engaged during the season in catching mackerel for the London markets; and at Michaelmas, turn their attention to the herring-fishery on the Norfolk and Suffolk coasts; soles, whiting, conger-eels, and other fish, are obtained here in the highest perfection. From the salubrity of the air, and its delightful scenery, Folkstone is much frequented by respectable company, for the pleasure of sea-bathing; hot and cold baths are provided, and every other accommodation for the visitors. The cliffs here command very fine sea-views, and in clear weather, the French coast is distinctly visible. Here is a custom-house, belonging to the out-port of Dover, to which belong several riding-officers, on account of the many smugglers frequenting this coast. On the heights is a strong battery, and the coast is additionally defended by three martello-towers. This is a corporation by prescriptive right, and is governed by a mayor, twelve jurats, and twenty-four common-councilmen, with a recorder, chamberlain, town-clerk, and other officers. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and dio-

cese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. at 10*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, ded. to St. Mary and St. Eansworth, is seated on the most elevated part of the cliffs towards the sea, and is the only remaining one of the five which this town is said anciently to have possessed; the others have been destroyed by the encroachments of the sea. Here was formerly a nunnery, founded by King Ethelbert, but which shared the same fate as the above-mentioned churches. Besides the established church, the Baptists, Quakers, and Methodists, have each their places of public worship here. Sir Eliab Harvey founded a freeschool here in 1674, for twenty poor children; and a school-house was erected, with a bequest of 200*l.*, made by Dr. William Harvey, the celebrated individual who made the important discovery of the circulation of the blood, and who was born in this town in 1578. Various donations have also been made for the occasional relief of the poor of the parish. About a mile and a half from hence, on the summit of an eminence, called Castle Hill, is an ancient camp, comprising about two acres; on the most accessible sides of which is a triple ditch; on one side, also, is only a single ditch; and on another, a double one, according as the nature of the place requires defence. Within this area, it is said, there was anciently a castle, the foundation of which has been ascribed to King Ethelbert.

**FOLKSWORTH**, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. Stilton (75) 1½ m. WNW. Pop. 203.

A parish in the hundred of Norman Cross; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Helen; patron (1829) the Rev. William Wilkinson.

**FOLKTON**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Scarborough (217) 6 m. S b E.  
Pop. of Pa. 411. Of To. 144.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Dickering; living, a rectory and dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of the East Riding of York and diocese of York; the former valued in K. B. 15*l.*, the latter 8*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Evangelist; patron (1829) H. Osbaldeston, Esq.

**FOLLISTOWN**, or **FOLNESTOWN**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Navan (30) 3 m. SE. Pop. 129.

A small parish in the barony of Skyrne. The living is an inappropriate curacy in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, forming a part of the union of Skyrne; patron, the King.

**FOLLYFOOT**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Wetherby (194) 5 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 293.

A township in the parish of Strafforth and upper division of the wapentake of Claro.

**FONSTOWN**. See *Ballintobber*.

**FONTHILL GIFFORD**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Hindon (94) 2 m. SE. Pop. 471.

A parish in the hundred of Dunworth; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patrons (1829) the Trustees of John Farquhar, Esq. In this parish was the celebrated and magnificent seat of Fonthill Abbey, built by W. Beckford, Esq.

**FONTMELL**, MAGNA, co. Dorset.

P. T. Shaftesbury (101) 4 m. S.  
Pop. with Hartgrove 733.

A parish in the hundred of Sixpenny-Handley, Shaston division; living, a vicarage with the curacy of West Orchard in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patroness (1829) Mrs. Salkeld.

**FONTSTOWN**, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kilcullen (26) 7 m. SW. Pop. 993.

A parish in the baronies of Naragh, Rhaban, and West Ophaly, and partly also in the barony of Upper Philipstown, in the King's county; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin; patron, the Marquis of Drogheda. It possesses a church, a glebe-house, and a glebe of about twenty-five acres. There is a school here on the Lancasterian system, consisting of eighty-one children.

**FOOKS-MILL**, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Taghman (103) 4½ m. SW. §  
Pop. with Pa. Pairs, East. Tues.; and Nov. 2.

A village in the parish of Taghman and barony of Shelmaliere, situated upon a tributary to the river Bannow. Near to this are the ruins of Rathgourey Castle.

**FOOLOW**, or **FOWLOW**, co. Derby.

P. T. Tideswell (160) 3 m. ENE. Pop. 298.

A hamlet in the parish of Elyham and hundred of High Peak.

**FOOTDEE**, shire of Aberdeen, S.

Pop. 7055.

A very considerable village in the parish of St. Nicholas, within the jurisdiction of the city of New Aberdeen, containing an elegant chapel, in the patronage of the Town-Council. This place is seated on the northern bank of the Dec, and is chiefly occupied by merchants and owners of vessels employed in the trade of that port.

**FOOTHOG**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Abergaveany (146) 10 m. NNW.  
Pop. 87.

A township in the parish of Cumyoy and hundred of Ewyas Lacy.

**FORBES**, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Alford (123) 2½ m. WNW.  
Pop. with Tullynessle.

An ancient parish, now united to that of Tullynessle, and extending about two miles



along the river Don. It contains 4075 acres, the soil of which produces early crops. Excellent limestone is quarried here, and peat for fuel is plentiful. It gives the title of baron to the family of Forbes, premier barons of Scotland, who have been its sole proprietors for centuries past, and who still reside at their ancient seat, Driminner Castle, within the parish. The church has been long in ruins.

**FORCETT**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Richmond (233)  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N b E.  
Pop. of Pa. 417. Of To. 86.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Gilling West; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Gilling in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 58*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 38*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Cuthbert; patron, the Vicar of Gilling.

**FORD**, co. Devon.

P. T. Oakhampton (195) 6 m. ESE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Throwley and hundred of Wonford. Here is a charitable institution, which was founded by Lady Lucy, wife of Sir Richard Reynell, originally for four widows of clergymen, with an allowance of 5*l.* each annually, but now two only are admitted with 10*l.* annually.

**FORD**, shire of Edinburgh, S.

P. T. Dalkeith (6) 4 m. SE. Pop. with Pa.

A small village in the parish of Borthwick, noted as the place of residence of James Small, the ingenious inventor of the plough, which still bears his name, also of other new and useful implements of agriculture.

**FORD**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Winchcombe (99)  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E b N.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Temple Guyting and lower division of the hundred of Kiftsgate.

**FORD**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Liverpool (206)  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N b W.  
Pop. with Orrell 217.

A township in the parish of Sephton and hundred of West Derby.

**FORD**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 7 m. NNW. Pop. 2161.

An extensive parish in the west division of Glendale ward, situated on an eminence rising from the east margin of the river Till, over which there is a good stone bridge; the land here is very fertile, and contains many valuable veins of coal, slate, freestone, and limestone. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 24*l.*; patron (1829) the Marquis of Waterford. Besides the established church, which is ded. to St. Michael, there are three places of worship for the dissenters. Here is a school attended by about seventy children, of whom thirteen boys and thirteen girls are clothed and educated by the Marquis of

Waterford. A court-leet and baron is held here annually about Easter, before the lord of the manor's steward, for the recovery of small debts, &c. Ford Castle, the occasional residence of the Marquis of Waterford, was built in 1287, by Sir William Heron, and was restored by the late Lord Delawar. Two old towers are the only remains of the original structure, which are retained in the present one, but its ancient style is well preserved in the modern erections. Ford Castle was several times besieged, and in 1385 was demolished by the Scots under the Earls of Fife, March, and Douglas. It was also taken by King James's troops previously to the battle of Flodden.

**FORD**, co. Salop.

Pop. 6334.

A hundred on the western side of the county, adjoining Montgomeryshire, containing six parishes.

**FORD**, co. Salop.

P. T. Shrewsbury (153)  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W b N.  
Pop. 212.

A parish in the hundred of Ford; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 75*l.* 2*s.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) W. E. Tomline, Esq.

**FORD**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Arundel (55) 2 m. SSW. Pop. 83.

A parish in the hundred of Avisford, rape of Arundel; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Chichester.

**FORD**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Salisbury (81) 2 m. NNE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Laverstock and hundred of Alderbury, seated on the river Bourne.

**FORD**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Salisbury (81) 6 m. NE b N. Pop. 20.

A tithing in the parish of Idmiston and hundred of Alderbury.

**FORD-ABBEY**, co. Devon.

P. T. Beaminster (141) 9 m. WNW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Thorneombe and hundred of Axminster. Ford Abbey is a handsome seat, consisting of the original walls of the abbey, with various additions and different styles of architecture; the only perfect part remaining is the fragment of a cloister, consisting of eight windows, facing the south, with light buttresses between them. The original abbey was founded in 1140, for monks of the Cistercian order.

**FORD**, HIGH and LOW, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Sunderland (268)  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Pop. 791.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Bishop Wearmouth, and north division of

Easington ward, situated on the south side of the river Wear, where is a ferry for passengers, horses, and carriages. Here are two large ship-yards, copperas-works, and an earthenware manufactory. The living is a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Bishop Wearmouth, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, not in charge; patron, the Rector of Bishop Wearmouth. The chapel was built and endowed by Captain Thomas James Malins, R. N. in 1817, to whom most of the property here belongs.

**FORDEN**, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Montgomery (168) 2 m. NE. Pop. 880.

A parish in the hundred of Cawns, situated upon the river Severn; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; certified value 30*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 63*l.*; patrons, the Grocers' Company of the city of London. In 1705, an expensive building was erected here, as a House of Industry for the districts of Montgomery and Pool, and includes eighteen parishes and townships in the counties of Salop and Montgomery. These places are incorporated by Act 32d of George III., chap. 38 and 96. The management is vested in twenty-one directors, chosen out of the guardians, seven of whom are changed every year. There are also nine honorary directors elected annually, four of whom are bailiffs, a chief magistrate of Montgomery and Pool. A committee of two or more directors visit the House of Industry daily, and a board of three or more directors meet every Wednesday. The poor are employed in making coarse flannel, linen, and shoes; and also in cultivating the garden and farm lands, the latter amounting to 172 acres. All expenses are defrayed by the treasurer, out of a general fund, raised off the eighteen places in the district, in the proportion of a perpetually fixed quota.

**FORDHAM**, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Newmarket (61) 5½ m. NNW.  
Pop. 1042.

A parish in the hundred of Staplehoe; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Jesus' College, Cambridge. Here was formerly a small priory, founded in the reign of Henry III.

**FORDHAM**, co. Essex.

P. T. Colchester (51) 5 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 696.

A parish in the Colchester division of the hundred of Lexden; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patroness (1829) the Countess de Grey.

**FORDHAM**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Downham-Market (84) 3 m. S.  
Pop. 136.

A parish in the hundred of Clackclose; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge;

ann. val. P. R. 54*l.*; patron (1829) E. R. Pratt, Esq.

**FORDINGBRIDGE**, co. Southampton.

Pop. 4093.

A hundred on the western extremity of the county, bordering on Dorsetshire, containing six parishes, including the town from which it takes its name.

**FORDINGBRIDGE**, co. Southampton.

London 92 m. SW b W. Pop. with Godshill tithing 2602. M. D. Sat. Fair, Sept. 9, for pedlery and forest-colts.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Fordingbridge, New Forest, West division, situated on the borders of the forest, and north-west side of the river Avon, over which there is a good stone bridge of seven arches. The chief manufactures of this town consist in tickings and calico-printing. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 30*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, King's College, Cambridge. The town was formerly much larger than at present, having suffered severely by fire at different periods; it is governed by a constable, chosen at the annual court-lect, held by the lord of the manor. On an eminence, about two miles hence, called Godshill, is an ancient encampment, defended on one side by a double trench and ramparts, on the other, by the steepness of the hill, which is overgrown with oaks.

**FORDINGTON**, co. Dorset.

Pop. 1940.

A liberty in Dorchester division, at the south-western side of the county, containing four parishes.

**FORDINGTON**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Dorchester (119) ½ m. ESE. Pop. 1275.

A parish in Fordington liberty, Dorchester division, which, in the reign of Edward III., was held of the duchy of Lancaster by Isabella, the queen-dowager, who had the grant for a weekly market and an annual fair of three days; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 15*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 145*l.* 1*s.*; patron, the Prebendary of Fordington in Salisbury cathedral. The church, ded. to St. George, is an ancient edifice; over the porch of the southern entrance are the effigies of St. George and the Dragon, rudely carved in stone. The east end of the parish has been called Icen Town from time immemorial, probably from its proximity to the Ikenield way. The road leading into the village was formerly very dangerous, from passing over a moor, which in wet seasons was very much flooded; this inconvenience was remedied by the public spirit of Mrs. Lora Pitt, of Kingstone House, who in the year 1747, made a causeway at an expense of 1500*l.*; and also built a bridge of three arches over a branch of the river Frome. In making the causeway a Roman hypocaust was found; some of the bricks have the marks of fire, but none of them were perfect.



## FORDLEY, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Saxmundham (89) 4 m. NE b E.  
Pop. with Middleton.

A parish in the hundred of Blything; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; patronage with Middleton vicarage.

## FORDON, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Great Driffield (196) 12½ m. N b E.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Hummanby and wapentake of Dickering; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Hummanby, in the archdeaconry of the East Riding of York and diocese of York, not in charge; patronage with Hummanby vicarage.

## FORDOUN, shire of Kincardine, S.

P. T. Laurence Kirk (70) 4 m. N.  
Pop. 2375.

A parish ten miles in length and seven in breadth, bounded on the north by the Grampian hills, and having on the south, the fine plains termed the Strathmore and the How of the Mearns, both of which extend into this district. It includes also the villages of Auchinblae, Kincardine, Paldie, and vestiges of a Roman camp. The living is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Crown. The church was rebuilt in 1788. John of Fordoun, author of the ancient and curious *Scoto-Chronicon*, and James, Lord Momboddo, a celebrated writer on Metaphysics and the origin and progress of languages, were born here. This parish is also remarkable as having been the residence of St. Palladius, in the fifth century, when sent by the pope to oppose the Pelagian heresy.

## FORD'S BRIDGE, co. Hereford.

P. T. Leominster (137) 4 m. SE b S. Pop. 31.

An extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Wolphy; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 80*l*.

## FORDWICH, co. Kent.

P. T. Canterbury (55) 2 m. E b N. Pop. 242.

A member of the town and port of Sandwich, locally situated in the hundred of Downhamford, lathe of St. Augustin. It enjoys the same privileges as the cinque ports, and is governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty, to which are added a high steward, treasurer, and town-clerk. The mayor, who is coroner, by virtue of his office, and the jurats, who are justices within these liberties exclusive of all others, hold a general sessions of the peace and gaol-delivery, together with a court of record. The living is a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 5*l*. 15*s*. 2*d*.; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Earl Cowper. The river Stour is navigable for small vessels up to the town, and the large haven at

the entrance of the river is noted for its excellent trout, and is supposed to have been the *Portus Trutulensis* of the Romans.

## FORDYCE, shire of Banff, S.

P. T. Portsoy (171½) 3 m. SW. Pop. 3245.

A parish about five miles square, intersected by the great road between Banff and Cullen, and bounded on the north by the Moray Firth, the coast of which is bold and rocky, except in the bays of Portsoy and Sandend, where various kinds of fish, also seaweed, used as manure, are very plentiful. Fordyce, which includes the seaport and market-town of Portsoy (which article see), with the villages of Sandend and Newmills, was made a burgh of barony in 1499, and has the privilege of a weekly market, and an eight-days fair at Hallow-tide. Here are extensive quarries of limestone, and of a species of jasper, termed Portsoy marble, well adapted for chimney-pieces; there are also indications of coal, though none has yet been raised; but a peat, known by the name of greasy clods, probably a bitumen, is plentiful, and has been much used by spinners, to give light in winter. The hill of Durn is crested with an ancient triple intrenchment, and arrow-heads of flint are sometimes found here. Many Druidical remains of tumuli are also to be met with in different parts of the parish. Living, in the presbytery of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Earl of Seafield. The Gaelic is the only language spoken here.

## FORE, or FOWRE, or ST. FEIGHAN'S, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castle-Pollard, (62) 3 m. E. Pop. 2502.  
Fairs, Jan. 30; and Aug. 24.

An ancient corporate town in the parish of Fore and barony of Demifore. It is governed by a portreeve, and sent two members to the Irish Parliament, but is now disfranchised. The living is a curacy in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, and one of eight benefices which constitute the union of Rathgraff. There was anciently a college at this place: a monastery, once occupied by 3000 monks, was founded here by St. Feighan, about the year 630. He governed them for some time, and died of the plague in 665. The ruins of three churches, the remains of an Anchorite's cell, and the splendid ruins of the abbey, bear an interesting testimony to the devotional and literary character of that early age.

## FOREHOE, co. Norfolk.

Pop. 12,192.

A hundred in the centre of the county to the west of Norwich, containing twenty-three parishes, including the towns of Wymondham and Deepham.

## FOREMARK, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 7 m. SSW. Pop. 203.

A parish and township in the hundred of Repton and Gresley; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge;

ann. val. P. R. 247.; ehureh ded. to St. Saviour; patron (1829) Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.

**FOREST, co. Brecon, S. W.**

P. T. Hay (156) m. Pop. 173.

A hamlet in the parish and hundred of Talgarth.

**FOREST AND FRITH, co. Pal. of Durham.**

P. T. Middleton (255) 4½ m. NW. Pop. 723.

A township in the parish of Middleton in Tcadsdale and south-west division of Darlington ward, situated near the source of the Tees. Here are several lead-mines, and the scenery from the numerous cascades, formed by the river, is the most romantic and beautiful in the county. In this township the Marquis of Cleveland has a sporting-seat, called Grass Hall.

**FOREST-HILL, co. Oxford.**

P. T. Oxford (54) 5 m. ENE. Pop. 157.

A parish in the hundred of Bullington; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; certified value 257.; ann. val. P. R. 337.; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, Lincoln College, Oxford.

**FOREST-ROW, co. Sussex.**

P. T. East Grinstead (23) 2½ m. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, June 25, for pedlers' ware, and Nov. 8, for cattle and pedlery.

A hamlet in the parish of East Grinstead and hundred of Burley-Arches, rape of Pevensey, on the borders of Ashdown Forest.

**FORFAR, shire of, S.**

E to W 48 m. N to S 42 m. No. of statute acres 593,920. Parishes 56. Royal Burghs 5, besides one Market-town. Pop. 113,430. Memb. of Pt. 1.

This shire, with the principal part of that of Kincardine, was in the time of the Romans occupied by the Venricones. The same district also constituted a part of the Pictish kingdom, upon the extinction of which, Kenneth II., about 518, divided it into two shires, bearing the names of his two brothers, Angus and Mcarns, upon whom, respectively, he bestowed them; but subsequently, at a much later period, they were again united under the general appellation of Forfar, derived from that of the town where the courts of justice are held. It is bounded on the east by the North Sea and Kincardineshire; on the west by the Grampian Hills and Perthshire; on the north by the North Esk river and shire of Aberdeen; and on the south by the Firth of Tay. This is a beautiful and well-cultivated county, which for agriculture, trade, commerce, and opulence, rivals almost every other in Scotland. It abounds in freestone; and besides the Tay and North Esk, is watered by numerous fine trout-streams. It has several fine harbours around the coast, the principal of which are the ports of Aberbrothick, Dundee, and Montrose; and trade

with the interior is now greatly facilitated by a canal, cut from the former to Forfar, the shire-town. Various manufactures are carried on, the chief of which are sail-cloth, linen, osnaburghs, shoes, &c., and there are flax spinning-mills erected in different parts of the county. So extensive too are the breweries, that porter is exported hence in immense quantities to London and other parts of the kingdom, and even to the West Indies, in return for colonial produce. Coal is supplied from the Firth of Forth, Newcastle, and Sunderland, there being a scarcity of fuel throughout the shire.

**FORFAR, shire of Forfar, S.**

Edinburgh 70 m. N b E. Dundee 13 m. N b E. Pop. 5897. M. D. Sat. Fairs, last Wed. in Feb. and Sept.; June 26; 1st Tues. in July and Aug.; and 1st Wed. in Nov. Memb. of Pt. 1, with Perth, &c.

A royal burgh, capital of the shire, market, post-town, and parish; the town is a place of considerable antiquity, consisting of several irregular streets of neat and well-built houses, with the church, a handsome and commodious pile; in the centre, and near it, a new and elegant town-house, the basement of which is used as a prison, and the upper apartments for the town and county meetings and public assemblies. Here are also an episcopalian chapel, a place of worship for anti-burghers, and three public schools. The ancient charters and privileges of this burgh were confirmed in 1669, by a royal writ of *novodamus*, by Parliament; it is governed by a provost, two baillics, twelve councillors, four deacons of crafts, and fifteen burgesses, and conjointly with Perth, Dundee, St. Andrew's, and Cupar of Fife, sends one member to Parliament. The revenues are considerable, and here the sheriffs' courts are held, its central situation being most convenient for the administration of justice. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of canvass, sheeting, and other coarse linen, also in making the shoes, called brogues. The parish is of an irregular figure, from four to six miles long, by three to five broad, and the surface, except the hill of Balnashinar, mostly level and fertile, the soil having been much enriched by the manure from Loeh Restenet, which has been lately drained, and on the banks of which are the ruins of a priory, formerly subject to that of Jedburgh. The ancient castle of Forfar is totally demolished. The living is in the presbytery of Forfar (of which it is the seat), and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Crown. Forfar gave title of Earl to a branch of the family of Douglas, now extinct.

**FORGAN, shire of Fife, S.**

P. T. Cupar of Fife (30) 9 m. NE. Pop. 937.

A parish in the district of St. Andrew's, four miles long and two broad, lying along the southern side of the Firth of Tay, where



are the small fishing-villages of Newport and Woodhaven, from whence a constant communication is kept up with Dundee, on the opposite shore, by means of ferry-boats. The soil is well cultivated and productive, and the inhabitants of the several small villages within the parish are employed in the salmon-fisheries, and in the manufacture of coarse linen, which find a ready market at Dundee. The living is in the presbytery of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife; patron, the Crown.

#### FORGANDENNY, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Perth (40½) 3 m. S. Pop. 913.  
Fairs, last Thurs. O. S. in May and Oct.

A parish and village, the former extending into the shire of Kinross, and comprising about 8000 Scotch acres, is watered by the May and Earn, the latter being crossed by a bridge, about two miles east from the village, where it is navigable for vessels of forty tons burden. The upper district, though rugged, produces an abundance of oats; and the lower, stretching from the beautiful river Earn to the foot of the Ochil Hills, is a fine level, equal in fertility to the celebrated carse of Gowrie, and mostly enclosed. The living is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Crown. The church is surrounded with stately trees. Here is a neat and well-endowed school. A lofty hill, called Castle Law, is crowned with an extensive old fortification, besides which there are several others in the parish.

#### FORGLEN, shire of Banff, S.

P. T. Turreff (155) 3½ m. NW. Pop. 750.

A parish, three miles and a half long, two and a half broad, and delightfully varied with gentle undulations, terminating in an easy slope to the southward, where flows the river Doveron along its boundary. The soil is mostly cultivated and fruitful, and there are two mineral springs much resorted to; one of them, called the Red-gill Well, rises near Whitfield Moss, and the other in the wood of Carnousie. The living is in the presbytery of Turreff and synod of Aberdeen; patron, Sir George Abercrombie. The church was formerly dedicated to St. Eunan, by which name the parish was sometimes called, as it now is termed Fore-Glen, in contradistinction to Back-Glen, by which the adjoining parish of Alvah is usually known.

#### FORGNEY, co. Longford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Ballymahon (68) 1 m. SE. Pop. 2374.

A parish in the barony of Abbeyshrewel; living, a chapelry in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh. St. Munis founded a monastery here in 486.

#### FORGUE, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Huntley (140) 3 m. NE. Pop. 2000.

A parish in the district of Heathbogie, nine miles in length, and six in breadth, the northern part of which has a rich and productive soil, while the southern is still in a

state of nature and covered with extensive heaths. The living is in the presbytery of Turreff and synod of Aberdeen; patrons, the Morrisons, whose elegant seat, near the burn of Fren draught, occupies a site, enchanting by nature, and still more enriched by the taste of its owner. Several other mansions grace the neighbourhood.

#### FORTHAMPTON, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Tewkesbury (103) 3 m. W. Pop. 474.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Tewkesbury; living, a curacy and a peculiar of Deerhurst, in the diocese of Gloucester, of the certified value of 13*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 145*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Mary; patroness (1829) the Hon. Mary Yorke.

#### FORKHILL, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

Dublin 57 m. NW. Pop. of Pa. 6614.  
Of Vil. 12*s.* Fair, Sept. 29.

A village in the parish of the same name and barony of Orior, situated at the base of the great Sliebh-Gullien Mountain, upon the river Mullybawn; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; producing, by commutation for tithes, 650*l.* per annum; and possessing a church, with a glebe-house, upon a glebe of 158 acres. There are seven freeschools in this parish, two called the Churchill Schools, under the trustees of the late Richard Jackson, one consisting of 189 boys and 74 girls, the other is a sewing-school of 60 girls. Two schools are under the trustees of the Forkhill Charities, one of which contains 120 boys and 50 girls, and the second is a sewing-school of 30 girls; two more educating respectively 139 and 80 pupils; the seventh is a sewing-school. The yearly salary of the master of each school is 40*l.*, and of the mistress 20*l.*

#### FORMARTEN, shire of Aberdeen, S.

An ancient division of the county, stretching along the coast, from the river Don to the Ythan, and bounded on the west by a ridge of low hills, which separate it from the district of Garioch. The southern part, near the Don, is rugged, boggy, and barren; but on approaching the Ythan to the northward, the soil is good, and capable of high culture. Formarten gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Aberdeen.

#### FORMBY, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Ormskirk (219) 8 m. W. Pop. 1257.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill and hundred of West Derby, where formerly a weekly market was held, but which has long since been discontinued; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; certified value 23*l.* 2*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 111*l.* 12*s.*; chapel ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Rector of Walton.

#### FORNCET ST. MARY, co. Norfolk.

P. T. St. Mary's Stratton (100) 3 m. WNW.  
Pop. 274.

A parish in the hundred of Depwade; liv-

ing, a rectory with that of St. Peter Fornect, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 20*l.*; patron (1829) the Duke of Norfolk, to a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

**FORNCET, ST. PETER, co. Norfolk.**

P. T. St. Mary Stratton (100) 3 m. W.  
Pop. 638.

A parish in the hundred of Depwade; living, a rectory with that of St. Mary Fornect, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. with St. Mary's; patron (1829) the Duke of Norfolk, to a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

**FORNHAM, ALL SAINTS, co. Suffolk.**

P. T. Bury St. Edmund's (71) 3 m. N b W.  
Pop. 305.

A parish in the hundred of Thingoe, near which a battle was fought, by Edward, son of King Alfred, with Ethelwold, his cousin, over whom he gained a complete victory; living, a rectory with that of Westley, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 19*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; patron, Clare Hall, Cambridge. Out of lands in this parish, Penelope, Countess Rivers, gave a rent-charge of 8*l.* per annum, that a sermon might be preached four times a-year against popery.

**FORNHAM, ST. GENEVE, co. Suffolk.**

P. T. Bury St. Edmund's (71) 4 m. N b E.  
Pop. 144.

A parish in the hundred of Thedwestry, famous for the decisive victory gained here in 1173, by Robert de Lucy, chief justice of England, at the head of the army of Henry II., over the Earl of Leicester, the general of the foreign troops, employed by his rebellious son; on the road to Thetford, about six miles from Bury, the places of their interment are still visible. The living is a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*; patron (1829) Lord Berwick. The church of this parish was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1782, having been ignited by the discharge of a gun.

**FORNHAM, ST. MARTIN, co. Suffolk.**

P. T. Bury St. Edmund's (71) 3 m. N.  
Pop. 222.

A parish in the hundred of Thedwestry; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; patron (1829) George Hogg, Esq. In this neighbourhood are some very evident tumuli.

**FORRABURY, co. Cornwall.**

P. T. Bossiney (230) 3 m. NE. Pop. 223.

A parish in the hundred of Lesnewth; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.*; church ded. to St. Simphorian; patron (1829) the Rev. R. Winsloc.

**FORRES, shire of Elgin, S.**

Edinburgh 157 m. N b W. Elgin 12 m. W.  
Pop. 3540. M. D. Wed. Fairs, first Wed. O. S. Feb.; second Wed. O. S. April; June 25 and 26, O. S.; Aug. 10, O. S.; second Wed. and Thursd. O. S. Nov.; and St. John's Day, O. S. Dec.; Mem. of Pt. I, with Fortrose, &c.

A royal burgh, market-town, post-town, and parish, the former of which is pleasantly seated on elevated ground between two lofty hills, at the distance of about three miles from the mouth of the Loch or Bay of Findhorn, its seaport, and consists of one principal street about a mile in length, containing many neat and well-built houses, with the Town-hall and gaol in the centre. It was a place of considerable note so early as the thirteenth century, is governed by a provost, two bailties, and a dean of guild, who are annually elected; and jointly with Fortrose, Nairn, and Inverness, sends one member to Parliament. The river Findhorn abounds with salmon, and the markets are abundantly supplied with good and cheap provisions. Here are a grammar-school of some repute, an English school, and another for ladies, noted for the variety, elegance, and propriety of the accomplishments they there inculcate. This is thought to have been the Roman station *Varis*, from some coins found upon the spot; and Shakspeare has celebrated it as the place to which Macbeth was journeying when met by the Weird Sisters. The parish is four miles long, two miles and a half broad, and towards the south-east hilly and barren, though in other parts the soil is rich and fruitful. On Clunie Hill are traces of a British camp, and near the town a rude column, termed Sueno's Stone, set up to commemorate the final departure of the Danes from Scotland. Living, in the presbytery of Forres (of which it is the seat), and synod of Moray; patron, the Earl of Moray. The church was dedicated to St. Laurence and rebuilt in 1745.

**FORSBROOK, co. Stafford.**

P. T. Cheadle (146) 3 m. WSW. Pop. 665.

A township in the parish of Dilhorne and north division of the hundred of Totmons-low.

**FORSCOTE, co. Somerset.**

P. T. Bath (106) 7½ m. SSW. Pop. 115.

A parish in the hundred of Wellow; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; church ded. to St. James; patron (1829) Sir Hugh Smith, Bart.

**FORT AUGUSTUS.** See *Augustus, Fort.*

**FORT GEORGE.** See *George, Fort.*

**FORT-STEWART, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.**

P. T. Ramelton (156) 2 m. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Aghmash and barony of Kilmacrenan, agreeably situated upon the banks of Lough Swilly. Here is the beautiful and improved demesne of Sir James Stewart, Bart.



**FORT WILLIAM.** See *William, Fort.*

**FORTEVIOT,** shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Perth (40½) 6 m. SW. Pop. 797.

A parish extending eight miles along the banks of the rivers Earn and May, which uniting are crossed by a stone bridge of six arches; it is about two miles in breadth, and comprises some of the loftiest of the Ochil hills, with the detached district of Hilltown and Mailler, distant three miles and a half. Living in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; patrons, St. Andrew's College and the Bishops of Invermay, which mansion is situated in a most romantic spot, surrounded by natural wood and beautiful plantations. Besides the ancient parish church, there are ruins of another at Mailler, and a place of worship at Muckarsey, both having burial grounds still used. On Holyhill stood a palace successively occupied by the Pictish and Scottish kings, and where Kenneth II. died. Numerous relics of antiquity may be traced here, among which are the Standing Stone of Bankhead and the Cross of Dronochy, the latter bearing curious carved devices. Edward Baliol encamped here just before the sanguinary battle of Duplin, in 1332.

**FORTH,** co. Carlow, Leinster, I.

Pop. 10,039.

One of the six baronies into which the county is divided. It contains six parishes and three villages, but no market-town. It is a fertile agricultural district.

**FORTH,** co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

Pop. 20,301.

One of the eight baronies into which the county is divided. It contains twenty-two parishes, all in the diocese of Ferns, and includes the town of Wexford. The inhabitants are descendants from the first English settlers, who came into Ireland; their language is a dialect of the Anglo-Saxon, totally unmingled with the Irish, and they possess many customs which sufficiently distinguish them from their neighbours, and stamp them with a character of originality. The soil is fertile, and the barony is separated from the rest of the county by the Forth and other mountains on the west, while it is bounded by the sea on the east and south, whereby it enjoys a sort of insular position as regards other baronies.

**FORTH,** S.

One of the most considerable and important rivers in Scotland. It derives its source from a spring on the north side of the mountain Ben Lomond, in Stirlingshire, whence it runs from west to east, through nearly the whole breadth of the kingdom, forming that firth, or estuary, into the German Ocean, to which it gives its name. In its course it receives many tributary streams, and its meanders are so extensive and frequent as to form various beautiful peninsulas; on one of which, immediately

opposite to Stirling, stands the ruinous tower of the Abbey of Cambuskenneth. So sinuous is the navigation, that were the mariner to trust entirely to sails, he would require the aid of every wind of the compass. Its mouth contains several small islands, particularly that of May, on which is erected a lighthouse. The Forth is navigable for vessels of eighty tons as far as Stirling bridge, and for vessels of 300 tons as far as Alloa. At Grangemouth it is joined by the great canal of communication from the Clyde; it also possesses several good harbours, and the whole river forms one of the safest roadsteads in Great Britain. Inverkeithy Bay, Leith Roads, Burnt Island Roads, and Ely, are, in particular, places of good anchorage. It contains white fish of all kinds, and high up the river are several valuable salmon-fisheries; it is also generally visited by an annual shoal of herrings. The length of its course, in a direct line, is ninety miles, but its windings extend to 250 miles.

**FORTINGULL,** shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Aberfeldy (77½) 8½ m. WSW.

Pop. 3189. Fair, Dec. 6.

An extensive highland parish, thirty-seven miles in length by seventeen in breadth, containing several fine lakes, the principal of which are Errach, Lyon, and Rannoeh, all well stored with fish, and the source of two considerable rivers, viz. the Lyon, which waters a very fertile valley, and the Tummel, with many smaller streams. The narrow and romantic Glen-Lyon, which is twenty-eight miles in length, is skirted by lofty mountains, affording excellent pasture for sheep, but during the winter months totally eclipsing the sunshine from the numerous villages at their base; of these, the Schiebellien rises 3550 feet above the level of the sea. The living is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Duke of Athol, and Sir R. Menzies, Bart. alternately. The Gaelic is the common language, and the Christian Knowledge Society has established four schools in different parts of the district, which, previously to 1745, was the noted receptacle of those daring freebooters, who levied black mail upon all the inhabitants of the country lying between Cupar of Angus and Stirling; at present, however, no part of the united kingdom contains a more industrious and orderly population than this. Here are many ancient forts, and the remains of a Roman camp, on the site of which urns have been found.

**FORTON,** co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Garstang (229) 4 m. N. Pop. 587.

A township in the parish of Garstang and hundred of Amounderness.

**FORTON,** co. Southampton.

P. T. Whitchurch (56) 3½ m. SW.

Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Longparish, and hundred of Wherwell, Andover division. Near Forton Lake, a creek of Portsmouth

Harbour, about a mile distant from Gosport, is the Military Hospital, connected with the establishment at Portsmouth. On the north side of the lake is the magazine where nearly all the powder is stored for the service of this port. Not far hence are the ruins of an ancient castle, called Borough Castle, and said to have been built by King Stephen.

#### FORTON, co. Stafford.

P. T. Newport (142) 1½ m. NNE.  
Pop. with Mere, 702.

A parish in the west division of the hundred of Cuttlestone; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 20l. 19s. 2d.; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) R. Stonehewer, Esq.

#### FORTROSE, shire of Ross, S.

Edinburgh 166 m. NNW. Pop. with Pa. Feirs, 1st Wed. in April; 3d Wed. in June; and 2d. Wed. in Nov. Memb. of Pt. 1, with Forres, Nairn, and Inverness.

A royal burgh and post-town in the parish of Rosemarkie and comprising the towns of Rosemarkie and Chanonry, united by charter of James VI., under the common term of Fort-Ross, from which is derived its present name, Fortrose. It is pleasantly situated on the northern shore of the Moray Firth, and though now an inconsiderable place, was formerly spoken of as the northern seat of divinity, law, and physic; and still possesses some importance from a celebrated public academy, lately established by the neighbouring gentry, and conducted by a rector and two masters, who teach the Greek, Latin, French, and English languages, mathematics, and geography, with every branch of commercial knowledge; their salaries being paid from a considerable bequest of Thomas Forbes, baillie of the burgh, in 1699. Dr. James Mackenzie, author of "The Art of Preserving Health," taught in this school. The town of Rosemarkie, was erected into a royal burgh so early as the reign of Alexander II.; and Chanonry was anciently the seat of the bishops of Ross, as it now is that of the presbytery. The small remaining portion of the cathedral is still the burial-place of many old families, and the vestry has been converted into a court-house and prison for the burgh. The bishop's palace, said to have been a most sumptuous edifice, was pulled down in the time of Cromwell, and the materials used in the erection of a fort then bearing his name, near Inverness, but now called Fort George, to which there is a ferry of eight miles across the Firth. In the neighbourhood is an ancient castle of the Earls of Seaforth, once occupied by the learned compiler of "The Lives of Eminent Scotch Writers," Dr. George Mackenzie. The Black Isle farming society meet here and at Cromarty alternately.

#### FORVIE, shire of Aberdeen, S.

The name of an ancient parish in the district of Ellon; it has the North sea on the east, and, excepting two farms, is overwhelmed with sand blown up by tempests, to which it has long been subject. It is now comprehended in the parish of Slains, but there are no traces of any building, save the slight remains of its church.

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#### FOSS, shire of Perth, S.

A detached district of the parish of Dull, lying on the south side of the river Tummel. It has a small chapel, served by the minister of Rannoch every third Sabbath.

#### FOSSDYKE, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Holbeach (107) 8 m. NNW. Pop. 424.

A parish in the wapentake of Kirton, parts of Holland; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Algar Kirk, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; chapel ded. to All Saints; patronage with Algar Kirk rectory.

#### FOSSEY, Queen's co., Leinster, I.

P. T. Stradbally (49) m. Pop. 1941.

A parish, partly in Cullinagh, and partly in Maryborough barony; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Timogue.

#### FOSSHAM, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Hornsea (188) 9 m. S. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Aldbrough and middle division of the wapentake of Holderness.

#### FOSSOWAY, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Kinross (25) 6 m. WSW. Pop. 1314.

A parish separated into two divisions by the intervention of the ancient parish of Tullibole, to which it is now united. The northern part, extending into the Ochil hills, is six miles in length by three in breadth, and the southern eight by about two and a half. The surface is elevated, and though some of the hills are barren, most of them are verdant to their very summits, and afford shelter for game and good pasturage. Coal, freestone, limestone, and peat-moss, are abundant, and recent plantations add much to the natural scenery of the country, which is watered by the river Dovan, forming in its course several cascades, of which the Devil's Mill, the Rumbling Bridge, and the Cauldron Linn, are noted for their romantic beauty. The burghs of barony, Blairingore and the Crook of Dovan, are within this parish, each having the privilege of an annual fair. The living is in the presbytery of Auchterarde and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, Graham of Kinross. The church was erected in 1729, in a convenient situation for both parishes, the churchyard being in that of Tullibole. Palace-Brae, Monk's-Grave, Gallow-Know, Trooper's-Dubb, and the Reformation-Clogg, are names of certain places here that must have been of ancient importance.



## FOSTON, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 11½ m. W b S.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Scropton and hundred of Appletree.

## FOSTON, co. Leicester.

P. T. Leicester (96) 6 m. S b E. Pop. 24.

A parish in the hundred of Guthlaxton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patron (1829) Thomas H. Lamb, Esq.

## FOSTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Grantham (110) 6 m. NW b N.  
Pop. 426.

A parish in the wapentake of Lovedon, parts of Kesteven; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Long Bennington, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Peter; patronage with Long Bennington vicarage.

## FOSTON, N. R. co. York.

P. T. York (196) 12 m. NE b N.  
Pop. of Pa. 262. Of To. 91.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Buhner; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 14*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

## FOSTON-UPON-THE-WOLDS, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Great Driffield (196) 5 m. ESE.  
Pop. of Pa. 681. Of To. 300.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Dickering; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of the East Riding of York and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 36*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

## FOTHERBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Louth (149) 4 m. N b W. Pop. 193.

A parish in the wapentake of Ludborough, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 3*l.* ann. val. P. R. 114*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

## FOTHERINGAY, or FORDRINGHAY, co. Northampton.

P. T. Oundle (81) 3 m. NNE. Pop. 399.  
Fair, the 3d Mon aft. July 6, for horses.

A parish, and formerly a market-town, in the hundred of Willybrook, pleasantly seated on the river Nen. It is particularly famous for the castle which it formerly possessed, now in ruins, and which has been the scene of many important events. This structure was originally founded by Simon St. Liz, second Earl of Northampton, in the time of William the Conqueror. This fortress was rebuilt by Edmund, Duke of York, son of Edward III.; the keep was built in the form of

a fetterlock, which, with the addition of a falcon in the centre, was the emblem of the family of York. The same figure, in stained glass, was emblazoned in most of the castle-windows. By marriage, it became the property of the Scottish kings; but in the reign of John, David, King of Scotland, was summoned to surrender the castle to the crown of England; and refusing to comply, the sheriff was directed, by royal mandate, to force him to submission. In this castle Richard III. was born; and Mary, Queen of Scots, after having suffered a long imprisonment, was tried and condemned in the Hall, in the year 1586, and shortly afterwards executed. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.* 2*s.*; patron (1829) Thomas Belsey, Esq. The church, ded. to St. Mary and All Saints, was built in the reign of Henry V., by Edward, Duke of York, whose body was brought from Agincourt, in France, where he was slain, and interred here. Richard, Duke of York, and his wife, Cecilia Neville, are also buried in this church; the former was first interred at Pontefract, in Yorkshire, but afterwards taken up and brought hither. Queen Elizabeth rebuilt the monuments of these princes. Here is a grammar-school, which was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with 20*l.* per annum, to be paid out of the exchequer, for the maintenance of a master, who has a house in the church-yard, and other advantages.

## FOTHERLEY, HIGH, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Corbridge (275) 3 m. Pop. 92.

A township in the parish of Bywell, St. Peter, and east division of Tindale ward.

## FOULA, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.

Lat. 60. 9 N. Pop. with Walls.

One of the Shetland isles, the supposed *Ultima Thule* of the Romans, lying about twenty-four miles west of Mainland. It is about three miles long and half a mile broad, and consists chiefly of three conical hills, from 800 to 900 feet above the level of the sea. The only landing-place is termed Ham, on the east side, which, in summer, is a tolerable fishing-station, the western side presenting to the Atlantic a continuity of bold and awful precipices, resorted to by myriads of aquatic fowl; in taking which, the fowlers, like those of Norway, succeed only at the hazard of being either drowned or dashed to pieces amongst the hideous rocks below. This is the principal breeding-place of the *larus cataractes*, or skua-gull, termed here the bonxie. Granite, quartz, sandstone, and micaceous schistus, abound here; but tillage is not sufficiently attended to, even for the support of the natives, who, notwithstanding their lonely situation, are so much attached to their home as scarcely to think of emigration.

**FOULDEN**, shire of Berwick, S.

P. T. Berwick-upon-Tweed (53½) 5 m. NW b W. Pop. 396. Fairs, two annually.

A parish, village, and burgh of barony, the former two and a half miles long by about two broad, is mostly enclosed, highly cultivated, and intersected by the river Whit-tadder, which, in its course, runs through a ravine from forty to fifty yards deep. Though a maritime district, the coast affords neither harbour nor creek. The living is in the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale; patron, James Wilkie, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1786, on the site of an ancient structure, remarkable as the place where the excuses of Elizabeth for the execution of the hapless Mary were received by the Scottish commissioners, March 24, 1587. Among other remains of ancient fortifications, is an old ruin, called Foulden, said to have been a place of great importance and strength during the border warfare.

**FOULDON**, co. Norfolk. :

P. T. Stoke-Ferry (89) 5 m. E b S. Pop. 467.

A parish in the hundred of South Greenhoe; living, a dis. vicarage, with the rectory of Oxburgh, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patronage with Oxburgh rectory.

**FOULDREY**, or **THE PILE OF FOULDREY**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Ulverston (273) 12 m. SSW. Pop. with Pa.

A small rocky island in the parish of Dalton in Furness and hundred of Lonsdale, north of the sands. The name, Pile, signifies a castle, and Fouldrey, an Island of Fowls, it being the resort of many aquatic birds. The castle, which was formerly strong and spacious, consisting of several towers, surrounded by two ditches, is now in ruins, forming a picturesque ruin, seen many miles out at sea. It is said to have been built by the abbot of Furness, in the reign of Edward III., as a retreat for the monks, in the event of the Scots renewing their incursions, so fearfully experienced in the preceding reign. The port of the Pile of Fouldrey is large and commodious, and would float a large man-of-war at low water; its entrance was well guarded by the erection of the castle.

**FOULIS**, **EASTER**, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Dundee (40½) 5½ m. WNW. Pop. 408.

A parish with the ancient parish of Lundie, united in 1613. It contains about 1950 acres, of which about two-thirds are rich arable, mostly enclosed, and highly cultivated, while the remainder is appropriated chiefly to pasturage. The living is in the presbytery of Dundee and synod of Angus and Mearns. The church, which was formerly collegiate, is a beautiful remain of ancient architecture of hewn stone, still in

good preservation, though erected during the crusades, so long ago as 1142. In the church-yard is an old cross; and a few years since, there was another, about a quarter of a mile distant to the northward.

**FOULIS**, **WESTER**, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Crieff (56) 4½ m. NE. Pop. 1816. Fairs, March 11 and 19; Aug. 19; and Nov. 6.

A parish and village on the high road between Perth and Crieff, and watered by the river Almond, which, in its course, forms several fine cascades. The parish is eight miles in length by six in breadth, and mostly appropriated to pasture, a small portion only being enclosed. Peat, the only fuel, is plentiful. The living is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, Sir William Murray, Bart., whose seat, Abercairney, is a most commodious mansion, surrounded with noble plantations. At Castleton, are the remains of a castle, anciently the residence of the Earls of Strathearn.

**FOULMIRE**, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Royston (37) 5 m. NNE. Pop. 511.

A parish in the hundred of Thriplow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Earl of Hardwicke.

**FOULNESS-ISLAND**, co. Essex.

P. T. Rochford (40) 9 m. E b N. Pop. 565. Fair, July 10, for toys.

A parish in the hundred of Rochford, the principal one of several islands, at the eastern extremity of the hundred; its circumference is upwards of twenty miles, containing about 5000 acres, disposed into different farms. The living is a dis. rectory exempt from visitation, in the diocese of London; valued in K. B. 15*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 98*l.* 12*s.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Winchilsea. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small edifice, nearly in the centre of the island, originally founded as a chapel of ease; the floods having frequently prevented the inhabitants from attending their respective places of worship on the main land. The best oysters in England are taken here from the mouth of the Crouch.

**FOULRIDGE**, co. Pal. of Lancaster. :

P. T. Colne (219) 2 m. N. Pop. 1307.

A township in the parish of Whalley and hundred of Blackburn, adjoining the county of York. Here is a basin, which supplies the Leeds and Liverpool canal, being the highest point in the course of that extensive undertaking.

**FOULSHAM**, co. Norfolk.

London 111 m. NNE. Pop. 835. M. D. Tues. Fairs, Easter Tues., for petty chapmen; and 1st Tues. in May.

A small market-town and parish in the hundred of Eynesford, which in 1770 was



almost totally destroyed by fire; it was afterwards rebuilt on a more convenient plan, and the houses of a more respectable character than previously to that catastrophe. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 27l. 14s. 9½d.; patron (1829) Sir J. D. Astley, Bart. The church, dedicated to the Holy Innocents, was rebuilt at the same period as the town; in the churchyard is a curious old tomb.

**FOULSTONE, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Huddersfield (188) 4 m. SE.  
Pop. 1264.

A township in the parish of Kirkburton and upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg.

**FOUNTAIN'S EARTH, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Ripon (212) 4 m. SW b W.  
Pop. with Middlemoor.

A township in the parish of Kirkby Malzerd, lower division of the wapentake of Claro.

**FOVANT, co. Wilts.**

P. T. Wilton (84) 6 m. W b S. Pop. 523.

A parish in the hundred of Cawdon and Cadworth; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 17l.; church ded. to St. George; patron (1829) the Earl of Pembroke.

**FOVERAN, shire of Aberdeen, S.**

P. T. Aberdeen (121½) 12 m. N. Pop. 1534.

A parish in the district of Ellon, four miles in length, two in breadth, and intersected by the river Ythan, which falls into the North Sea at the village of Newburgh, and near that place are the ruins of Knock Hall Castle, the ancient seat of the Udnys. The surface rises gently from the shore, the soil rich, and abundantly fruitful. The living is in the presbytery of Ellon and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Crown. There are vestiges of another old castle, and of several chapels in this parish.

**FOWBERRY, co. Northumberland.**

P. T. Wooler (320) 3 m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Chatton and east division of Glendale ward, containing the seats of Fowberry Park and Fowberry Tower; the latter is pleasantly seated on the south side of the river Till.

**FOWEY, co. Cornwall.**

London 243 m. SW b W. Pop. 1455.  
M. D. Sat. Fairs, Shrove-Tues.; May 1;  
and Sept. 10, for cattle. Mem. of Pt. 2.

A borough, market, and seaport town, in the western division of the hundred of Powder, but having separate jurisdiction, situated on the western banks of the river Fowey, which here expands its waters into a secure and spacious harbour, capable of containing vessels of 1000 tons at all times of the tide. The rocks on both sides of the river are composed of a hard bluish slate, containing broad veins of fat quartz, so called by mineralogists, from its greasiness to the touch. On the rocks upon the sides

of the harbour opposite to the town are the ruins of two square stone towers, erected for the protection of the entrance in the reign of Henry IV.; both were provided with port-holes and cannon, and the walls are six feet in thickness. Between these forts, a chain originally extended across the entrance of the harbour, as an additional security, but was removed during the reign of the same monarch. The harbour is now defended by two small batteries of modern erection, and St. Catherine's Fort, built by the townsmen, in the reign of Henry VIII. The latter fortress stands on the summit of a steep and magnificent pile of rocks, bounding one of the creeks of the river. From the elevated stations of these fortresses, it is quite impossible for any ship to bring her guns to bear upon them. The houses are built chiefly of stone, and extend more than a mile along the banks of the river; the streets are so narrow and full of angles, that a carriage of any description passes through them with great difficulty. The inhabitants carry on a very extensive trade in pilchards, upwards of 28,000 hogsheads being brought into this port every season. The spacious market-house, the upper parts of which are used as the town-hall, was erected by Philip Rashleigh, Esq., and Lord Valletort, representatives of the town. The corporation consists of a mayor, eight aldermen, a recorder, and two assistants. The mayor, the preceding mayor, the recorder, and senior alderman, are justices of the peace. The recorder was first chosen under a charter, granted in the reign of James II., before which period the chief magistrate was a portreeve. The toll of the market and fairs, as well as the quayage of the harbour, are vested in the corporation, on the payment of a fee-farm rent of 40s. This town sends two members to Parliament, which privilege it has used since the thirteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; the electors are the inhabitants, paying scot and lot, and prince's tenants, eligible to serve the office of portreeve, consisting in all of about two hundred. It is a feudal tenure, under the King, as Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 10l.; patron (1829) J. B. Anstin, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Fimbarrus, an Irish saint, and reputed Bishop of Cork, in the fifth century; it is a handsome and lofty structure, having one large and two small aisles, and a beautiful tower, ornamented with rich carvings, and strengthened by buttresses, terminating in purfled pinnacles. From the style of architecture, and the rose observable on the key-stones of some of the arches, it is supposed to have been built in the reign of Edward IV.; within are many sculptured marble monuments to the Freffry, Rashleigh, and Graham families, the workmanship of which is very indifferent. The principal charitable institutions of this town, are two good free-

schools, and an almshouse for eight decayed widows. Fowey was famous for its exploits and piracies, as early as the reign of Edward I.; and having become rich in its number of vessels, turned its attention to trading in all parts of the world. In the reign of Edward III. it furnished forty-seven vessels for assisting in the wars, a greater proportion than was supplied by any other port in the kingdom. During the same reign it was made a member of the cinque-ports; and from its successful attack on the vessels of Rye and Winchelsea, occasioned by refusing to strike colours when passing those places, it obtained the appellation of the Gallants of Fowey; and the corporation afterwards bore their arms mixed with those of these two cinque-ports. Plau, or Treffry House, is an ancient castellated mansion, mentioned by Leland, and for many ages the seat of the Treffrys; one of this family was knighted by Edward, the Black Prince, for having taken the chief standard of the French, at the battle of Cressy. Menabilly, long the seat of the Rashleighs, is a handsome stone building, standing on an eminence near the sea, about three miles distant from hence, commanding a fine view over the British Channel. Here is a very curious grotto, built by Philip Rashleigh, Esq., containing a most extensive and valuable collection of minerals, fossils, and innumerable specimens of ores of tin, lead, iron, and copper, found in this county, and each kind separately classed. In this cabinet also are the two links of the ancient chain of the harbour, which were picked up there by some fishermen in 1776; the iron is much corroded, and incrustated with shells and corals. The scenery from the various rocks and eminences of Fowey is of the most beautiful and sublime description.

#### FOWNHOPE, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 7 m. SE. Pop. 866.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Greytree, pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Wye; living, a vicarage with the curacy of Fawley in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. In the neighbourhood are two ancient camps, one of which, on Capler Hill, called Wolbury, has a double trench, the other has not any appellation. From the summit of Capler Hill, which is finely wooded, may be obtained some most beautiful, rich, and extensive prospects; in which the contiguous channel of the Wye forms a very striking feature.

#### FOXALL, or FOXHALL, co. Longford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Edgeworthstown (66) m. Pop. 1125.

A parish in the barony of Ardagh; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ardagh, forming a part of the union of Killglass.

#### FOXCOTT, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Buckingham (55) 2 m. NE. Pop. 119.

A parish in the hundred of Buckingham; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Leonard; patron (1829) the Duke of Buckingham.

#### FOXCOTT, or FOSCOTT, co. Southampton.

P. T. Andover (63) 2 m. NW. Pop. 96.

A chapelry in the parish and hundred of Andover, Andover division; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Andover in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; patronage with Andover vicarage.

#### FOXEARLE, co. Sussex.

Pop. 3076.

A hundred in the rape of Hastings, nearly in the centre of the county, containing three parishes.

#### FOXEARTH, co. Essex.

P. T. Sudbury (54) 3½ m. NW. Pop. 436.

A parish in the hundred of Hinkford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. J. Pemberton.

#### FOXFORD, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

Dublin 173 m. NW. Pop. 1024. From Killa 19 m. From Swineford 15 m. Fairs, May 15; June 25; Oct. 3; and Dec. 10.

A post, fair, market-town, and parish, in the barony of Gallen, pleasantly seated upon the river Moy. It is adorned by a handsome church, built by an ingenious architect, Mr. O'Hara; an elegant market-house, and a spacious permanent barrack, this being an established military station. Here is an improving linen-market. The trade of this place could be placed upon a valuable and solid footing, by improving the navigation of the Moy, which is obstructed by two falls, the one at Foxford, of nine feet, the second at Ballina, of twenty-two; and a little more expense would open Lough Conn to the inhabitants of Ballina and Foxford.

#### FOXHALL, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Ipswich (69) 4 m. E b S. Pop. 217.

A parish in the hundred of Carleford; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Brightwell in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; patronage with Brightwell rectory.

#### FOXHAM, co. Wilts.

P. T. Chippenham (93) 4½ m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Bremhill and hundred of Chippenham; living a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Bremhill in the archdeaconry of Wilts and



diocese of Salisbury; patronage with Bremhill vicarage. The chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was built by a branch of the Hungerford family, to whom the manor formerly belonged.

**FOXHOLES**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Great Driffield (196) 11 m. N.  
Pop. of Pa. 262. Of To. with Boythorpe, 169.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Dickering; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of the East Riding of York and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 22*l.*; patron (1289) D. Sykes, Esq.

**FOXLEY**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Reepham (111) 4½ m. W. Pop. 250.

A parish in the hundred of Eynsford; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Thomas; patron (1829) E. Lombe, Esq.

**FOXLEY**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Malmesbury (96) 2 m. WSW. Pop. 71.

A pleasantly situated parish in the hundred of Malmesbury; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*; patron (1829) Lord Holland. Some parts of the church of this parish are of great antiquity.

**FOXTON**, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Cambridge (50) 6 m. SSW. Pop. 368.

A parish in the hundred of Thriplow; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 75*l.*; church ded. to St. Laurence; patron, the Bishop of Ely.

**FOXTON**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Stockton-upon-Tees (241) 6½ m. NW.  
b W. Pop. with Shotton, 63.

A township in the parish of Sedgfield and north-east division of Stockton ward. This manor belonged to the Knights of Jerusalem, but on their dissolution it passed to the Crown, and was subsequently parcelled out to several proprietors.

**FOXTON**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Market Harborough (83) 3 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 383.

A parish in the hundred of Gartree; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**FOY**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ross (120) 4 m. N. Pop. 293.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Wormelw; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patroness (1829) Mrs. Jones.

**FOYLE**. See *Lough Foyle*.

**FOYLE RIVER**, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

A river which takes its rise in Lough Dearg, and being joined by the Fir and the Mourn falls into the estuary of Lough

Foyle. It is naturally navigable for a length of nine miles to a place, called St. Johnstone, above the city of Derry, and from that point to the town of Strabane, a distance of three miles and a half, a navigation has been opened at the expense of the Marquis of Abercorn. At Derry this noble river is crossed by a wooden bridge, 1068 feet in length, constructed in the year 1791, after the design of Lemuel Cox, an American engineer.

**FRADLEY**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Lichfield (119) 4 m. NE. Pop. 426.

A township in the parish of Alrcwas and north division of the hundred of Oflow.

**FRADSWELL**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Stone (141) 6 m. ESE. Pop. 219.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Colwich and south division of the hundred of Pirehill; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Colwich and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, of the certified value of 12*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; patronage with Colwich vicarage.

**FRAMFIELD**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Uckfield (43) 1½ m. SE. Pop. 1437.

A parish in the hundred of Loxfield Dorset, rape of Pevensey; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Thomas-a-Becket; patron (1829) the Earl of Thanet.

**FRAMLAND**, co. Leicester.

Pop. 15,311.

A hundred on the north-east point of the county adjoining Lincolnshire, containing forty parishes, including the town of Melton Mowbray.

**FRAMLINGHAM**, co. Suffolk.

London 87 m. NE. Ipswich 18 m. NE b N.  
Pop. 2327. M. D. Sat. Fairs, Whit Mon.;  
and Oct. 11, for cattle, sheep, and cloths.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Locs, pleasantly seated on an eminence near the source of the river Ore, which rises on the hills to the north, falls into a lake of some extent, and passing through the town, flows southward to Orford. Framlingham is a place of great antiquity, and derives its name from the Saxon words, Fremdling and Ham, signifying the habitation of strangers. The market-place is very spacious, and in the centre formerly stood an ancient market-cross, which was taken down some years ago. The inhabitants are engaged, for the most part, in trade and manufactures. The principal ornament of this town is its ancient and majestic castle, now in ruins; the outer walls are, however, nearly perfect, and at a distance it has not the appearance of being in ruins. It is supposed to have been founded in the time of the Saxons, and was effectually defended on the west side by the lake, and on the others by two broad and deep ditches communicating with it. This fortress was the retreat of King Edmund the

Martyr, when he fled from Dunwich; being pursued by the Danes, he attempted his escape, but was overtaken at Hoxon and beheaded; his body was interred at Bury. On the death of Edward VI., his sister, Mary having asserted her claim to the throne, in opposition to the partisans of Lady Jane Grey, repaired to this castle for the security of her person, where she remained until her removal to London, to take possession of the crown. A ruinous apartment is still called Queen Mary's room. The living is a rectory, with the curacy of Saxtead, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 43*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron, Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. The church, ded. to St. Michael, is a large handsome structure, built with black flints; it has a tower, ninety-six feet high, containing a clock, chimes, and a peal of eight bells, and is seen to great advantage from many neighbouring parts of the county. In this church are many monuments to persons of distinction, among which is a very beautiful one to the Earl and Countess of Surrey, and for the repair of it the Earl of Northampton directed the annual payment of forty shillings by Trinity Hospital, at Greenwich, which he founded. Here is a free-school, which was founded by Sir Robert Hitcham, with a salary of forty pounds for the master, to instruct forty of the poorest children of the town in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and ten pounds each to apprentice them. The same individual, in 1645, founded an almshouse for twelve of the poorest persons in the town; to each of whom he allotted two shillings a week, and forty shillings per annum, for a gown and firing; the allowance has subsequently been augmented to four shillings a week, and an additional chaldron and a quarter of coals. They are to attend church morning and evening; therefore the founder left 20*l.* per annum for the clergyman to perform the duty, and 5*l.* for a clerk and sexton. Another charitable institution of the same description was founded by the trustees of Thomas Mills, of this town, who died in 1703, and left his property for that purpose. This establishment is calculated to receive eight poor persons, who are allowed half-a-crown weekly, and thirty shillings a-year for firing. Two of the apartments were built by William Mayhew, servant to Mr. Mills, at his own expense. Framlingham also has a Sunday-school, besides some minor charities.

#### FRAMLINGHAM, EARL'S, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Norwich (108) 5 m. SE b S. Pop. 56.

A parish in the hundred of Henstead; living, a dis. rectory with Bixley, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patronage with Bixley.

#### FRAMLINGHAM, PIGOT, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Norwich (108) 5½ m. SE b S. Pop. 304.

A parish in the hundred of Henstead; liv-

ing, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Norwich.

#### FRAMLINGTON, LONG, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Rothbury (303) 5 m. E b S.

Pop. of Pa. 815. Of To. 563. Fairs, 2d Tues. in July; and Oct. 25, for sheep, black cattle, &c.

A parochial chapelry and township in the east division of Coquetdale ward, pleasantly situated on the branch of the north road, leading by way of Coldstream to Edinburgh. It was formerly very poorly supplied with water, but in 1821, a pump-well was sunk, by subscription, from which the inhabitants now obtain that necessary article in abundance. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham, not in charge; patron, the Vicar of Felton. Here is a Presbyterian chapel, built in 1739, by a congregation which has existed here since 1640. The late Mrs. Tate bequeathed, in 1825, the interest of 500*l.* for the education of twenty poor children of the place. Hall Hill, in this neighbourhood, is supposed to have been the site of a Roman station, and the remains of a triple intrenchment are still distinguishable. The road, called Devil's Causeway, passes very near this parish, and is very perfect in the neighbourhood. The chief mineral productions are coal, limestone, and freestone; but as each freeholder is lord of his own manor, very little of the former has been brought to the surface.

#### FRAMPTON, or FROMETON, co. Dorset.

P. T. Dorchester (119) 5 m. NW b W.

Pop. 418.

A parish in the liberty of Frampton, Bridport division, situated on the river Frome, over which there is a good stone bridge. From its site it was formerly called Frome Town, now corrupted to Frampton. This part of the river abounds in excellent trout. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 109*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron (1829) F. I. Browne, Esq. The church, ded. to St. Bartholomew, is a substantial edifice, with a handsome and lofty tower. Here was formerly a priory of Black Monks, a cell to St. Stephen at Caen, in Normandy.

#### FRAMPTON, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Winchcombe (99) m. adjacent.

Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Winchcombe and lower division of the hundred of Kiftsgate.

#### FRAMPTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Boston (116) 3 m. SSW. Pop. 688.

A parish in the wapentake of Kirton, parts of Holland; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; va-



lued in K. B. 18*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) C. K. Tunnard, Esq.

**FRAMPTON, COTTERELL**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Chipping Sodbury (108) 4 m. W.  
Pop. 1610.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Langley and Swineshead; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Duke of Beaufort.

**FRAMPTON-ON-SEVERN**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Dursley (108) 5½ m. N. Pop. 996.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Whitstone, pleasantly situated near the banks of the river Severn, the tides of which run up with great violence and rapidity, and formerly occasioned considerable damage by overflowing its banks and inundating the neighbouring villages. This inconvenience was remedied by the Earl of Berkeley, who erected a great bulwark, called the Hockerib, which contains the waters within their proper channel. At spring-tides part of the village is still frequently under water, and from its consequent dampness the inhabitants are, during some seasons, much subject to the ague. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 11*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 101*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) J. Dunsford, Esq.

**FRAMSDEN**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Framlingham (87) 6 m. WSW.  
Pop. 702.

A parish in the hundred of Thridling; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Lord Dysart.

**FRANKBY**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Great Neston (191) 7 m. NNW.  
Pop. 66.

A township in the parish of West Kirkby and hundred of Wirrall.

**FRANKFORD**, or **KILCORMUCK**, King's County, Leinster, I.

P. T. Balliboy (75) 4 m. W. Pop. 840.  
Fairs, May 23, and Nov. 8.

A town in the parish and barony of Balliboy. The charter-school of this place, endowed by James Frank, Esq., has been discontinued. A Carmelite monastery was founded here by Odo, the son of Nellan, chief of the sept of the O'Molloys. Nellan O'Molloy died in 1454, and lies interred before the high altar in this abbey.

**FRANKLEY**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Hales Owen (117) 3 m. SE b S.  
Pop. 139.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Halfshire; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Hales Owen, in the

archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Leonard; patronage with Hales Owen vicarage.

**FRANKTON**, co. Warwick.

P. T. Dunchurch (80) 4½ m. W b S. Pop. 253.

A parish in the Rugby division of the hundred of Knightlow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 26*l.* 16*s.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas.

**FRANSHAM, GREAT**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Swaffham (93) 6 m. NE b E. Pop. 322.

A parish in the hundred of Launditch; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. at 7*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) F. R. Reynolds, Esq.

**FRANSHAM, LITTLE**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Swaffham (93) 5 m. ENE. Pop. 228.

A parish in the hundred of Launditch; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. at 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) E. Swatman, Esq.

**FRANT**, or **FANT**, cos. Kent and Sussex.

P. T. Tunbridge-Wells (36) 2 m. S b E.  
Pop. 1727.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Waslingstone, lathe of Aylesford, and partly in the hundred of Rotherfield, rape of Pevensey; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. R. Crawley.

**FRASERBURGH**, shire of Aberdeen, S.

Edinburgh 163½ m. NNE. Pop. 2831.

A seaport, market, and post-town, and parish, in the district of Deer; the former situated on a small bay or roadstead, near Kinnaird's Head, at the entrance of the Murray Firth, upon which are the remains of an ancient building, called the Wine Tower, overhanging the sea, and the castle of Kinnaird's Head, built in 1600, and since converted into a lighthouse. It has a good harbour, protected by piers, constructed at a great expense, which affords secure anchorage for ships of 300 tons burden, employed in the Baltic trade, and is subject to the jurisdiction of the custom-house of Aberdeen, though distant forty-two miles. All vessels frequenting the port pay certain shore and harbour dues to the Feuars, who are obliged to uphold its public works. The town, which consists of several spacious streets, meeting at right angles, contains a number of elegant houses, a town-house, and a tolbooth, under a noble cross, crowned with the royal arms. At the west-end of the place is the suburb, or small fishing-village of Broadsea; also an old quadrangular tower, erected about 1592, by Sir Alexander Fraser, as part of a college or university, for which he had pre-

viously obtained a charter of endowment, but never fulfilled his intention. Fraserburgh was erected into a burgh of regality in 1613, the government being vested in Lord Saltoun, as superior, with the authority of provost, two baillics, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and a council. By the charter the Feuars are constituted burgesses and incorporated brethren of the burgh. Here, and in the neighbourhood, are considerable manufactures of linen, yarn, and kelp; and limestone, granite, and ironstone, are quarried in abundance. The parish was anciently called Philorth, and retained that name till the middle of the sixteenth century, when the town was founded upon the estate of the Frasers, and thus obtained the appellation of Fraserburgh, by which also the parish has ever since been known. It contains more than 10,000 acres, and is rich and productive along the coast; but the interior is poor land, interspersed with mosses and muirs. The living is in the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen; patron, Lord Saltoun. The church was built in 1575. At a little distance from the town, are the ruins of a monastic edifice; also a well, at which a custom still obtains of leaving a trifle in return for drinking its waters.

**FRATING, co. Essex.**

P. T. Colchester (51) 6 m. E b S. Pop. 263.

A parish in the hundred of Tendring; living, a dis. rectory with that of Thorington, in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; patronage with Thorington rectory.

**FRAYSTHORPE, E. R. co. York.**

P. T. Bridlington (206) 5 m. SSW.  
Pop. with Awburn Township 91.

A parish in the wapentake of Dickering; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of the East Riding of York and diocese of York; certified value 3*l.*; patron (1829) Sir W. Strickland.

**FRECKENHAM, co. Suffolk.**

P. T. Mildenhall (70) 3 m. SW b W.  
Pop. 366.

A parish in the hundred of Lackford; livings, a rectory and vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B., the former, 16*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*; the latter, 3*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, Peter House, Cambridge.

**FRECKLETON, co. Pal. of Lancaster.**

P. T. Kirkham (225) 2 m. S. Pop. 875.

A township in the parish of Kirkham and hundred of Amounderness. Here is a sacking manufactory, which gives employment to many of the inhabitants.

**FREDERICKSTOWN, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.**

P. T. Strabane (136) m. Pop. not specified.  
Fairs, Jan. 3; March 3; June 3; and Oct. 3.

A small town in the parish and barony of Strabane.

**FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, co. Norfolk.**

Pop. 10,537.

A hundred on the north-west side of the county, lying on the shore of Lynn Wash, and bounded on the south by the river Lynn, containing thirty-four parishes, including the borough of Castle Rising.

**FREEBRIDGE-MARSH-LAND, co. Norfolk.**

Pop. 9994.

A hundred at the west end of the county, nearly surrounded by the river Ouse, and an arm of the sea, consisting of low damp lands, often suffering by inundations, containing seventeen parishes, including the borough of Lynn.

**FREEBY, co. Leicester.**

P. T. Melton Mowbray (105) 4 m. E b N.  
Pop. 110.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Melton Mowbray and hundred of Framland; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 20*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Melton Mowbray vicarage.

**FREEFOLK, co. Southampton.**

P. T. Whitchurch (56) 1 m. ENE. Pop. 68.

A parish in the hundred of Evingar, Kingsclere division; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Whitchurch, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; patron, the Bishop of Winchester. Here is a paper-mill, where the paper for the Bank of England notes has been manufactured ever since the reign of George I.

**FREEFORD, co. Stafford.**

P. T. Lichfield (119) 2 m. SE. Pop. 14.

A hamlet in the parish of St. Michael and north division of the hundred of Offlow.

**FREETHORPE, co. Norfolk.**

P. T. Acle (121) 4 m. S. Pop. 304.

A parish in the hundred of Blowfield; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; certified value 12*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patronage with Rcepham rectory.

**FREISTON, co. Lincoln.**

P. T. Boston (116) 3 m. E. Pop. 862.

A parish in the wapentake of Skirbeck, parts of Holland; living, a dis. vicarage with that of Butterwick, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 137*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. James; patron (1829) G. Scholey, Esq.

**FREMINGTON, co. Devon.**

Pop. 7841.

A hundred at the western extremity of the county, lying between the rivers Taw and Torridge, which discharge themselves into Bideford Bay, containing eleven parishes.

**FREMINGTON, co. Devon.**

P. T. Barnstaple (192) 3 m. WSW.  
Pop. 1099.

A parish in the hundred of Fremington; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued



in K. B. 20*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Rev. Charles Hill.

FRENCH, co. Southampton.

P. T. Romsey (73) 7 m. NW. Pop. 44.

A titling in the parish of Broughton and hundred of Thorngate, Andover division.

FRENCH-PARK, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

Dublin (117) m. N b W. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, May 21; July 21; and Sept. 21.

A village in the parish of Nihoola and barony of Boyle. Here is the noble demesne of — French, Esq. the head of the ancient family of that name.

FRENESHAM, co. Surrey.

P. T. Farnham (38) 4 m. S. Pop. 1431.

An extensive parish in the hundred of Farnham; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 95*l.*; patron (1829) Mr. Bishop. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is a low building, with a square tower, in the vestry-room of which is a large ancient copper cauldron, concerning which many legendary tales have been told. It has puzzled the antiquary to determine the use of this vessel, or by what means it came here. In this parish is a large piece of water, about three miles in circumference, called Frensham-Great-Pond; large quantities of wild fowl assemble here during the winter.

FRENZE, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Scole (99) 1 m. NW b N. Pop. 69.

A parish in the hundred of Diss; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 73*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) James Smith, Esq.

FRESHFORD, co. Somerset.

P. T. Bath (106) 4 m. SE. Pop. 587.

A parish in the hundred of Bath Forum; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Bath and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 146*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) G. H. Tugwell, Esq.

FRESHWATER, co. Southampton.

P. T. Yarmouth (97) 2 m. SW b S. Pop. 876.

A parish in the hundred of West Medina liberty, Isle of Wight; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. Freshwater House is an agreeable seat in this parish, surrounded by pleasant and extensive grounds. This was the birthplace of Dr. Robert Hooke, the ingenious inventor of the pendulum spring for watches. He was born in 1635.

FRESHWELL, co. Essex.

Pop. 6205.

A hundred in the north part of the county,

extending northwards to Haverhill, in Suffolk, and Linton, in Cambridgeshire, containing ten parishes.

FRESSINGFIELD, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Harleston (99) 4 m. SE. Pop. 1231.

A parish in the hundred of Hoxne; living, a vicarage with that of Withersdale, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron, Emanuel College, Cambridge. Here Dr. William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born and died; he was buried in the churchyard, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory. From religious scruples he had retired from his high dignity to his seat in this parish, where he peacefully ended his life. He settled an estate, in the fee-farm rents, to the amount of 52*l.* per annum, on the vicar and his successors, for ever, on condition that he should pay 10*l.* per annum to the master of a school, which his lordship had founded here, and 6*l.* per annum to the parish-clerk, for whom, and his successors for ever, he built a commodious habitation.

FRESTON, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Saxmundham (89) 3 m. SE. Pop. 452.

A parish in the hundred of Plomesgate; living, a dis. vicarage with that of Snape, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 132*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Snape vicarage.

FRESTON, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Ipswich (69) 3½ m. S. Pop. 189.

A parish in the hundred of Samford; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) E. Hassal, Esq.

FRETENHAM, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Coltishall (116) 2 m. SW b W. Pop. 248.

A parish in the hundred of Taverham; living, a rectory with Staninghall, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Lord Suffield.

FREATHERN, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Stroud (101) 9½ m. WNW. Pop. 210.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Whitston; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Rev. J. H. Dunsford.

FREUCHIE, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Falkland (24) 1½ m. E b S. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Falkland and district of Cupar, possessing a manufacture of coarse linen, but chiefly remarkable for the depredations committed upon it by Rob Roy, in 1716.

**FREYSTROP, co. Pembroke, S. W.**

P. T. Haverford West (251) 3 m. SE.  
Pop. 473.

A parish in the hundred of Rhôs; living, a dis. rectory in the diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Area of parish, above 1000 acres.

**FRICKLEY, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Barnesley (172) 9 m. ENE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Clayton and lower division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 17*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; patron (1829) St. Andrew Ward, Esq.

**FRIDAYTHORPE, E. R. co. York.**

P. T. Pocklington (212) 8½ m. NE b N.  
Pop. 275.

A parish, partly within the liberty of St. Peter, of York, and partly in the wapentake of Buckrose; living, a dis. vicarage, and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; patron, the Prebendary of Wetwang, in York Cathedral.

**FRIENDSTOWN, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.**

P. T. Ballytone (35) m. Pop. 343.

A parish in the barony of Upper Talbotstown; living, a curacy in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin; valued, by commutation for tithes, at 25*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, and constituting a part of the union of Duulavin.

**FRIERN BARNETT, co. Middlesex.**

London 9 m. NW. Pop. 534.

A parish in the Finsbury division of the hundred of Ossulston; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London, not in charge; church ded. to St. James; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

**FRIERNING, co. Essex.**

P. T. Ingatestone (23) 1 m. WNW. Pop. 612.

A parish in the hundred of Chelmsford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 9*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Wadham College, Oxford.

**FRILFORD, co. Berks.**

P. T. Abingdon (56) 4 m. W. Pop. 152.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Marcham and hundred of Oek; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Sparsholt, in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; patronage with Sparsholt vicarage.

**FRILSHAM, co. Berks.**

P. T. East-Ilsey (54) 6 m. SSE. Pop. 171.

A parish in the hundred of Faircross; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B.

8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 131*l.* 15*s.*; church ded. to St. Fridiswide; patron (1829) R. Hayward, Esq.

**FRIMLEY, co. Surrey.**

P. T. Bagshot (26) 4 SW b S. Pop. 1281.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Ash and hundred of Godley and Chertsey, situated near the Blackwater, over which is a bridge, leading into Hampshire; living, a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Ash, in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 44*l.*; patron (1829) Winchester College.

**FRINDSBURY, co. Kent.**

P. T. Rochester (29) 2 m. NW. Pop. 1562.

A parish in the hundred of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church, ded. to All Saints, is an ancient building, with a substantial tower, from which rises an octangular spire; it is supposed to have been built by Paulinus, the sacrist of Rochester, in the early part of the twelfth century.

**FRING, co. Norfolk.**

P. T. Burnham Westgate (117) 8 m. SW b W. Pop. 139. Fairs, May 10, and Dec. 11, for horses, &c.

A parish in the hundred of Smithdon; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; certified value 35*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 67*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

**FRINGFORD, co. Oxford.**

P. T. Bicester (54) 3 m. NNE. Pop. 239.

A parish in the hundred of Ploughley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**FRINSTEAD, co. Kent.**

P. T. Charing (47) 5½ m. NNW. Pop. 152.

A parish in the hundred of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; church ded. to St. Dunstan; patron (1829) S. T. Patterson, Esq.

**FRINTON, co. Essex.**

P. T. Manningtree (60) 12½ m. SE. Pop. 45.

A parish in the hundred of Tendring, a great part of which has been swallowed up by the encroachments of the sea; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) W. Lushington, Esq.

**FRISBY, co. Leicester.**

P. T. Leicester (96) 8½ m. E b S. Pop. 18.

A hamlet in the parish of Gaulby and hundred of Gartree.



**FRISBY-UPON-THE-WREAK**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Melton-Mowbray (105) 5 m. WSW.  
Pop. 376.

A parish in the hundred of East-Goscote; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to St. Thomas-à-Becket; patron (1829) Joseph Wallas, Esq. Here is an ancient stone cross, with ornamental mouldings on the shaft, and elevated on three steps.

**FRISKNEY**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Boston (116) 12½ m. NE. Pop. 1268.

A parish in the Marsh division of the wapentake of Candleshoc, parts of Lindsey; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. at 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) W. H. Booth, Esq.

**FRISTHORPE**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Market-Raisen (148) 5 m. SW b S.  
Pop. 45.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Laures, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory, exempt from visitation, in the diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 95*l.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

**FRISTON**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Grantham (110) 9 m. N b E.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Craythorpe and wapentake of Laveden, parts of Kesteven.

**FRISTON**, co. Sussex.

P. T. East Bourne (61) 3 m. W b S. Pop. 62.

A parish in the hundred of Willington, rape of Pevensey; living, a vicarage, with that of East Dean, in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 7*l.*; patronage with East Dean vicarage.

**FRITH**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Nantwich (164) 6 m. SW b W.  
Pop. with Wrenbury township.

A township in the parish of Wrenbury and hundred of Nantwich.

**FRITH-VILLE**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Spilsby (132) 3½ m. W. Pop. 272.

An independent township in the western division of the soke of Bolingbroke.

**FRITHELSTOCK**, co. Devon.

P. T. Great Torrington (194) 2 m. W.  
Pop. 632.

A parish in the hundred of Shebbear; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; certified value 14*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 54*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary and St. Gregory; patrons (1829) H. W. Johns, Esq. and others.

**FRITTENDON**, co. Kent.

P. T. Cranbrook (48) 4 m. NE b N. Pop. 799.

A parish in the hundred of Cranbrook, lathe of Scray; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons (1829) J. Bowles, Esq. and Miss Bagnal.

conry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons (1829) J. Bowles, Esq. and Miss Bagnal.

**FRITTON**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. St. Mary Stratton (100) 2½ m. E b S.  
Pop. 275.

A parish in the hundred of Depwade; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 9*l.*; church ded. to St. Catherine; patron (1829) the Rev. T. Howes.

**FRITTON**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Lowestoft (114) 7 m. NW. Pop. 174.

A parish in the hundred of Mutford and Lothingland; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Edmund; patroness (1829) Miss Buckle.

**FRITWELL**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Bicester (54) 5 m. NW b N. Pop. 476.

A parish in the hundred of Ploughley; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. at 7*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; church ded. to St. Olave; patron (1829) J. F. Willes, Esq.

**FRIZINTON**, or **FRISINGTON**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Whitehaven (294) 3 m. E b S.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Arlesdon, in Allerdale ward, above Darwent. Here is a chalybeate spring, possessing the same qualities as that at Harrowgate, and surprising cures have been effected by its use. Considerable quantities of iron-stone are quarried in this township. Frizington Park has yielded large quantities of iron-ore, but the mines are now discontinued.

**FROCESTER**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Dursley (108) 4 m. NE b N. Pop. 437.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Whitstone; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Lord Ducie, who has considerable and extensive property in this part of the county; the manor-house here, the seat of his lordship, is of the age of Elizabeth, who in her progress through this county, in the year 1574, made it her residence for one night. The abbots of Gloucester formerly had a sumptuous residence here, and it is also said to have been the site of a college of prebendaries.

**FRODESLEY**, co. Salop.

P. T. Much Wenlock (148) 8 m. W b N.  
Pop. 179.

A parish in the hundred of Condover; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 14*s.*; church ded. to St. Mark; patron (1829) the Rev. T. R. Gleadow.

## FRODINGHAM, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Glauford Bridge (156)  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW b W.  
Pop. 406.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 124*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Laurence; patron (1829) Mr. Healey.

## FRODINGHAM, NORTH, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Great Driffeld (196)  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE b E.  
Pop. 575. Fairs, July 10; and Oct. 2, for toys and pedlery.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Holderness, formerly a market-town, but the market has for some time been disused. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of the East Riding of York and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; church ded. to St. Elgin; patron (1829) the Rev. Francis Drake.

## FRODINGHAM, SOUTH, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Hull (174) 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E b S. Pop. 71.

A township in the parish of Owthorne and south division of the wapentake of Holderness.

## FRODSHAM, co. Pal. of Chester.

London 191 m. NW. Pop. 1556. M. D. Wed. Fairs, May 16, 17, and 18; Aug. 21, 22, and 23, for cattle and pedlery; and Dec. 13, 14, and 15.

A market-town, parish, and township, in the hundred of Eddisbury, pleasantly situated on an eminence at the foot of the hills forming the northern extremity of Delamere Forest, and near the junction of the Weaver with the Mersey; over the latter, about a mile east from the town, is a bridge, near which on the banks of the river are some salt-works, which give employment to many of the inhabitants, a considerable number of whom are also employed in the cotton-manufacture. The town consists chiefly of two large and well-paved streets, which intersect each other at right angles. A graving dock and yard have been erected here for building and repairing vessels. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 23*l.* 13*s.* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a fine ancient building, seated on a lofty eminence at the extremity of one of the principal streets. Near the church is a well-endowed free-school, with a house for the master, on the summit of which is a cupola, used as an observatory. On Beacon Hill, upon which was formerly placed a signal beacon, are cut some very pleasant walks, commanding fine views of the Dee and parts of Lancashire. At the west-end of the town formerly stood a castle, which was bestowed by Edward I. with the town, on David Llewelyn, the last sovereign Prince of Wales; it was afterwards held by the Earls Rivers, but was consumed by fire in the year 1642; its site is now occu-

picd by a handsome modern mansion. Here are several excellent springs which supply the town with water; one of these discharges 1700 gallons in a minute, and is used as a cold-bath. In this neighbourhood large quantities of potatoes are cultivated, chiefly for the consumption of the Lancashire manufacturers. The parish of Frodsham comprehends eight townships, and is about thirty miles in circumference.

## FRODSHAM LORDSHIP, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 11 m. NE b N.  
Pop. 973.

A lordship in the parish of Frodsham and hundred of Eddisbury.

## FROGGAT, co. Derby.

P. T. Stoney Middleton (161) 2 m. NE b E.  
Pop. 179.

A township in the parish of Bakewell and hundred of High Peak.

## FROME, co. Somerset.

Pop. 20,563.

A hundred on the east side of the county bordering upon Wiltshire, containing eighteen parishes and the town from which it takes its name.

## FROME, or FROME-SELWOOD, co. Somerset.

London 103 m. W b S. Pop. 12,411. M. D. Wed. and Sat. Fairs, Feb. 24 (when on a Sat., held the Mond. following); July 22, for cattle and cheese; Sept. 14, for cheese; and Nov. 25, for cattle and cheese.

A large and populous market-town and parish in the hundred of Frome, seated on several abrupt hills, on the river Frome, over which, at the lower part of the town, is a good stone bridge of five arches. Its name is derived from the river which runs through it; and a wood, which formerly existed here, upwards of fifteen miles in extent, the only remains of which are the Woodlands, at a short distance from the town, the neighbourhood of which, however, is still called Selwood Forest. The first account of Frome commences with the reign of Ina, King of the West Saxons, a kinsman of whom, Aldhelm, monk of Malmesbury, and afterwards Bishop of Sherborne, built a priory here in 705. The inhabitants of this establishment, from the inroads and persecution of the Danes, were compelled to disperse themselves, and appear never to have reassembled, although the building existed for many ages afterwards; and fragments are even now distinguishable in the walls of some old buildings, converted into humble cottages. The town consists of thirty-eight streets, the greater part of which are narrow and irregularly built; the principal street and chief thoroughfare is, however, of modern erection, and constitutes the best part of the town; by the erection of a new market-house and various other buildings, it has latterly received very great improvements. The houses are generally built with small rough stones, and covered with thin stones,



dug in the neighbourhood, which answer the purpose of slates. The inhabitants are, for the most part, engaged in the manufactures of broad-cloths and kerseymeres, which are carried on here to a very great extent; here also is a considerable trade in earthenware for the wool-combers. On the banks of the Frome, which after passing on the east side of Bath, falls into the Avon, are many mills for fulling, rolling iron, and various other manufactures. The waters of that river abound with excellent trout and eels. Frome has long been celebrated for its ale; and at one of the inns is shown an immense cask, said to be capable of containing 600 puncheons. The town was formerly governed by a bailiff, but is now under the direction of two constables, chosen annually at the court-leet of the Marquis of Bath and the Earl of Cork and Orrery, who are lords of the manors. The livings are a vicarage and two curacies, in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; the vicarage, with the curacy of the new church, in the Woodlands, is valued in K. B. 22*l.*; the curacy of the free-church not in charge; patrons (1829) of the former, the Marquis of Bath, and of the latter, the Vicar of Frome. The original church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a handsome and spacious structure, with a square embattled tower, from which rises an octagonal spire 120 feet high. The church in the Woodlands also is a good substantial building. The free-church was built by subscription in 1817. Besides the national establishments, there are places of worship belonging to the Baptists, Independents, Presbyterians, Quakers, and Methodists. The principal charitable institutions of this town, are a free-school, founded by Edward VI.; a large charity-school for boys, which is a handsome building of freestone; an asylum for girls; a hospital for old men; and an almshouse for widows; the latter is a good building, and was erected by subscription in 1720. There are also numerous Sunday-schools, at which nearly 2000 children are instructed. The neighbourhood of Frome is adorned by many handsome seats. This town, besides the advantage of its river, has the additional one of a canal, from Stalbridge, in Dorsetshire, and of a branch to Wells and Bradford.

**FROME, ST. QUINTIN, or LITTLE FROME, co. Dorset.**

P. T. Beaminster (141) 9½ m. E. Pop. 120.

A parish in the hundred of Tollerford, Dorchester division; living, a rectory with the curacy of Evershot, in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**FROME VAUCHURCH, co. Dorset.**

P. T. Dorchester (119) 8 m. NW b W. Pop. 105.

A parish in the hundred of Tollerford, Dor-

chester division; living, a rectory united with that of Batcombe, in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*; patron (1829) Lord Bolton.

**FROMEHAMPTON, co. Hereford.**

P. T. Hereford (135) 5½ m. NNE. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Marden and hundred of Broxash.

**FROSTENDEN, co. Suffolk.**

P. T. Southwold (195) 5 m. NNW. Pop. 350.

A parish in the hundred of Blything; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart.

**FROWLESWORTH, co. Leicester.**

P. T. Lutterworth (89) 5 m. NW b N. Pop. 301.

A parish in the hundred of Guthlaxton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas, patron (1829) the Rev. S. L. Noble.

**FROXFIELD, co. Southampton.**

P. T. Petersfield (54) 4 m. NW b N. Pop. 548.

A parish in the hundred of East Meon, Alton south division; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of East Meon, and a peculiar in the diocese of Winchester, not in charge; church ded. to St. Peter; patronage with East Meon vicarage.

**FROXFIELD, co. Wilts.**

P. T. Hungerford (61) 3 m. W b S. Pop. 508.

A parish in the hundred of Kinwardstone; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 39*l.* 5*s.*; church ded. to All Saints; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. Here is the celebrated almshouse which owes its foundation to the munificent bequest of Sarah, widow of John, fourth duke of Somerset. This lady left considerable landed property and other funds to erect a suitable building for the accommodation of thirty widows, who were to receive a certain yearly allowance, and were to be increased to fifty in number as soon as the revenues of the trust should exceed 400*l.* per annum. This having taken place in 1775, twenty additional apartments were erected to the former buildings, which had originally been planned with a view to augmentation; the whole structure now forms an oblong quadrangle, surrounding a court with a small chapel in the interior. The persons entitled to this charity are thirty widows of clergymen, and twenty widows of laity, not having an income of more than 20*l.* per annum; the former are eligible from any part of England, but the latter must be

persons of this county only. The original allowance was 6*l.* per annum to each person, but it was gradually augmented, and since 1801, has been 21*l.*, which enables the inmates to live comfortably. The government of this establishment is vested in twelve trustees, chosen from the nobility and gentry of the county, who nominate a steward, chaplain, apothecary, and porter. The chaplain has a salary of 70*l.* per annum, besides which, in conformity to the duchess' will, he is presented, on the first vacancy after his appointment, with the rectory of Hewish, yielding about 150*l.* per annum.

#### FROYLE, co. Southampton.

P. T. Alton (47) 4 m. NE. Pop. 731.

A parish in the hundred of Alton, Alton north division; living, a dis. vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Sir T. C. Miller, Bart.

#### FRUSTFIELD, co. Wilts.

Pop. 1382.

A hundred on the south-east point of the county adjoining Hampshire, containing two parishes.

#### FRYSTON FERRY, or WATER FRYSTON, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Ferrybridge (177) 1 m. WNW. Pop. 777.

A parish and township in the lower division of the wapentake of Barkston Ash; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 113*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patrons, the Sub-Chanter and Vicars Choral of York Cathedral.

#### FRYSTON MONK, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Ferry Bridge (177) 4 m. NNE. Pop. of Pa. 860. Of To. 409.

A parish and township in the lower division of the wapentake of Barkston Ash; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, not in charge; patron, the Prebendary of Winstow, in York Cathedral.

#### FRYTON, N. R. co. York.

P. T. New Malton (217) 7 m. WNW. Pop. 62.

A township in the parish of Hoveringham and wapentake of Ryedale.

#### FUERY, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Roscommon (95) 4 m. NW. Pop. 5325. Fairs, first Wed. O. S. May; Aug. 4; and Nov. 21.

A parish, including a hamlet of the same name, in the barony of Athlone; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam, producing annually, by commutation for tithes, 240*l.*, of which the vicar receives 83*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.* It is united to the vicarages of Athleague and Killbegnet, and possesses a church with a glebe of thirty-five acres.

#### FUGGLESTONE, ST. PETER, co. Wilts.

P. T. Wilton (84) 1 m. ENE. Pop. with Bemerton, 528.

A parish in the hundred of Branch and Dole, seated on a branch of the river Wily, which separates it from Wilton; living, a rectory with that of Bemerton, in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 24*l.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Pembroke. Here was formerly a hospital for poor leprous brethren and sisters, said to have been founded by Adeliza, second queen of Henry I.; but which appears to have been of much earlier origin, as Leland says, that Ethelbert, who died in 827, was buried in that place. It is therefore probable, that Adeliza was only the refounder of the original establishment, and that she converted it from a monastery into a hospital. The institution still exists, and supports a master, who must be a clergyman, and four poor people, who have a yearly allowance. The buildings, however, have all fallen to decay, with the exception of the chapel, which is now converted into a few humble dwellings for the poor. In this chapel the body of Adeliza is said to have been deposited, and over the door is a stone, with an inscription describing her to have been the foundress of the institution.

#### FULBECK, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Grantham (110) 10 m. N b E. Pop. 555.

A parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) Colonel Henry Fane.

#### FULBOURN, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Cambridge (50) 5 m. E b N. Pop. 1023.

A village comprehending the parishes of St. Vigors and All Saints, in the hundred of Flendish; livings, a rectory and dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B., the former, 25*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.*, the latter, 14*l.* 17*s.*; patrons of the rectory, St. John's College, Cambridge; of the vicarage, the Bishop of Ely. The churches were formerly both in one churchyard, but one having been much dilapidated, it was taken down. All the parochial assessments are united for the common benefit, but each parish appoints its own officers. Here also is a small almshouse.

#### FULBROOK, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Winslow (49) 4 m. SSW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Hogshaw and hundred of Ashenden.

#### FULBROOK, co. Oxford.

P. T. Burford (72) 1 m. NE b N. Pop. 351.

A parish in the hundred of Chadlington; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Burford, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, not in charge; church ded. to St. James; patronage with Burford vicarage.



**FULBROOK**, co. Warwick.

P. T. Stratford-upon-Avon (93) 4 m. NE b N.  
Pop. 77.

A parish in the Snitterfield division of the hundred of Barlichway; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 14*s.* 2*d.*; the church is demolished. In this parish, which was formerly of much greater extent than at present, John, Duke of Bedford, third son of Henry IV., built a small castle, which was surrounded by an extensive park. In the reign of Henry VIII. this edifice having become much dilapidated, it was taken down by Sir William Compton, who with the materials built his mansion at Compton Wyngate.

**FULFORD**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Stone (141) 4½ NE. Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of Stone and south division of the hundred of Pirehill; living, a curacy with that of Stone in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value, 25*l.* 17*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 56*l.* 14*s.*; chapel ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) Thomas Allen, Esq.

**FULFORD-GATE**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. York (196) 2½ m. S b E. Pop. 312.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Ouse and Darwent; living, a curacy with that of St. Olave in the archdeaconry of the East Riding of York and diocese of York; certified value, 6*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; ann. [val. P. R. 11*l.*; patron (1829) Thomas Key, Esq. Here are the York barracks, and the Quakers' Asylum for lunatics, called the retreat. This village, and the township of Fulford Water, are sometimes called Fulfords Ambo.

**FULFORD, LITTLE**, co. Devon.

P. T. Crediton (180) 1½ m. E b N.  
Pop. with Crediton.

A township, partly in the parish of Crediton, and partly in the parish of Shobrooke, partly in the hundred of Crediton, and partly in the hundred of West Budleigh.

**FULFORD WATER**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. York (196) 3 m. S b E. Pop. 35.

A township in the parish of Fulford, and partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Ouse and Darwent.

**FULHAM**, co. Middlesex.

London 5 m. SW b W. Pop. 15,301.

A parish in the Kensington division of the hundred of Ossulston, situated on the banks of the Thames, opposite Putney, with which it is connected by a wooden bridge, built in 1729. The principal manufactory here is in stone jars, pots, &c. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the market-gardens and nurseries, which are numerous in this neighbourhood, and send large quantities of fruit and vegetables to the London markets. The fishery here is a source of

some local profit; the principal fish taken are—barbel, eels, and lampreys, roach, dace, flounders, and shad; the dace are chiefly valuable for their scales, which are used by the Jews in the manufacture of false pearls. On the banks of the river, a little to the west of Fulham, is the Episcopal Palace, occupying a low spot of ground, and surrounded by a moat. The ancient parts formed a quadrangle of brick, and were built by Bishop Fitz-James, in the reign of Henry VII. It has, however, received many additions and improvements, and is now much more convenient and handsome than formerly. The grounds comprise about thirty-seven acres, and have long been celebrated for the rarity of the plants they contain. They obtained their first celebrity during the prelacy of Bishop Grindall, one of the earliest encouragers of botany in this country, and who first imported the tamarisk-tree, about 1560. The livings are a rectory and vicarage in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B., the former 26*l.*, the latter 10*l.*; the rectory is a sinecure; patron, the Bishop of London. The church, ded. to All Saints, is a large stone building of irregular construction, in which are many monuments to persons of distinction; and amongst these, to eight of the Bishops of London, since the Restoration. Here also was interred Sir A. S. Douglas, who was captain of the Queen Charlotte, in the ever-memorable action of June 1, 1794.

**FULKING**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Hurst-Pierpont (46) 3½ m. SW.  
Pop. 177.

A hamlet in the parish of Edburton and hundred of Poynings, rape of Lewes.

**FULLAWAY**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Devizes (89) 4 m. E b N. Pop. 14.

A tithing in the parish of Allcannings and hundred of Swanborough.

**FULLETTY**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Horncastle (130) 3½ m. NE. Pop. 254.

A parish in the hundred of Hill, parts of Lindsey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 21*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*; ann. [val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew.

**FULL SUTTON**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Pocklington (212) 6 m. NW. Pop. 125.1

A parish in the Wilton Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of the East Riding of York and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 310*l.*; patron (1829) Lord Faversham. The parish church is extremely ancient, and is said to have been a chantry to the priory of Watton, near Beverley.

**FULMERE**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Beaconsfield (23) 4½ m. SE. Pop. 340.

A parish in the hundred of Stoke; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln, of the certi-

fied value of 6*l.* 13*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 122*l.*; church ded. to St. James; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

#### FULMODESTON, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Fakenham (109) 5 m. E.  
Pop. with Croxton, 331.

A parish in the hundred of Gallow; living, a rectory with that of Croxton, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

#### FULNETBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Wragby (144) 3 m. NW. Pop. 52.

A parish in the west division of the wapentake of Wraggöe, parts of Lindsey; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Rand, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; patronage with Rand rectory.

#### FULSHAW, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Macclesfield (167) 6 m. NW. Pop. 256.

A township in the parish of Wilmslow and hundred of Macclesfield.

#### FULSTOW, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Louth (149) 8 m. N b E. Pop. 389.

A parish in the wapentake of Bradley Harverstoe, parts of Lindsey; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.*; church ded. to St. Laurence; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

#### FULTON, shire of Roxburgh, S.

P. T. Jedburgh (45) 4 m. SSW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Bedrule and district of Jedburgh, situated on the river Rule, near which are the remains of an old tower, now used as a *bught* for sheep.

#### FULWELL, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Sunderland (263) 2 m. NNW.  
Pop. 118.

A township in the parish of Monkwearmouth and east division of Chester Ward. At Fulwell Hill in this township, some workmen discovered, in 1759, the skeleton of a human body, of the extreme length of nine feet six inches, and near it two Roman coins.

#### FULWOOD, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Preston (217) 3 m. N. Pop. 430.

A township in the hundred of Amounderness. This was a part of the ancient and royal forest of Fulwood, most of which is now enclosed. Preston race-ground was also a part of the forest.

#### FUNDENHALL, co. Norfolk.

P. T. St. Mary Stratton (100) 4½ m. NW b N.  
Pop. 307.

A parish in the hundred of Depwade; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 21*l.* 12*s.*; chapel ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) T. T. Berney, Esq.

#### FUNTINGTON, co. Sussex.

P. T. Chichester (62) 4½ m. WNW. Pop. 847.

A parish in the hundred of Bosham, rape of Chichester; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; certified value 40*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 54*l.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.

#### FURLAND, co. Somerset.

P. T. Crewkerne (132) m. adjacent.  
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish and hundred of Crewkerne.

#### FURNAUGHTS, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Naas (19) 2 m. E b N.  
Pop. not specified.

A parish in the barony of Salt; living, a chapelry united to that of Hainstown, having neither church nor glebe.

#### FURTHO, co. Northampton.

P. T. Stouy-Stratford (52) 2 m. NNW.  
Pop. 12.

A parish in the hundred of Cleley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 7*l.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patron, Jesus College, Oxford.

#### FYFIELD, co. Berks.

P. T. Abingdon (56) 5 m. WNW. Pop. 407.

A parish in the hundred of Ock; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 92*l.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, St. John's College, Oxford.

#### FYFIELD, co. Essex.

P. T. Chipping-Ongar (21) 3 m. NE b N.  
Pop. 583.

A parish in the hundred of Ongar; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. at 25*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, the King. Here is a public school, which was founded and endowed by Dr. Walker in 1692. In this parish antiquities have several times been discovered; among which were a number of Celts in 1749, and also a large quantity of metal for casting them.

#### FYFIELD, co. Southampton.

P. T. Andover (63) 5 m. W b N. Pop. 201.

A parish in the hundred of Andover, Andover division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

#### FYFIELD, co. Wilts.

P. T. Marlborough (74) 2 m. W.  
Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of Overton and hundred of Selkley; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Overton, in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; patronage with Overton vicarage.

#### FYFIELD, co. Wilts.

P. T. Ludgeshall (71) 9 m. W b N.  
Pop. 138.

A tithing in the parish of Endford and hundred of Elstub and Everley.



## FYLLINGDALES, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Whitby (236) 5½ m. SSE. Pop. 1702.

A parochial chapelry in the liberty of Whitby Strand; living, a curacy with that of Whitby in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; certified value 21*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 106*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Stephen; patron, the Archbishop of York. In this parish is Raven Hill, which derived its name from the Danish general, Hubba, having planted his standard there, bearing the raven, after he had disembarked his troops in Dunsley Bay in 867.

## FYVIE, shire of Aberdeen, S.

Aberdeen (121½) 25 m. NNW. Pop. 3202.  
Fair, Fasten's Even O. S. Feb.

A parish in the district of Turreff, intersected by the river Ythan. The living is in the presbytery of Turreff and synod of Aberdeen; patrons, the Gordons of Fyvie castle, a noble mansion in the neighbourhood. On the banks of the river is the church, a venerable structure, and contiguous to it the ruins of a priory, said to have been founded by Fergus, Earl of Birlan in 1179, and afterwards subject to the abbey of Aberbrothock.

## G.

## GAASKEIR, shire of Inverness, S.

An island of the Hebrides, forming part of the parish of Harris, and lying about twelve miles north-west from Taransay. It is extensive and verdant, though uninhabited, except by myriads of wild geese, from which circumstance it has its name, signifying in Gaelic, the Rock of Geese.

## GABALFFA, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Llandaff (163) m. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Llandaff and hundred of Kibbor.

## GADDESBY, co. Leicester.

P. T. Melton Mowbray (105) 6 m. SW.  
Pop. 282.

A parish in the hundred of East Goscote; living, a curacy and peculiar of Rothley; certified value 40*l.*; church ded. to St. Luke; patronage with Rothley vicarage.

## GADDESSEN, GREAT, co. Hertford.

P. T. Hemel Hempstead (23) 3 m. NW b N.  
Pop. 1096.

A parish in the hundred of Dacornm; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patroness (1829) Mrs. Halsey, who is the lady of the manor, and has a handsome mansion, built by the late Thomas Halsey, Esq. in 1773.

## GADDESSEN, LITTLE, co. Hertford.

P. T. Berkhamstead (26) 4 m. N b E.  
Pop. 531.

A parish in the hundred of Dacornm; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*; patrons (1829) the Trustees of the late Earl of Bridgewater. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a small building, and contains several monuments to the Egertons, lords of the manor, who have been interred here. John de Gaddesden, a famous physician, who flourished in the beginning of the fourteenth century, was a native of this place.

## GAER, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Llanfair (183) m. Pop. 340.

A township in the parish of Llanfair and hundred of Mathrafel.

## GAINFORD, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Barnard Castle (246) 9 m. ESE.  
Pop. of Pa. 6508. Of To. 500.

A parish and township in the south-west division of Darlington ward, pleasantly situated on the north bank of the river Tees; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 39*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*; patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built by Egfrid, Bishop of Durham, in the eighth century; it has a tower, containing a clock and three bells. Here also is a small chapel belonging to the Wesleyans.

## GAINSBOROUGH, co. Lincoln.

London 149 m. N b W. Pop. 6761. M. D.  
Tues. Fairs, Easter Tues. and Oct. 20 (if the latter falls on a Tues. is kept the Tues. after, for shows, toys, cattle, &c.

An ancient market-town and parish in the south division of the wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, situated on the eastern bank of the Trent, over which there is a good stone bridge, erected in 1791. The town consists chiefly of one long street, running parallel with the river, and is clean, well paved, and lighted. The town-hall is a substantial brick building, situated in the market-place, and having shops beneath; it is occasionally used as an assembly-room. Courts leet and baron are holden here, and also a court for the recovery of small debts; the sessions for this part of the county formerly holden in this building, have been removed to Ritson. The theatre here, which is of modern erection, is small and neat. Gainsborough is a place of considerable foreign as well as inland trade, for which, from its situation and the advantage of canals, it is so well adapted. The former is carried on by means of the Trent, which

falls into the Humber, twenty-miles below the town, thus opening a communication with the sea for vessels of 200 tons burden. The tide rises here very rapidly, and produces the wonderful phenomenon called the hygre. By inland navigation, this town possesses the advantage of communications with all the interior parts of the country. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 22l. 16s. 8d.; annexed to the prebendary of Corringham, in Lincoln cathedral. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat structure, of modern erection, having been rebuilt at the expense of the inhabitants. Here also are several places of public worship for different congregations of dissenters. The children of the poor are taught the rudiments of education at the charity-school, which is calculated to receive a considerable number. At the north-west end of the town is a singular old mansion, often called John of Gaunt's House, though it is evidently of a later date. It consists of three sides of a quadrangle, open to the south, and is chiefly constructed of oak-timber framing. At the north-east corner is an embattled tower, with small windows, coped with stone. This town is famous in history, as being the place where the Danish ships were anchored, when the tyrant Sweyne laid waste many parts of the country, and who was killed in this neighbourhood when on the point of returning. Alfred the Great celebrated his nuptials here in 868. On the bank of the river are some embankments, called Castle Hills, supposed to have been constructed during the civil wars between Charles I. and the Parliament, from which the town greatly suffered; a few years ago, a considerable number of bodies was discovered, which appeared to have been promiscuously buried, probably of those slain in the contest. The Noel family takes the title of Earl from this town. Among the distinguished individuals to whom this town has given birth, are William de Gainsborough, who was bred a Franciscan friar at Oxford, and afterwards became ambassador to Edward I.; and also the learned and pious Simon Patrick, Bishop of Ely, born here in 1626.

**GAIRLOCH, or GEIRLOCH, shire of Ross, S.**

P. T. Poolew (232½) 5 m. SSW. Pop. 4518.

An extensive parish, thirty-two miles long, and eighteen broad, lying on the coast of the Minsh channel, opposite to the Hebrides, having several fine harbours, with safe anchorage for ships of any burden, and lochs abounding with cod and herrings. The surface is diversified with hills, mosses, and fertile valleys; and the picturesque freshwater Loch Maree, twelve miles long, and about one in breadth, formed by the union of two rivers, and studded with numerous islands, beautifully wooded; one of which, Maree, has some Druidical remains, also a

very fine and salubrious spring; and is still, as it has been for ages, the burial-place of the northern portion of the inhabitants. The living is in the presbytery of Loch Carron and synod of Glenely; patron, the Crown. The church is a neat edifice, and there are chapels-of-ease at Kenloch-Ew, Sand, and the Croft of Jolly. The Mackenzies, who are the chief heritors, have several mansions in this parish, the prevailing language of which is the Gaelic.

**GAIRNEY-BRIDGE, shire of Kinross, S. ]**  
P. T. Kinross (25) 2½ m. S b E. Pop. with Pa.

A thriving little village in the parish of Cleish, having a small school, which was formerly conducted by Michael Bruce, the Scottish poet.

**GAIRSAY, shires of Orkney and Shetland, S.**  
Pop. 79.

One of the Orkney islands, forming part of the parish of Rendal, in Mainland, from which it is separated by a strait of about one mile and a half across. It is two miles long, one broad, and rises from the sea in a conical shape of great altitude, steep on the west and north, but on the east and south sufficiently plain to admit of cultivation. It has a good harbour, sheltered by an islet at the entrance; and on the southern shore are the ruins of a once-stately mansion of the Cragies.

**GALBALLY, or NAHARLOWE, co. Limerick, Munster, I.**

P. T. Tipperary (127) 10 m. S W.  
Pop. of Pa. 4590. Of Vil. 412. Fairs, May 12, and Oct. 15.

A parish in the barony of Coshlea; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Emly and archdiocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Killenellick. The O'Briens founded a monastery here for Grey Friars; the ruins of which, as well as those of several other religious houses, are still remaining. The monastery and certain lands were granted, *in capite*, to John, Earl of Desmond, thirty-fifth Henry VIII.

**GALE, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.**

P. T. Cashel (100) m. Pop. 1543.

A parish in the barony of Middlethird; living, a rectory entire in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, having neither church nor parsonage.

**GALE, RIVER, Munster, I.**

A river, rising in the county of Limerick, flowing thence into Kerry, and uniting ultimately with the picturesque river of Feale.

**GALEY, co. Kerry, Munster, I.**

P. T. Tralee (187) m. Pop. 2500.

A village and parish in the barony of Iraghticonnor; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, united to nine other vicarages, which, taken together, constitute the union of Aghavillin; amount of commutation for tithes, 203l. 1s. 6d.; the vicar receiving only 101l. 10s. 9d. of that sum.



**GALGOM, or GALGORM, or GALGORAM,** co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Ballymena (132) 1 m. W.  
Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Aghoghill and barony of Toome, situated upon the river Maine, and in a district covered with bog and swamp.

**GALLASHIELS,** shire of Selkirk, S.

Edinburgh 30½ m. SE b S. Pop. 1545.  
Fairs, 3d Wed. in March; July 8; Sept. 10;  
Oct. 10; and 3d Wed. in Nov.

A burgh of barony, post-town, and parish, a small part, called Lindean, extending into the shire of Roxburgh, being separated from the rest by the river Tweed. This place, though still in a thriving condition, was formerly of more importance, having had, so recently as 1722, its tolbooth, market-cross, and weekly market on Wednesday. It has long been celebrated for the manufacture of coarse gray woollens, bearing its name; as well as for worsted yarn and stockings; and a hall has been erected by the trades, to facilitate the disposal of their goods. The parish, which comprises the ancient parishes of Bolside and Lindean, is, besides the Tweed, intersected by the Etterick and the Gala, both celebrated among the beautiful pastorals of Burns. It contains about 8000 acres, the surface of which is hilly, and in some parts mountainous; Meg-Hill, rising to the height of 1480 feet above the level of the sea, but affording the finest pasture for sheep, in rearing which, principally for the sake of the wool, great attention is paid by the proprietors. Schistus and whinstone abound here; and the presence of red ochre, chalybeate springs, &c., indicate also the existence of iron. The living is in the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale; patron, the Scots of Gala, which was anciently called Waedale, from some sanguinary battles fought there. The church here was deemed one of the four parish churches of the shire of Selkirk, but many of the inhabitants still bury at Lindean.

**GALLATON,** shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Dysart (14) 1 m. N. Pop. 919.

A considerable village in the parish of Dysart and district of Kirkaldy, in which the manufacture of nails and that of linen, particularly checks and ticks, are extensively carried on. There is also a pottery; and a fair for linen-cloth is annually held.

**GALLEN, or GALEN, or GILLEN,** King's co. Leinster, I.

P. T. Ferbane (72) m. Pop. 4821.

A parish in the barony of Garrycastle, situated upon the Brosna river. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the half rectory of Rynagh, producing, by commutation for tithes, 415*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; the lay impropriator receiving 207*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* of that amount. It is said that a col-

lege was anciently established here by a Welsh colony, whence the present name appears to have been derived. The monastery of Gallen was erected about the year 492, by St. Canoc. Here are at this day some interesting ruins, and a cemetery held in great veneration.

**GALLON,** co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kilcock (18) 3 m. NW. Pop. 651.

A parish in the barony of Upper Deece; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; producing, by commutation for tithes, 129*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, and constituting part of the union of Balrodden.

**GALLOON,** co. Monaghan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Clones (85) 3 m. SE. Pop. not returned.

A parish in the barony of Dartry; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh, forming the corps of the chancellorship of the diocese.

**GALLOW,** co. Norfolk.

Pop. 7934.

A hundred, situated in the north-western part of the county, containing thirty-one parishes, including the town of Fakenham.

**GALLOW-HILL,** co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 9 m. WSW. Pop. 74.

A township in the parish of Bolam and west division of Morpeth ward. It derives its name from having been the place of execution of the Balam barony.

**GALLOW-HILL,** shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Cupar of Angus (53½) 4½ m. SW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Cargill, near which is Gallow-shade, a place of execution in feudal times. The parish school is here.

**GALLOWAY,** district of, S.

A tract of country, comprising part of the shires of Ayr and Lanark, the shire of Wigton and stewartry of Kirkcubright, with Nithsdale and Carrick; it includes also the noted promontory, termed the Mull of Galloway, the most southern land of Scotland; and its extensive line of coast is so conveniently indented with lochs, bays, and harbours, as to render it peculiarly adapted for commerce in all its branches. The small horses, known by the name of Galloways, are bred here. This large district was anciently independent, both of the Picts and Scots; but after the conquest of the former, the kings of Scotland assumed a feudal superiority over its lords, who, for many ages, disputed their claim; but, by intermarriage with the Comyns, the lordship descended to the powerful family of Douglas, in whom it remained till James, the sixth Earl, by his rebellion in 1455, against James II., forfeited it to the crown; when, by an act of the Scottish Parliament, it was declared a province of Scotland. Galloway now gives the title of Earl to the ancient family of Stewart, so created in 1623.

**GALLOWAY, 'NEW,** stewardry of Kirkcudbright, S.

Edinburgh 80 m. SW b W. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, 1st Wed. O. S. in April and Aug. Memb. of Pt. 1, with Wigtown, &c.

A royal burgh and market-town in the parish of Kells, situated in the beautiful vale Glenkens, so called from the river Kcns, which winds through it, and on the great cross-roads from Edinburgh to Portpatrick, and from Glasgow to Kirkcudbright. It is a neat town, the streets being regular, and the houses well built, but it has no manufactures, and scarcely any trade; yet, from its central position, there is a good weekly market for barley and oatmeal; and an institution of great importance to agriculturists, denominated The Farmers' Club. This burgh, by charter of Charles I., is governed by a provost, two baillies, and fourteen councillors; and jointly with Wigtown, Whitehorn, and Stranraer, sends one member to Parliament. On a fine elevation, at the head of Loch Ken, distant half a mile south of the town, is Kenmure Castle, anciently the seat of the Lords of Galloway, and since of John Baliol, King of Scotland; but now the residence of the Gordons, who have lately repaired and embellished the building, and augmented its valuable library by many thousand volumes.

**GALSTON,** shire of Ayr, S.

P. T. Kilmarnock (65) 4 m. ESE. Pop. 3442. Fairs, June and Dec.

A parish and village in the district of Kyle; the latter of which is situated where the high roads from Edinburgh to Ayr, and from Glasgow to Dumfries, intersect each other, and is inhabited chiefly by silk-weavers. The parish, which lies along the southern side of the river Irvine, is thirteen miles in length by about four and a half in breadth, and contains the large Lochs Gait and Bruntwood, the former being the source of the Avon, and the latter the resort of numerous wild fowl. Game and fish also are plentiful, and coal and limestone are obtained in abundance. The living is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patroness, the Duchess of Portland. Here are many Druidical remains, with some vestiges of old fortifications; and at a place called Water-Haugh, is an ancient burial-place, where a number of silver coins have been discovered. The grounds around the venerable castles Barr and Cessnock are finely wooded, and among the several mills on the Irvine, is Peattie's mill, so sweetly celebrated by Allan Ramsay, the Scottish poet.

**GALTIES, or GAULTIES,** co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

A remarkable and picturesque chain of mountains in the barony of Clanwilliam in Tipperary, and also in Coshlea barony, in the county of Limerick. The range extends from Seefin mountain, near Charleville, to the River Suir: occupying an area of twenty-five miles long, by about nine in

breadth. The loftiest attains an elevation of 2500 feet above sea-level, and is usually called Galtimore. The whole group, externally, is composed of old red sandstone, resting upon Graywacke or transition slate. The surface on every side of this is limestone of the latest formation. On the north of Galtimore lies the famous golden vale, and to the south the vast estates of the Earl of Kingston.

**GALTON-SIDE,** shire of Roxburgh, S.

P. T. Melrose (35) 1 m. N b W. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Melrose and district of Castletown-Melrose, where are the remains of a handsome chapel of freestone. Most of the inhabitants of this place still hold their possessions in feu according to ancient custom.

**GALTRES,** N. R. co. York.

P. T. York (195) 7 m. NNW.

A forest in the wapentake of Bulmer, which formerly extended from the walls of York to Aldborough. Toll was then taken at Bootham Bar, for the payment of guides, who conducted passengers through the forest, and protected them from wild beasts and robbers. The earth here abounds in coal, the working of which employs most of the inhabitants.

**GALTRIM,** co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Trim (32) 5 m. SE. Pop. 621.

A parish in the barony of Lower Deece; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, yielding, by commutation for tithes, 14*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, of which the impropiator receives 21*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* It possesses a church and parsonage. This district was anciently a palatinate, and gave title of baron to the family of Hussey. There is an Association School here, of twenty-three boys and fifteen girls.

**GALTWAY,** stewardry of Kirkcudbright, S.

P. T. Kirkcudbright (98½) 2 m. SE.

An ancient parish, but now united with that of Kirkcudbright, with which the population is included. The old cemetery is still in use, though the church has been long in ruins.

**GALWAY,** co. Connaught, I.

N to S 54 m. E to W 96. No. of Acres 1,255,362. Baronies 17. Market Towns 7. Parishes 173. Pop. 309,599. Mem. of Pt. 3. Diocese of Clonfert. Archdiocese of Tuam.

The second county in Ireland as to superficial extent. It is bounded on the west by the Atlantic Ocean; on the north by the counties of Mayo and Roscommon; on the east by Roscommon, Westmeath, and the King's counties; and on the south by parts of Clare and Tipperary; and by the Bay of Galway. The eastern and southern parts, between Lough Corrib and the river Shannon are, with little interruption, level, productive, and thickly peopled. The western division, called Ireconnaught, and included between Lough Corrib and the Atlantic, is



an elevated district, wholly occupied with mountains, the most conspicuous of which are those called the twelve pins. This vast tract of country has latterly undergone considerable improvements by the opening of new roads; the line from Galway to Clifden has proved the most valuable. Few counties are so well supplied with navigable rivers and spacious lakes. The Suck and the Shannon form the eastern boundary, the latter expanding into a great lake below Portumna; the Moyne, Ballinahinch, Carnamact, and Gort rivers are less valuable. Loughs Mash, Corrib, Derg, Coutra, Ballinahinch, and several others, afford valuable inland navigation and beautiful sites for the residences and demesnes of gentry, and yield quantities of the most delicious fish: the gillaroo trout is found in many of them. The agricultural produce of the county is varied, the eastern part producing wheat and other heavy crops; the western, oats, &c.; the latter is remarkable for a hardy breed of small horses. Much of the surface is occupied by bog, which is necessary here for fuel. The mountains generally are of granite formation, and contain the beautiful species, called porphyritic. Limestone is found in the low country everywhere, and alternating in the granite district; quarries of beautiful serpentine are worked at the estates of Mr. Darcy and Mr. Martin. Blocks and slabs of large dimensions can be raised with ease in these quarries, and there is a tolerable export trade of choice pieces for the London market. Lead and copper-ore are found in many parts of the county; ironstone near Gort, manganese at Sliebh-an-oir. Little advantage has hitherto been derived from the metalliferous districts. The ancient divisions of Joyce's country, Ireconnaught &c., are now abandoned, and the county is divided into seventeen baronies, called Arran, Athenry, Ballymoe, Ballynahinch, Clare, Clonmacnoon, Dunkellin, Dunmore, Kilconnel, Killian, Kiltartan, Leitrim, Longford, Loughrea, Moycullen, Ross, and Tyaquin. The principal towns are Galway, the county town; Athenry, Clifden, Tuam, Heaaford, Ballinasloe, Dunmore, Ahascragh, Gort, Portumna, and Loughrea. The inhabitants of Connemara are engaged in breeding small horses, small black cattle, and sheep; they have a wollen-manufacture of a domestic nature, and their wollen-stockings are famous for their warmth and durability. The marble quarries, if worked with spirit, would prove a source of great wealth to the county, and to the proprietors; and the manganese and lead-mines are totally neglected. But the great prospect of improvement and amelioration of the condition of the inhabitants, appears to arise in the encouragement of the fisheries, erection of small piers, and establishment of towns on the noble harbours which indent the entire coast of the county from Galway to Clew Bay. The Fishery-board have already done much to advance the great national object, under

the judicious advice of Mr. Nimmo; and the success consequent upon their operations fully justifies the wisdom of that gentleman's counsel. Roads, however, are still much wanted, and plantations ought to be more generally made by proprietors. The islands of Arran are the most remarkable of the many which are scattered along the coast of the county. See *Arranmore*. The county returns two members to the Imperial Parliament, and there is one returned for the town of Galway.

GALWAY, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

Dublin 133 m. W. Pop. 27,775.

Fairs, May 31; April 21; and Oct. 21.

Memb. of Pt. 1.

A large and flourishing town of very ancient foundation, having a separate jurisdiction, situated at the north-eastern angle of Galway Bay. It was originally encompassed with walls, flanked with bastions, and was one of the strongest fortifications in the kingdom. It was, however, invested, and taken by General Ginkle, after the battle of Aughrim. The walls are now nearly demolished; and the old habitations, each independent castles, have been succeeded by handsome modern houses. The town is governed by a mayor, who is a county magistrate *ex-officio*, a recorder, warden, and two sheriffs; and returns one member to the Imperial Parliament. It has also a military governor. The general appearance of the town has been lately much improved. The church of St. Nicholas is a handsome building. The county hospital reflects credit upon its conductors. The new court-house is erected after a beautiful design by Morrison. Extensive stores, having the aspect of public buildings, have been built by spirited private individuals. There are barracks for 1500 men; and Roman Catholic chapels. A noble bridge has just been built, after a design of Mr. Behan's. New markets were opened in 1802; and a fish-market, built by subscription, in the year 1800. Here are also four breweries, three distilleries, eight salt-works, one paper-mill, twenty-three flour-mills, and new quays and convenient docks just finished. The living is a wardenship in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam, consisting of the rectories of Galway, St. Nicholas, Ragoon, Moycullen, Kilmummin, Oranmore, Ballinacourty, and Shruel. The warden is elected annually, and the vicars for life, by the corporation. There is much trade and manufacture carried on by the population of the town and liberties. In the year 1615, this port supplied the principal part of the kingdom with wines; the present imports consist of coal, salt, and iron; and the exports are wheat, oats, barley, spirits, cured fish, kelp, &c. The fisheries here are important modes of occupation; a part of the town, called the Claddagh, is entirely occupied by persons engaged in this mode of life. On St. John's day, they elect a mayor and sheriffs from amongst themselves; a ceremony attended with much noise and inebriety. The inland

trade is much increased by the construction of roads from here through Connemara, to Ardbear and Clifden; a new line along the north shore of Galway Bay; a new road to Portumna, and an improved line to Limerick. A canal was suggested by Lord Cloncurry, to extend from this town to Dublin; and a canal is actually commencing, whereby Lough Carrig will be connected with Galway Bay. The classical school is richly endowed, and possesses the advantage of an excellent house. In Ragoon parish is a poor-school of 470 children. In St. Nicholas parish the freeschool admits thirty-six boys, and as many girls; and there is, in the same parish, a subscription-school of 145 boys. In 1296, a Franciscan monastery was founded here by William De Burgh; and in 1381, Pope Urban empowered the guardian of this house to excommunicate every person in Connaught who acknowledged his rival, Clement VII. The tomb of the founder is still to be seen. A nunnery was founded near the west gate, called St. May's-of-the-Hill; it was forsaken by the nuns, and taken possession of by the secular clergy, who were compelled to make way for the Dominicans, by a bull of Pope Innocent VIII. The building was demolished by the townsmen, to prevent Cromwell's converting it into a fortress against themselves. There was also an Augustinian friary near the town, founded in 1508, by Stephen Lynch, and Margaret, his wife. The ancient settlers in this town were divided into thirteen tribes, a distinction not forgotten or despised at the present day; and to these appear to have belonged exclusive commercial privileges. The family of Monckton derive the title of Viscount from this town.

#### GALWAY BAY, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

A spacious bay in the western coast of Ireland, measuring thirty miles from the Killeny harbour in Arran island to the town of Galway; and its least breadth, that is, from Blackhead, in the county of Clare, to the Connemara littorale, eight miles; the north entrance is rocky and dangerous, but the south free, open, and safe. It abounds in fish of various kinds. It is called the Bay of Hakes, from the vast number of that species which pursue the herrings into it. Turbot, cod, mackerel, and other fish, are also taken in great quantities. On the Connemara side of this vast bay the Fishery-board have constructed boat harbours at Spiddal, Barna, Cladagh, Ardfry, Ballinacourty, and St. Kitt's; and on the Clare side, at St. Durass, Agh-Inish, and Glimnigh, all possessing great natural advantages. The harbours on the east side of the bay, are convenient landing-places, and good market stations for the fishermen of Costeh, and other western coasts. There is a light-house within Galway bay, upon Mutton Island, exhibiting a fixed bright light.

#### GAMBLESBY, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Penrith (233) 10 m. NE. Pop. 279.

A township in the parish of Addingham, in Leath ward. Here are two chapels belonging to the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists.

#### GAMLINGAY, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Caxton (49) 5 m. SW. Pop. 1256.

A parish in the hundred of Long-Stow; livings, a rectory and vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B., the former, 15*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; the latter, 5*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, of the former, Merton College, Oxford; of the latter, the Bishop of Ely. The charities of this parish consist of an alms-house, and a charity-school. Sir George Downham, who bequeathed his estates to found a new college at Cambridge, had a mansion here, which has been taken down.

#### GAMPSTON, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Nottingham (124) 3 m. SE. Pop. 102.

A hamlet in the parish of West Bridge and south division of the wapentake of Bingham.

#### GAMRIE, shire of Banff, S.

P. T. Aberdeen (121½) 6½ m. W. Pop. 3716.

A parish, extending about nine miles and a half along the southern shore of the Moray Firth, and presenting to the sea a bold and precipitous chain of rocks, in some places exceeding 600 feet above its level. The two promontories, Gamrie and Troup, stretch a considerable way into the sea, by which a commodious bay, affording good anchorage, is formed, and near the latter headland is a stupendous rock, the haunt of numerous kiltyweaks; also two remarkable subterraneous passages from the shore to the house of Troup. In the river Deveron, which bounds the parish on the west, is a profitable salmon fishery; and by the inhabitants of the fishing villages, Crovie, Gardens-town, and Mædniff, great quantities of fish are caught in the firth and cured for exportation. The living is in the presbytery of Turreff and synod of Aberdeen; patrons, the Gordon family. The church, according to the date on the steeple, was founded in 1004; it is composed of limestone, with a number of skulls worked in, said to be those of the Danes who fell in battle with the Thane of Buchan on this spot, which still bears the name of Bloody Pits, and exhibit traces of ancient fortifications. Some tumuli also remain in different parts of the parish.

#### GAMSTON, or GAMELESTON IDLE, co. Nottingham.

P. T. East Retford (145) 3 m. S B E. Pop. 385.

A parish in the South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The Baptists, of whom the greater part of the population of this parish consists, have a chapel here.



**GANEREW**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Mounmouth (129) 3 m. NE b N.  
Pop. 118.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Wormelow; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 11. 10s.; church ded. to St. Swithin; patronage with Whitchurch rectory.

**GANFIELD**, co. Berks.

Pop. 3285.

A hundred at the north-western extremity of the county, and bordering upon Oxfordshire, containing seven parishes.

**GANILLY**, GREAT and LITTLE.

Two of the Scilly Islands, lying to the north-east of St. Mary's. They are appropriated to pasturage, the former containing twenty acres, and the latter six.

**GANNICK**, GREAT and LITTLE.

Two other of the Scilly Islands, lying to the northward of St. Mary's, the first containing eighteen acres, and the last five. These are also appropriated to pasturage.

**GANOL**. See *Rhandir-Ganol*.**GANSTEAD**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Hull (174) 4½ m. NE b N. Pop. 61.

A township in the parish of Swine and middle division of the wapentake of Holderness.

**GANTHORPE**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. New Malton (217) 7 m. W b S.  
Pop. 106.

A township in the parish of Terrington and wapentake of Bulmer.

**GANTON**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Scarborough (217) 8 m. SSW.  
Pop. with Brompton, 278.

A parish in the wapentake of Dickering; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of the East Riding of York and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 51. 2s. 6d.; patron (1829) Sir Thomas Legard, Bart. In the church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, are several monuments to the different branches of the ancient family of the Legards. Granton Hall, in this parish, is the seat of Sir Thomas Legard, Bart.

**GAP-HILL**, shire of Kincardine, S.

P. T. Bervie (82½) 4 m. NNE. Pop. with Pa.

A small fishing-village in the parish of Kinneff, situated in Bradden Bay, a little cove to the northward of Tod Head, where coasting-vessels usually land coal and lime for the supply of the neighbourhood.

**GARAN-HILL**, shire of Ayr, S.

Edinburgh 51 m. SW. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Muirkirk and district of Kyle, situated on the side of an eminence rising from the water of Ayr. It is a thriving and neatly-built place, possessing extensive coal, tar, and iron-works, which are carried on according to the system of the Earl of Dundonald.

**GARBOLDESHAM**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. East Harling (89) 4 m. S. Pop. 700.

A village, comprising the consolidated parishes of All Saints and St. John the Baptist, in the hundred of Guiltcross. The livings are two rectories in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 191. 16s. 0½d.; patron (1829) C. M. Montgomery, Esq. Only one of the churches now remains, which is that dedicated to St. John the Baptist, the other having fallen to decay.

**GARDENHILL**, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Enniskillen (100) m.  
Pop. not specified.

A parish in the barony of Glenawly; living, a chapelry in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh.

**GARDENSTOWN**, shire of Banff, S.

P. T. Aberdour (8) 6½ m. W. Pop. with Pa.

A considerable village in the parish of Gowrie, situated on the southern coast of the Moray Firth, in a neighbourhood abounding with fish, of which the inhabitants take and cure large quantities for exportation.

**GARE**. See *Ballingarry*.**GARENDON**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Loughborough (109) 2 m. W. Pop. 43.

An extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of West Goscote.

**GARFINAGH**, or **GARFINEY**, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Dingle (214) 3 m. NE. Pop. 785.

A parish in the barony of Corkaguiney; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel. No church or glebe-house in this parish; producing, by commutation for tithes, 1381. 9s. 2d., of which 921. 6s. 1d. are payable to the lay impropriator.

**GARFORD**, co. Berks.

P. T. Abingdon (56) 5 m. W b S. Pop. 192.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Marcham and hundred of Ock; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Marcham in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; patronage with Marcham vicarage.

**GARFORTH**, CHURCH, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Leeds (189) 6½ m. E. Pop. 731.

A parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Skyrack; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 81. 17s. 8½d.; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Rev. J. Whitaker.

**GARFORTH MOOR**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Leeds (189) 7 m. E b N. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Church Garforth and lower division of the wapentake of Skyrack.

**GARFORTH WEST**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Leeds (189) 6 m. E b S. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Church Garforth and lower division of the wapentake of Skyrack.

**GARGRAVE, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Skipton (216) 5 m. WNW.  
Pop. of Pa. 1659. Of To. 972. Fairs, Dec.  
11 and 29, for horned cattle and toys.

A parish and township in the east division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross, pleasantly situated on the Aire, which abounds with good fish. A cotton manufactory on the banks of the Leeds, and Liverpool canal, which passes here, gives employment to many of the inhabitants. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; val. in K. B. 12l. 13s. 11½d.; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) John Marsden, Esq. A court for the recovery of small debts is held here under the Duke of Devonshire. Gargrave is much frequented by sportsmen during the sporting-season.

**GARGUNNOCK, shire of Stirling, S.**

P. T. Stirling (35½) 6 m. W. Pop. 862.

A parish and village, the latter of which, situated on a slope in the line of the great military road from Stirling to Dumbarton, has an extremely pretty appearance, though the houses are thatched; and it possesses one of the most commodious inns in this part of the country. The parish, which is six miles in length, and three and a-half in breadth, is bounded on the north by the river Forth, the beautiful meanderings of which afford a fine prospect from the eminence whereon the village stands. The higher grounds consist of extensive muirs, but the lower have been recently much improved by cultivation, and adorned with thriving plantations. The living is in the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling; patrons, the family of Eidington, whose mansion, with a tower attached, occupying an elevated site, presents a stately aspect in various points of view. The Carse of Micklewood, anciently a forest, was cleared by the Romans when the opposing army of Scots took refuge within its recesses. Among various other superstitions still prevailing here, marriages usually take place in April and November, and in May never; and from the decease till the funeral of a person the house is thronged day and night by the living. Poor old females are also looked upon as witches to this day by the ignorant, who fear their evil eye among the cattle.

**GARIOCH, shire of Aberdeen, S.**

P. T. Inverary (137) 5 m. NW. Pop. 1616.

A parish in the district of the same name, the latter of which comprises an extensive and fertile vale, twenty miles in length, and ten in breadth. It is sheltered by surrounding hills, and forms the summer resort of many invalids, who retire hither for the benefit of its congenial air. The parish anciently bore the name of Logie-Durno, but changed its appellation to the present, on the translation of the church to Garioch. It is eight miles in length, seven in breadth, and watered by the rivers Ury and Dou. The surface is rather hilly, but highly cultivated, bearing

luxuriant and early crops. Living, in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; patron, Elphinstone of Logie House, which, with those of Pittodry and Balquhain, are embosomed in extensive plantations. The church was built early in the seventeenth century, half a mile from which is the "Maiden Stone," covered with hieroglyphics; and near the ruins of Balquhain castle there are the remains of a Druidical temple and a remarkably fine echo.

**GARLIES-TOWN, shire of Wigtown, S.**

P. T. Whitehorn (116) 4¾ m. NNE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A considerable village and seaport in the parish of Sorby, situated at the head of a fine bay of the same name, which abounds with fish, and affords excellent anchorage on a deep bed of soft clay. It was founded by Lord Garlies, now Earl of Galloway, is daily improving, and the buildings are pleasantly ranged in the form of a crescent, facing the sea. The passage hence to the Isle of Man is made in three hours, to Whitehaven in four, to Liverpool or Dublin in twenty-four, and to Greenock in thirty hours. Garlies gives the title of Viscount to the Earls of Galloway.

**GARMISTON**, shires of Orkney and Shetland, S. See *Stemess*.

**GARMONDSWAY - MOOR, co. Pal. of Durham.**

P. T. Durham (258) 7 m. SE & S. Pop. 35.

A township in the parish of Bishop's Middleham and north-east division of Stockton ward. It is said that Canute, the Dane, walked from hence to Durham barefooted, to visit the tomb of St. Cuthbert.

**GARMOUTH, shire of Elgin, S.**

P. T. Fochabers (158½) 3¾ m. N.  
Pop. with Pa.

A considerable fishing-village and burgh of barony in the parish of Speymouth, situated on Spey Bay, in the Moray Firth. Its harbour, from the great fall and rapidity of the river Spey, is subject to the inconvenience of being frequently almost choked with gravel; but a number of vessels are built here, from the timber obtained in the forests of Strathspey and Badenoch, and many are employed in freighting salmon, taken here in considerable quantities, to London and other places. The streets are neat and regular, though the houses are principally made of clay; and here are two saw-mills, extensive sales of timber, and an annual fair. Here is a school at this place, endowed by Peter Gorton, a watchmaker of Edinburgh, with 2000 merks.

**GARN, co. Merioneth, N. W.**

P. T. Bala (194) m. Pop. 478.

A township in the parish of Llan-fawr and hundred of Penllyn.

**GAROMNA ISLAND, co. Galway, Con-nacht, I.**

P. T. Galway (133) m. Pop. 1281.

An island in the parish of Carungunagh, off



the barony of Moycullen, containing about 210 houses. The inhabitants are occupied in the fisheries.

**GARRAN.** See *Burnchurch*.

**GARREL**, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Lochmaben (65) 7 m. NW b N.  
Pop. with Kirkmichael.

An ancient parish, united in 1660 to that of Kirkmichael, though much against the will of its inhabitants. The church, which has been suffered to fall to ruin, was built in 1617

**GARRETT**, co. Surrey.

London 7½ m. SW b S. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Wandsworth, and hundred of Brixton. It is famous for having been the scene of a mock election, which took place for many years upon the meeting of every new parliament. This piece of burlesque was performed for the last time, after the general election in 1796, and is the subject of Foote's celebrated comedy, called the "Mayor of Garrett."

**GARRIGILL**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Penrith (233) 18½ m. NE b E.  
Pop. 1288.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Aldstone, Leath ward; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Aldstone, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham, not in charge; patronage with Aldstone vicarage. Divine service is only performed here every third Sunday by the Vicar of Aldstone; but there are three chapels of the dissenters, namely, the Independents, the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the lead-works of the London Lead Company. Part of a charitable bequest, to the amount of 7*l.*, is annually distributed among the poor of Garrigill.

**GARRISON**, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Church Hill (112) 3 m. W. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, May 21; July 19 Oct. 19; and Dec. 21.

A village in the parish of Ennismacsaint and barony of Magheraboy, situated in a mountainous district, and on the banks of Lough Melvin. Coals have been found in the vicinity, but no effort is used to raise them for sale. The living is a chapelry in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh. Here are the ruins of a church and a barrack.

**GARRISON-SIDE**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Hull (174) m. Pop. 173.

An extra parochial liberty in the county part of the town and county of Kingston-upon-Hull.

**GARRISTON**, or **GATHERSTON**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Middleham (232) 4 m. NNE. Pop. 52.

A township in the parish of Hawkeswell and wapentake of Ilang West.

**GARRISTOWN**, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

P. T. Balbriggan (19) m. W. Pop. of Vil. 512. Of Com. 347. Of Pa. 1157. Fairs, May 5; Aug. 15; and Nov. 1.

A village and parish in the barony of Balro-

they upon the Garriston river, and in the centre of an extensive bog and common. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendolagh and archdiocese of Dublin, possessing a church, a glebe-house, and about nineteen acres of land; patron, Lord Kingsland.

**GARRON-GIBBON**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Carrick-on-Suir (110) 5 m. N.  
Pop. with Grange-Mockler.

A parish in the barony of Sliebhardagh; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel, being part of the union of Grange Moekler.

**GARRYNOE**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Bandon (186) 6 m. SW.  
Pop. not specified.

A parish in the barony of Carbery, situated upon the Bandon river; living, an entire rectory in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the rectory of Kilcooney, not enjoying the advantage of church or glebe; patron, Lord Kinsale.

**GARRYNOE**, or **GARRYNOW**, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Kilmallock (140) m. Pop. 48.

A town in the parish of St. Peter and St. Paul and liberties of Kilmallock, and in the barony of Coshlea.

**GARRYVOE**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Castlemartyr (164) 6 m. SE. Pop. 737.

A parish in the barony of Imokilly, situated upon the sea-coast; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, and part of the union of Ighinterurragh.

**GARSDALE**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Settle (235) 23 m. NNW. Pop. 679.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Sadbergh, and west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, of the certified value of 17*l.* 5*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.* 2*s.*; chapel ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**GARSDEN**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Malmsbury (96) 2½ m. E b N.  
Pop. 183.

A parish in the hundred of Malmsbury; living, a rectory with that of Lea, in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) P. C. Methuen, Esq.

**GARSINGTON**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Oxford (54) 5 m. SE b E. Pop. 595.

A parish in the hundred of Bullington; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.*; annexed to the headship of Trinity College, Oxford. On a screen in the church, ded. to St. Mary, are the arms of Sir Thomas Pope, the founder of Trinity College, who, during the plague, built a house in this parish for

the accommodation of the students, who carried on their studies here, as when at college.

**GARSTANG, co. Pal. of Lancaster.**

London 229 m. NW b N. Pop. of Pa. 7403. Of To. 936. M. D. Thur. Fairs, Holy Thurs. for cattle and pedlery; July 9, for cattle, cloth, wool, and pedlery; and Nov. 21, for cattle, horses, cloth, onions, and pedlery.

A market-town, parish, and township in the hundred of Amounderness, situated on the banks of the Wye, which abounds with trout, chub, gudgeon, and smelts. The town is very irregularly built, and has rather a mean appearance; the town-hall is the best building it possesses. It was incorporated by Charles II. and is governed by a bailiff and seven capital burgesses, who have power to try misdemeanors committed in the liberty. It is supposed to derive its name from an ancient Saxon, to whom it once belonged. The chief manufactures of this town are in hats and sackings; many of the inhabitants are also employed in flax-dressing, and the cotton-trade is carried on to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood, though not directly within the town. The livings are a vicarage and a curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, the former valued in K. B. 14*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* the latter not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 97*l.* 18*s.*; patrons (1829) of the vicarage, the Rev John Pedder; of the curacy, the Vicar of Garstang. The parish church, ded. to St. Helen, is situated a mile and a half distant from the town, at a part of the parish called Garstang-Church-town; but the chapel-of-ease is within the town, as also several places of worship for different denominations of dissenters. Here are several charity schools. The petty-sessions for the hundred are holden here and at Preston alternately. The country in this vicinity is famous for its fine breed of cattle which, though smaller than what are called the Lancashire breed, are of very elegant shape. On the north-east side of the town are the ruins of Greenhaugh Castle, consisting now of only one tower; it was built by Stanley, first earl of Derby. This town, by means of the Lancaster and other canals, has communication with all the principal rivers of the country.

**GARSTON, co. Pal. of Lancaster.**

P. T. Liverpool (206) 6 m. SE. Pop. 874.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Childwall and hundred of West Derby; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 90*l.*; patron (1829) Richard Watt, Esq. On the banks of the Mersey, in this township, are some extensive salt-works, which give employment to a considerable number of persons.

**GARSTON, EAST, co. Berks.**

P. T. Lambourn (68) 2½ m. ESE. Pop. 637.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Lam-

born, partly in the hundred of Moreton, and partly in the hundred of Wantage; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, Christ Church, Oxford.

**GARSTONES, or GEARSTONES, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Settle (235) 12 m. N. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Low Bentham and wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross. A large market is held here every week for flour and corn.

**GARTAN, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.**

P. T. Letterkenny (150) 7 m. NW. Pop. 1630.

A parish in the barony of Kilmacrenan; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Raphoe and archdiocese of Armagh, having a church, with a glebe-house, upon a glebe of sixty-four acres. In the year 521, was born at this place, the famous St. Columb, the disciple and pupil of St. Finian, of Clonard. The monastery, founded here by the patron saint, is now converted into the parish church.

**GARTH, co. Montgomery, N. W.**

P. T. Welsh Pool (171) m. Pop. 767.

A township in the parish of Guilsfield and hundred of Pool. The name is derived from Garth, the ancient seat of the Wynnes, who are descended from Griffith Vaughan, called Y Marchog Gwyllt, or the Wild Knight. The heiress of the last of the race married a Mytton of Shropshire.

**GARTH, co. Glamorgan, S. W.**

P. T. Cardiff (160) m. Pop. 427.

A hamlet in the parish of Llan-fabon and hundred of Caerphilly.

**GARTH AND YSTRAD, co. Cardigan, S. W.**

P. T. Lampeter (209) 6 m. NW. Pop. 102.

A township in the parish of Llan-dewi-brefi and hundred of Penarth. The chapel of Ystrad stands on the banks of the Aeron.

**GARTH-BRENGY, co. Brecon, S. W.**

P. T. Brecon (171) 3 m. NE. Pop. 183.

A small parish in the hundred of Merthyr, situated upon the river Honddu; living, a perpetual cure and prebend in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. 34*l.* 10*s.* Neither church nor parsonage in the parish.

**GARTHBEIBIO, co. Montgomery, N. W. ]**

P. T. Llanfair (183) 7 m. W b N. Pop. 319.

A parish in the barony of Mathrafal, situated upon the Twrch river; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in P. R. 103*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*; patron, the Bishop. Area of parish about 2500 acres.

**GARTH-ELY, co. Cardigan, S. W.**

P. T. Lampeter (209) 6 m. N. Pop. 277.

A parish in the hundred of Penarth, situated upon the Aeron river; living, a per-



petual curacy, not in charge, attached to Llan-dewi-brefi, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. 87*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

**GARTHEWIN**, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Denbigh (205) 7 m. W. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Llanfair-talhairn and hundred of Isdulas. Here is a fine seat of the Wynnes.

**GARTH-GARMON**. See *Capel-Garmon*.

**GARTH-GYNYD**, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cardiff (160) m. Pop. 121.

A hamlet in the parish of Gelli-Gaer and hundred of Caerphilly. This is altogether a mineral district.

**GARTHORPE**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Melton Mowbray (105) 6 m. ENE.

Pop. 115.

A parish in the hundred of Framland; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Lord Sondes.

**GARTHORPE**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Barton-upon-Humber (167) 13½ m.

W b S. Pop. 500.

A township in the parish of Luddington and west division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey.

**GARTLY**, shires of Aberdeen and Banff, S.

P. T. Huntley (140) 3½ m. S. Pop. 979.

A parish, twelve miles in length, six in breadth, and intersected by the river Bogie; that part of it in the former shire is in the district of Strathbogie, which insulates the portion belonging to the latter; and the entire parish is subject only to the magistracy of Aberdeen. The surface is principally covered with heath and moss, yet the valleys, where cultivated, are very fertile. A fine blue slate and excellent limestone are quarried here. The living is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray; patron, the Duke of Gordon. The church was built in 1621. A ruin in the neighbourhood, termed The Place of Gartly, appears to be very ancient.

**GARTMORE**, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Kippen (41) 8 m. W b N. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, Jan. 8; May 10; July 7; and Oct. 19.

A village in the parish of Kippen, situated on the northern bank of the river Forth; where also is the delightful residence of the Graham family.

**GARTON**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Hull (174) 13 m. NE.

Pop. of Pa. 299. Of To. 169.

A parish and township in the middle division of the wapentake of Holderness; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of the East Riding of York and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 114*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Grimston Garth, the seat of Charles Grimston, Esq., is a handsome castellated man-

sion of modern erection, situated in a pleasant part of this parish, and commanding a delightful prospect.

**GARTON-UP-THE-WOLDS**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Great Driffield (196) 3½ m. WNW.

Pop. 357.

A parish, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Dickering; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of the East-Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**GARTREE**, co. Leicester.

Pop. 16,006.

A hundred at the south-eastern side of the county, near the borders of Northamptonshire, from which it is divided by the river Welland, containing thirty-six parishes, including the town of Market Harborough.

**GARTREE**, co. Lincoln.

Pop. 6561.

A wapentake in the Lindsey division, and nearly in the centre of the county, bounded on the east by the river Witham, containing thirty parishes.

**GARVAGH**, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

Dublin 141 m. N b W. Pop. 675.

Fairs, May 23; July 26; and Nov. 5.

A market, post, and fair-town, in the parish of Argill and barony of Coleraine, situated upon the Aghirey river, which is here crossed by two stone bridges. The family of Canning take the title of Baron from this place.

**GARVAGHY**, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Dromore (84) 4 m. S. Pop. 4853.

A parish in the barony of Iveagh; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dromore and archdiocese of Armagh. Here is a church and a glebe-house, with about 120 acres of land. The subscription-school in this parish consists of twenty-two pupils.

**GARVALD**, shire of Haddington, S.

P. T. Haddington (16) 5 m. SE. Pop. 797.

A parish, to which was united in 1702 that of Barra; it is nine miles in length, five in breadth, and includes the village of Garvald, which is pleasantly situated on the little river Hopes; and in its vicinity freestone is quarried in abundance. It extends considerably into the Lammermuir Hills, among which are the ruins of White Castle, erected to defend a pass from England. The living is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; alternate patrons, the Crown and the Marquis of Tweeddale, whose mansion at Nun-Raw exhibits marks of high antiquity. The church of Garvald serves both parishes, that of Barra, from neglect, having become unfit for use. Other elegant mansions and plantations grace this district, and within its limits are vestiges of several ancient camps and tumuli.

**GARVELOCH**, shire of Argyll, S.

A small island of the Hebrides, forming a part of the parish of Kilbrandon, and situated to the south-west of Easdale. Here are quarries of schistose marble.

**GARVESTON**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. East Dereham (100) 5 m. SSE.  
Pop. 330.

A parish in the hundred of Mitford; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 16*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 143*l.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron (1829) Sir W. Clayton, Bart.

**GARVOCH**, shire of Kincardine, S.

P. T. Laurence Kirk (76) 2 m. SE. Pop. 413.  
Fair in Aug., for horses and cattle.

A parish containing 8006 English acres, two-thirds of which are covered with heath, and the other arable. The living is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Crown. The church was built in 1782.

**GARWAY**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Monmouth (129) 8 m. NNW. Pop. 522.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Wormelow; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; certified value 14*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 45*l.*; patrons (1829) Lord Viscount Southwell, and R. Canning, Esq.

**GASK, NETHER, or FINDOGASK**, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Auchterarder (54½) 5½ m. NE.  
Pop. 522.

A parish, forming a square of about two miles, highly cultivated and fertile, and abounding in game. It is bounded on the south by the river Earn, in which salmon-trout, pikes, &c., are plentiful, and is intersected by a Roman road, on the line of which are the remains of several ancient encampments. Freestone and a greyish slate are quarried here; and there are some extensive marl-pits in the parish. The living is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Crown. The church is an ancient structure.

**GASK, TRINITY**, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Auchterarder (54½) 4 m. N b E.  
Pop. 679.

A parish, comprising the three ancient parishes of Wester-Gask, Kinkel, and Chapel Hill, which union gave rise to the term, Trinity-Gask, its present appellation. It lies along both sides of the river Earn, for several miles, the northern district being rather hilly, and the southern plain and extremely fertile, and is intersected by the Roman road, leading from Stormont to their celebrated camp at Ardoch. The living is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Earl of Kinnoul. The church was rebuilt a few years ago. Here is a well, of which it was formerly said by the superstitious, that who-

ever should be baptised with its waters would never be seized with the plague.

**GASPER**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Wincanton (108) 4 m. NE. Pop. 312.

A hamlet in the parish of Stourton and hundred of Norton Ferris.

**GASTHORPE, or GATESTHORPE**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. East Harling (89) 4 m. SSW.  
Pop. 113.

A parish in the hundred of Guiltcross; living, a dis. rectory with that of Riddlesworth, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patronage with Riddlesworth rectory.

**GATCOMBE**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Newport (89) 4 m. SSW. Pop. 247.

A parish in the hundred of West Medina liberty, Isle of Wight; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 28*l.* 15*s.*; church ded. to St. Olave; patron, the University of Oxford, in trust for the principal of St. Edmund Hall.

**GATE-BURTON**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Gainsborough (149) 5 m. SSE.  
Pop. 110.

A parish in the west division of the wapentake of Well, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 84*l.* 17*s.*; church ded. to St. Helen; patron (1829) William Hutton, Esq.

**GATSFORTH, W. R.** co. York.

P. T. Selby (181) 4½ m. SW b W. Pop. 192.

A township in the parish of Brayton and lower division of the wapentake of Barkston Ash.

**GATEHOUSE, or GATEHOUSE OF FLEET**, stewardry of Kirkeudbright, S.

Edinburgh 101 m. S b W. Kirkeudbright 5 m. Pop. with Pa. Market, weekly.  
Fairs, eight successive Fridays in winter, for black cattle.

A market, post-town, and burgh of barony, seated in a delightful vale, on the eastern bank of the river Fleet, which is navigable for vessels of eighty tons, and is crossed by a handsome bridge, communicating with a large suburb on the opposite side. The river falls into Wigtown Bay, about three miles below the town, whence vessels constantly trade to the west of Scotland, the north of England for coals, and a few with London; in consequence of which many branches of commerce, with the manufactures of cotton and leather, have been established, and are in a thriving condition. Sixty years ago, one house only, an inn for the accommodation of travellers, on the Dumfries and Portpatrick road, stood here; but the town has so much increased since that period, that it now consists of three streets, which run parallel with the Fleet,



and contain many well-built houses, with a public subscription library, and other useful institutions. It was erected into a burgh of barony in 1795, and is governed by a provost, two baillies, and four councillors. A branch of the Paisley Bank transacts business here to a great amount.

**GATELEY**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Fakenham (109) 5 m. SE b S.  
Pop. 104.

A parish in the hundred of Launditch; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to St. Helen; patronage with Brisley rectory.

**GATESGILL**, or **GATESKALE**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 6 m. S.  
Pop. with Raughton, 294.

A township in the parish of Dalston, in Cumberland ward, which, at the Conquest, was part of Inglewood Forest. At a short distance hence, is the site of a Roman station.

**GATESHEAD**, co. Pal. of Durham.

London 272 m. Nb W. Pop. 11,767.

An ancient borough and parish in the east division of Chester ward, situated on the south side of the river Tyne, opposite Newcastle, to which it is a suburb, and connected by a handsome stone bridge. It has been supposed, that it was once a fortified Roman station, and many antiquities have been discovered. The town consists of two streets; one of which, descending to the bridge, is very steep; the other is a new street, built in a curved direction, in order to avoid the dangerous descent. The chief manufactories here are of cast and wrought iron and whiting. At Gateshead-Fell, there is a large quarry for grind-stones, which are exported to all parts of the kingdom; at this place, William the Conqueror gained a decisive victory over Malcolm, king of Scotland. Great numbers of the inhabitants are employed in the coal-mines in the neighbourhood, which are numerous and extensive. The town was formerly governed by a bailiff, under the Bishop of Durham. The livings are a rectory and curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; the former valued in K. B. 27*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, the latter not in charge; patrons, the Bishop of Durham and the Rector of Gateshead. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is a fine ancient building, of a cruciform construction, with side aisles; its tower, which is lofty and handsome, is seen to a considerable distance. The chapel is ded. to St. John, and was erected in 1825. Here also are several chapels, belonging to the different denominations of dissenters. The charities of Gateshead are numerous, consisting of a free-grammar, and several other schools; an almshouse for six poor women, and various bequests from which the poor are periodically relieved. Here was formerly an extensive monastery,

to which was attached a hospital; these afterwards having been converted into a Roman Catholic chapel, were burnt down by the populace.

**GATTON**, co. Surrey.

London 21 m. S. Pop. 135.  
Memb. of Pt. 2.

An ancient borough by prescription, in the hundred of Reigate, though now only a small village, is supposed by some to have been formerly a considerable town; and from the many Roman coins and other antiquities discovered here, to have been a Roman station. It is situated under the range of chalk-hills above Reigate, and obtained its name of Gate-tun, or the town on the road, from being built on an old Roman way; whence, by corruption, the name of Gatton. It has sent members to Parliament since 1451, in the reign of Henry VI. The electors consist only of about eight, being the inhabitants, paying scot and lot; the constable is the returning-officer, who is chosen annually at the lord of the manor's court, who, in fact, nominates the member. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 125*l.* The lord of the manor has a beautiful residence, called Lower Gatton, surrounded by an extensive park, tastefully arranged, and containing a large lake, in which are two islands, planted with shrubs, and the resort of the wild fowl with which the lake abounds. The parish church, which is a small ancient building, is within the limits of the park. Upper Gatton, also, is a handsome mansion in this parish, seated in the centre of a park, on the hill near Chipstead.

**GAULBY**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Leicester (96) 8½ m. ESE. Pop. 114.

A parish in the hundred of Gartree; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Rev. Henry Greene.

**GAULSKILL**, or **KILTOLEGAN**, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Waterford (94) 5 m. Pop. 448.

A parish in the barony of Ida; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the parishes of Dunkitt and Kilcollum. In the cemetery, surrounding the church, is an ancient monument, to the memory of the family of the De Burgos, formerly the proprietors of Gaulstown, in this parish. This noble park passed from the De Burgos to the Earls of Belvidere, and now belongs to Lord Kilmaine.

**GAUTBY**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Horncastle (136) 6 m. WNW. Pop. 118.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey; living, a

dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 83*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**GAVINTOWN**, shire of Berwick, S.

P. T. Dunse (40½) 2 m. SW. Pop. with Pa.

A thriving village in the parish of Langton, recently erected, near the site of the ancient village of Langton. It received its name from the founder, David Gavin, Esq.

**GAWCOTT**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Buckingham (55) 1½ m. SW. Pop. 566.

A hamlet and chapelry within the parish and liberty of Buckingham; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; patrons, the Trustees.

**GAWSWORTH**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Macclesfield (167) 3½ m. SW b S. Pop. 804.

A parish in the hundred of Macclesfield; living, a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. at 7*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. James; patron (1829) the Earl of Harrington.

**GAYDON**, co. Warwick.

P. T. Kington (83) 3 m. NE. Pop. 187.

A parish in the Kington division of the hundred of Kington; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Bishop's Itchington, and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, not in charge; church ded. to St. Giles; patronage with Bishop's Itchington vicarage.

**GAYHURST**, or **GOTHURST**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Newport-Pagnell (50) 3 m. NW. Pop. 90.

A parish in the hundred of Newport; living, a rectory, with that of Goldington, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*; patroness, Miss Wright. The church, ded. to St. Peter, is a modern structure, having been rebuilt, pursuant to the will of George Wright, Esq., son of Sir Nathan Wright, the lord keeper. Gothurst, the seat of Miss Wright, is a venerable mansion, of the style of architecture which prevailed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The surrounding grounds are very extensive, and pleasantly laid out.

**GAYLES**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Greta Bridge (242) 5 m. SE b S. Pop. 218.

A township in the parish of Kirkby-Ravensthorpe and wapentake of Gilling-West.

**GAYTENBY**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Bedale (223) 4 m. E. Pop. 88.

A township in the parish of Burneston and wapentake of Hallikeld.

**GAYTON**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Great-Neston (194) 3 m. NW b N. Pop. 153.

A township in the parish of Heswall and hundred of Wirrall.

**GAYTON**, or **GEYTON**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Lynn Regis (96) 7½ m. E b S. Pop. 545.

A parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, the Bishop of Norwich.

**GAYTON**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Towcester (60) 4 m. N b E. Pop. 389.

A parish in the hundred of Towcester; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Sidney College, Cambridge.

**GAYTON**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Stafford (141) 5 m. NE. Pop. 284.

A parish in the south division of the hundred of Pirehill; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 11*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 36*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patroness (1829) Mrs. Brown.

**GAYTON-IN-THE-MARSH**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Alford (141) 4½ m. N b W. Pop. 276.

A parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to St. George; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**GAYTON THORPE**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Swaffham (93) 8 m. NW b N. Pop. 187.

A parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 90*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) A. Hamond, Esq.

**GAYTON-ON-THE-WOLDS**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Louth (149) 6 m. W. Pop. 122.

A parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 11*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 102*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**GAYWOOD**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Lynn Regis (96) 1 m. E b N. Pop. 474. Fairs, June 22, for horses; Oct 17, for cheese; the latter kept at Lynn Custom-House quay.

A parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Faith; patron (1829) W. Bagg, Esq.

**GAZELEY**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Newmarket (61) 5 m. E. Pop. 614.

A parish in the hundred of Risbridge; living, a dis. vicarage with Kentford, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; church ded. to All Saints; patronage with Kentford vicarage.



**GEALE.** See *Gale*.

**GEASHIL**, King's co. Leinster, I.

Dublin 65 m. W. Pop. of Pa. 8157. Of Vil. 345. Fairs, May 1; Oct. 6; and Dec. 26.

A village in the parish and barony of the same name. It was anciently a place of some consequence, as the ruins of its stately castle indicate. Here was fought the decisive battle between Helic and Heremon, the sons of Milesius, which ended in the destruction of the former, and complete establishment of Heremon on the throne of Ireland. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin, producing, by commutation for tithes, 1292*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; and is united to the chapelry of Killeigh, constituting thereby the corps of the prebend of Geashil; patron, Lord Digby. Here are two churches, one of them in the village, and the parsonage stands upon a glebe of eighty acres. The poor-school consists of thirty-nine boys and thirty-four girls. The family of Digby take the title of Baron from this place.

**GEDDINGTON**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Kettering (74) 4 m. NE b N. Pop. 751.

A parish in the hundred of Corby; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen. In this parish is a good charity school. Here was formerly a royal mansion, in which Henry II. held a Parliament in 1188, in order to raise money for a crusade; here, also, is one of those crosses which Edward I. set up to the memory of his Queen Eleanor, whose remains stopped here on the road to London for interment.

**GEDGRAVE**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Orford (90) 2 m. SW b W.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Orford and hundred of Plomesgate.

**GEDLING**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Nottingham (124) 3½ m. ENE.  
Pop. 2017.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Thurgorton; livings, a rectory and vicarage in mediety; valued in K. B., the former, 14*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*; the latter, 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Earl of Chesterfield.

**GEDNEY**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Holbeach (107) 1½ m. E. Pop. 1786.

A parish in the wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland; livings, a rectory and vicarage; the former is a sinecure, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 23*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.* and 30*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*; patrons (1829) the King, two turns, and the Clayton family one, for the rectory; the King, for the vicarage. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is an ancient building, and remarkable for the beauty and light-

ness of its architecture, particularly of the tower, which is very high. In some of the windows, which amount in all to the number of fifty-three, there are some fine specimens of painted glass.

**GEDNEY-HILL**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Crowland (87) 6 m. E. Pop. 344.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Gedney and wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 38*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; chapel ded. to the Holy Trinity; patrons, the Feoffes. In a field, called the High Doles, in this hamlet, is an ancient encampment with a double foss, where many Roman coins have been discovered; and it is supposed to have been a Roman castellum.

**GELDESTON**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Beccles (109) 2 m. NW b W. Pop. 284.

A parish in the hundred of Clavering; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Lord Chancellor. In digging the foundations of Geldeston Hall, about sixty years since, a curious Roman bracelet, of pure gold, was discovered.

**GELLI-GAER**, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cardiff (160) 14 m. NW. Pop. 1247.  
Fair, April 3.

A parish in the hundred of Caerphilly, in which are the hamlets of Brith-dir, Cefn, Garthgynydd, Hengoed, and Ysgwyddgwn. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. 260*l.* per annum; patron, the Marquis of Bute. It is watered by the rivers Rhyummy, Taf and Clydach; abounds in coal and iron, which principally employs the inhabitants, and is capable of much agricultural improvement. In Brith-dir hamlet is a chapel-of-ease, and a freeschool, founded and endowed by Edward Lewis, Esq., in 1715, where fifteen poor boys are clothed, taught, and apprenticed. Roman bricks have been dug up in a field near the church, in which are the ruins of an oblong building, the origin and use of which are nowhere explained.

**GELSTON**, stewardry of Kirkendbright, S.

P. T. Castle-Douglas (87) 3½ m. S b E.  
Pop. with Kelton.

An ancient parish, now consolidated with that of Kelton, and in which numerous relics of antiquity have been discovered.

**GEMBLING**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Great Driffield (196) 6 m. E b S.  
Pop. 87.

A township in the parish of Foston and wapentake of Dickering.

**GENEVA**, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Passage (East) (169) 2 m. S.  
Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Crook and barony of Gaultier, situated upon Waterford Haven. It was built at the expense of the

government, as an asylum for the reception of the expatriated citizens of Geneva, who had at that time requested a settlement in Ireland; they, however, did not take advantage of the intended kindness of the British government. Here are spacious barracks, and the place is governed by a fort-major.

#### GENNYS, ST. co. Cornwall.

P. T. Camelford (223) 9½ m. N b E.  
Pop. 630.

A parish in the hundred of Lesnewth; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter: valued in K. B. 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; patron (1829) Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.

#### GEORGE, co. Dorset.

Pop. 2051.

A central hundred in Dorchester division, bearing to the south side of the county, containing six parishes.

#### GEORGE, FORT, shire of Inverness, S.

Edinburgh 164½ m. N b W. Inverness 10 m. NE.

The most regular fortification in Great Britain, having six bastions, mounting about eighty pieces of heavy ordnance, with barracks for 3000 men. It is situated on the peninsulated point of Ardersier, covers ten Scottish acres, and commands that bay on the Moray Firth which communicates with the Caledonian canal. The works were commenced in 1747, under the direction of General Skinner, and were finished at the expense of 160,000*l.* This fortress was used as a state prison, for the confinement of several of the leaders of the last Irish rebellion, and has a governor, usually a general officer of distinction, a lieutenant-governor, and other officers, with a garrison of invalids, which, in war time, is augmented by one or two regiments of the line, for the better security of the post. From this spot are most picturesque views of the Firth, bounded by lofty heights, and of Inverness, the capital of the Highlands, with stupendous mountains, rising on each side of the town.

#### GEORGE, ST., or LLAN ST. SIOR, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Abergele (220) 3 m. SE. Pop. 315.

A parish in the hundred of Isdulas; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; patron, the King. In this parish is the ancient military station of Pen-y-Pare, said to have been occupied by Owen Gwynedd, after his skilful retreat before Henry II.

#### GEORGE, ST. co. Gloucester.

P. T. Bristol (114) 2 m. E. Pop. 5334.

A parish in the hundred of Barton Regis; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 5*s.* 7½*d.*; patron (1829) H. Llewellyn, Esq. The church is a spacious and plain modern building, with a large square tower, seventy-two feet high. In the neighbourhood is a small dwelling-house, formerly a

Roman Catholic chapel; it is still called St. Anthony's chapel.

#### GEORGE, ST., co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cardiff (160) 6 m. W. Pop. 235.

A parish in the hundred of Dinas Powis, situated upon the river Elwy; living, a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff and province of Canterbury; valued in P. R. at 105*l.* 17*s.*; patron, the Trustees under the will of J. Llewellyn, Esq. Here are the ruins of a castle, and a venerable parish church, containing some very ancient monuments.

#### GEORGE-HAM, co. Devon.

P. T. Barnstaple (192) 7½ m. NW b W.  
Pop. 811.

A parish in the hundred of Braunton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 40*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. George; patron (1829) Sir A. Chichester, Bart.

#### GEORGE'S TOWN, shire of Perth, S.

A small village in the parish of Fortingal, containing military barracks. It is situated at the west end of Loch Rannoch.

#### GERARD'S-TOWN, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Navan (30) m. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Trevet and barony of Ratoath. An English colony formerly settled at this place.

#### GERMAINS, ST. co. Cornwall.

London 227 m. WSW. Pop. 2404. M. D. Frid. Fairs, May 28; and Aug. 1, for cattle. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough, market-town, and parish in the south division of the hundred of East, situated on an eminence near the river Tidi, a branch of the Lynher Creek. The town consists chiefly of one street, running, from the nature of the ground, nearly parallel with the roof of the church; and the greatest part of the inhabitants derive their support from fishing. It is governed by a portreeve, the only officer of the town, who is annually elected at a court-leet, held by the lord of the manor; he is also bailiff of the borough, and can make any house in it the prison of the person whom he arrests. It sends two members to Parliament; and the right of election is possessed by the proprietors of what are denominated the burgage tenements, consisting of about sixty, although the number of voters is now said not to amount to more than twenty. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The parish church, ded. to St. German, was formerly conventual, and now contains an episcopal choir, and the prebends' stalls. It is said to have been included within the body of a priory, founded by King Athelstan, and ded. to St. German, bishop of Auxerre, a famous preacher, and opposer of the Pelagian heresy; for which purpose he came over into Britain with Lupus, bishop of Troy, in 429. It is a fine old specimen of Saxon architecture, consisting of two aisles



and a nave; the west front has two towers, which evidently have been both octagonal, although one is now square, and surmounted with embrasures; between these is the entrance, an ancient door-way, with a fine circular receding arch. This church was formerly of greater extent than at present, the chancel having fallen down in 1592; it is even now the principal object worth notice in the town. St. German's was formerly a bishop's see, that of Bodmin having been translated hither in 981, when the bishop's house and cathedral church there were destroyed by fire. The remains of the palace are discoverable in a farm-house in this parish about a mile distant from the town. Here is a free grammar-school, supported by the Eliot family, who have a handsome seat, called Port Eliot, situated near the church, and surrounded by delightful grounds, the beauty of which is greatly heightened by a part of the river Tidi, which spreads itself into a lake at the north front of the house. This parish is the largest in the county, its circumference being more than twenty miles. The farmers here greatly excel in the cultivation of turnips.

#### GERMAN'S, WEEK, co. Devon.

P. T. Oakhampton (195) 11 m. W b S.  
Pop. 324.

A parish in the hundred of Lifton; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter, of the certified value of 6*l.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

#### GERMOT, ST. co. Cornwall.

P. T. Helstone (272) 5 m. W b N. Pop. 830.

A parish in the west division of the hundred of Kerrier; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of St. Breage, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 27*l.* 3*s.*; patronage with St. Breage vicarage.

#### GERNONSTOWN, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castlebellingham (43) m.  
Pop. with Kilsaran.

A parish in the barony of Ardee, situated upon the bay of Dundalk; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the rectory of Kilsaran; patron, J. M. Clintock, Esq.

#### GERNONSTOWN, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Slane (38) 2½ m. W. Pop. 798.

A parish in the barony of Upper Slane; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; producing, by commutation for tithes, 230*l.* 15*s.* ¾*d.* It is united to the rectories of Stackallen and Dunmoe.

#### GERRANS, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Tregony (253) 8 m. SW b S. Pop. 732.

A parish in the east division of the hundred of Powder; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; church ded.

to St. Gurons; patron, the Bishop of Exeter.

#### GESTINGTHORPE, co. Essex.

P. T. Castle-Headingham (47) 3 m. NE.  
Pop. 694.

A parish in the hundred of Hinckford; livings, a rectory and vicarage in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. the former 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the latter 7*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 146*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary. The rectory is a sinecure; patron (1829) J. T. H. Elwes, Esq.

#### GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

A singular basaltic promontory on the coast of the county; it is a part of a stratum of basalt, which crops out in the cliffs of this singular coast, and here dips into the sea. The major part of the county is underlaid by basalt, and the construction generally is remarkable, the surface dipping from the sea towards the centre, in the form of a basin. The entire northern shore, as well as the island of Rathlin, is of basaltic formation, and even at some distance inland columnar basalt appears. The various kinds which present themselves are the unformed species in the Whyndykes, a sort of natural wall, passing in a perpendicular position through the strata; secondly, the Basaltic Onion, a rock of spherical form, aptly called onion-shaped, and from which a third species, columnar basalt, in its incipient state, is frequently found protruding. They are all accompanied with augite, calcareous spar, steatite and zeolite, and in the cliffs is found a light porous substance, called cinders, which will float upon water. These are the most remarkable mineralogical specimens found here. The basaltic area of Antrim is said to be more extensive than any yet discovered, although this singularly-formed substance occurs in various parts of the world, but chiefly in the regions of extinct volcanoes, as in Iceland, the Isle of Bourbon, &c. The basaltes of Sicily and of Germany are columnarized but imperfectly; that of Staffa in Scotland more perfectly; but the columns of the Giant's Causeway possess an accuracy of formation, an exactness and closeness in position, which, the variety of angles being considered, could not be attained by art. The portion of the vast mineralogical district to which the name of Giant's Causeway is expressly applied, consists of three distinct piers or quays, extending from the foot of a precipitous cliff, full 400 feet above the sea. The chief pier may be seen extending to a length of 1000 feet at low-water, the other to a less distance; its miraculous structure instantly strikes the visiter who walks over it. A surface is presented paved, with polygonally-formed stone, so closely united and fitted together, that it is a matter of difficulty to introduce the blade of a knife into the interstices, or joints. The flooring is formed of the summits of the mass of columns, apparently buried

in the ground, or built up in the sea; and although the blocks forming the surface possess every number of angles from three to nine, yet the surface is most exactly continuous. The flooring, as it may be termed, swells into an apex called the Honeycomb, near the centre of the Causeway, and here one pillar is seen of a triangular form. The pillars may be denominated prisms of an unequal number of sides, none having been found to exceed nine, and most of them possessing six. Each column is composed of joints, the articulation of which has excited the admiration of mankind, and the astonishment of the most learned philosophers. A joint is a polygonal block, whose angles are sharp and unworn. If the upper surface be concave the under is found to be convex, the form of one always determining the shape of the other; and the angles of the inferior joints sometimes overlap those of the upper so closely and tenaciously, that the separation is usually attended with the fracture of the stone. These singularly-formed joints have another curious character; the concave surface bears the impression of a circle, inscribed within a polygon, caused by the resting of a ball upon it in a liquid state; and the same ball appears to describe the circle upon the opposite surface by its protrusion. The polygons, throughout the Causeway, are irregular; but the contiguous sides of the columns being always equal, no space, however small, is left unoccupied. The Causeway is a continuation of an extensive stratum of columnar basalt, the most accurately crystallized in the world, which may be traced up the cliffs to the east, where it culminates at an elevation of 250 feet above the sea, and ultimately emerges at Portmore. Though more curious to examine, it is less magnificent to behold, than the stratum called the Organs; and its depth, or rather the height of its columns, does not much exceed thirty feet. To see the formation of the cliffs, the visiter should sail along the coast for a distance of about ten miles. In this voyage many curiosities are viewed. The columns, called the Chimney-tops, which are said to have been mistaken by one of the ill-fated Armada vessels, for the towers of some castle, overlooking the colonnades of a vast city, which the continued ranges of lofty columns resemble from the sea, and caused the wreck of the vessel. Basaltic islands are here and there detached from the shore, and present grotesque forms. But probably the most interesting objects to the mere visiter of these wild and wonderful scenes, are the caves with which the cliffs are penetrated. Dunkerry Cave is only accessible from the sea; it is formed in the rude basalt, and probably penetrates a mile within the land; Port Coon may be entered from the land side, and is also of rude basalt, and both resemble the lofty and narrow lateral aisles of some great abbey, being lofty, pointed, and gloomy. They

are less interesting than Fingal's Cave, in Staffa, where the basalt is columnar, but afford a much more picturesque retrospect. As a subject of curiosity, the Causeway and its accompanying scenery are unequalled—as a field for the exercise of philosophic inquiry, inexhaustible. The theories put forward to explain the formation of basaltes, are called the Neptunian, which attributes to it an aqueous origin; the Volcanic, an igneous origin; and the Volcanic, which decides it to be the product of a volcano. When it was not known that basalt existed elsewhere, it was natural that the philosopher should endeavour to investigate the origin of so remarkable a production; but since it has been found to be a substance common to most countries of Europe, the origin of its formation may cease to excite our wonder in any greater degree than that of any other part of the creation.

#### GIANT'S GRAVE, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

A townland in the parish of Glenavy and barony of Massarene, the correct name of which is Pitmave. A collection of human bones was found here of enormous dimensions.

#### GIDDING, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Stow Market (69) 7 m. W. Pop. 144.

A parish in the hundred of Thedwestry; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 98*l.* 18*s.*; patron, the Corporation of Ipswich.

#### GIDDING, GREAT, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. Stilton (75) 5 m. SW. Pop. 496.

A parish in the hundred of Leightonstone; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 114*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) Lord Sondes.

#### GIDDING, LITTLE, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. Stilton (75) 5½ m. SW b S. Pop. 64.

A parish in the hundred of Leightonstone; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 128*l.*; church ded. to St. John; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

#### GIDDING, STEEPLE, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. Stilton (75) 5½ m. SW b S. Pop. 93.

A parish in the hundred of Leightonstone; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) J. Heathcote, Esq.

#### GIDLEY, co. Devon.

P. T. Oakhampton (195) 7½ m. SE b E. Pop. 121.

A parish in the hundred of Wonford; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 19*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 75*l.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron (1829) Henry Rat-tray, Esq.



**GIFFORD**, shire of Haddington, S.

P. T. Haddington (16) 1 m. S. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, 1st Tues. in June and October.

A village in the parish of Yester, where the first flax-mill was established, and where a considerable manufacture of linen is carried on. There are also extensive bleaching-grounds.

**GIGGLESWICK**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Settle (235) 1 m. W b N.  
Pop. of Pa. 2817. Of To. 746.

A parish and township in the west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross, situated at the base of a limestone rock, rising 300 feet above the level of the village, the summit of which being approached by a winding ascent, commands a very fine prospect. About a mile hence, is a remarkable ebbing and flowing well of beautiful water; it sometimes ebbs and flows three or four times in an hour, and at others not more than the same number of times in the course of a day; the extremity, from rise to fall, is about half a yard. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 75*l.*; patrons (1829) J. Coult-hurst, and J. Hartley, Esqrs., alternately. The church, dedicated to St. Alkald, is a handsome and spacious structure. Here is the famous free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., in 1553, which admits pupils from all parts of the globe, the number being only limited for want of room; and to it are attached six scholarships, at Christ College, Cambridge. The father of the celebrated Archdeacon Paley was upwards of fifty years master of this seminary. In this neighbourhood are several good quarries of slate and stone.

**GIGHA**, shire of Argyll, S.

Pop. 573.

An island and parish (with the Isle of Cara united) off the coast, and forming part of the district of Kintyre, from which it is separated by a channel, three miles and a half across. It is seven miles in length and three in breadth, with a bold and rocky coast, indented by several bays and creeks, affording secure anchorage for small vessels. The surface is plain and fertile, except towards the west and in the centre, where it rises into mountains of great height. The coast abounds with fish, particularly various kinds of shell-fish; and there are extensive banks of a fine sand, much in request for the manufacture of glass. Among the rocks many curious caverns and several cairns, marking the scenes of battle between Fingal's heroes and the sons of the kings of Lochlin, are met with here. The living is in the presbytery of Kintyre and synod of Argyll; patrons, the Duke of Argyll, and Macneil of Gigha, alternately. Gaelic is the language in common use.

**GIGULUM**, shire of Argyll, S.

A small uninhabited island, lying between those of Gigha and Cara, off the coast of

Kintyre. Large ships may moor in this sound by iron rings fixed in the rocks here.

**GILBERDIKE**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Howden (180) 5½ m. E b N. Pop. 640.

A township in the parish of Eastington and wapentake of Howdenshire.

**GILBERTSTOWN**. See *Bendenstown*.**GILCAH**, or **GILCO**, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Carrick-on-Suir (110) 6 m. SE.  
Pop. 826.

A parish in the barony of Upper Third, situated upon the river Clolough; living, a rectory inappropriate and vicarage in the diocese of Lismore and province of Cashel; yielding, by commutation for tithes, 148*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; of which the vicar receives 44*l.* per annum. It is united to the vicarages of Dunhill and Newcastle; patron, the Corporation of Waterford.

**GILCRUX**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Cockermouth (306) 5 m. N b W.  
Pop. 377.

A parish in Allerdale ward, below Darwent, situated on the south side of the river Ellen; the houses are disposed in a triangular form, and opposite to almost every one rises a fine spring, which, when united, form a considerable stream. In a field, in the village, is also a spring of salt water, called Tom Tack. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 90*l.* The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was formerly rectorial; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. Here is a freeschool, endowed with 24*l.* per annum, arising from 800*l.*, left in 1799, by Joseph Tordiff, for the education of twenty-four poor children. This parish abounds with coal and lime; free-stone is also to be obtained here.

**GILDEN-WELLS**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Worksop (146) 5 m. N. W. Pop. 83.

A township in the parish of Loughton-en-le-Morthen, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the west division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill.

**GILDERSOME**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Leeds (189) 5 m. SW b W. Pop. 1592.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Batley and wapentake of Morley; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, not in charge.

**GILES**, ST., co. Devon.

P. T. Great Torrington (194) 3½ m. E b S.  
Pop. 786.

A parish in the hundred of Fremington; living, a rectory with that of Black Torrington, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; patronage with Black Torrington rectory.

**GILES**, ST. ON-THE-HEATH, co. Devon.

P. T. Lauceston (214) 5 m. N b E.  
Pop. 301.

A parish in the hundred of Black Torrington.

ton; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; certified value 42*l.* 18*s.* 8½*d.*; patron (1829) C. Rashleigh, Esq.

**GILESTONE**, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cowbridge (173) 6 m. S b W. Pop. 77.

A parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, situated in a retired district, and upon the Bristol Channel. The living is a discharged rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in P. R. at 63*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

**GILFORD**, co. Down, Ulster, I.

Dublin 82 m. N. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, June 21, and Nov. 21.

A post and fair-town in the parish of Tullylish and barony of Iveagh, agreeably and beautifully situated upon the river Bann. There is a considerable manufacture of linen cloth conducted here; and several extensive bleach-greens. Here is a strong chalybeate spa. The family of Meade take the title of Baron from this place.

**GILL**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 6 m. W. Pop. with Motherby, 112.

A hamlet in the parish of Greystock, Leathward.

**GILL-STREET**, or **GELL-STREET**, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Carmarthen (218) adjacent. Pop. 2348.

A ward in the county of the borough and parish of Carmarthen.

**GILLIMOR**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Helmesley (222) 6½ m. NE b N. Pop. 195.

A township in the parish of Kirkby Moorside and wapentake of Ryedale.

**GILLING**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Richmond (233) 4 m. N b E. Pop. of Pa. 2002. Of To. 921.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Gilling West, of considerable antiquity, which gives name to two wapentakes; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 23*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to St. Agatha; patron (1829) John Wharton, Esq. Gillingwood Hall was formerly the residence of the Wharton family; it was destroyed by fire about a century ago, and the site is now occupied by a farm-house. In this parish is a very extensive quarry of freestone. A castle formerly existed here, of which there are now no visible remains. King Oswy was murdered here, and Queen Ethelfleda founded a monastery in this neighbourhood, which was afterwards destroyed by the Danes.

**GILLING**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Helmesley (222) 5 m. S. Pop. of Pa. 329. Of To. 168.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Ryedale; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to

Holy Cross; patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. Gilling Castle, the seat of C. G. Fairfax, Esq., is a pleasant residence, seated on an eminence at the west side of the village.

**GILLING EAST**, N. R. co. York.

Pop. 7180.

A wapentake, situated on the northern side of the county, containing fifteen parishes, including the town of Catterick, three chapelries, and twenty-five townships.

**GILLING WEST**, N. R. co. York.

Pop. 17,842.

A wapentake, situated at the north-western point of the county, containing nineteen parishes, one chapelry, and thirty-eight townships.

**GILLINGHAM**, co. Dorset.

Pop. 8672.

A liberty in Shaston division, at the northern extremity of the county, containing two parishes.

**GILLINGHAM**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Shaftsbury (101) 4 m. NW b W. Pop. 3059. Fairs, Trinity Mond. and Sept. 12, for bullocks, horses, and sheep.

A parish in the liberty of Gillingham, Shaston division, of greater extent than any other in the county, being forty miles in circumference; situated on the river Stour, over which there are two stone bridges. In the neighbourhood are some silk-mills, but the place is principally famous for its grazing-lands and dairies. The living is a vicarage with the curacies of East Stour and West Stour, in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 40*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very ancient edifice; it possesses a large 'freeschool of early foundation. About half a mile hence formerly stood a palace of the Saxon and Norman kings. Here also Edmund Ironside vanquished the Danes in 1016. In this neighbourhood was formerly White Hart Forest, so called from the favourite white stag of Henry I., which having been accidentally killed by T. De-la-Lynde, a heavy impost was laid on his estate, which, to the present day, pays an annual fine to the Treasury, called White Hart Silver. It was disafforested and enclosed in the reign of Charles I., to the great dissatisfaction of the peasantry.

**GILLINGHAM**, co. Kent.

P. T. Chatham (30) 1½ m. E b N. Fair, East.-Mon. Pop. 6363.

A parish in the hundred of Chatham and Gillingham, lathe of Aylesford, pleasantly situated on a rising ground, commanding a fine view of the Thames and Medway, in every direction. The streets are wide, and from the sloping nature of the ground, remarkably clean. The greater part of the inhabitants are employed in the dock-yard at Chatham, and the remainder in different trades. The whole of the neighbourhood is well fortified, as being the outposts of the



arsenal of Chatham. Near Brompton, are some extensive barracks for infantry and marines, where, in time of war, it is customary to have an encampment of militia and regulars. The living is a vicarage, with that of Upbery and the curacy of Lydsing, and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*; patron, Brazenose College, Oxford. The church, ded. to St. Mary Magdalen, is a spacious building, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel; on each side of the latter is a chapel, and at the west end is a square tower. In this church are several ancient monuments; and in a niche formerly stood the image of the famed lady of Gillingham, to whom many pilgrimages were made. The archiepiscopal palace formerly stood on the south side of the churchyard; the only remaining part of which is a building, said to have been the hall, but now converted into a barn. Gillingham, from its proximity to the Medway, was much exposed to the incursions of the Danes; and it is mentioned in history, that six hundred noblemen, who came over in the retinue of Alfred and Edward, were here murdered by Earl Godwin. William Adams, an enterprising seaman, and the first Englishman who effectually discovered Japan, was a native of this place; he commenced his voyage to that island in 1598. William de Gillingham, a Benedictine monk of Canterbury, was also born here, and gained great celebrity for the history of Britain, which he wrote in the reign of Richard II.

#### GILLINGHAM, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Beccles (109) 1 m. N b W. Pop. 369.

A village, consisting of the united parishes of All Saints and St. Mary, in the hundred of Clavering; livings, two dis. rectories, with those of Winston and Windale, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B., the former 5*l.*, the latter 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) Wolf Lewis, Esq. The church, ded. to St. Mary, now the only remaining one, is a small building, with a square tower rising from the centre, ornamented near the top with a series of semicircular arches. The church, ded. to All Saints, was taken down in 1748, but the tower in ruins, and covered with ivy, is a very pleasing object.

#### GILLMANBY, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Barnard-Castle (246) 5 m. SW b W. Pop. 175.

A township in the parish of Bowes and wapentake of Gilling West.

#### GILLMORTON, co. Leicester.

P. T. Lutterworth (89) 3 m. NE b N. Pop. 718.

A parish in the hundred of Guthlaxton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Rev. D. J. Burdett.

#### GILLTOWN, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kilcullen (26) 2 m. SE. Pop. 1041.

A parish in the barony of South Naas; living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin; producing, by commutation for tithes, 69*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.*; and united to the curacy of Tubber. No church or glebe.

#### GILMERTON, shire of Edinburgh, S.

Edinburgh 4 m. S. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Liberton, inhabited by persons employed in the neighbouring limestone quarries, in the collieries, and in carting coals to the metropolis. At the northern extremity of the place are several apartments cut in the solid rock, by a blacksmith named Paterson, about a century ago, also a curious well.

#### GILROE, co. Leicester.

Pop. 5.

An extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of West-Goscote.

#### GILSTON, or GOLDESTON, co. Hertford.

P. T. Sawbridgeworth (25) 3½ m. W. Pop. 213.

A parish in the hundred of Braughlin; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; patron, the Bishop of London.

#### GIMINGHAM, co. Norfolk.

P. T. North-Walsham (123) 4 m. N. Pop. 390.

A parish in the hundred of North Erpingham; living, a rectory, with that of Trunch, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, Catherine Hall, Cambridge.

#### GIPPING, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Stow-Market (69) 1 m. NE b N. Pop. with Stowmarket hamlet, 107.

A parish in the hundred of Stow; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. at 4*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) C. Tyrrell, Esq.

#### GIRLEY, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Athboy (39) 2½ m. N. Pop. 1374.

A parish in the barony of Upper Kells; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; producing, by commutation for tithes, 203*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, the lay impropriator deducting 101*l.* 10*s.* 9½*d.* It forms part of the union of Athboy.

#### GIRSBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Louth (149) 8 m. WNW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Burgh-upon-Bane and east division of the wapentake of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey. Here is a handsome modern seat, surrounded by delightful pleasure-grounds.

#### GIRSBY, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Yarm (237) 6½ m. SW b W. Pop. 85.

A township in the parish of Sockburn and wapentake of Allertonshire, seated on the south side of the river Tees, over which the

inhabitants have to cross in boats to their parish church.

**GIRTFORD**, co. Bedford.

P. T. Biggleswade (45) 4 m. NNW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Sandy and hundred of Biggleswade.

**GIRTHON**, shire of Kirkcudbright, S.

P. T. Gatehouse (101) 2 m. S. Pop. 1895.

A parish, twenty miles in length, about four in breadth, and including the populous village of Gatehouse, which is seated on the banks of the river Fleet. To the northward the surface is bleak and hilly, but the remainder presents a pleasing level abundantly fertile. It contains several lakes well stocked with fish, and game of various kinds is plentiful in the extensive natural wood of Castramont. The living is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway; patron, the Crown. The entire parish belongs to the Murrays of Cally, a princely mansion on the river Fleet, below Gatehouse.

**GIRTON**, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Cambridge (50) 3 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 326.

A parish in the hundred of North Stow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; val. in K. B. 18*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) Sir St. V. Cotton, Bart.

**GIRTON**, or **GRETTON**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Tuxford (137) 7 m. SE b E. Pop. 182.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Newark; living a curacy in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York.

**GIRVAN**, shire of Ayr, S.

Edinburgh 97 m. SW. Pop. 4490.

A seaport, burgh of barony, post-town, and parish in the district of Carrick, having a commodious harbour formed by the conflux of the river Girvan with the Irish Sea. The town is well-built and chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the manufacture of cotton, which has of late years considerably increased. It is governed by two baillies and ten councillors; but, till 1785, the privilege of electing magistrates was never exercised, though its charter existed long before the reign of William III. The parish stretches about nine miles along the Atlantic Ocean, and is on an average four miles in breadth. Two-thirds of its extent afford excellent pasture for sheep, and the rest is well cultivated and very productive in corn. Limestone, gypsum, and whinstone, are obtained in abundance, and there are indications of coal in various parts of the parish. Considerable quantities of salmon are caught in the river. The living is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Crown.

**GISBURN**, W. R. co. York.

London 224 m. Pop. of Pa. 2530. Of Township 690. M. D. Mon. Fairs, East. Mon.; Mon. fortnight aft. East.; Mon. month aft. East.; Sat. aft. Mon. month from East. for

horned cattle; Mon. five weeks aft. East. for pedlery; Sept. 18 and 19, for horned cattle and pedlery.

A market-town, parish, and township, in the west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross. The town is neat, pleasant, and airy, and seated upon the river Ribble. It possesses no manufactures or particular trades, but the neighbourhood consists of rich meadows, where immense flocks and herds are fattened for different markets. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; val. in K. B. 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is a very ancient structure. Gisburn Park, the seat of Lord Ribblesdale, is situated in a very delightful part of the parish, near the confluence of the Ribble and Stockbeck. The mansion contains a number of excellent portraits, among which is one of Sir Oliver Cromwell, by Sir Peter Lely. In the park is a herd of wild cattle, descendants of that race which formerly peopled the great forests of Lancashire; they are white all over, except the nose, which is black, rather mischievous, but breed with tame cattle.

**GISBURN FOREST**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Skipton (216) 10½ m. W b S. Pop. 457.

A township in the parish of Gisburn and west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross.

**GISLEHAM**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Lowestoff (114) 4½ m. SW b S.  
Pop. 222.

A parish in the hundred of Mutford and Lothingland; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, ded. to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure, both the body and chancel of which are thatched; it has a steeple, containing four bells.

**GISLINGHAM**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Eye (81) 5 m. W b S. Pop. 620.

A parish in the hundred of Hartismere; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Nathaniel Collyer, Esq.

**GISSING**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Diss (86) 4 m. NNE. Pop. 544.

A parish in the hundred of Diss; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Sir W. R. Kempe, Bart.

**GITTESHAM**, co. Devon.

P. T. Honiton (148) 3 m. SW b W.  
Pop. 351.

A parish in the hundred of East Budleigh; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 21*l.* 8*s.* 11½*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. T. Pitt.



**GIVENDALE**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Rippon (212) 2 m. SE. Pop. 31.

A township in the parish, and within the liberty of Rippon.

**GLADSMUIR**, shire of Haddington, S.

P. T. Haddington (16) 3½ m. W. Pop. 1623.

A parish containing nearly 6000 acres, and including the villages of Gladsmuir, Cotts, and Trabrowne. It is bounded on the north by the Firth of Forth, and on the south by the river Tyne, the surface rising gradually from the banks of each to a ridge of barren moor, whereon the church is placed. The entire parish abounds with coal, of which several mines are now open. The living is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patrons, alternately, the Crown, and the Earl of Hoptown. George Heriot, the founder of the celebrated hospital in Edinburgh, was born here.

**GLAMMIS**, shire of Forfar, S.

Edinburgh 52 m. N. Pop. 2009. Fairs, 1st Wed. in May; after May 20; and after Nov. 22.

A small town and parish; the former comprising what is termed the old and new towns, in which the manufacture of linen has been introduced to great advantage. The parish, which includes six other villages, is twelve miles in length, from one to five in breadth, and lies principally in the fertile vale of Strathmore, though it extends into the Sidlaw hills. It is watered by Loch Forfar, and the rivers Dean and Kerbet, and contains quarries of excellent freestone and blue slate. The living is in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Earl of Strathmore, to whom Glamis gives the title of Baron, and whose venerable castle and chief residence in Scotland, which was formerly a royal palace, stands pleasantly on the banks of the Dean. In this parish are two curious obelisks, on which are carved various symbols, in allusion to the murder of King Malcolm, by Macbeth. On the top of a hill in the neighbourhood, are the remains of an encampment, termed Dnoon Castle, encompassed with a lofty rampart 340 yards in circuit, entered from the south-east and north-west, and traces of buildings are still visible within the area.

**GLAMORGAN**, co. of, SW.

N to S. 26 m. E to W. 48 m. No. of Acres 526,680. Hundreds 10. Borough 1. Market-Towns 8. City 1. Parishes 118. Pop. 101,737. Memb. of Pt. 2. Diocese of St. David's and Llandaff, and Province of Canterbury.

One of the six counties into which South Wales is divided. Its form is very irregular, and the surface much varied. Its boundaries are, on the north, the great mountains of Brecon; on the east, the river Rumney; and the Bristol Channel encloses it upon the west and south. The north and north-east districts are altogether mountainous, wild, and rocky; the south is level, fertile, much improved and beautified,

and is known generally by the name of the Vale of Glamorgan, although not included between hills, but stretching directly from the base of the mountains to the sea. This rich and beautiful plain is sometimes, and not undeservedly, styled the garden of Wales. The mail-coach road from London to Milford passes through the whole length of the vale, and travellers enjoy on this route a noble and extensive view, not only of this rich and picturesque county but also of the graceful windings of the shore, the broad expanse of the Bristol Channel, with the hills of Devon and of Somerset rising from its surface in the distance. Few counties in the principality present a scene equally extended or sublime. The most northern of the mountains possess but little pasture adapted to the feeding of black cattle, but sustain large flocks of sheep; luxuriant woods clothe the sides of many, and overhang glens and vales of the most romantic description; the soil consists of a black peat, interspersed occasionally with a brown gravelly earth, varying little from rubble stone. The little valleys owe their fertility to the presence of a rich loam, which produces excellent crops of corn, and supplies verdant and sheltered pastures; and in the great vale, as it is styled, the soil though varied, is deep and rich, and the climate remarkable for its salubrity and mild temperature; myrtles, magnolias, and other delicate plants grow here unprotected in the open air. The substratum of the soil generally is stratified limestone of the lias kind, which crops out on the seashore in the noble cliffs of Dunraven, and at Sotherndown. The sea-shore, between Cardiff and Portkerry, possesses the advantage of a delightful sandy beach, from which rises a perpendicular cliff of stratified limestone of secondary formation, containing vast quantities of organic remains, and worn into deep and lofty caverns. Those at Tressyllyon are the best known; and in one of them is the Fairy Arch, with whose history many legends are connected. The bays of Swansea and Oxwich, besides the estuary of the Burry river, are the most spacious sinuosities of the coast, but harbours are formed in other places, as at Penarth, Portkerry, and elsewhere. Almost all the rivers of the county derive their origin from the Breconshire hills; there the Tame takes its rise, and running southward falls into the Bay of Swansea; the Loughor is, so far as it runs, the boundary between Carmarthen and this county. The Neath river also has its fountain in Brecon. The Avon lies wholly within this county, as well as the Llanry and Ogmore, the latter of which flows through Bridgend. The Taff rises north of Merthyr Tydvil; and after a meandering course passes the elegant town of Cardiff, and falls into the mouth of the Severn. The Rumney, which has been already named as the county boundary on the east, runs nearly parallel to the Taff, and empties itself into the



Severn's mouth also, at the distance of a few miles only from Pennarth Harbour. The varieties of fish found in these rivers resemble those common to most of the rivers of Wales, but the Severn is a species peculiar to the rivers of this country. Near to the town of Caerphilly is the famous Pont-y-prydd, thrown across the river Taef, which enjoyed the merit of having the most spacious stone arch in the kingdom until the erection of Chester-Dee bridge in 1830. The span of Pont-y-prydd is but 140, while that of its rival is 200 feet. Testaceous fish are caught in quantities along the sea-coast of the county, but deep sea-fishing is by no means encouraged or pursued in proportion to the extent of the line of coast. The agricultural productions are not different from those common to other counties, but owing to the dense population in the mining districts, not sufficient to supply the home consumption. The horses are rather small but very hardy; the black cattle are improved by crosses with English breeds, and the sheep are larger than the breed of Breconshire. But the agricultural character of the county has become secondary to its mineral reputation, and the extensive mineralogical regions of the county have within the last fifty years considerably increased the population, and augmented their wealth. The mineral field, commencing at Pontipool, in Monmouthshire, extends 100 miles in a westerly direction, entering Glamorganshire, with a breadth of about twenty miles, from Risga to Llangaddoc, to the north of Merthyr-Tydvil. The vein thence passes Llantrissant, and crossing Swansea Bay, from Margam to the Mumbles, includes the entire of the bay within the great mineralogical basin, and then bisects the promontory of Gower. The northern boundary stretches westward towards Llandibby, and encloses all Glamorganshire towards the north, with the parts of Brecon and Carmarthen counties to the north and west. It takes an abrupt turn southward to Kidwelly, and diminishes the breadth of the basin to an interval of a few miles only. All the coal and ironstone of South Wales may be said to recline within this great concavity, and being placed in parallel strata around the sides and along the bottom, exhibit a remarkable regularity, are found distributed through the whole county, and afford greater facilities for working than any other mines in the kingdom. The minerals are found at depths sufficiently small, and the unequal surface presents infinite opportunities of cheap and ready extraction. The adits piercing the sides of the hills, carry off the waters from the works without further cost or trouble, and the valleys conduct them to the larger rivers. These great natural advantages have been attended with the success which must result from spirit and industry, in the management of them, and they have now placed Glamorganshire in the position of a great

mining and manufacturing county, where trade and commerce are in a most healthy condition, and a dense population actively employed. The coal here is of various sorts. On the north-east side of the mineral basin, towards Pontipool, it is of a coaking quality; on the south and east it is bituminous, and on the west of Glamorganshire, of the non-flaming, or stone kind. The residue of the county rests upon limestone of various kinds, and interspersed with different minerals. The great limestone-bed forms the southern boundary of the basin, and continuing parallel to it, in a belt of a few miles in breadth, from the promontory of Gower on the west, which it occupies entirely, to Caerphilly, near the eastern county boundary. This species is usually termed the white limestone, not from the colour of the stone in its natural state, which is much varied, and affords black, white, and green marbles, but from the uncommon whiteness of the lime produced by its calcination. This lime is better adapted for agricultural uses than for the purposes of masonry, and is much preferred for whitewashing. Beds of calcareous freestone are found in the limestone district. The lias limestone of this county is much esteemed beyond that of other places for its property of becoming hard under water, which renders it a valuable submarine cement. The cliffs of Pennarthance Llavernac rest upon a deep bed of red silicious earth resembling tripoli. In this earth are found beds of gypsum, the finest yet discovered in Great Britain; and in the white limestone of Sully, lead ore, calamine, manganese, and copper, have also been discovered. The only mineral spring of value is at Swansea. The county is divided into ten hundreds, viz., Caerphilly Low Bridge, Dinas-Powis, Kibber, Llangwelach, Miskin, Neath, Newcastle, Ogmore, and Swansea. The chief towns and remarkable places are the ancient city of Llandaff, now a contemptible village; Caerdiff, the capital of the county, a handsome, neat, flourishing place, and a contributory borough; Swansea, the most prosperous town perhaps in South Wales; besides the market-towns of Cowbridge, Neath, Bridgend, Llantrissant, Caerphilly, (famous for its leaning tower), Loughor, and the populous town of Merthyr Tydvil. The chief iron-works, and probably the most extensive in Great Britain, are in the immediate vicinity of Merthyr Tydvil; there are others at Neath, Swansea, Aberdare, and Abernant. Extensive coal-fields are worked at Neath and Swansea; and the most extensive smelting-houses in Europe are established at the latter place, whither copper ore is imported from Ireland, North Wales, Cornwall, &c., for the purpose of being smelted. Tin plate manufactories are formed at Merlin Gruffyd and elsewhere. Coals constitute an article of continued and profitable export from several places; and limestone is exported in large quantities from the peninsula of Gower and elsewhere. The export of flags



and marble for chimney-pieces gives employment to numbers; and the manufacture of coarse pottery at Ewenny and a few other districts, adds somewhat to the great variety of occupation. Woollen, soap, and other commodities are also manufactured in the county; and the timber trade is encouraged, as the best mode of employing the steep sides of many beautiful glens amongst the mountains, but the produce of all these is consumed at home. An improved and improving inland navigation assists in transporting the manufactures of the mountainous and inland districts to the sea-side, and its passage through the county, has given facilities to the agricultural interest of offering their produce cheaply and expeditiously at the most populous places. The Glamorganshire canal extends from Merthyr Tydvil to Caerdiff, a distance of twenty-five miles in a direct line that keeps parallel to the course of the Taff river. The Aberdare navigation is supplied from the Cyrian river, and unites with Glamorganshire canal at New Bridge. A canal commencing at the north-west end of the Aberdare railway, runs parallel to the Neath river to the town of Neath, and so opens a communication with the noble bay of Swansea. Another canal unites the Brecon hills with Swansea bay, obeying the course of the Tame river and passing the busy town of Swansea. The county returns one member to Parliament, and the boroughs of Caerdiff, Swansea, Neath, Cowbridge, Llantrissant, and Loughor, send a second. The name Glamorgan may be derived either from Glath-morganwg, the county of Morgan, or from More, the sea, from its marine position. Before the arrival of the Romans it was inhabited by the Silures, but upon the overthrow of Caractacus, they readily yielded to the power of that great nation. Neath was the Nidum, and Bridgend the Bovium of the Romans. British, Roman, and Norman antiquities lie scattered over the surface of the county. Many beautiful ecclesiastical remains adorn the landscape; those of Margam and Ewenny stand pre-eminent. Noble castles present their mouldering turrets in every direction, all now yielding in the merit of deep interest to the beautiful and perfect military residence at St. Donatts.

**GLANBANE**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Tipperary (127) 8 m. NW.  
Pop. not specified.

A parish in the barony of Clanwilliam; living, a rectory in the diocese of Emly and archdiocese of Cashel, being a constituent part of the corps of the deanery of Emly.

**GLANBETRY**, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Kenmare (239) m. Pop. 1821.

A parish in the barony of Iveragh; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ard-fert and Aghadoc and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the rectories of Cahir and Killanear, and three other parishes; producing, by commutation for tithes, 130*l.* per annum; it

possesses a church and parsonage; patron, the King. There is a poor-school here, under the patronage of Lord Headly. 2

**GLADESTRY**, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Kington (155) 3 m. W. Pop. 355.

A parish in the hundred of Radnor, situated upon the river Gwyddel; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's. Area of parish about 4000 acres.

**GLANDORE**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

A small but safe bay, on the coast of the barony of Carbery, at the extremity of which is seated a hamlet, surrounded by scenery of the most picturesque description. On the east side of the bay, copper-ore is found, and slate-quarries are worked here, from which a considerable export is made.

**GLANEALY**, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Wicklow (32) 4 m. SW. Pop. 2214.

A village and parish, partly in the barony of Arklow, and partly in that of Newcastle; living, a chapelry in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin. Here is a spacious church, standing in a romantic situation, on the edge of a rivulet, and at the foot of a lofty and wooded hill. There are two poor-schools in the parish, one of which consists of sixty-seven pupils, the other of forty-four.

**GLAN-EITHAN**, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Newtown (175) 3 m. NE.  
Pop. with Bettws.

A township in the parish of Bettws and hundred of Newtown.

**GLANFORD**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Clay (123) 1½ m. S.  
Pop. with Bayfield, 93.

A parish in the hundred of Holt; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Blakeney, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Martin; patronage with Blakeney rectory.

**GLANFORD BRIDGE**, or **BRIGGE**, co. Lincoln.

London 156 m. N b W. Pop. 1674.  
M. D. Thurs. Fair, Aug. 5, for horses

A market-town, township, and chapelry, in the parish of Wrawby-with-Kettleby, and south division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, situated on the banks of the river Ancholme, over which it has a small but strong stone bridge; this river is navigable from the Humber to Bishop-bridge, about ten miles above the town. The chief trade of this town is in corn, coals, and timber, which with Hull is very considerable. The living is a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Wrawby-with-Kettleby, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, of the clear yearly value of 14*l.*; patron, Clare Hall, Cambridge. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary is a neat commodious building. The petty sessions are holden here. In this neighbourhood was formerly an hospital, subordinate to the abbey of Selby, Yorkshire, a monk of which house was master. No remains of this building are now visible.

**GLANINAGH**, eo. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Ennistimon (163) 14 m. N. Pop. 466.

A parish in the barony of Burren, situated upon the southern coast of Galway Bay; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killfenora and archdiocese of Cashel, constituting a part of the corps of the treasurer-ship of Killfenora.

**GLANKEEN**, eo. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Burros-Rleigh (94) m. Pop. 5664.

A parish in the barony of Kilnemanagh; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, the rectory being the corps of a prebend. The vicarage possesses a church and glebe-house.

**GLANMIRE**, eo. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cork (166) 5 m. NE. Pop. 2780.

A parish in the barony of Barrymore, divided into upper and lower, otherwise denominated Caherlog, and situated upon the Glanmire river, a tributary to the river Lee. The hamlet of Glanmire, which is adorned by a handsome church, with a spire, is placed in a sequestered glen, remarkable for its romantic situation. In its vicinity are many beautiful villas.

**GLANORE**, eo. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Fermoy (142) m. Pop. with Ballyhea.

A parish in the barony of Fermoy; living, a rectory in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, constituting part of the corps of the prebend of Ballyhea. The church is in Rathgogan parish.

**GLANOGR**A, or **GLINOGR**A, eo. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Six-Mile-Bridge (130) 3 m. SW. Pop. 1610. Fairs, May 31, and Oct. 28.

A hamlet in the parish of Glanogra and barony of Small County; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the vicarage of Fedamore.

**GLANTON**, or **GLENTON**, eo. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Mallow (163) 5 m. SW. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Ballyelough and barony of Duhallow.

**GLANTON**, eo. Northumberland.

P. T. Felton (299) 4 m. NW b N. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Felton and east division of Coquetdale ward.

**GLANTON**, eo. Northumberland.

P. T. Alwrick (398) 9 m. W b N. Pop. 474.

A township in the parish of Whittingham and north division of Coquetdale ward. Here is a presbyterian chapel, erected in 1786. Glanton House is a handsome seat in this neighbourhood, near to which, Glanton Pike rears its lofty head, and on it was formerly placed a beacon, used to alarm the country in times of danger. In 1716, several stone coffins and urns were found here; and also some weapons, supposed to have belonged to the ancient Britons.

**GLANWORTH**, eo. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Mitchelstown (132) 5 m. SW.

Pop. of Pa. 8128. Of To. 842. Fairs, March 16; May 13; Aug. 10; Sept. 24; and Nov. 30.

An ancient corporate town, the privileges of which are now obsolete, in the parish of Glanworth, partly in Condons and Clongibbons barony, but the greater part in that of Fermoy. It stands upon the river Funcheon, over which a stone bridge is thrown at this place. The living is a rectory and prebend in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, and united to four other benefices. It possesses a church, a glebe-house, and about four acres of land. There is a poor-school in the town of fifty-one boys and twenty-nine girls. Here are the ruins of a Dominican friary, founded by the Roches, in 1227, and the magnificent ruins of a castle, which appears to have been regularly and strongly fortified, even according to the modern system of circumvallation.

**GLAPTHORNE**, eo. Northampton.

P. T. Oundle (81) 2 m. NW b N. Pop. 354.

A parish in the hundred of Willybrook; living, a dis. vicarage, with that of Cotterstock, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; church ded. to St. Leonard.

**GLAPT**ON, eo. Nottingham.

P. T. Nottingham (124) 4½ m. SSW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Clifton and north division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe.

**GLAPWELL**, eo. Derby.

P. T. Mansfield (138) 5 m. NW. Pop. 110.

A township in the parish of Bolsover and hundred of Scarsdale.

**GLASBURY**, eo. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Hay (156) 4 m. SW. Pop. 1423.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Talgeuth, in Brecon county, and partly in the hundred of Paine's Castle, in the county of Radnor, situated upon the banks of the Wye, and including the most fertile land in Breconshire; living, a vicarage belonging to the diocese of Gloucester, and possessing a church and vicarage-house. The chapel of Felindre, in this parish, is in ruins, as well as the church of the adjoining parish of Aber Llyfni. The petty sessions for Talgeuth hundred were usually held here.

**GLASCOED**, eo. Monmouth.

P. T. Usk (142) 4 m. SW b W. Pop. 201.

A hamlet in the parish and lower division of the hundred of Usk.

**GLASCOTE**, eo. Warwick.

P. T. Tamworth (114) 1½ m. SE. Pop. with Bolhall, 414.

A township in the parish of Tamworth and Tamworth division of the hundred of Hemlingford.

**GLAS-CWM**, eo. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Buall (173) 8 m. E. Pop. 589.

A parish in the hundred of Colwyn; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. 62*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*; patron, the Bishop of St. Da-



vid's, who is also lord of the manor. The area of the parish covers about 4000 acres, divided between the township of Drewem and Faenor Glàs. Here are the wells of Blaen Eddu, efficacious in curing cutaneous diseases. In the year 1806, a number of silver pieces, of the reign of King William III., were discovered here, in a small hillock resembling a mole-hill.

#### GLASFORD, shire of Lanark, S.

P. T. Strathaven (14) 3 m. NE b N.  
Pop. 1501.

A parish in the Middle ward, eight miles in length and two in breadth, the soil of which is very productive though stony. Here is a manufacture of cotton. The living is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, Lady Montgomery. The church was built in 1633. Glasford gave the title of Baron to the family of Abercrombie, now extinct.

#### GLASGOW, shire of Lanark, S.

Edinburgh 43 m. W b S. Pop. of City 72,765. Of Suburbs 76,278. Total 147,043.  
Memb. of Pt. with Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton, I.

A large and important city, which may be considered as the metropolis and grand emporium of the west of Scotland. It is situated in the Nether ward of Lanarkshire, on the north bank of the river Clyde, here navigable, and affording the advantage of maritime communication for the purposes of commerce. This is one of the most ancient places in North Britain, as its existence may be traced to the middle of the sixth century, when St. Mungo, or Kentigern, founded here the see of a bishop, and erected a cathedral, in the neighbourhood of which numbers of people gradually settled, and the buildings became numerous and considerable. About 1172, William I., surnamed the Lion, king of Scotland, erected Glasgow into a burgh, and the privileges, granted by his charter, were confirmed and extended by his royal successors. James II., in 1450, constituted the city and barony of Glasgow a regality, at the request of the bishop, who endeavoured to strengthen his authority over his tenants, vassals, and the inhabitants in general, by bestowing the office of baillie of the regality on some of the most powerful of the nobility. For a considerable period, the office was held by the dukes of Lennox, who, in 1621, obtained a confirmation of the appointment by an absolute grant from the bishop; but subsequently resigned it to the crown, and till the revolution the baillies were appointed by the sovereign. In 1611, a most ample charter was granted by James VI. (of Scotland) erecting the city into a royal burgh, to be holden by the tenure of free burgage under the crown; and in 1636, Charles I. bestowed additional privileges, confirming the right of electing a baillie for the river Clyde, vested with maritime, civil, and criminal jurisdiction, within his district; and this grant was ratified by act of Parliament,

in 1661, and again in 1690, with the addition of further privileges. By this last act, the city council acquired the power of nominating and choosing their magistrates and other municipal officers, as fully and freely as the city of Edinburgh, or any other royal burgh. The government of Glasgow is vested in a provost and three baillies, a dean of guild, a deacon-convenor, and a treasurer, with a common council, consisting of thirteen merchant-councillors, and twelve trades-councillors. The chief magistrate is by courtesy, styled Lord Provost; and he is head of the police of the city, president of the corporation, and a justice of the peace within the liberties of the burgh, by virtue of his office. The baillies, whose office corresponds with that of aldermen, hold a court every week, for the summary decision of causes relative to sums under 20*s.* sterling. The revenues of the city are under the control of the council. They are derived from certain duties on goods or merchandise, imported or exported, from the rents of lands, and from other sources; and the annual amount has been rated at 16,000*l.* From these funds are defrayed the expenses of lighting, paving, and cleaning the streets, and various charges connected with the government of the city. The police is said to be extremely strict; and in 1789 a bridewell was established, for the custody and punishment of petty criminals. Glasgow sends one member to the House of Commons. The principal part of the city stands in a plain, on the north of the river Clyde, and the buildings extend to its border. Among the suburbs of Glasgow, are Anderston, Finniestown, Camlachie, and Bridgetown, north of the Clyde; and Hutcheson's Town, Gorbals, and Tradestown, on the south; and with these last, a communication is preserved by two handsome bridges of stone, and one of wood-work. The general plan of the city is regular, the principal streets meeting in the centre, and the houses have a noble and elegant appearance. The main street, under different appellations, extends from east to west, through the entire length of the city. Eastward of the cross, it is named the Gallowgate; and westward, the Trongate and Argyle Street; towards the south, branches off the Salt Market; and to the north, the High Street; and the Trongate, near its centre, is crossed by a street, the north part of which is called Candlerigg's Street; and the south part, King Street. There are also several other streets, containing handsome buildings; and there are three spacious and elegant squares: St. Andrew's Square, in which stands the church of St. Andrew; St. Enoch's Square, in which is likewise a church; and George's Square, situated at the west end of George Street. The city and suburbs are supplied with water of excellent quality, raised from the Clyde, by means of engines; and after purification, by rest, in a reservoir and filtration, it is distributed by pipes, to the houses of the inhabitants, at a mo-

derate expense. The cathedral, or high church of Glasgow, is a large edifice, situated on an eminence, at the north end of High Street, and it is reckoned the most perfect specimen of Gothic ecclesiastical architecture remaining in Scotland. The erection of the present structure was commenced in 1123, by John Achaius, then bishop of this see, and continued by succeeding prelates till the body of the building was completed as it now stands; but the transepts or cross aisles, which formed part of the original plan were never erected; though contributions were collected from various parts of the kingdom towards defraying the expenses of the building. Its total length is 284 feet, the breadth sixty-five feet, the height within the walls ninety feet; and there are two towers, on one of which a spire was raised about 1420, whose summit is 220 feet from the pavement. This edifice is divided into two places of worship, an arrangement which interrupts the grand perspective view of the interior with its massive pillars, bold and lofty arches, and the long extent of its groined and vaulted roof. About twelve years since an improvement of this ancient structure was effected, by opening and repairing the great western window and doorway which had been walled up for more than a century. Westward of the cathedral formerly stood the castle or bishop's palace, a very large edifice, the last remaining tower of which was removed to make way for the Infirmary, now occupying its site. Glasgow was changed from a bishopric to an archbishopric in 1484, within the jurisdiction of which was the bishopric of Galloway, Argyll and the Isles: it extended over two hundred and forty parishes, and included the entire shires of Dunbarton, Renfrew, Ayr, and Lanark, with portions of some other shires. At the reformation the revenues of the see were stated at 987*l.* 8*s.* 7½*d.*, besides 168 salmon, and certain quantities of different kinds of corn. There are several churches besides the high church; but they require no notice on account of architectural merit, except St. Andrew's and St. George's, both which have handsome fronts and fine steeples. The livings are in the presbytery and synod of Glasgow. The grand ornament of Glasgow is its college, or university, an extensive and venerable edifice, situated on the east side of the High Street. It owes its origin to William Turnbull, bishop of Glasgow, who in 1450 laid the foundation of the institution by establishing a teacher of theology, and three professors of philosophy; and Pope Nicholas V. at the request of James II. issued a bull licensing the college as a school for theology, canon, and civil law and the liberal arts, with privileges to the professors and students similar to those of the university of Bologna; and he vested the office of chancellor of the institution in the successive bishops of Glasgow. Ample endowment was bestowed on the new semi-

nary by the founder, and James II. granted it many privileges and immunities. The Scottish reformation in 1560, involving the overthrow of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, proved almost ruinous to the university. The professors and other officers, who belonged to the clerical order, fled from the violence of the Presbyterians, and the chancellor, archbishop James Beaton, going to France, carried away the charters and records, and deposited them in the Scot's College at Paris. The university continued in a very depressed state till James VI. granted a new charter, and endowed it with valuable property; since which it has acquired high reputation as a school of science, especially since the middle of the past century. The college buildings, though displaying but little architectural decoration, nevertheless interest the observer by their venerable and classic appearance, while their general arrangement deserves the praise of convenience and usefulness of structure. The front towards the street is 300 feet in length, and has an elevation of three stories. At the northern extremity is a gateway leading to an area or court-yard of considerable extent, in which are the houses of the different professors; and a corresponding gateway at the southern extremity leads to the residence of the principal. The grand entrance is through a gate in the centre, surrounded by the royal arms; and this opens into a large court, on one side of which is a stone staircase leading to the faculty-hall, an extensive and splendid room, in which the professors assemble to transact the private business of the college. Passing onwards through another gateway we reach a second court, surrounded by the different lecture-rooms of the university; and on the outer side of this area, on the second story, is the common hall of the college, in which public meetings of the students are held, and public worship takes place on Sundays. Another gateway passes under the common hall, and leads to a third area, one side of which is formed by the Hunterian museum, an elegant edifice erected in 1805, under the direction of Mr. Starke, for the reception of the valuable collection of anatomical preparations, shells, insects, and fossils, with a cabinet of coins and medals, bequeathed to the university by the celebrated Dr. William Hunter. The college library, which occupies another side of this area, is likewise a modern building. The collection of books is large and valuable, including the library of Dr. Robert Simson, the translator of Euclid's Geometry; and medical books given by Dr. Hunter. There is also an observatory, well fitted up, and furnished with instruments for the use of the professor of practical astronomy. The government of this institution is intrusted to a lord chancellor, a lord rector, a dean of faculty, the principal, and the faculty of professors, sixteen in number, namely—one for law, four for theology, five for medicine, and the



sciences connected with it, and the remainder for the faculty of arts. The chancellorship is a permanent office; and the rector is appointed annually by votes of the professors and the public students. The emoluments of the professors are derived, partly from the funds of the college, arising from landed property in the town and neighbourhood, now extremely valuable, and partly from fees paid by the students. There are two descriptions of the latter—the public students, who undergo the ceremonies of matriculation, attend the five classes of Latin, Greek, logic, moral and natural philosophy, keep regular terms, submit to the restraints of college discipline, vote on questions relative to the concerns of the university, contend for prizes, and are eligible to degrees; and the private students, who attend one or more courses of any of the professors, without any views to college advantages. The former are distinguished by wearing a scarlet gown or *toga*. The average number of students of both sorts is 1200. Anderson's Institution is a seminary for scientific instruction, founded in 1796, by Mr. Anderson, professor of natural philosophy in the university, who left to trustees his philosophical apparatus, his library and museum, as well as his other property, for the establishment of this useful undertaking. From the funds thus provided, together with liberal subscriptions, a handsome and commodious building was erected, including a lecture-room and apartments for the instruments and museum. The object of this institution is to afford instruction by lectures in natural and experimental philosophy, mathematics, chemistry, botany, and natural history, to persons who do not obtain the advantages of academical education, the lectures being open to individuals of both sexes. A class has been established for mechanics, in which the abovementioned sciences are taught on terms which render the lectures generally accessible, and which has been the means of diffusing information very extensively through this manufacturing city. The town-house is a noble and magnificent building, ornamented in front with a range of Ionic pilasters, elevated on rusticated pillars and arches, forming an arcade below; and the top of the edifice is crowned with a balustrade and vases. It contains a large assembly-room and a town-hall, besides apartments for the municipal records and other purposes. Eastward of this building, formerly stood the tolbooth, which was taken down about twelve years since, with the exception of its steeple. In the green, at the foot of the Salt-market, is a large square structure, surrounding an interior area, and having a handsome front, with a portico of Corinthian columns. Within it, are various court-rooms and offices, for the transaction of public business relating to the city and county; with a prison, both for debtors and felons. Opposite to the Tontine buildings, nearly in the centre of the street, is placed a fine equestrian

statue of William III. In the street, called Bridge-gate, is the guildhall or merchants' house, ornamented with a lofty spire. The Tontine coffee-room is stated to be one of the most elegant and complete apartments of the kind in Britain; and adjoining it is a tavern of corresponding style, built with funds raised by subscription on the system of survivorship. The new theatre in Queen Street is said to be the largest in Scotland, and its front is elegantly ornamented. Among the numerous charitable institutions, one of the most important is the town-hospital or poor-house, for the support of the aged poor and children, having a revenue of about 2400*l.* a-year. Hutcheson's hospital, which has been re-erected in Ingram Street, is a handsome structure, with a spire 120 feet high. It was originally founded by George and Thomas Hutcheson, for twelve poor men and twelve boys; and in consequence of subsequent donations, old women have been admitted, and the number of the boys who are educated, has been augmented to forty-eight. Other institutions for the indigent are, the Trades' Hospital and the Infirmary for the sick; and there are several endowed freeschools. The earliest kind of commerce carried on at Glasgow was the exportation of salmon, which were taken in the Clyde as early as 1420. It appears that in the following century the spirit of naval enterprise prevailed here, as the citizens, in 1546, during a war with England, fitted out ships of war and captured our vessels. About 1680 the merchants of Glasgow sent large quantities of cured herrings and salmon to France, and obtained in return wine, brandy, and salt. The union in 1707, opened to the inhabitants the previously interdicted trade with North America and the West Indies, which gave rise to a commercial intercourse, more especially with Virginia and Maryland, whence tobacco was imported largely in return for Scottish goods sent to those colonies. This trade was first carried on in chartered vessels from Whitehaven, Bristol, and other ports of South Britain; and it was not till 1718 that the first vessel belonging to Glasgow sailed from the Clyde to America. Dunbarton was then the harbour for ships belonging to the merchants of this city, and store-houses for goods were afterwards built at Greenock and New Port, Glasgow. The trade with America gradually increased and was thus carried on till 1750, when a new system was adopted by the establishment of agents on the other side of the Atlantic; which contributed to the further advance of commerce, so that previously to the war with the Americans, more than half the tobacco imported into Great Britain, was consigned to the merchants of Glasgow. The war not only destroyed this trade but also occasioned great injury to those who were concerned in it, and for a while checked the prosperity of the city. New fields for industrious speculation however were opened, by the extension of commerce to the West Indies, and the continent of Europe; and

on the conclusion of hostilities with the United States, the intercourse with them was renewed and a greater trade carried on than before. Linen became a considerable article of merchandise. The manufacture commenced at Glasgow in 1725, and it was for a long period the staple production of the place; but at length it was greatly superseded by the manufacture of cotton goods, the value of which in 1791 amounted to 1,500,000*l.* a-year, and is now supposed to be double that sum. Pottery and delft-ware, glass, ropes and cordage, and tanned leather, are made here in large quantities; and the founding of types for printing has been long practised and brought to a high degree of excellence. In 1783 a society was formed called the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures. Its object was to unite the influence of the merchants and the manufacturers, and by forming a general fund to support measures which might tend to the public advantage. A royal charter was obtained for the incorporation of the society, under the government of thirty directors; and this body has been of essential service in affording encouragement and protection to trade. The Clyde is navigable for vessels drawing seven or eight feet water as high as the first bridge; and a quay extending a quarter of a mile along the bank of the river, supplies the necessary accommodation for shipping. Large vessels discharge their cargoes at Greenock or Port Glasgow; but those of one hundred tons burden can come up to the quay. The number of vessels which arrived at Glasgow between July 10, 1809, and July 10, 1810, was 2021, and their burden 101,316 tons; besides boats and small craft under fifteen tons; and the number of vessels belonging to this port in 1829 was 235 of 41,121 tons burden. The parish of the barony of Glasgow and the city were formerly included in one parochial district; but in consequence of the increase of the population, they were separated, and the landward part of the parish, as distinguished from the town, was denominated the barony. This parish extends from two to six miles around the city, on all sides except the south, where it is bounded by the Clyde. The soil in general is fertile, being in some parts a rich clay, and in others a light sand; but the surface is principally occupied by the buildings of the large and populous villages, which constitute the suburbs of the city. At these places, besides the manufactures already mentioned, is that of the article called cudbear, a kind of dye stuff, prepared from the corcur, or *lichen omphalocides*, a species of rock-moss found in the Scots Highlands, and also in Sweden and Lapland. Within this district likewise are several cotton printing-fields and extensive bleaching-fields. The parish is intersected by a side cut from the great canal and the Monkland canal, which advantageously facilitate commercial intercourse. Freestone and whinstone are found in great abundance; as also is coal,

the quantity of which raised annually amounts in value to more than 30,000*l.* Some of the mines yield ironstone of good quality, which is smelted in the neighbourhood.

**GLASHANE, or GLESHANE, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.**

P. T. Rathdowney (75) 5 m. SE. Pop. 764.

A parish in the barony of Galmoy; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the benefice of Rathdowney and Kilaegy.

**GLASLOUGH, co. Monaghan, Ulster, I.**

Dublin 90 m. N b W. Pop. 847.

Fairs, last Sat. in every month.

A village in the parish of Donagh and barony of Trough. Here is a noble castle and demesne, the seat of C. P. Leslie, Esq. M. P.

**GLASNEVIN, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.**

Dublin 2 m. N. Pop. of Pa. 428. Of Vil. 823.

A village and parish in the barony of Coolock, situated upon an eminence, overhanging the Tolka river. The village is pleasantly situated, and has at all times been inhabited by persons of respectability. On the summit of the hill stands Delville, once the residence of Dr. Delany, the friend of Swift; and immediately adjoining is the elegant palace of the Bishop of Kildare. At the entrance to the village from the Dublin side, and extending along the banks of the river, are the spacious and beautiful botanic gardens, belonging to the Royal Dublin Society. The entrance-gates, which are costly and handsome, were erected at the expense of the late Mr. Pleasants, a gentleman remarkable for the number and magnitude of his charitable and useful donations. The living is a curacy in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin; and yielding, by commutation for tithes, 184*l.*, half of which is received by the curate. It possesses a church, but no residence. Near to this is an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb children of the poor.

**GLASS, shire of Aberdeen, S.**

P. T. Huntley (140) 5 m. W. Pop. 888.

A parish, chiefly in the district of Strathbogie, but extending into the shire of Banff. It is five miles long, four broad, and intersected by the river Deveron, on the banks of which the soil is very productive, and the harvests early. The distant hills afford little else than pasture for cattle and sheep, of which numbers are annually reared in this parish. The living is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray; patron, the Duke of Gordon. The church was rebuilt a few years ago.

**GLASSARY, or KILMICHAEL-GLOSRY, shire of Argyll, S.**

P. T. Loch-Gilp-Head (125½) 4 m. N b W. Pop. 4583.

A parish in the district of Argyll, twenty-two miles in length and twelve in breadth. The surface gradually rises to the centre, and terminates in an extensive tract of muir



land; but the soil on the banks of Loch Fine, which bounds it on the east, and on the river Ad, in its course through the parish, consists of a rich loam, lying on a bed of limestone. The living is in the presbytery of Inverary and synod of Argyll; patron, Campbell, of Knockbury, the elegant residence of the family. The village of Loch-Gilp-Head, in this parish, has greatly increased, from its contiguity to the Crinan canal. Among several other schools in this district, is one supported by royal bounty, and another by the Christian Knowledge Society. The Gaelic language still prevails here.

**GLASSBROOK**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Warrington (184) 6 m. ENE.  
Pop. with Rixton township.

A hamlet in the parish of Warrington and hundred of West-Derby; to the north-west of which is a bog, called Glassbrook Moss.

**GLASSERTON**, shire of Wigtown, S.

P. T. Whitehorn (116) 1½ m. SW. Pop. 1057.

A parish lying along the eastern side of the bay of Luce, the coast presenting a bold and rugged face, and the interior an unequal surface, mostly covered with heath. It is seven miles and a half in length, and averages two in breadth. On the shore is found an abundance of marine plants for manure and for making kelp; the rocks are the resort of myriads of aquatic fowl, and the bay furnishes a variety of fish. The living is in the presbytery of Wigtown and synod of Galloway; patron, the Crown. The church, which is embosomed in thick and beautiful woods, was built in 1752; and the parish is further graced by Castle Stewart, and several elegant seats of the family of that name.

**GLASSON**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Lancaster (240) 4 m. SSW.  
Pop. with Thurnham township.

A hamlet in the parish of Lancaster and hundred of Lonsdale, south of the sands. Here is a wet dock, communicating with the Lune, capable of receiving twenty-five sail of large merchant vessels, the cargoes of which are sent in barges to Lancaster; here also is a short cut, uniting the Lancaster canal with the river Lune.

**GLASSONBY**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 8 m. NE b N.

A township in the parish of Addingham, in Leath ward.

**GLASSTOOLE**, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 6 m. S b E. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Monkstown and barony of Rathdown, situated upon the bay of Dublin.

**GLASTON-TWELVE-HIDES**, co. Somerset.

Pop. 5772.

A hundred in the centre of the county, seated between the Polden and Mendip Hills, containing eight parishes, including the town of Glastonbury.

**GLASTONBURY**, co. Somerset.

London 124 m. W b S. Pop. 2630. M.D.  
Tu. Fairs, Sept. 19, usually called Tor  
Fair, for horses and fat cattle, and Oct. 11.

A market-town, comprehending the two parishes of St. Benedict and St. John the Baptist, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the hundred of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, near the centre of the county, in a spot encompassed by branches of the river Parret, and called by the Britons Yniswytrin, or the Glassy Island, and by the Saxons Avalon. It was formerly famous for its Benedictine abbey, the foundation of which was fabulously ascribed to Joseph of Arimathea, but which really owed its origin to David, a British prelate, in the fifth century, or to Ina, king of Wessex, who began his reign in 689, and by whom, according to William of Malmesbury, the monastery was erected and adorned with great splendour, and at a vast expense, and also richly endowed and favoured with various franchises and privileges, to which additions were made by several succeeding monarchs and other benefactors. It was constituted one of the parliamentary mitred abbeys, and the revenues, at its dissolution under Henry VIII., amounted to 3508*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* A series of abbots, sixty-one in number, presided here during a period of nearly six centuries; and the last of them, Richard Whiting, though he surrendered the abbey, was executed as a traitor, together with two of the monks, for refusing to acknowledge the king's supremacy. Many illustrious persons were interred in the church of this monastery, among whom is supposed to have been the famous king Arthur, whose tomb, with a Latin inscription, is stated, by Giraldus Cambrensis, to have been discovered here in the reign of Henry II. Some fine ruins of the abbey church are still remaining, as likewise a building called the Abbot's Kitchen; and a tower on a hill, near the town, named Glastonbury Tor, a noted sea-mark for ships sailing in the Bristol Channel. The town was anciently a parliamentary borough, but has long ceased to enjoy that privilege; it is governed by a corporation, under a charter from Queen Anne, consisting of a mayor, a justice, eight aldermen, and sixteen burgesses. The livings are a donative and a curacy, peculiars in the diocese of Bath and Wells; certified value 24*l.*; patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church, ded. to St. Benedict, is situated in West Street, and was built by Abbot Beer; near this structure, are the ruins of St. Joseph's chapel, some parts of which are in tolerable preservation. The church, ded. to St. John the Baptist, is a handsome building, with a fine lofty tower, which is no inconsiderable ornament to the town. In this church are many niches, which appear to have been occupied by statues; only five of which now remain, and appear to be of the clerical order. Here are two meeting-houses for dissenters,

and a freeschool for thirty boys. Besides the relics of ecclesiastical buildings, here is an ancient market-cross; and the George Inn, supposed to have been an *hospitium* for pilgrims who visited the abbey, has its front curiously decorated with figures and other carved work. Glastonbury was long famous for a kind of thorn, which was said to blossom annually on Christmas-day; and the circumstance was turned to account by the monks, and the branches sold as miraculous relics. The original thorn-bush has been long since destroyed, but many plants have been propagated from cuttings; and these, which bear flowers frequently in the month of December, are found to belong to a variety of the *crotaegus monogyne*, or common hawthorn, probably brought originally from Palestine by the crusaders.

## GLATTON, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. Stilton (75) 2 m. SSW. Pop. 358.

A parish in the hundred of Norman Cross; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 21*l.* 8*s.* 11½*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) the Rev. J. Hopkinson.

## GLAYSTON, co. Rutland.

P. T. Uppingham (89) 2 m. ENE. Pop. 188.

A parish in the hundred of Wrangdike; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.*; patronage annexed to the mastership of Peter House, Cambridge, without institution. The church, ded. to St. Andrew, is a neat edifice, with a low tower, and spire in the centre. Here is a handsome seat, which was built by the Earl of Harborough, in the seventeenth century, it consists of a centre and two wings, of white stone.

## GLAZEDALE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Whitby (236) 10 m. WSW. Pop. 1043.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Danby and east division of the liberty of Langbaugh, situated in a fertile valley, watered by the river Eske; living, a curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; of the certified value of 9*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 38*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; patron, the Archbishop of York.

## GLAZELEY, co. Salop.

P. T. Bridgenorth (139) 3½ m. SW. Pop. 46.

A parish in the hundred of Slottesden; living, a dis. rectory with Deuehell, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford, not in charge; patronage with Chetton rectory.

## GLEMHAM, GREAT, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Saxmundham (89) 4 m. W b S. Pop. 413.

A parish in the hundred of Plomesgate; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich, of the certified value of 20*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Dudley Long North, Esq.

## GLEMHAM, LITTLE, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Market Wickham (81) 3 m. NE b E. Pop. 319.

A parish in the hundred of Plomesgate, which gave name to a family, a branch of which having studied military tactics, in the German school, was of the greatest assistance to Charles I. in the civil wars; he took York and Carlisle by storm, and never surrendered any town or city but on the most honourable terms. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) Dudley Long North, Esq.

## GLEMSFORD, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Clare (56) 4 m. ENE. Pop. 1275.  
Fair, June 24, for toys.

A parish in the hundred of Babergh; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 30*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of Ely.

## GLEMSHOLM, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.

One of the Orkney islands, forming part of the parish of Burray. It is small and uninhabited, being only one mile long, and about half as much in breadth, but affords good pasturage for cattle and sheep.

## GLENARM, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

Dublin 133 m. N. Pop. 695.  
Fairs, May 26, and Oct. 29.

A post and fair-town in the parish of Tickmacravan and barony of Glenarm, situated in a romantic glen, opening upon the sea-coast. The village is neat, and possesses an air of comfort and cheerfulness. Here is a market-house, a handsome church, a spacious meeting-house of dissenters, a new stone bridge; and adjoining the town is the noble castle of Edmund M'Donnell, Esq., consort of the Countess of Antrim, the representative of that ancient family. Here are the remains of a Franciscan friary, founded in the year 1465, by Robert Bisset, a Scotchman, who was compelled to fly from his own country, for having been concerned in the murder of the Duke of Athol. The monastery and lands were granted to the M'Donnells. A new line of road has been opened from Lame to this place, along the shore, whereby the steep hill has been entirely avoided.

## GLEN MAGNA, co. Leicester.

P. T. Leicester (96) 6 m. SE. Pop. 714.

A parish in the hundred of Gartree; living, a dis. vicarage with the curacy of Stretton Magna, in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 139*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Cuthbert; patron (1829) Sir George Robinson, Bart.

## GLEN PARVA, co. Leicester.

P. T. Leicester (96) 4 m. S b W. Pop. 128.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of



Ayleston and hundred of Guthlaxton; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Aylestone, in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; patronage with Aylestone rectory.

**GLENARY**, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Inverary (114½) 1 m. Pop. 1077.

A parish, annexed to that of Inverary, in the district of Argyll, and lying along the banks of the river Aray; living, in the presbytery of Inverary and synod of Argyll: patron, the Duke of Argyll. The church is an elegant structure, containing two places of worship, one for the Highland or Glenary charge, and the other for Inverary or the Lowland, each having its own minister.

**GLENNAVY**, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

Dublin 96 m. N. Pop. of Pa. 6491. Of To. 375. Fairs, May 14, and Oct. 29.

A fair and post-town in the parish of Glenavy and barony of Massareene, situated adjacent to Lough Neagh. The parish is a vicarage in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh; worth, by commutation for tithes, 172*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; and united to the vicarages of Camlin and Tullyrush; patron, the Marquis of Hertford. The church is handsome, and adorned with a steeple and spire; and the glebe-house modern. The noble proprietor has made the river here of a uniform depth of seven feet for a length of two miles, whereby 837 acres have been recovered from the inundation, and are now let for a rent of 500*l.* per annum. There are eight Sunday-schools in the parish, whereat about 500 children receive instruction. Area of the parish 15,889 acres.

**GLENCOE**, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Appen (133) 17 m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A vale, near the head of Loch Etive, disgracefully distinguished in the annals of Britain, as the scene of an atrocious massacre of its inhabitants, in 1691. After the revolution, William III. published a proclamation, inviting those Highlanders who had taken arms in favour of James II. to submit to the newly-established government, offering a complete and general amnesty to all who should claim it previously to the 1st of January, 1691, but threatening those who delayed beyond that period with military execution. Mac Jan Macdonald, Laird of Glencoe, accordingly went to Fort William, on the 31st of December, 1690, offering to surrender to the governor of that fortress, when he was told that he must tender his submission to the civil magistrate. He therefore proceeded with all possible speed to the county-town of Inverary, and surrendered in form to the sheriff, one day of the prescribed period having elapsed. The sheriff, however, accepted his submission, in consequence of his previous offer to the governor of Fort William; and Macdonald returned home, in full confidence of safety for himself and his dependants, but he was cruelly deceived. Early

in the following month, a party of soldiers, under the command of Captain Campbell, of Glenlyon, entered the vale of Glencoe, under the pretext of levying hearth-money and other taxes; and when Macdonald inquired if his intention was friendly, the captain assured him, on his honour, that it was so. Accordingly, during a fortnight, the unsuspecting inhabitants of the valley treated their visiters with confidence and friendship; but at length, on the 13th of February, after Macdonald and Campbell had spent the night at cards, and parted on terms of mutual civility, the signal was given, and the massacre began. Thirty-eight persons were murdered in their beds, among whom were the laird himself and his guest, Macdonald, of Achtrichatain, though the latter had made his submission three months previously, and had in his pocket the royal protection. The plan had been laid to destroy all the male population of Glencoe; but fortunately for some of them, the detachments did not all arrive in time to secure the passes, and about 150 of the destined victims escaped. The houses were demolished, and the castle seized by the assassins. The women and children, though not put to the sword, were turned out naked in a cold frosty night, and many of them were found starved to death in the morning. Smollett, in his History of England, ascribes this miserably barbarous transaction to the personal hatred of the Earl of Breadalbane, who is said to have concealed from the English government the knowledge of the surrender of Macdonald. But whoever was the instigator of the massacre, he must have had credit at court sufficient to stifle inquiry, as none effectually took place, and the sanguinary deed remains an indelible blot on the character of the prince, who first authorized it, and then screened the immediate contrivers from the punishment due to their perfidy. Glencoe is said to have been the birthplace of Ossian, the Gaelic bard, and the surrounding scenery is frequently referred to in the poems published under his name.

**GLENCOLLUMBKILL**, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Killybegs (158) 14 m. NW. Pop. 3050.

A parish in the barony of Bannagh, situated on the sea-side; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Raphoe and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, rectory, and sixty-four acres of glebe.

**GLENCREE**, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Bray, (12) 8 m. W.

A military station in the parish of Stagonil and barony of Rathdown, situated in a noble vale at the foot of the Kippure mountains, and upon the river issuing from Lough Bray. It is adjacent to the great line of road which passes through the Wicklow mountains, as far as Aughavanagh, constructed by the military in the year 1799,

## GLENBERVIE, shire of Kincardine, S.

P. T. Laurence Kirk (76) 7 m. NNE.  
Pop. 1277.

A parish, situated in a fertile vale or glen, containing 13,965 English acres, and intersected by the river Bervie, whence its name. It includes the manufacturing village of Drumlithie, and gives the title of Baron to the family of Douglas. The living is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; patroness, Mrs. H. M. Nicolson.

## GLENBUCKET, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Strathdon (132) 2 m. NE. Pop. 479.

A small parish in the district of Alford, four miles in length and three quarters of a mile in breadth, comprising a fertile vale, bounded on all sides by considerable heights, and watered by the Bucket, a stream tributary to the river Don. Living, in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Crown. The church has been recently rebuilt. Here are the remains of the house of Badenyon, celebrated by the favourite song "John of Badenyon."

## GLENCAIRN, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Minniehive (66) 2½ m. E. Pop. 1881.

A parish eleven miles in length and averaging four in breadth, bounded on the south-east by Loch Orr, and watered by several streams, from the principal of which, the river Cairn, and the glen through which it flows, it obviously takes its name. The lowlands are very fertile, and the hills afford fine pasturage for cattle, and shelter for a variety of game. This parish includes the thriving villages of Dunreggan and Minniehive, and contains two public schools, one for Latin, and the other for English knowledge. The living is in the presbytery of Penpont and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Marquis of Queensbury. The once strong castle of Jerburgh has now only the fragment of a wall remaining, near which are the Inglestone Moats, or Bow Butts, where the Fergusons, the ancient lords of the barony, used to exercise their retainers in archery, and of whom tradition relates a variety of marvellous stories.

## GLENCAPLE, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Dumfries (71½) 5 m. S. Pop. with Pa.

A port and considerable village in the parish of Caerlaverock, situated on the eastern bank of the river Nith, which here forms a harbour, at all times, for coasting vessels of ninety tons burden, and which, at spring and neap-tides, rises no less than twelve feet. Timber, in considerable quantities, is imported from the Baltic; but the ships so employed discharge their cargoes at the Carse, six miles below Glencaple Quay. In the neighbourhood was the ancient chapel of St. Columba; and there is still a well, of which no one was anciently allowed to drink without making a donation either in food or money to the saint.

TOPOG. DICT.—VOL. II.

## GLENCOE.

## GLENCOLUMBKILL.

## GLENCREE.

} See preceding  
page.

## GLENCROSS, shire of Edinburgh, S.

P. T. Penycuik (9) 1½ m. N. Pop. 661.  
Fairs, March, April, and Oct. for sheep.

A parish erected in 1616, from portions of the ancient parishes of Pentland and Penycuik, and so called from the glen in which it lies, and a remarkable cross there placed for some ancient pious purpose. The soil is better adapted for pasturage than tillage, and the sheep fairs held at the House of Muir are generally well attended. Coal and limestone abound here, and public works for the supply of Edinburgh with water have been recently constructed here. Living, in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, — Tytler, Esq. of Woodhouselee. The ruins of the ancient chapel of St. Catherine of the Hopes are still visible on the north side of Logan Water. At Castle Law may be traced the remains of a Roman camp, and on Rullian Green is a rude stone, commemorating the battle of Pentland Hill, fought in 1666. The scene of the beautiful pastoral "The Gentle Shepherd" was laid near Woodhouselee, and "To haunted Woodhouselee" Sir Walter Scott conducts his Grey Brother.

## GLENDALE, co. Northumberland.

Pop. 11,441.

A ward in the north-western part of the county, bounded on the west by Scotland, and on the north by Islandshire and Northamshire, containing ten parishes, including the town of Wooler, and seventy-three townships.

## GLENDALOUGH, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Rathdrum (33) 6 m. NW. Pop. 1405.  
Fairs, Sept. 20, annually.

A noble vale in the parish of Glendalough and barony of Ballinacor, in which are two beautiful lakes, whence the name Glendalough, or the Valley of the Two Lakes. The valley is overhung by lofty and grand mountains, and is considered to be the most sublime scene in this beautiful, wild, and romantic county. The Churches Mountain, the most conspicuous of the great masses which throw so great a gloom over this sequestered place, stands 2268 feet above sea level, and 1567 above the surface of the lakes in the valley. Here is a poor hamlet, occupying the site of an ancient city; and part of the paved road, which passed into the west of the county, and probably laid down 1200 years ago, may still be seen. This valley was anciently called Glenade, but is now usually styled Glendalough, and frequently The Seven Churches. The abbey and the many churches, whose ruins are still interesting, were founded by St. Kevin, or St. Coemgen, descended from the Messingcorbs, a noble race. He was a learned man, author of several tracts, which



sufficiently evince the fact, and the friend of St. Columb, St. Canice, and other pious and learned persons. He was born in the year 498, lived to the advanced age of 120, and died on the 3d of June, 618, on which day in each year a patron, as it is vulgarly styled, is kept, or observed, in the vale of Glendalough. The bishopric which St. Kevin established he did not continue to administer, but resigned it to his nephew Molibba, reserving the abbacy to himself, which he held to the period of his death. For 600 years Glendalough continued a distinct see, but was united to that of Dublin in the year 1214, upon the decease of William Piro, a union never since dissolved. Glendalough is also an archdeaconry in the united diocese, the incumbent enjoying a seat in the chapter of St. Patrick's cathedral. The O'Toole's, the ancient princes of the district, did not yield a ready acknowledgment to this union of the sees, nor was it until the year 1497 that the see of Glendalough was fully resigned to the archbishop of Dublin, by the surrender of Friar Denis White. The ruins of the Seven Churches, and the various legends connected with the patron saint, added to the sublime scenery which encompasses them on every side, have rendered these great solitudes objects of curiosity to the lovers of the picturesque, and to the inquisitive tourist and antiquary. The ivy church, on the north side of the vale, is much dilapidated; it appears to have been stone-roofed, and at one end of it is the stump of an ancient pillar-tower. The ruins of the city, a college established by Mocolrag, are not now visible; but it is certain that a school of high repute existed here for ages. The cathedral was the most extensive of the churches; its situation is conspicuous, its walls were lofty, but its ruin is so complete, that without the interest which belongs to it as a work of other days, it would be contemptible. It did not exceed fifty feet in length, and had a breadth of thirty. Our Lady's church appears to have been built with much architectural skill; the walls are standing, and from the tenacious quality of the cement likely to endure for ages. They are faced with cut stone. St. Kevin's Kitchen is quite perfect, it is roofed with stone, and from the western end of the roof a small round tower issues. The interior was lighted by one window, the architecture of which was richly carved. The dimensions of the chancel are twenty-two feet nine inches in length by fifteen in breadth; the height twenty feet, and the thickness of the walls three feet six inches. At the eastern end is a small apartment, ten feet long, by nine broad. The tower rises from the roof on which it is based, and is entered by an aperture in the arched interior ceiling opening into the void between this ceiling and the outer roof. This church is the more remarkable, from the circumstance of the rarity of stone-roofed buildings amongst the

ecclesiastical ruins of the kingdom; perhaps none are now extant, except the Crypt of Killaloe, Molaise's Chapel, St. Dulough's Church, Cormac's Chapel, and St. Kevin's Kitchen. Beyond the river lie the fragments of a building called Rhefeart, *i. e.* the Sepulchre of Kings. The ruins are unimportant, except the tomb of the Mac Tooles, bearing the following inscription, in the Irish character, the translation of which is

Behold the resting-place of the body of King  
Mac Thuil, who died in Christ, 1010.

The O'Tooles were kings of Imaal, in which petty kingdom Glendalough was included. The church, called Teampull-na-Skellig, *i. e.* the Church of the Rock, was situated at the base of Lugduff Mountain, on the margin of the lake, and is scarcely accessible by land; scarcely any vestiges of the building remain. The abbey, which was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, was finished in a masterly style of architecture. Here St. Kevin is believed to have been buried. Besides the many churches mentioned, there is a beautiful and perfect pillar-tower, in the centre of the vale, which raises its tapering figure to a height of 110 feet. Amongst the curiosities with which the vale abounds, all in some degree connected with the biography of the patron saint, the little cavern, in the front of Lugduff, is the most celebrated. It is an excavation in the rock, the front of which is perpendicular, and the entrance is thirty feet above the surface of the lake. The approach to it is attended with difficulty, perhaps with danger; and the guides, who conduct visitors thither, have found the retreat of the pious Coemgen a source of continued profit. Crosses, holy wells, and other relics, lie scattered around the valley, all subject matter for legendary lore. The road through Glendalough has been much improved, and a new line constructed to Holywood. The Archbishop of Dublin has leased 30,000 acres of land in the vicinity, to the Mining Company of Ireland, who are working leadmines here with spirit and advantage.

GLENDON, co. Northampton.

P. T. Kettering (74) 3 m. NW b N. Pop. 37. A parish in the hundred of Rothwell; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Helen; patron, Trinity College, Cambridge.

GLENDOVAN, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Auchterarder (54½) 6 m. SE b S. Pop. 139. A parish six miles in length and four in breadth. It is situated in the midst of the Ochil hills, and includes a beautiful glen watered by the river Dovon, but by far the greater part of its surface is hilly, and affords only pasturage for sheep. Living, in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Crown. The church is very ancient. Whitehill's Castle, erected by the Crawfords, has

been converted into habitations for the peasantry.

**GLENELY**, shire of Inverness, S.

Edinburgh 188½ m. NW. Fort Augustus  
42 m. W. Pop. 2307.

A parish forming a square of about twenty miles in every direction, bounded on the north-west by the navigable sound that divides the Isle of Skye from the mainland of Great Britain. It includes several villages, some situated on the sea-side and others on the various streams by which it is intersected. The soil of the lower grounds yield corn and potatoes in abundance, while the hills, covered with verdure to their very summits, afford fine pasturage for numerous herds of cattle. The now almost deserted military road, from Fort Augustus to the Isle of Skye, passes through the parish, as well as the new line of road from the bridge of Doe to the ferry of Kyle Rhea. Game, aquatic fowl, and fish, are obtained here in great plenty. The living is in the presbytery of Loch Carron and synod of Glenely; patron, Macleod, of Macleod. Of the many castles and circular towers, scattered over this extensive district, two are still in tolerable preservation, and the old barracks of Bernera, erected after the battle of Glen Shiel, in 1722, have been unoccupied for many years.

**GLENFIELD**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Leicester (96) 3½ m. WNW. Pop. 932.

A parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 13l. 9s. 9½d.; church ded. to St. Peter; patrons (1829) L. Fosbrooke, Esq. and others.

**GLENFIELD FRITH**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Leicester (95) 3½ m. W b N. Pop. 4.

A liberty in the parish of Glenfield and hundred of Sparkenhoe.

**GLENGAIRN**, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Kincardine O'Neil (112) 16 m. W.  
Pop. with Glenmuick.

An ancient parish, now united to the parish of Glenmuick, in the district of Kincardine O'Neil. It is intersected by the river Gairn, and bounded on the north by the Dee; and at the junction of these rivers is situated the church, formerly dedicated to St. Mungo. Game is plentiful, particularly in the hill of Morven, and though limestone is found throughout the entire district, but little of it is burned, from the scarcity of fuel. Here are two society-schools. Near the pass of Ballatar is the ancient castle of the family of Forbes.

**GLENGARIFF**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Bantry (221) m. Pop. with Pa.

A wild and picturesque bay on the coast of Kilmacomague parish and barony of Bantry. The scenery of this vicinity is preferred to the boldest passages amongst the lakes of Killarney. Here is the beautiful demesne of S. White, Esq., brother of Lord Bantry.

**GLENHOLM**, shire of Peebles, S.

P. T. Beild (35) 7 m. N. Pop. 239.

A parish about four miles in length by nearly two in breadth. It is intersected by the post-road to Dumfries, and is watered by the Holm, a stream tributary to the Tweed. The surface is chiefly hilly and well adapted for sheep-walks. Peats, though excellent and plentiful, are difficult of access, being nowhere to be obtained but on the summits of the steepest heights. The living is in the presbytery of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, the Marquis of Queensbury. The church was rebuilt in 1775. The place termed Chapel Gill is the site of an old chapel. Here are various ancient camps and tumuli, also the remains of six strong towers, erected during the border wars, in different parts of the parish.

**GLENISLA**, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Alyth (61) 10 m. N. Pop. 1144.

A parish comprising a narrow vale, eighteen miles long by about two broad, through which flows the river Isla. The soil is productive, and limestone abundant. The Christian Knowledge Society has established a school at Folda in this parish. The living is in the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Crown. The church is very ancient. Here are the remains of the castles of Forter and Newtown, which belonged to the Ogilvies, but were demolished by the Marquis of Argyll in 1641. Glenisla gives the title of Viscount to the Duke of Argyll.

**GLENLUCE** See *Luce*, *Old*.

**GLENMALURE**, or **GLEMOLAUR**, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Rathdrum (38) m. 6 m. W. b N.

A great defile in the Wicklow Mountain, in the parish of Rathdrum and barony of Ballinacor. It is singularly wild, is situated by the river Avonbeg, and contains valuable mines of lead. In the centre of the vale stands the Barrack of Drumgoff, capable of lodging 100 infantry, and near the bridge is a comfortable inn.

**GLENMORISTON**, shire of Inverness, S.

P. T. Fort-Augustus (131) 7 m. N. Pop. 606.

A chapelry in the parish of Urquhart, through which runs the new line of road, communicating with that lately constructed from Inverness to Fort-William, by the side of the Caledonian Canal, and along the great valley of Scotland, termed Glenmore, which crosses the entire kingdom, from sea to sea. It is in the presbytery of Abertarf and synod of Glenelg; patron, Earl of Seafield. The chapel is dedicated to St. Richard. There are two cemeteries, one of which, called *Clachan-on-Inair*, i. e., "the burial-place of the lower part of the valley," lies where the river Moriston falls into Loch-Ness. Here is a manufacture of linen. Dr. Johnson visited the small village, Anoch, in this glen, and has recorded the civil reception he met with from the landlord.



**GLENMUICK**, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Kincardine O'Neil (112) 16 m. WSW.  
Pop. 2223.

A parish, with the ancient parishes of Glogairn and Tullich united, in the district of Kincardine O'Neil, stretching about fifteen miles along the southern side of the river Dee, and watered by its tributary stream, the Muick, which is crossed by an elegant stone bridge. The extent of surface under tillage is extremely small, in proportion to the distant and more mountainous tracts, these being entirely appropriated to sheep pastures. The living is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen; patron, Earl of Aboyne. The church, which is very ancient, is thatched with heath, and from an old custom still kept up by the inhabitants of meeting on Candlemas-day, was probably dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The celebrated chalybeate waters of Pananich are in this parish, as are excellent accommodations for the numerous visitors who resort to them. Here are the ruins of two ancient castles, one called the Cnoe and the other Candacorl.

**GLENPROSEN**, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Kirriemuir (66) m. Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry, comprising the entire northern district of the parish of Kirriemuir, and containing from twenty-five to thirty square miles. It is watered by the river Prosen, and is said to have been anciently one continued forest, an appellation which the upper part of it still retains. Here are fine natural woods of birch, and good pasturage for sheep. The chapel is open for divine service only five or six times a-year.

**GLENSHEE**, shire of Perth, S.

Edinburgh 76 m. N b W. Cupar of Angus 22 m. Fairs, 3d Tues. in Feb.; 1st Tues. O. S. in June; and 3d Tues. O. S. in Oct.

A chapelry in the parish of Kirkmichael, containing a stage and inn, on the great road to Fort George. The chapel is open for divine worship about once a-month, and a school has been established and endowed by the Christian Knowledge Society. In the neighbourhood is the mountain Bhein-Ghulbhain, the scene of the hunting that terminated fatally for Diarmid, as sung by Ossian.

**GLENSHIEL**, shire of Ross, S.

P. T. Glenelg (188½) 7 m. E b N. Pop. 768.

A parish, sixteen miles in length, and averaging about two and a quarter in breadth, situated at the head of that noted arm of the sea, called Loch Duich, from which it rapidly rises to a prodigious height, affording little else than peats and pasture for black-cattle, the staple commodity of the inhabitants. The living is in the presbytery of Loch Carron and synod of Glenelg; patron, the Crown. Here is a stage-house, called Shiel Inn, on the military road, from Fort Augustus to Bernera. Glen Shiel was the scene of a battle in 1719, between the English troops and the Scottish adherents of

James II., in which the latter were defeated. This vale was inhabited by the Macraes, a clan originally subordinate to the Maclellans; but in the reign of Charles I. they were almost all destroyed in a battle, under the heroic Montrose, upon which the females united themselves to their servants, and subsequently became a considerable race.

**GLENTANAR**, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Kincardine O'Neil (112) 9 m. WSW.  
Pop. with Aboyne.

An ancient parish, now united to Aboyne. It is a mountainous district, bounded on the north by the river Dee, and is watered by one of its tributary streams, the Tanar. Here is a noble forest of natural oak; and the climate being salubrious, the glen has become the resort of invalids, for the benefit of drinking the whey of goats' milk.

**GLENTHAM**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Market Raisin (148) 8½ m. W b N.  
Pop. 372.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Aslaoce, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage, exempt from visitation, in the diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8l.; ann. val. P. R. 112l.; church ded. to St. Peter; patrons the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

**GLENTIS**, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Nairn (173) m. Pop. with Nairn.  
Fair, May 12.

A village in the parish of Iniskeel and barony of Bannagh and Boylagh, situated upon the Amdrass river.

**GLENURCHAY**, or **GLENORCHAY**, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Inverary (102) 16 m. N. Pop. 1122.

A parish with that of Irishail, united in the district of Lorn, extending twenty-four miles in length, and intersected by the great military roads from Stirling to Inverary, and from Tyndrum to Fort William. The river Urchay winds through the vale of Glenurchay, a beautiful narrow plain, three miles long, and falls into that noble expanse of water Loch Awe, whose banks are fringed with tracts of natural wood and fine plantations. The greater proportion of the surface is rugged and mountainous, though there are a few fertile patches, such as the Glens of Auch, Auchallader, and Hayfield, that yield abundantly, when the rains are not excessive, as is often the case. Limestone is obtained in various parts of the parish, but a lead-mine formerly wrought, is now deserted. Living, in the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll; patron, the Duke of Argyll. The church stands upon an oblong island in the river opposite to the inn of Dalnally. Besides the parochial school there is one established by the Christian Society. Here are several elegant seats, also the ruins of three ancient castles, viz., Kilchurn, Auchallader, and Fraoch-Elan; the former stands on a peninsula, at the east end of Loch Awe, and

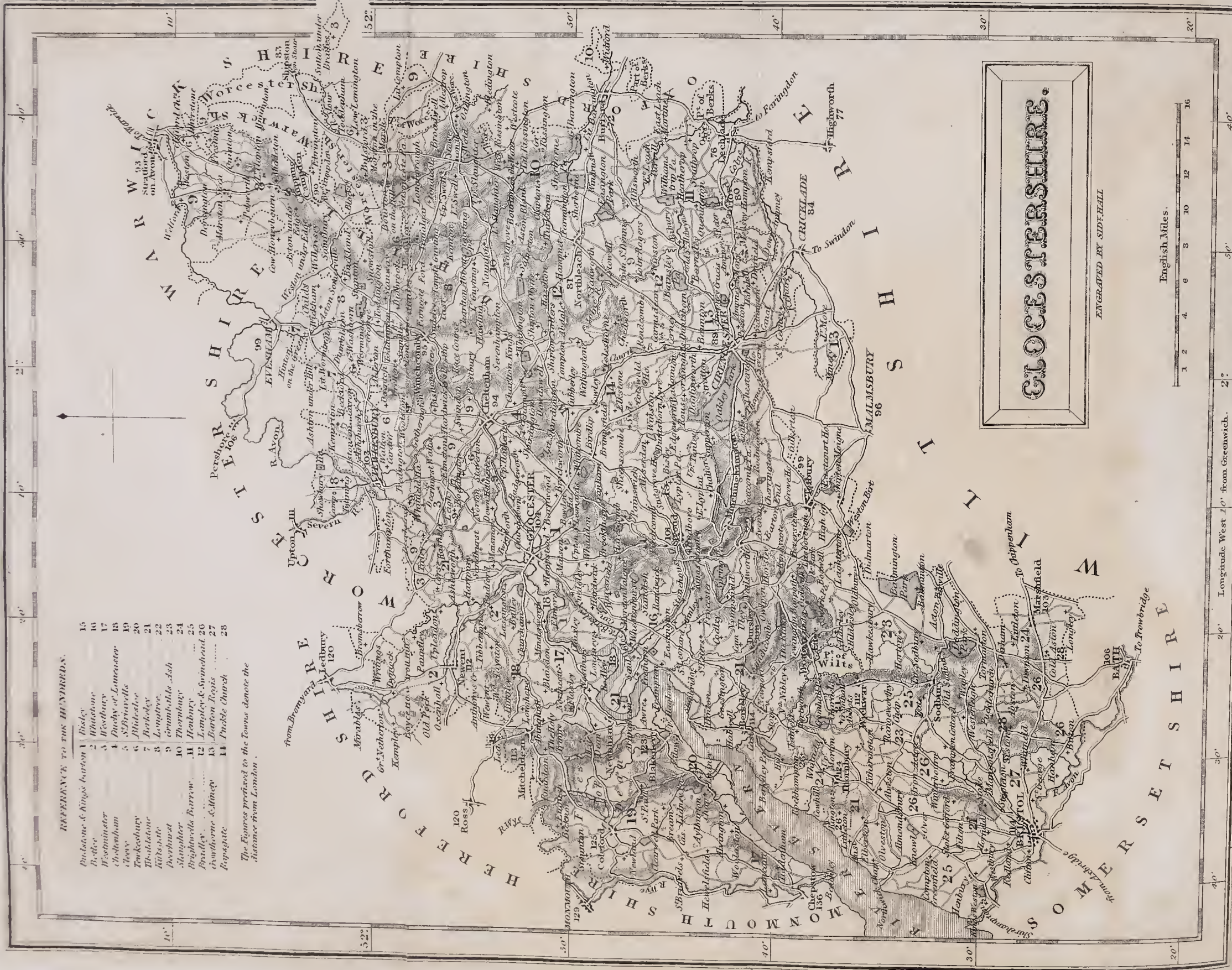




REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.

- |                         |    |                    |    |
|-------------------------|----|--------------------|----|
| Buckstone & Kings Court | 1  | Bisley             | 15 |
| Bridle                  | 2  | Blunstone          | 16 |
| Wesminster              | 3  | Wesbury            | 17 |
| Chesham                 | 4  | Duchy of Lancaster | 18 |
| Clery                   | 5  | SBrivalls          | 19 |
| Penckesbury             | 6  | Blakesley          | 20 |
| Thobolstone             | 7  | Derkeley           | 21 |
| Hildesgate              | 8  | Lomatree           | 22 |
| Dorhamst                | 9  | Crumballs Ash      | 23 |
| Slougher                | 10 | Thornbury          | 24 |
| Brightwells Parrow      | 11 | Henbury            | 25 |
| Bradley                 | 12 | Lanley & Sunchard  | 26 |
| Avonhome & Climey       | 13 | Barton Regis       | 27 |
| Popsgate                | 14 | Puckle Church      | 28 |

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.



GLUCESTERSHIRE.

ENGRAVED BY SIDY HALL

English Miles.



Longitude West 10° from Greenwich. 2°

40°



the latter on an island near it. In Glenurchay the chief of the powerful clan, Macgregor, had his residence till proscribed, and the name suppressed by act of Parliament in the minority of James VI., but which act a subsequent legislation has seen fit to repeal. This district gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Breadalbane.

#### GLENWILLIAM, Isle of Man.

Pop. with Pa.

A considerable village in the parish of Kirk-michael, situated on the sea-coast.

#### GLENWORTH, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Lincoln (132) 11 m. N b W. Pop. 275.

A parish in the west division of the wapentake of Aslaoe, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage with the curacy of Spittal on-the-Strees, in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 56*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Earl of Scarborough.

#### GLINTON, co. Northampton.

P. T. Market Deeping (89) 3 m. SSE. Pop. 372.

A parish in the liberty of Peterborough; living, a rectory with that of Peykirk, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 38*l.*; church ded. to St. Benedict; patronage with Peykirk rectory.

#### GLODDEATH, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Conway (223) 3 m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Eglwys Rhos and hundred of Oreuddyn. The inhabitants find occupation in the Llandudno mines. Here is an ancient seat of the Mostyn family, and a valuable library of Welsh MSS. and printed books, collected by Sir Roger Mostyn.

#### GLOOSTON, co. Leicester.

P. T. Market Harborough (83) 5½ m. N b E. Pop. 142.

A parish in the hundred of Gartree; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 102*l.* 14*s.*; church ded. to St. John; patron (1829) the Earl of Cardigan.

#### GLORORUM, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Belford (322) 4 m. E b S. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Bambrongh and north division of Bambrongh ward.

#### GLOSSOP, co. Derby.

P. T. Chapel-in-le-Frith (167) 10½ m. W b N. Pop. of Pa. 13,776. Of To. 1351.

A parish and township in the hundred of High Peak, situated on a rising bank of one of the deepest valleys in the county. The inhabitants are employed in the cotton-manufacture, which is carried on here to a considerable extent. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 109*l.* 6*s.*; patron (1829) Earl Fitzwilliam. In the

church, dedicated to All Saints, is a tablet and bust, by Bacon, to the memory of Joseph Hague, Esq., who bequeathed the annual interest of 1000*l.* for ever, towards clothing twenty-four poor men and women out of the eight townships of Glossop-Dale.

#### GLOUCESTER, co. of.

NE to SW greatest length, 70 m. E to W. about 49 m. No. of Acres, 1,100,000. Pop. 342,600. Hundreds, 28. Parishes, 320. City, 1. Boroughs, 2. Market-towns, 26. Memb. of Pt. S. Oxford Circuit. Diocese of Gloucester. Province of Canterbury.

An inland county, bounded on the north by Herefordshire, Worcestershire, and Warwickshire; on the east, by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire; on the south, by Wiltshire and Somersetshire; and on the west, by the river Severn, and the counties of Monmouth and Hereford. It is divided by the Severn into two unequal portions; and by means of that river communicating with the Bristol channel, it obtains, in a great degree, the advantages of a maritime situation. Before the Roman conquest of Britain, this county is supposed to have been the seat of a tribe of people, called Dobuni or Boduni; and after that event, it was included in the province, named Flavia Cæsariensis. The Dobunian Britons were among the earliest clans who submitted to the authority of the Romans, the traces of whose establishments are numerous and important. Gloucester and Cirencester were two of their principal stations; the county was intersected by their roads, called Ryknield Street, Akeman Street, Foss Road, and Via Julia; and Roman pavements have been discovered at Woodchester, Great Witcombe, Cirencester, Cromhall, and other places, equal in beauty and extent, if not superior to any yet found in other parts of the kingdom. When the Anglo-Saxons invaded South Britain, this county became one of the principal seats of the warfare they carried on with the ancient inhabitants, who were defeated with great slaughter at Dirham, in the latter part of the sixth century. Gloucestershire was wrested from the Britons by the kings of Wessex; but it subsequently belonged to Mercia, the Lower Avon, on its southern border, forming the boundary-line of the two kingdoms. During the existence of the Heptarchy, a battle was fought at Kempsford, between the Mercians and the West Saxons; and about the end of the ninth century, Edward the Elder defeated the invading Danes, at Cambridge, near Berkeley. Several important military transactions have occurred within the limits of the county since the Norman Conquest. In the beginning of the reign of Henry IV., an ill-concerted conspiracy of the partisans of his deposed rival was suppressed, and some of the conspirators were put to death at Cirencester; and in 1471, took place the sanguinary battle of Tewkesbury, which terminated the civil war between Henry VI. and Edward IV. The contest between Charles I. and the Parliament was distinguished by



the sieges of Bristol, Gloucester, and Cirencester, and the battle of Toghill Field, in the southern part of the county; and Campden House, Beverstone Castle, and Sidney House, were garrisoned by the royalists. On the landing of the Prince of Orange, in 1688, in opposition to James II., a skirmish took place at Cirencester, between a party of the county militia and a small body of cavalry, under Lord Lovelace, who was about to join the prince, when Captain Lorange, who commanded the militia, was killed, though his troops proved victorious, and Lovelace was made a prisoner; circumstances which are interesting, as this appears to have been the first, if not the only instance of bloodshed in the field, in the progress of the revolution in South Britain. The general aspect and soil of this county are greatly diversified; and it may be arranged in three districts, respectively termed the hill, the vale, and the forest. The eastern district, which is the most extensive, stretching from the border of Worcestershire on the north, to Wiltshire and Somersetshire on the south, is a mountainous tract, called the Cotswolds, or Cotswold Hills, the heights of which are generally bleak and bare, yet affording, in many places, short fine grass, for the feed of sheep, a peculiar breed of which useful animal derives its appellation from this district. These hills form a connecting chain between those of Malvern and Mendip. The most remarkable eminences are, Cleve Cloud, Lickhampton Hill, and Churchdown, near Cheltenham; Robinhood's Hill, near Gloucester; Longdown and Pikedown, near Dursley; Sponebed, near Painswick; and St. Vincent's Rock, at Clifton. The next district is the Vale of Gloucester, terminating in that of Berkeley, or rather forming with it one continuous valley on the eastern bank of the Severn. Opening into this comparatively champaign tract of country, are many beautifully-scenelnded winding dales, provincially termed "Bottoms," which accompany the course of the various streams, falling from the eastern heights, and flowing westward to the Severn; and the prospect of these heights over the low country, with the river Severn and the Welsh coast in the distance, is grand and diversified, presenting such masses of picturesque scenery as seldom occur. The western district, which is the most limited, consists principally of the Forest of Dean, divided from the other parts of the county by the Severn. It comprises alternations of hill and dale, and was formerly well furnished with timber, so as to be reckoned the chief support of the English navy, and it is said that its destruction was one of the express objects of the Spanish Armada; but it is now greatly thinned by frequent felling, and curtailed by the increase of cultivation. Among the rivers of this county, may be reckoned the Thames, to which it gives origin; the Severn here terminating; the Warwickshire Avon, which enters it to join the Severn; the Lower Avon, forming the

boundary between Gloucestershire and Somersetshire; the Wye, dividing this county from Hereford and Monmouth; the Frome, called also Stroudwater, famed for its excellence in dyeing scarlet cloth; the Chilt, which flows by Cheltenham; the Churn, rising near Coberley, and after a course of about ten miles to Saperton, uniting with the Thames, of which some are disposed to reckon it the principal source or head; besides the Lech, the Leden, the Coln, the Windrush, and others of less importance. There are several spas, or mineral springs in Gloucestershire. The saline aperient springs of Cheltenham are among the most noted in the kingdom; and water, possessing similar virtues, was discovered in 1814, at Gloucester. It is probable (that the salts, chiefly sulphate of magnesia, with which these waters are impregnated, are widely diffused through a stratum of blue clay, which forms the sub-soil of an extensive portion of the centre of this county. At Clifton, near Bristol, are hot wells, the water of which, containing carbonic acid, with some earthy and saline matter, has long been reputed a remedy for diseases, accompanied with debility. The canal, connecting the Thames with the Severn, and others in this county, will be described in a separate article. The soil of the Cotswolds is in general a calcareous loam, with a mixture of gravel and fragments of limestone, provincially termed stonebrash. It varies in quality from a light sandy loam to a strong tenacious clay, the latter chiefly on the sides of the hills. The average depth does not exceed five or six inches, the sub-soil being a calcareous rubble; and stone of various kinds is found almost everywhere, not far from the surface. Within the last half century, great agricultural improvements have taken place in this district. The downs, formerly uninclosed, and almost bare of herbage, or only producing furze and a few of the hardier grasses, are now in general converted into arable fields, in which corn, turnips, &c., are regularly cultivated. There are still, however, some sheep-walks and cow-downs, and the low land, as well as the sides of the hills, are laid out in meadows and pastures. Sheep constitute the principal stock of the Cotswold farmer; black-cattle being of secondary consideration, and comparatively few in number; while swine, as well as horses, are kept for the immediate purposes of husbandry. The chief produce for the market consists of wheat and barley; but oats, peas, beans, vetches, turnips, saintfoin, and other artificial grasses, are raised for home consumption. The vale of Gloucester has long been famous for the produce of the dairy, the pastures, especially in the southern part, being rich and fertile. Various breeds of cattle have been introduced, but the predominant variety takes its name from the county, and the long-horned Staffordshire, the Welsh, and the Herefordshire kine have been introduced, the two latter, however, rather for the purpose of

fattening them for the dairy. Here was first made the cheese, called double Gloucester, as it is still in considerable quantities; but this article of farm produce has been rivalled in the London market by the cheese of North Wiltshire. According to William of Malmesbury, this district was anciently famous for the culture of the vine: he says, "No county in England has more numerous or richer vineyards, nor is there any which yields grapes more abundantly, or of better flavour, the wine made from them being but little inferior in sweetness to that of France." It may be inferred from this passage that wine was manufactured from grapes here in the middle of the twelfth century, and that the fruit must have ripened more perfectly than it does at present; but whether this was owing to some peculiar management, or to the culture of an earlier variety of the vine than any now known, is uncertain. Several of the towns and villages in this district are noted for their share in the woollen-manufacture, especially that of broad-cloth; but this branch of industry has declined considerably within the last twenty years. In the southern part of the county, towards Bristol, there are many coal-mines; and near Sodbury is a lead mine. The forest of Dean is a district rich in mineral productions, particularly coal and iron, and of the latter is here found a curious stalactitic variety, called brush-iron-ore: near Colford are copper-works. The diocese of Gloucester includes the whole county, except the chapelries of Icomb, and Cow Honeyborn, belonging to Worcester; and the city of Bristol, and the hundred of Barton Regis, belonging to the see of Bristol. There are ten deaneries and one archdeaconry. Gloucestershire, before the Reformation, contained four of the great mitred abbies, Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Winecomb, and Cirencester, besides several smaller convents. The twenty-eight hundreds are Barton Regis, Berkeley, Bisley, Blidesloe, Botloc, Bradley, St. Briavels, Brightwells Barrow, Cheltenham, Cleeve, Crowthorne and Minety, Deerhurst, Dudstone and Kings Barton, Grimbald's Ash, Henbury, Kiftsgate, Duchy of Lancaster, Langley and Swineshead, Longtree, Pucklechurh, Rapsgate, Slaughter, Tewkesbury, Thornbury, Tibaldstone, Westbury, Westminster, and Whitstone. Besides Bristol, partly in Somersetshire, this county contains the city of Gloucester, its capital; the boroughs of Cirencester and Tewkesbury; and the market-towns of Berkeley, Bisley, Blakeney, Campden, Cheltenham, Colford, Dursley, Fairford, Lechlade, Marshfield, Micheldean, Minchinhampton, Moreton, Newent, Newnham, Northleach, Painswick, Sodbury, Leonard Stanley, Stow-on-the-Wold, Stroud, Tetbury, Thornbury, Wickwar, Winchcomb, and Wotton Underedge; but the markets of Bisley, Blakeney, and Leonard Stanley are disused.

## GLOUCESTER, co. Gloucester.

London 104 m. WNW. Pop. 9774. M. D. Wed. and Sat. Fairs, Apr. 5, for cheese; July 5; Sep. 28; and Nov. 28; for cattle, pigs, horses, and cheese. Memb. of Pt. 2. Mail arr. 8.45 f. Mail dep. 5.45 a.

A city of high antiquity, the capital of the county to which it gives name, but having separate jurisdiction, as being a county of itself, though locally within the hundred of Dudstone and Kings Barton. It stands in a plain on the eastern bank of the Severn, where that river is divided into two channels by the island of Alney; and the choice of its site seems to have been decided by the increasing breadth of the river, this being the most southern point affording a safe and convenient transit to the western part of the county. Its origin is ascribed to the Britons, by whom it is said to have been called Caer Gloew, or the Bright City; and being one of the first places surrendered to the Romans, on the invasion of the country under the Emperor Claudius A. D. 44, it was fixed on for a grand military station, the name of which was Glevum, or Glebon. Many remains of buildings and utensils of Roman origin have been discovered in the city and its vicinity, especially the northern suburb called Kingsholm, which is supposed to have been the more immediate site of the Roman settlement. Tessellated pavements have been found in making excavations, particularly a very beautiful specimen in July 1806, while preparing the foundation of a new building for the Blue-Coat Hospital, in Eastgate Street; and coins, urns, drinking-vessels, patera, and a lamp and a balance both of brass are among the relics procured from this place, and described in the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries. During the short independence of the Britons, after the Romans quitted this island, this city is said to have been governed by an Earl, who, according to Nennius, was the sole survivor of the British nobles who were treacherously assaulted by the Saxons under Hengist, at the conference held on Salisbury Plain; and he subsequently, in 488, took Hengist a prisoner and put him to death. The kings of Wessex seized this place after the battle of Dirham in the sixth century; but at length, together with the rest of the county, it was annexed to Mercia; and about 680, Wulpher, the first Christian king of Mercia, founded the monastery of St. Peter; and he is stated to have repaired and greatly improved the city, which received the Saxon name of Gloucester. Among the events which occurred here after the close of the Heptarchy, were the death of king Athelstan in 940; and the cruel punishment and consequent death of Elgiva, the banished mistress of King Edwy, who on her return from Ireland in 956 was seized and lamstrung by a party of soldiers. In 997 this place was taken and burnt by the Danes; but it was soon restored; and Edward the Confessor held his court here in 1051, and again in 1053, as did William the Conqueror in 1084



and the following year. During the contest between William II. and his brother Robert, Gloucester was nearly destroyed by fire in 1087; and in 1091 it suffered greatly from the ravages of the Welsh. The practice which long generally prevailed of constructing dwellings of timber occasioned numerous conflagrations in cities and large towns; and this place suffered extensively from fire several times in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. It increased notwithstanding in wealth and importance, was often visited by royalty, and parliaments were held here in the reigns of Richard II., and Henry IV. Gloucester was the scene of important events during the civil-war under Charles I. After the battle of Edgehill, the citizens having previously repaired their fortifications and raised a band of volunteers, declared in favour of the Parliament, and defeated several attempts of the Royalists to gain possession of the city. Colonel Massie the governor, displayed much courage, address, and military skill in various offensive and defensive operations, previously to the siege of Gloucester, which commenced August 10, 1643, the king himself commanding the besieging army, consisting of 30,000 men. Their attacks were conducted with great vigour, but were successfully repelled by the besieged, and at length the approach of the Earl of Essex obliged Charles, greatly to his mortification, to raise the siege, after it had lasted somewhat less than a month; and though several attempts were afterwards made to recover the city for the king, they were frustrated by the talents of the governor and the spirit and resolution of the parliamentary army. The failure of the enterprise against Gloucester was one of the earliest occurrences which led to the overthrow of the royal cause; and on the restoration of Charles II., the walls of the city were razed by order of the king. Gloucester was visited in 1687 by James II., then on a progress through the kingdom; in July, 1788, George III. honoured the city with his presence, as did his late majesty when Prince of Wales in October, 1807. The chief magistrate of Gloucester in 1022 had the title of Prefect, which in the reign of Henry II. was changed for that of Provost, and John constituted this place a borough under the government of two bailiffs. Henry III. granted a charter of incorporation under bailiffs or provosts, of whom there was a succession till the issue of a new charter, dated 1st of Richard III., appointing a mayor, two sheriffs, and other officers to be annually elected by twelve aldermen, and twelve other of the most legal and discreet burgesses; and constituting the hundreds of Dudstone and Kings Barton a distinct county, to be called the county of the town of Gloucester. Henry VII. confirmed all previous grants and privileges; and Henry VIII. on establishing the bishopric in 1511, directed that Gloucester should thenceforth be a city. Edward VI., Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., granted

charters of confirmation; but the charter which last extended the liberties, rights, and franchises of the city, and under which the corporation now acts, was granted April 18, 24th of Charles II. in consideration of payment to the king of the sum of 679*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* The corporation consists of a mayor, high steward, recorder, twelve aldermen (including the mayor), common-councilmen (not less than thirty nor more than forty), two sheriffs, a town-clerk, treasurer, chamberlain, sword-bearer, and several inferior officers. The mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, and coroner, are chosen annually by the aldermen and senior common-council; and the recorder is elected by the mayor and aldermen. The mayor, bishop, recorder, dean, aldermen, and two of the prebends are justices of peace within the city; and the mayor is clerk of the market, and steward or marshal of the king's household during royal visits to the city. The Tolsey court is held before the sheriffs; the county court once a-month, on a Tuesday; and a law-day twice a-year, one month after Easter and Michaelmas. A court of requests for debts under forty shillings is held under act of Parliament of the 1st of William III. The charter gives authority to the judges to hold assizes for the whole county, quarter sessions, commissions of sewers, and for charitable purposes within the city. There were anciently twelve guilds or companies connected with the corporation, but their privileges are nearly obsolete. The custom of Borough English, whereby estates descend to the youngest son, exists in this city. Gloucester has sent members to Parliament ever since the 23d of Edward I.; the mayor is the returning officer, and the right of election is vested in the inhabitants and freemen, about three thousand in number. Like many other places of Roman origin, Gloucester consists of four principal streets diverging from a common centre; and it had anciently four gates, which gave name to the streets which they respectively terminated, namely Eastgate Street, Southgate Street, Westgate Street, and Northgate Street. None of the gates are standing; and the last of them, the West Gate, was taken down preparatory to the recent erection of a new bridge over the Severn. These streets, except the Westgate Street are continued far beyond their original terminations. The continuation of the Eastern Street is called Barton Street, in which a large fair is held annually in the month of September. From the main streets several lanes and streets of communication branch off laterally; but these require no particular notice, the streets already mentioned containing the chief public buildings, except the cathedral, which occupies one side of an area called the College Green, to which there are avenues from the Westgate Street; and the county gaol standing on the site of the ancient castle on the bank of the Severn. Many improvements have been made in this city in modern times; and several years

since an Act of Parliament was obtained for that purpose, under the authority of which the High Cross, a handsome Gothic structure in the centre of the city was taken down, and also a row of houses in the middle of the Westgate Street; the thoroughfares in general were widened and cleared from obstructions, and other beneficial alterations were effected. The streets are well lighted with gas and paved; and the inhabitants are supplied with water conveyed by pipes from reservoirs at the foot of Robinhood's Hill, about two miles distant. Since the discovery of the mineral spring in 1814 a considerable number of new buildings both private and public have been erected in a style of elegance which adds greatly to the architectural ornament of the city and its vicinity. The Shire Hall, situated on the south side of the Westgate Street, is a noble edifice, with a portico of four Ionic columns in front, erected by Robert Smirke, R. A., in 1814, and properly fitted up in the interior for the sessions of the courts of judicature. The Tolsey, near the middle of the city, on the site formerly occupied by the parish church of All Saints, was built in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the 23d of George II., for the use of the corporation; and the front is ornamented with a pediment, bearing the city arms. In the council chamber are portraits of the late Duke of Norfolk, long high steward of this city, and of the present Duke of Gloucester. The county gaol, already mentioned, is a spacious structure, erected on the plan recommended by Howard, at the expense of nearly 40,000*l.*, and containing 203 separate cells. The city gaol, in the Southgate Street was built in 1782, and has been recently enlarged and improved. The theatre is a neat and convenient building in the Westgate Street. In the lower part of the Southgate Street is the county infirmary, opened in 1755, built and supported by voluntary contribution. There is also a lunatic asylum, erected a few years since, about half a mile from the city, on the London road. The market-house in Eastgate Street was built in 1786, for the sale of corn, butchers' meat, &c.; and there is another in the Southgate Street, for vegetables, fish, butter, &c. Among the principal architectural improvements are the bridges over the two channels of the Severn; two noble structures of stone, each being a single arch, distinguished for simplicity of style, and the absence of unnecessary ornament. They are connected by a causeway, extending across the isle of Alney. A rail-road has been constructed to Cheltenham, for the conveyance of coal and other heavy articles. A quay, with wharfs for the loading and unloading of shipping, extends along the banks of the Severn, from the county gaol towards the Westgate Bridge. Gloucester is the first port on the river that has its peculiar officers, namely—a collector, a comptroller, a surveyor, a searcher, and other custom-house agents. The number of the trading

vessels belonging to this port, according to the parliamentary returns for 1829, amounted to 247, altogether of 13,026 tons' burden. The importance of Gloucester as a port, has been recently much increased by the facilities afforded by the Gloucester and Berkeley canal, which extends in a course of eighteen miles from the Severn nearly to Berkeley, to the south of Gloucester. Iron-works formerly subsisted here, and the ore on which they were employed is said to have been procured from Robinhood's Hill; but these works have long been discontinued: and cap-making, sugar-refining, and glass-working, which were once carried on very extensively, have given place to other manufactures. Of these, pin-making was for a long time almost confined to this city, where the art was introduced in 1625, by John Tilsby. Many of the workmen have emigrated, and carried a share of the trade to other places; but there are still several manufactories, which furnish employment for about 1500 persons. There is a bell-foundry in Oxbody Lane, which has been conducted for nearly 150 years, by individuals of a family named Rudhall, by whom between 3000 and 4000 bells have been cast during that period. Woolstapling, once a considerable branch of trade here, has greatly declined. A manufactory of shawls from fine English wool, has been established in the Northgate Street; there is an iron-foundry in that part of the city, called the Island; and there are also extensive brush-manufactories, and one of some note for making edge-tools. The monastery previously noticed as the foundation of one of the Mercian kings having been destroyed by the Danes, a Benedictine abbey was established here in the beginning of the eleventh century, which was governed in succession by thirty-two abbots, from Edrie, who died in 1058, to William Parker, who was elected in 1514, and resigned his office at the Reformation, under Henry VIII. It was one of the richest and most considerable monastic establishments in the kingdom, the abbot being a mitred parliamentary baron; and the revenues belonging to it, at its dissolution, amounting to 1946*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* The conventual church, now the cathedral, is one of the noblest buildings of the kind in England, though the various parts of it were built successively, under the direction of different abbots, during a period of about 400 years. The oldest parts, consisting of the crypt and aisles of the choir, were erected in 1058, by Aldred, who became Bishop of Worcester; the nave, except the vaulted ceiling, and a portion of the transepts, were built by Abbot Serle, who died in 1104; Abbot Thokey, in 1329, rebuilt the south aisle and the vaulting of the nave; the west end of the church was the work of Abbot Horton, who died in 1378; his successor, John Boyfield, rebuilt the choir; the next abbot, Walter Frowcester, finished the beautiful cloisters, which had been commenced by Horton; Abbot Sebroke, who died in



1457, projected the tower, the design of which may be probably ascribed to Robert Tully, a monk, who was made bishop of St. David's, and by whom it was completed; and the Lady Chapel, the latest part of the edifice, was built by Abbot Farleigh, about 1490. It is remarked, in the account of this cathedral, published by the Society of Antiquaries, that "The disposition of this conventual edifice differs in a very essential point from almost every other in this kingdom. The cloisters and claustral buildings were generally placed on the south side of the church, for the obvious advantage both of shelter and sunshine: at Gloucester, the whole of them are now, and appear always to have been, on the north of the church. The great elevation of the vault, the richness of its design, the elaborate tracery which covers the walls, and the vast expanse of the eastern window, render the choir an almost unrivalled specimen of the florid style of architecture. The aisle, surrounding the choir, has nothing uncommon in its form or disposition below; but above this aisle, the great peculiarity of the church occurs. The side aisles and eastern chapels are, in fact, including the crypts, three stories high, and all vaulted; and the upper range of chapels, surrounding the choir, is perhaps not to be met with in any other church in Europe. In the nave, the uniform and lofty range of columns is remarkable, and scarcely to be found in any other church in this country, except the conventual one of Tewkesbury. Of the southern aisle, the external elevation cannot be surpassed in lightness or richness of decoration." The interior of the Lady Chapel is unusually elegant, and in its union with the church extreme delicacy is displayed; since, although close to it, the light of the great window is not at all obscured by the building; and the line of junction, which is one of its transverse mullions, is almost imperceptible from within the choir. A gallery of communication is also most artfully managed from above, which connects the upper side-aisles of the choir, passing between the great east window and the western window of the chapel, without touching either. This passage, which is a narrow stone gallery, seventy-five feet long, about three broad, and eight feet high within, is commonly known as the whispering gallery, and has the property of transmitting sound along its walls in a very extraordinary degree. The lowest whisper, if the mouth be applied close to the wall, or the slightest scratch with a pin on the stone, is heard distinctly from one end of the gallery to the other. The stately and magnificent tower rises from the centre of the church. "The ornamental members and perforated pinnacles are of the most delicate tabernacle-work, very full, but preserving an air of chasteness and simplicity. Its peculiar perfection, which immediately strikes the eye, is an exact symmetry of component parts, and the judicious disposition of ornaments.

The shaft of the tower is equally divided into two stories, correctly repeated in every particular; and the open parapet and pinnacles are examples of the Gothic in its most improved state." The following are the dimensions of the principal parts of this edifice: Total length, four hundred and twenty feet; greatest breadth, one hundred and forty-four feet; length of the nave, one hundred and seventy-one feet; breadth, eighty-four feet; length of the choir, one hundred and forty feet; breadth, thirty-four feet; length of each transept, sixty-six feet; breadth, forty-three feet; length of the Lady Chapel, ninety feet; breadth, thirty feet; height of the nave, sixty-seven feet; of the choir, eighty-six feet; of the side aisles, forty feet; of the Lady Chapel, forty-seven feet; and that of the tower, two hundred and twenty-five feet. The sepulchral monuments are very numerous; a few of the more remarkable, are those of Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy, with a recumbent effigy, carved in oak; of Edward II., one of the finest works of the middle ages in the kingdom; of John Gower, an architect of the church; with those of Abbot Parker, Alderman Blackleach and his lady, Bishop Nicholson, Judge Powell, Mrs. Morley, Sir George Onesiphorus Paul, Bart., Charles Brandon Trye, an eminent surgeon, Dr. Edward Jenner, and Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday-schools. After the suppression of the monastery, Henry VIII., by letters patent, dated September 3, 1541, and subsequently by Act of Parliament, erected the city of Gloucester into a bishopric; and John Wakeman, who had been Abbot of Tewkesbury, was appointed the first bishop of Gloucester. The king gave the conventual church for a cathedral, and endowed the bishopric from the property of the dissolved monastery. It is valued in K. B. 315*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* The ecclesiastical establishment includes a dean, an archdeacon, a chancellor, six prebendaries, four minor canons, a bishop's chaplain, and a registrar. Besides the precinct of the cathedral, there are within the city and suburbs the following parishes: St. Mary de Crypt, St. Owen's, All Saints, united in 1648 to St. Mary de Crypt, St. John the Baptist, St. Michael, St. Mary de Grace, St. Aldates, St. Nicholas, St. Mary de Lode, Holy Trinity, and St. Catherine's. The living of St. Mary de Crypt is a dis. rectory, united with that of All Saints and chapelry of St. Owen; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor; that of St. John the Baptist a dis. rectory, united to the chapelry of St. Aldates, valued in K. B. 14*l.* 1*s.* 1½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 125*l.* and 91*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor; that of St. Mary de Lode, a dis. vicarage, united with the chapelry of St. Catherine and Holy Trinity; charged in K. B. 22*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester; that of St. Michael a dis. rectory united to the chapelry of St. Mary de Grace; charged in

K. B. 8*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor; that of St. Michael, a perpetual curacy, not in charge; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The churches of St. Owen, All Saints, St. Mary de Grace, Trinity, and St. Catherine's, have been destroyed, and in St. Aldate's parish there is only a chapel. The church of St. Mary de Crypt, so called from its crypts or vaults, is a good Gothic edifice, with a central tower, situated on the east side of the Southgate Street. St. Michael's in Eastgate Street, is a large building, with a square tower at the west end. St. John's, in the Northgate Street, was rebuilt in 1734, except the steeple tower, which belonged to the former church. The church of St. Nicholas, on the north side of the Westgate Street, consists of a handsome nave and aisles, with a tower and spire at the west end. The church of St. Mary de Lode, or St. Mary de Port, standing in a small square to which it gives name, is supposed to be a very ancient edifice; but in 1826 it was considerably enlarged, and nearly rebuilt. In the north wall is an old mural monument, traditionally reported to have been erected in memory of Lucius, a Christian king of Britain in the second century; and in the churchyard is a recently erected memorial of the death of Bishop Hoper, who suffered at the stake near this spot in the reign of Queen Mary, as a martyr to Protestantism. In 1823 a handsome church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected near the newly-discovered spa. At Gloucester are places of worship for Wesleyan and Whitefieldite Methodists, Independents, Unitarians, Baptists, and Quakers, besides a Catholic chapel and a Jewish synagogue. There are several endowed schools, namely, a classical seminary, called the College School, founded by Henry VIII., and kept in an apartment adjoining the cathedral, formerly the convent library; the Free Grammar School of St. Mary de Crypt, founded by John Cooke, or Coke, alderman of Gloucester, with an exhibition worth 50*l.* per annum, for a scholar at Pembroke College, Oxford; the Blue-Coat School, for twenty boys, founded in pursuance of the will of Sir Thomas Rich, in 1666, and for which a new building was erected by the corporation in 1806, at the expense of 5000*l.*; the National School, opened in 1817, the Gloucester Poor School, on the Lancasterian plan, opened in 1813; besides numerous Sunday Schools, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, now an almshouse for twenty-two men and thirty-six women, is endowed with the property of a religious house, founded in the reign of Henry II. The hospitals of St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalen are also endowed almshouses of ancient foundation; and there is a similar establishment called Kimburgh's Hospital. In the parish of St. Mary de Crypt was a convent of Black Friars or Dominicans, and another of Grey Friars or Franciscans, and in the Northgate Street, a college of White

Friars, or Carmelites; but of these religious foundations, and likewise of the Priory of St. Oswald in St. Catherine's parish, all traces have disappeared. Two newspapers are published here, the "Gloucester Journal" and the "Gloucester Herald"; the former of which is one of the oldest and most respectable of the provincial journals. This city has produced several eminent men, among whom were Robert of Gloucester, the author of a Metrical Chronicle of English History, written in the thirteenth century; Miles Smith, bishop of Hereford, one of the translators of the Bible, in the reign of James I.; John Taylor, called the Water Poet, who died in 1654; and the famous George Whitefield. Gloucester has given titles of nobility to persons greatly distinguished in our national history, particularly Robert Fitzroy, the natural son of Henry I., Gilbert de Clare, one of the baronial leaders of insurrections against Henry III.; Thomas of Woodstock, younger son of Edward III., assassinated at Calais, by order of his nephew, Richard II.; Humphrey Plantagenet, the son of Henry IV.; and Richard III. before he ascended the throne. The title of Duke of Gloucester is now borne by the nephew of his late majesty George III.

GLUCESTERHILL, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alnwick (308) 8½ m. SE. Pop. 31.

A township in the parish of Warkworth and east division of Morpeth ward.

GLOVERSTONE, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) m. adjacent.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of St. Mary-on-the-Hill and hundred of Broxton.

GLUNN-CORWG, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Neath (198) 8 m. E. b N. Pop. of Pa. 351.  
Of Hamlet 124.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Neath, situated upon the Corwg river, a little above its junction with the Afon; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, not in charge to the chapelry of Blaen Gwrach; valued in P. R. 59*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Area of parish 10,000 acres, the greater part of which is mountainous. Coal is raised here for home consumption only. The Carn Mosen in this parish, is the most elevated point in the county.

GLUSBURN, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Skipton (216) 4½ m. S. Pop. 787.

A township in the parish of Kildwick and east division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross.

GLUVIAS, ST., co. Cornwall.

P. T. Penryn (265) ½ m. E. †  
Pop. with Penryn, 3678.

A parish in the east division of the hundred of Kerrier; living, a vicarage, with that of Budock, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 21*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Exeter.

GLYMPTON, co. Oxford.

P. T. Woodstock (62) 4 m. N. b. W. Pop. 141.

A parish in the hundred of Wootton; living,



a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. T. Nucella. In the church, ded. to St. Mary, is a monument to Thomas Teasdale, Esq., who was a liberal benefactor to Balliol College, Oxford, and the freeschool at Abingdon. He died here in 1610, at the age of sixty-three years.

GLYND, co. Sussex.

P. T. Lewes (50) 3 m. ESE. Pop. 250.

A parish in the hundred of Ringmer, rape of Pevensey, pleasantly situated on the river Ouse; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 97*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, which is of the Grecian style, was built in 1765, by the Bishop of Durham. Here is the ancient seat of Lord Hampden. In this parish also is Glynd Bourn, long the seat of the Hay family, and the birthplace of William Hay, Esq., celebrated for the deformity of his body, and the elegance of his mind.

GLYNN, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Larne (123) 2 m. S.

Pop. of Pa. 2153. Of To. 314.

A village in the parish of Glynn and barony of Belfast, situated upon the bay, or Lough of Larne; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh; patron, the Marquis of Donegal. No church or glebe-house in the parish.

GLYNN, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Treacastle (182) m. Pop. 191.

A hamlet in the parish and hundred of Defynnock.

GLYNN, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Llanelly (217) m. Pop. 801.

A hamlet in the parish of Llanelly and hundred of Carnwallan, a little to the north of the Burry river.

GLYNN, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Llanelly (217) 4 m. N. Pop. 401.

A hamlet in the parish of Llan-non and hundred of Carnwallan, near to the river Gwilly, and in a district abounding with coal and lime.

GLYNN, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Tarbent (159) 4 m. E. Pop. 868.

Fairs, 1st Wed. O. S. in Sept., and Dec. 3.

A town in the parish of Kilfergus and barony of Connello, situated upon the river Shannon. Here is a strong bridewell, a large Roman Catholic chapel, and the parish church of Kilfergus stands in the town. At this place is Glyn House, the seat of — Fitzgerald, Esq., the Knight of Glynn.

GLYNN-CAERIG, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Machynllaeth (208) 3 m. NE. Pop. 458.

A township in the parish of Llan-wrin and hundred of Machynllaeth. See *Llan-wrin*.

GLYNN-COLLWM, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Merthyr Tydvyl (171) 3 m. N.

Pop. 289.

A hamlet in the parish of Llanfeugan and

hundred of Penkelly, situated upon the river Carnfanal, and close by the head of the Rumney river; living, a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury; valued in P. R. 64*l.* per annum.

GLYNN-CONNON, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Llantrissaint (171) m. S b N. Pop. 368.

A hamlet in the parish of Llanwonno and hundred of Miskin, situated upon the canal of Aberdare, in a coal and lime country.

GLYNN-FACH, or GLYNN-VACH, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Hay (156) 2 m. SW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Llan-Igon and hundred of Talgarth.

GLYNN-LIFFON, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Carnarvon (235) 6 m. S b W.

Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Llan-dwrog and hundred of Uwch-Gorfai, situated upon the coast of Carnarvon Bay. Here is the fine demesne of Lord Newborough.

GLYNN-RUMNEY, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Caerphilly (160) m. N b W. Pop. 254.

A hamlet in the parish of Llan-fabon and hundred of Caerphilly, upon the Rumney river, an insignificant stream.

GLYNN-TAFF, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Caerphilly (160) 4 m. N b W. Pop. 517.

A hamlet in the parish of Eglwys-Ilan and hundred of Caerphilly, situated adjacent to the Glamorganshire canal, in a country abounding in iron and coal.

GLYNN-TAWY, or CRAVIN - GLYN - TAWY, co. Brecon.

P. T. Treacastle (182) 3 m. SE. Pop. 102.

A chapelry in the parish and hundred of Defynnock.

GLYNN-TRAIAN, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Llangollen (182) m. Pop. 875.

A township in the parish of Llangollen and hundred of Chick. This district abounds in lime, coal, and ironstone.

GNOSALL, or GNOUSHALL, co. Stafford.

P. T. Stafford (141) 5½ m. WSW. Pop. 2671.

A parish in the west division of the hundred of Cuttlestone, situated on the banks of the Rowley water, which flows into the Trent; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 108*l.*; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church, ded. to St. Laurence, which was formerly a college of secular canons, is an extensive building, and consists of a nave and two aisles, a chancel and a cross-aisle, with a tower rising to the centre. The architecture is a mixture of the Saxon and latest style of Norman English. The minister and churchwardens annually choose a jury of twelve persons, who join them and the sidesmen in making the presentments to the official, as it is a peculiar, and deliver a verdict on all ecclesiastical matters, concerning which any dispute may arise during the following year,

## GOADBY, co. Leicester.

P. T. Market-Harborough (83) 8 m. N b E.  
Pop. 96.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Billesdon and hundred of Gartree; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Billesdon, in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; patronage with Billesdon vicarage.

## GOADLAND, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Whitby (236) 10 m. SW. Pop. 335.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Pickering and Pickering Lythe; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Glazedale, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 4*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 42*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; patronage with Glazedale vicarage. The inhabitants were anciently obliged to attend to the breed of hawks, which built their nests in a cliff called Killing Nab Scar, in order to secure them for the king's use; these hawks are of large size and still frequent their ancient place of resort.

## GOATHILL, co. Somerset.

P. T. Sherborne (117) 2½ m. E. Pop. 20.

A parish in the hundred of Horethorne; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 90*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Earl Digby.

## GOATHURST, co. Somerset.

P. T. Bridgewater (139) 3 m. SW b W.  
Pop. 342.

A parish in the hundred of Andersfield, which derives its name from the woods formerly in this parish abounding with goats; it is still famous for the growth of very fine trees. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*; patroness (1829) Lady Tynte, who has an elegant seat here, surrounded by beautiful grounds, exhibiting some very fine scenery. The church ded. to St. Edward, is an ancient structure, with a handsome embattled tower at the west end, sixty-three feet high, containing a clock and six bells.

## GODALMING, co. Surrey.

Pop. 9668.

A hundred at the south-western point of the county, on the borders of Sussex, containing ten parishes, including the town from which it takes its name, and the borough of Haslemere.

## GODALMING, co. Surrey.

London 33 m. SW. Guilford 4 m. SSW.  
Pop. 4098. M. D. Sat. Fairs, Feb. 13, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hops; July 10, for horses, cattle, sheep, and store-pigs.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Godalming, pleasantly seated in a valley upon the river Wey, navigable from hence to London. It derives its name from Godhelu, a Saxon to whom it belonged at an early period, and the Saxon word *ing*, signifying a meadow or valley. The town

consists of one principal street, and several smaller ones; the former running nearly from east to west. The roads to Portsmouth, Petworth, and Chichester, run through this town, from which it is much benefited. The manufacture of cloths and kerseymeres formerly flourished here; those chiefly attended to at the present time are of stockings and the patent hosiery; many of the inhabitants are also employed in wool-combing and worsted-spinning. It was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and is governed by a warden and eight assistants, with a bailiff; the warden is annually elected, out of the assistants, on Michaelmas-day. Godalming has a tolerable trade also in flour, timber, and iron, by means of the Wey, on the banks of which are three corn-mills, three paper-mills, and a grist-mill; the waters abound with good fish, and are particularly famous for their pike. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 23*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; patron, the Dean of Salisbury. The church, ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a spacious building, with a steeple containing eight bells. Besides which there are two chapels for Dissenters and a Quaker's meeting. On the border of the common, about a mile from the town, is an almshouse founded and endowed for ten poor men, by Richard Wyatt of London, in 1622. Henry Smith gave in his lifetime 1000*l.* to this parish; the produce of which is distributed half-yearly to the resident poor. Here is also a good charity-school. The market was first granted by charter, in the reign of Edward I. which was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth.

GODDARDSTOWN. See *Lichfn.*

## GODDER-THORNE, co. Dorset.

Pop. 1591.

A hundred in the Bridport division at the south-western extremity of the county, bounded by the British Channel, on the south and south-west, containing three parishes.

## GODDINGTON, co. Oxford.

P. T. Bicester (54) 5½ m. NE. Pop. 110.

A parish in the hundred of Ploughley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 18*s.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

## GODESTOW, co. Oxford.

P. T. Oxford (54) 2 m. NNW. Pop. with Pa.

The site of a celebrated nunnery, richly endowed by Henry II., on account, it is thought, of its having been the burial-place of his favourite mistress, Rosamond Clifford, the "Fair Rosamond" of romance. On the dissolution of monasteries, it was granted by Henry VIII. to his physician Dr. George Owen.

## GODLEY, or GODLEIGH, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Stockport (176) 7 m. NE b E. ;  
Pop. 514.



A township in the parish of Mottram in Longden Dale and hundred of Macclesfield.

**GODLEY**, co. Surrey.

Pop. 13,018.

A hundred on the north-western point of the county, divided on the north from Buckingham and Middlesex, by the Thames, by which it is also bounded on the west; containing nine parishes.

**GODMANCHESTER**, co. Huntingdon.

London 58 m. Pop. 1953. Fair, Easter Tues., for cattle of all sorts.

A parish in the hundred of Toseland, situated on the river Ouse, over which there is a handsome stone bridge. It is a place of great antiquity, and from the various Roman coins dug up here, is supposed to have been a Roman station, and by some to have been a city of considerable consequence. The inhabitants have always been famed for their attention to agriculture; and James I. passing through it, was met by a procession of the farmers, with seventy ploughs, drawn by a like number of teams of horses. It is said that his majesty was so pleased on this occasion, that he granted them a charter, to be governed by two bailiffs and twelve assistants; they have not, however, had the privilege of sending members to Parliament. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is a large and light building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower, surmounted by a spire. Here is a free grammar-school, supposed to have been founded by Queen Elizabeth. Some curious old customs prevail here, among which, that of borough English, and the inhabitants are of age, the males at twenty, and the females at sixteen.

**GODMANSTONE**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Dorchester (119) 6 m. NNW. Pop. 128.

A parish in the hundreds of Cerne, Totcombe, and Modbury; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron (1829) J. Goodenough, Esq.

**GODMERSHAM**, co. Kent.

P. T. Ashford (53) 6 m. NE b N. Pop. 414.

A parish in the hundred of Felborough, lathe of Scray; living, a vicarage with the curacy of Challock, exempt from visitation, in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 143*l.* 4*s.*; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The manor-house, still called the priory, was a residence of the priors of Canterbury, and yet retains many vestiges of its ancient character. Godmersham Park is a delightful seat, on the high road from Canterbury to Ashford; the grounds are extensive, and well stocked with deer.

**GODNEY**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Glastonbury (124) 3 m. NNW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Meare and hundred of Glaston-Twelve-Hides; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 84*l.*

**GODOLPHIN**, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Helstone (272) 5 m. NW b N. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of St. Breage and west division of the hundred of Kerrier, an ancient manor of the Godolphin family, who resided there at the Conquest. A branch of this family, namely, Sir William Godolphin, was created a Baronet, by Charles II., in 1663; and Sir Sydney, his son, being chosen Burgess of Helston, evinced great abilities in the House of Commons; having come into favour at court, he was employed in several embassies, appointed commissioner of the treasury, and filled other offices, in the reign of Charles, James II., and William III. In the reign of Queen Anne, he was made lord high treasurer, and afterwards knight companion of the order of the garter. Godolphin has long been famed for its tin-mines, which were worked with great spirit and success in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Sir Francis Godolphin, who is said to have paid 1000*l.* per annum customs.

**GODSFIELD**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Alresford (57) 3 m. NW. Pop. 8.

An extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Bountisborough, Fawley division.

**GODHILL**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Fordingbridge (92) 2 m. E b N. Pop. 158.

A tithing in the parish of Fordingbridge and hundred of New Forest, New Forest, east division. Here is an ancient encampment, defended on one side by a double trench and ramparts, and on the other by the steepness of the hill, which is overgrown with oaks.

**GODSHILL**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Newport (89) 5 m. SSE. Pop. 1214.

A parish in the hundred of East Medina liberty, Isle of Wight; living, a dis. vicarage with the curacy of Whitewell, united to Niton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 37*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; patron, Queen's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, occupies the summit of an eminence, commanding some fine views; it is built in the form of a cross, and contains many monuments to the Worsleys and other ancient families.

**GODSTONE**, co. Surrey.

London 19 m. S b E. Pop. 1210.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Tandridge, containing many pleasant seats, the chief of which is Marden Park, situated in a valley, at the foot of the chalk-hills, where there is a quarry which yields a singular kind of freestone, being

very durable, if either kept constantly wet or dry. It is used for wet-docks, ovens, and other purposes. The living is a rectory annexed to the vicarage of Walkinstead, in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) Henry Hoare, Esq. On Godstone Green, are two small barrows, and also two in some adjoining fields. About three miles hence, is a spring, called Iron Pear-Tree Water, which has been found very efficacious in curing the gout.

#### GODWICK, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Fakenham (109) 6 m. SSW.  
Pop. with Tittleshall.

A parish in the hundred of Launditch; living, a dis. rectory with that of Tittleshall, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 1*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; patronage with Tittleshall and Wellingham rectories.

#### GOGOYAN, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Tregaron (204) m. S. Pop. 107.

A township in the parish of Llandwi-brefi and hundred of Penarth, situated adjacent to the Tivy river.

#### GOYR, shire of Edinburgh, S.

P. T. Costorphine (1) 2½ m. SW.  
Pop. with Costorphine.

An ancient parish, now included in that of Costorphine. It has a small chapel, with a cemetery, but the latter only has been in use for many years past.

#### GOLBORNE, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Newton-in-Makerfield (193) 12 m. E b N.  
Pop. 1310.

A township in the parish of Winwick and hundred of West Derby.

#### GOLBOURN BELOW, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 6½ m. SE b S. Pop. 86.

A township in the parish of Tattenhall and hundred of Broxton.

#### GOLBOURN DAVID, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 7 m. SE b S. Pop. 176.

A township in the parish of Handley and hundred of Broxton.

#### GOLCAR, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Huddersfield (188) 4 m. W b S.  
Pop. 2696.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Huddersfield and upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, not in charge; patron, the Vicar of Huddersfield. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen-manufacture. In the neighbourhood are some Druidical remains.

#### GOLD CLIFF, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Newport (148) 4½ m. SE. Pop. 268.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Caldicot, which derives its name from the glittering appearance of a high rock here, when the sun shines upon it; it is a peninsulated rocky hill, rising abruptly from the sea to the height of about sixty feet, and is remarkable as being the only

natural barrier to the waves for an extent of more than sixteen miles; inundations being elsewhere prevented by artificial mounds. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 105*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron, Eton College. On the cliff are the ruins of a priory, which was founded in 1113 for Benedictine monks.

#### GOLDEN, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

Dublin 105 m. Pop. 616. Fairs, May 18;  
Aug. and Oct. 26; and Dec. 15.

A village in the parish of Religmurry and barony of Clanwilliam, situated upon the river Suir. Not far from this are the picturesque ruins of Athassel Abbey.

#### GOLDHANGER, co. Essex.

P. T. Maldon (37) 4 m. ENE. Pop. 459.

A parish in the hundred of Thurstable; living, a rectory with the curacy of Little Totham, in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 25*l.* 14*s.* 9¼*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) N. Westcombe, Esq.

#### GOLDINGTON, co. Bedford.

P. T. Bedford (50) 2 m. NE b E. Pop. 426.

A parish in the hundred of Barford; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Duke of Bedford.

#### GOLDSBOROUGH, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Knaresborough (202) 2½ m. ESE.  
Pop. of Pa. 385. Of To. 195.

A parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Clavo; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 1*s.* 0¼*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Earl of Harewood.

#### GOLDSBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Louth (149) 6 m. WSW. Pop. 244.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) M. B. Lister, Esq.

#### GOLDSHAW BOOTH, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Burnley (211) 5 m. SW b S. Pop. 819.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Whalley and hundred of Blackburn; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge; patron, the Vicar of Whalley.

#### GOLDSPUR, co. Sussex.

Pop. 3267.

A hundred in the rape of Hastings, at the east end of the county, containing five parishes.

#### GOLFTYN, co. Flint, N. W.

P. T. Northop (197) 2 m. E. Pop. 269.

A township in the parish of Northop and hundred of Coleshill.



**GOLON, or GOLLAN, co. Radnor, S. W.**

P. T. Knighton (165) m. W. Pop. 332.

A township in the parish of Llanbister and hundred of Knighton, close by the river Ithon.

**GOLSPIE, shire of Sutherland, S.**

Edinburgh 228 m. N b W. Pop. 1036.

A post-town and parish lying on the coast of the North Sea, and inhabited chiefly by fishermen and manufacturers of kelp. The parish is ten miles in length, and averages one mile and a half in breadth, and the soil, though in some parts much injured by the sand blown up from the shore, is generally of good quality and tolerably productive. The living is in the presbytery of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; patroness, the Countess of Sutherland, whose ancient seat Dunrobin Castle, founded in 1000, by Robert, the second earl, is finely situated on an elevated spot overlooking the sea.

**GOLTHO, co. Lincoln.**

P. T. Wragby (144) 1 m. S. Pop. 95.

A parish in the west division of the wapentake of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey; living, a curacy with that of Bullington, exempt from visitation, and in the diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 20*l.*; patron (1829) T. Mainwaring, Esq. Here are the remains of Goltho Hall, formerly the family residence of the Granthams.

**GOLYN, shire of Haddington, S.**

P. T. North Berwick (22) 5½ m. SW b W. Pop. with Dirleton.

An ancient parish, now included in that of Dirleton. There are still some remains of the church, the vicar of which, it is said, was deprived of his living by James VI. for smoking tobacco; near it was a small Cistercian nunnery, founded by David I. The village of Godyn is situated on the coast of the Firth of Forth, and its inhabitants are principally employed in fishing.

**GOMELDON, co. Wilts.**

P. T. Salisbury (81) 6 m. NE b N. Pop. 50.

A tithing in the parish of Jameston and hundred of Alderbury.

**GOMERSALL, GREAT and LITTLE, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Bradford (196) 5 m. SE b S. Pop. 5952.

A township in the parish of Birstall and wapentake of Morley, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture. By a singular arrangement this township includes the village of Birstall, as there is no township of that name.

**GOMETRAY, shire of Argyll, S.**

Pop. with Pa.

A small basaltic island of the Hebrides, forming part of the parish of Kilninian in the district of Mall, from which it is separated by Loch Tuadh. It has two commodious harbours frequented by coasters.

**GONALDSON, co. Nottingham.**

P. T. Southwell (132) 4½ m. SSW. Pop. 96.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Thurgarton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Laurence; patron (1829) William Leland, Esq. Here is a small charity-school.

**GONERBY, GREAT, co. Lincoln.**

P. T. Grantham (110) 1½ m. NNW. Pop. 743.

A parish in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven; living, a vicarage, with that of North Grantham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; church ded. to St. Sebastian; patronage with North Grantham vicarage.

**GONERBY, LITTLE, co. Lincoln.**

P. T. Grantham (110) ½ m. N. Pop. with Manthorpe township.

A vill in the parish and soke of Grantham; living, a vicarage, with that of South Grantham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; patronage with South Grantham vicarage.

**GOODBY MARWOOD, co. Leicester.**

P. T. Melton-Mowbray (105) 6 m. NNE. Pop. 171.

A parish in the hundred of Framland; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 16*l.*; church ded. to St. Denis; patroness (1829) Amy Stafford.

**GOODERSTON, or GOODESTON, co. Norfolk.**

P. T. Stoke-Ferry (88) 4 m. ENE. Pop. 439.

A parish in the hundred of South Greenhoe; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 12*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 109*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. George; patron (1829) E. Horrex, Esq.

**GOODLEIGH, co. Devon.**

P. T. Barnstaple (192) 3½ m. E b N. Pop. 351.

A parish in the hundred of Braunton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Gregory; patron (1829) the Rev. William Churchward.

**GOODMANHAM, E. R. co. York.**

P. T. Market-Weighton (192) 1½ m. NNE. Pop. 240.

A parish partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of Hart-hill; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of the East Riding of York and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. William Blow. The church, ded. to All Saints, is a very ancient structure. This was the once famous place of idol-worship, destroyed when Edwin, king of Northumberland, was converted to Christianity.

**GOODNESTON, co. Kent.**

P. T. Feversham (47) 2 m. E b N. Pop. 66.

A parish in the hundred of Feversham, lathe

of Scray; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patronage with Graveney.

**GOODNESTON**, co. Kent.

P. T. Wingham (62) 2½ m. SE. Pop. 432.

A parish in the hundred of Wingham, lathe of St. Augustin; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, not in charge; patron (1829) Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart.

**GOODRICH**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ross (120) 5 m. SW b S. Pop. 711.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Wormelow; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Giles; patron, the Bishop of Hereford. Here are the ruins of the ancient castle, built by the Talbots, soon after the Conquest; from an old tower, which is the most perfect part remaining, may be obtained a fine view of this most beautiful and romantic part of the county, which is greatly improved by the windings of the river Wye, which nearly encircles this parish. At Flansford, a short distance hence, the Talbot family also founded a priory of black canons, in 1347.

**GOOLE**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Howden (180) 5 m. S. Pop. 450.

A township in the parish of Snaith and lower division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, situated at the junction of the Dutch river with the Ouse; from the extent of navigation and the late increase of new buildings, it is becoming of some importance.

**GOOSEY**, co. Berks.

P. T. Wantage (60) 4 m. NW.  
Pop. with Circourt, 159.

A tithing in the parish of Stanford, in the Vale and hundred of Ock; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Stanford-in-the-Vale, in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; patronage with Stanfield-in-the-Vale vicarage.

**GOOSNAGH**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Preston (217) 5 m. NNE.  
Pop. with Newsham, 1852.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Kirkham and hundred of Amounderness; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 3*l.* 18*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 109*l.* 18*s.*; patron, the Vicar of Kirkham. Four miles from hence is the elevation called Beacon Fell. Here is the establishment, endowed by William Bushel, M. D., in 1735, for decayed persons of the better order of society, of both sexes. The building has the appearance of a gentleman's house, and has a fine garden in front.

**GOOSTREY**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Middlewich (167) 6 m. NE b E.  
Pop. with Barushaw, 298.

A township and chapelry in the parish of

Sandbach and hundred of Northwich; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Sandbach, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; certified value 10*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 82*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*; patron, the Vicar of Sandbach.

**GOPSALL**, or **GOPESHULL**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Market-Bosworth (106) 4 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 7.

An extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Sparkenhoe.

**GORBALS**, shire of Lanark, S.

P. T. Glasgow (43) m. Pop. 22,359.

A parish and considerable suburb to the city of Glasgow, with which it is connected by an ancient bridge (whence the village was formerly called Bridge-end), and by another of more modern erection over the Clyde. It was anciently a chapelry to the rectory of Govan, and was erected into a distinct parish in 1771. The living is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patrons, the Parishioners. Besides the ancient chapel, which is used as a school and a prison, there are two churches, one built in 1732, the other, an elegant structure, in 1811. Near the bridge, an hospital for lepers was founded in 1350, by a lady named Campbell, the only remaining traces of which is a place termed the Lepers' Churchyard. Coal abounds in the neighbourhood. See *Glasgow*.

**GORDON**, shire of Berwick, S.

P. T. Greenlaw (36) 5½ m. SW. Pop. 740.

A parish and village, the former seven miles in length and about three in breadth, is watered by the rivers Eden and Blackadder, on which are several corn-mills. The hills are under cultivation, but the lower grounds, comprising extensive bogs and mosses, afford little else than fuel. Living, in the presbytery of Lauder and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale; patron, the Crown. The church is at the village of West Gordon, and near it is an ancient fortification; other traces of fortifications appear in different parts of the parish, also the remains of two chapels, one at Huntley Wood, and the other at Spottiswoode. Gordon and Huntly give the titles of Duke and Marquis to the family of Gordon.

**GORE**, co. Middlesex.

Pop. 9806.

A hundred on the north-western side of the county, containing seven parishes, including the town of Edgeware.

**GORE-FIELDS**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Newport Pagnell (50) 3 m. NW.  
Pop. with Gayhurst.

An extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Newport.

**GORES-BRIDGE**, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

Dublin 68 m. W b S. Pop. 597.

A village in the parish of Grange-Sylva and barony of Gouran, situated upon the river



Barrow, and advantageously placed for the growth of an inland trade.

**GOREY**, or **KILMACHEALOGUE**, or **CHRISTCHURCH NEWBOROUGH**, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

Dublin 61 m. S. Pop. of To. 2,132. Fairs, June 1; July 10; Aug. 31; and Oct. 27.

A post, market, and fair town, in the parish of Kilmachealogue and barony of Gorey. It is an irregularly built place, lies on the mail-coach road from Dublin to Wexford, and formerly returned two members to Parliament. It is governed by a sovereign, a recorder, and a town-clerk.

**GORING**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Wallingford (46) 6 m. S b W. Pop. 867.

A parish in the hundred of Langtree; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 72*l.*; church ded. to St. Thomas-à-Becket; patron (1829) S. Gardener, Esq. Here was formerly a nunnery of Augustines, founded in the reign of Henry II. some remains are yet visible. Near this place the Ikneild Street quitted Oxfordshire. In this vicinity, on the bank of the Thames, is a medicinal water called Springwell, which at one time was very much resorted to for the cure of cutaneous diseases.

**GORING**, co. Sussex.]

P. T. Worthing (56) 3 m. W. Pop. 476.

A parish in the hundred of Poling, rape of Arundel; living, a dis. vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) W. W. Richardson, Esq.

**GORLESTON**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Great Yarmouth (124) 2 m. S. Pop. 1928.

A parish in the hundred of Mutford and Lothingland, situated on the river Yare; living, a dis. vicarage with the rectory of South Town, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 11*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patroness (1829) Mrs. Astley.

**GORMANSTOWN**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Balbriggan (19) 2 m. NW. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the barony of Duleek. Here is a noble castle, the seat of Lord Gormanstown, who derives title of Viscount from this place.

**GORRAN**, ST., co. Cornwall.

P. T. Tregony (253) 6 m. ESE. Pop. 1203.

A parish in the west division of the hundred of Powder; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 20*l.*; patron, the Bishop of Exeter.

**GORT**, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

Dublin 124 m. W. Pop. 2036. Fairs, May 10; Aug. 11; and Nov. 7.

A market-town in the parishes of Kiltartan

and Kilmacduagh. The streets are broad, and the houses well-built, and the appearance of the place remarkably cheerful. The church is built after a handsome design by Paine, and cost 1400*l.*, and there is a glebe-house attached to it, which was raised at an expense of 800*l.* The town is the great thoroughfare from Galway into Clare and Roscommon, and possesses a brisk inland trade. Here is Longheontra Castle, beautifully seated between Longheontra and the river Gurtnamacken, which is subterraneous for part of its course, and surrounded by scenery the most delightful. Gort is a permanent military station. The ruins of Kilmacduagh monastery, and of a pillar-tower, much declined from perpendicularity, are at the distance of two miles from the town. This place gives title of Viscount to the family of Vereker.

**GORTIN**, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.

P. T. Newtown-Stewart (126) m. Pop. 459. Fair, Easter Monday.

A village in the parish of Lower Badony and barony of Strabane, situated on the Gortin river, which unites with the Cammon at Newtown.

**GORTON**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Manchester (182) 3½ m. ESE. Pop. 1601.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Manchester and hundred of Salford; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, of the certified value of 8*l.* 15*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; chapel ded. to St. James; patron, Manchester College church. Here is a reservoir, formed by the proprietors of the Manchester and Salford works, in order to increase the supply of water to Manchester.

**GORTROE**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Rathcormack (141) 3 m. SE. Pop. 2291.

A parish in the barony of Barrymore; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, producing, by commutation for tithes, 415*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; and united to the rectory and vicarage of Desert. It possesses a church, glebe-house, and eight acres of land.

**GORWYDD**, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Tregaron (204) m. S. Pop. 522.

A township in the parish of Llandeur-brefi and hundred of Penarth, near the banks of the Tivy.

**GOSBECK**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Needham (74) 5 m. E b N. Pop. 308.

A parish in the hundred of Bosmere and Claydon; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) John Vernon, Esq.

**GOSBERTON**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Spalding (96) 6 m. N b W. Pop. 1618.

A parish in the wapentake of Kirtan, parts of Holland; living, a dis. vicarage in the

archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 45*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 76*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

**GOSCOTE, EAST**, co. Leicester.

Pop. 17,501.

A hundred on the most northern part of the county, containing thirty-eight parishes.

**GOSCOTE, WEST**, co. Leicester.

Pop. 40,788.

A hundred situated on the north-eastern point of the county, containing twenty-four parishes including the town of Loughton. The hundreds of East and West Goscote comprise about one-third part of the county.

**GOSFIELD**, co. Essex.

P. T. Halsted (46) 2½ m. WSW. Pop. 598.

A parish in the hundred of Hineford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Catherine; patron (1829) the Duke of Buckingham.

**GOSFORD**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 2½ m. NE b N. Pop. 3295.

A parish in the east division of Castle ward, in which are several coal-mines, affording employment to the inhabitants; the living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham, not in charge; patron, the Vicar of Newcastle. The church, ded. to St. Nicholas, is a small neat structure, with a square tower, terminated by an octagonal spire; it was rebuilt in 1798.

**GOSFORD, NORTH**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 4 m. N. Pop. 141.

A township in the parish of Gosford and east division of Castle ward.

**GOSFORD, SOUTH**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 3 m. NNE. Pop. 174.

A township in the parish of Gosford and east division of Castle ward.

**GOSFORTH**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Egremont (293) 7 m. SE. Pop. 838.

A parish in Allerdale ward, above Darwent; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 1*ls.* 7*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; patroness (1829) Mrs. Senhouse. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and tower; freestone is obtained here in great abundance.

**GOSPORT**, co. Southampton.

London 73 m. S b W. Pop. 6184. M. D. Tues., Thurs., and Sat. Fairs, May 4 and Oct. 10, for toys.

A market and seaport town and chapelry in the parish of Alverstoke and liberties of Alverstoke and Gosport, Portsdown division, seated on a projecting point of land on the west side of Portsmouth harbour,

over which there is a ferry. This town, now a place of extensive trade, was, in Lealand's time, only a small fishing-village; but from its contiguity to Portsmouth, it is, in times of war, a most busy scene. The town consists of one large street, running westward from the harbour to the works, and many smaller ones, both crossing and running parallel with it. On the shore, also, are many extensive ranges of buildings, consisting chiefly of dwelling-houses. From its growing importance, it was some years ago irregularly fortified on the land side by a line of bastions, redoubts, and counterscarps, extending from Weovil to Alverstoke lake. Within these works are the king's brewery and cooperage, with a large range of store-houses for wine, malt, hops, and various other commodities. This place communicates with the sea by means of a large basin and canal, where vessels of almost any burden can take in their stores. Near the same spot are also the barracks, calculated to receive a great number of men. Across the lake is Priddy's Hard, an extensive magazine of powder, for the use of the army and navy; also a large iron-foundry, where are manufactured anchors, and various other articles for the navy. The chief sources of amusement of the inhabitants, are the assembly-rooms and theatre. The town has an excellent supply of water from the works at Forton. The approach to Gosport by water is extremely fine, as the town, forts, and various buildings in the vicinity, are then seen to great advantage. The living is a curacy, and a peculiar in the diocese of Winchester, not in charge; patron, the Rector of Alverstoke. The church, ded. to the Holy Trinity, is a spacious and neat edifice, standing in the centre of a well-planted cemetery to the south of the town. Here also is a chapel for Dissenters, and a Roman Catholic chapel; the former body have an academy, where they bring up those young men intended for the pulpit. Several charity-schools have been established by subscription; also some almshouses for poor widows. At Hasler, in this neighbourhood, is the Royal Hospital, that excellent institution for the reception of the seamen wounded in his majesty's service. The building consists of an extensive front, with two detached wings, and is capable of receiving at once two thousand patients; besides the various wards for the sick, are buildings for the governor, lieutenants, and other officers and servants connected with the establishment; it also has a neat chapel.

**GOSTROW**, co. Sussex.

Pop. 1330.

A hundred in the rape of Hastings, at the east end of the county, containing two parishes.

**GOTHAM**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Nottingham (124) 7 m. SSW. Pop. 625

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe; living, a rectory in the



archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York'; valued in K. B. 19*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to St. Laurence; patrons (1829) the Duke of Portland, Earl Howe, and another, alternately.

**GOTHERINGTON**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Winchcombe (99) 4 m. W b N.  
Pop. 348.

A hamlet in the parish of Bishop's Cleeve and hundred of Cleeve.

**GOUDHURST**, co. Kent.

London 43 m. SE b E. Pop. 2579.  
Fair, Aug. 26, for cattle.

A parish, and formerly a market-town, in the hundred of Marden, lathe of Scray; it formerly had a good clothing-trade, which has long since gone to decay. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is a spacious handsome building, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a strong low tower, the spire of which was destroyed by lightning. Here are two good free-schools.

**GOULDIE**, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Dundee (40½) 10½ m. NE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Monikie, situated on the road from Dundee to Brechin.

**GOURDON**, shire of Kincardine, S.

P. T. Bervie (82½) 1½ m. S. Pop. with Pa.

A fishing-village in the parish of Bervie, with a small harbour, rather exposed to south-east winds, and within the jurisdiction of the port of Montrose.

**GOUROCK**, shire of Renfrew, S.

P. T. Greenock (65) 2 m. W b N.  
Pop. with Pa.

A large village in the parish of Innerkip, situated on a spacious bay in the Firth of Clyde, and containing a chapel of ease, and an extensive rope-walk. The bay affords secure anchorage for ships of any burden. This was erected into a burgh of barony by Charles I.

**GOURTON**, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Wrexham (179) m. Pop. 52.

A township in the parish of Wrexham and hundred of Bromfield. The inhabitants in this vicinity, generally, are engaged in iron and coal works.

**GOVAN**, shire of Lanark, S.

P. T. Glasgow (43) 2½ m. W. Pop. 4325.

A parish, mostly in the under-ward of Lanark, but extending into the shire of Renfrew. It is five miles in length, from three to four in breadth, and intersected by the navigable river Clyde, which here receives the Kelvin, and has its banks adorned with several elegant villas, five plantations, and extensive bleaching-grounds. On an eminence, rising from the margin of the Kelvin, are the ruins of Bishop's Castle, once the palace of the diocesan; and in another part of the parish are the remains of an old

castle, formerly the seat of the Pollock family. Coal, freestone, and brick-earth, abound here; and many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of linen and cotton. The living is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, Glasgow University.

**GOWDALL**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Snaith (173) 1½ m. W. Pop. 243.

A township in the parish of Snaith and lower division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross.

**GOWRAN**, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

Dublin 66 m. SW b S. Pop. of Pa. 1629.  
Of To. 903. Fair, Dec. 8.

A town and parish in the barony of Gowran, governed by a portreeve, recorder, and town-clerk; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin; amount of commutation for tithes, 507*l.* 13*s.* 10½*d.* It possesses a church, glebe-house, and sixteen acres of glebe. The inhabitants of this parish are remarkably poor. Here is the seat of Lord Clifden, and the family of Fitzpatrick take the title of Baron from this place.

**GOWRIE**, CARSE OF, shire of Perth, S.

A rich and fertile plain, fifteen miles in length, and averaging three in breadth. It stretches along the northern bank of the river Tay, between Perth and Dundee, extends northward to the foot of the Sidlaw hills, and is said to have been anciently covered with water; Gowrie gave the title of Earl to the family of Ruthven, attained in 1600.

**GOWTHORPE**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Pocklington (212) 4 m. NW. 1  
Pop. with Youlthorpe 111.

A township in the parish of Bishop's Wilton, and partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the Wilton Beacon division of the wapentake of Hart-hill. 1

**GONHILL**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Barton-upon-Humber (167) 5½ m. Eb S.  
Pop. 736.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 148*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**GOXHILL**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Beverley (183) 12 m. NE b E.  
Pop. 70.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Holderness; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of the East Riding of York and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Giles; patron (1829) the Rev. C. Constable. 1

**GOYTREE**, or COEDTREY, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Usk (142) 5 m. NNW. Pop. 513.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny; living, a dis. rec-

tory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Earl of Abergavenny.

**GRABY**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Folkingham (106) 4 m. S. Pop. 21.

A hamlet in the parish of Aslackby and wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven.

**GRACE DIEU**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (115) 5 m. E b N. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Belton and hundred of West Goscote. Francis Beaumont, the celebrated dramatic poet, born in 1586, was a native of this place.

**GRACE HILL**, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Ballymena (132) 2 m. Pop. 409.

A settlement of Moravian brethren, in the townland of Ballykenedy, in the parish of Aghogill and barony of Toome, situated upon the river Maine. One hundred and sixty acres are enclosed, and extensive accommodations erected thereon for the reception of pupils. The school was founded by John Cennick, in the year 1755. Near this is one of the seats of Lord Mountcashel.

**GRACES COUNTRY**, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

This ancient district comprehended the three contiguous baronies of Crannagh, Galmoy, and Shillelogher. It extended north to the liberties of Kilkenny and the Nore, to the borders of the Queen's County, south by the Tipperary and Munster river, to the liberties of Callan; its area occupied 129,586 acres. Many places in this district commemorate their former noble proprietor, by the introduction of the name Grace, as a prefix or affix. The Graces held more extensive possessions here at one period than even the noble family of Butler.

**GRADE**, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Helstone (272) 10½ m. SSE. Pop. 355.

A parish in the west division of the hundred of Kerrier; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to Holy Cross; patron (1829) John Peter, Esq.

**GRAEG**, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Newport (148) 3 m. W. Pop. 439.

A hamlet in the parish of Bassaleg and hundred of Wentloog.

**GRAFFHAM**, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. Kimbolton (63) 4 m. E b N. Pop. 267.

A parish in the hundred of Leightonstone; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patroness (1829) Lady C. Sparrow.

**GRAFFHAM**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Midhurst (59) 4 m. SE Pop. 343.

A parish in the hundred of Easbourne, rape of Chichester; living, a rectory in the

archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Giles; patron (1829) John Sargent, Esq.

**GRAFTON**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Whitechurch (163) 10 m. NW b N. Pop. 21.

A township in the parish of Tilston and hundred of Broxton.

**GRAFTON**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Tewkesbury (103) 7 m. NE b E. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Beckford and hundred of Tibaldstone. In 1764, a tract of nearly sixteen acres of land fell from the side of Breedon Hill, and entirely covered several pasture-grounds, at the foot of the hill. The accident was attributed to the incessant rains which fell about that time.

**GRAFTON**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) m. adjacent. Pop. 45.

A township in the parish of All Saints and hundred of Webtree.

**GRAFTON**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Lechlade (76) 3½ m. ENE. Pop. 81.

A township in the parish of Longford and hundred of Bampton.

**GRAFTON**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Aldborough (207) 2½ m. SSE. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Marden, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the upper division of the wapentake of Claro.

**GRAFTON-ARDENS**, co. Warwick.

P. T. Alcester (103) 3 m. SE. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Temple-Grafton and hundred of Barlichway, Stratford division.

**GRAFTON FLYFORD**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Worcester (111) 7 m. E. Pop. 241.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Pershore; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) the Earl of Coventry.

**GRAFTON-MANOR**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Bromsgrove (116) 2 m. WSW. Pop. 45.

An extra-parochial manor in the upper division of the hundred of Halfshire. Here was formerly a fine old hall, destroyed by fire in 1710.

**GRAFTON-REGIS**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Towcester (69) 5 m. ESE. Pop. 214.

A parish in the hundred of Clecy, most of the inhabitants of which are employed in lace-making; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**GRAFTON-TEMPLE**, co. Warwick.

P. T. Alcester (103) 3 m. SE b E. Pop. with Grafton-Ardens, 336.



A parish in the hundred of Barlichway, Stratford division; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, of the clear yearly value of 5*l.* 5*s.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) F. F. Bullock, Esq.

**GRAFTON, UNDERWOOD**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Kettering (74) 4 m. ENE. Pop. 285.

A parish in the hundred of Huxloe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. James.

**GRÆMSAY**, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.

P. T. Stromness 1½ m. S. Pop. 220.

One of the Orkney Islands, forming part of the parish of Hoy. It is a beautiful plain, one mile and a half in length, by one mile in breadth, and produces corn as well as pasturage for sheep. Beneath the soil lies a bed of slate, used for roofing houses. The inhabitants, who are noted for strength and extraordinary stature, are principally employed in fishing, and making kelp in considerable quantities.

**GRAHAMSTON**, shire of Stirling, S.

P. T. Falkirk (21) m. Pop. with Pa.

A considerable village in the parish of Falkirk.

**GRAHAMSTOWN**, shire of Lanark, S.

See *Glasgow*.

A populous village, in the barony parish, within the jurisdiction of the city of Glasgow, and forming one of its most considerable suburbs.

**GRAIGUE**, Queen's County, Leinster, I.

P. T. Carlow (49) 2 m. W b N. Pop. 1701.

A town in the parish of Killeslin and barony of Lleumargy, situated near the river Barrow.

**GRAIGUE**, or **GRAIGUENEMANAGH**, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

Dublin 75 m. Pop. of Pa. 3172. Of To. 1546.

A town and parish in the barony of Gowran, situated upon the river Barrow, which is here crossed by a bridge, and having the advantage of the tide flowing up to it, although the sea is twenty-five miles distant. Here are the ruins of a fine abbey and a noble castle. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the parish of Ullard; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 410*l.* per annum.

**GRAINE, ISLE OF**, co. Kent.

P. T. Sheerness (48) 2 m. WNW. Pop. 251.

A parish in the hundred of Hoo, lathe of Aylesford, situated opposite to Sheppey, at the mouth of the Thames; it is about three miles and a half long, and two and a half broad, and is formed by the Yantlet creek running from the Medway to the Thames. This creek was filled up, and had a road across it for forty years, until 1823, when the lord mayor ordered it to be again opened, so as to give about eight feet navigation for

barges at spring tides; thus saving a distance of fourteen miles into the Medway, and avoiding the danger of going round by the Nore. The living is a vicarage and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patroness (1829) Miss Smith. Here are some salt-works.

**GRAINSBY**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Great Grimsby (165) 7½ m. S b E. Pop. 114.

A parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoc, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) T. Sands, Esq.

**GRAINTHORPE**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Louth (149) 8 m. NE.

Pop. with Ludney and Wragholme 503.

A parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 19*l.* 14*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.*; church ded. to St. Clement; patron, Magdalen College, Cambridge.

**GRAISLEY**, co. Berks.

P. T. Reading (38) 3½ m. SW b S. Pop. 99.

A tithing in the parish of Sulhampstead and hundred of Reading.

**GRAITNEY, GREAT-KNOW**, or **GRETNA**, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Longtown (314) 4 m. W. Carlisle 12 m. N. Pop. 1945. Tryst, 2d Thurs. in June. Fairs, Sept. 15; Thurs. aft. Falkirk. Tryst in Oct.; and 2d Thurs. in Nov.

A parish and village, the latter better known by the name of Greta Green, a place celebrated for the clandestine marriages there solemnized between fugitive English lovers, which practices have, of late years, considerably diminished, the parties so offending being now liable to the penalty of banishment. The parish stretches about six miles along the Solway Firth, which is here more than four miles in breadth, and has many harbours, besides other landing-places, with very productive fisheries; and at Red-Kirk point are extensive breweries. Though there are several tracts of moss and bog land, the soil in general is fertile, highly cultivated, and watered by the Sark and Kirtle. It includes also the villages of Rig and Springfield, the latter of which is situated on the great roads from England to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Port-Patrick, &c.; and is fast rising into importance, as a manufacturing station. The living is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Earl of Mansfield. The church was erected in 1790. The site of a Druidical temple here is distinguished as the place where treaties were formerly concluded between the English and the Scots. Remains of several old border towers may still be traced in the neighbourhood.

**GRALLAGH**, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

P. T. Balbriggan (19) m. Pop. 196.

A small parish in the barony of Balrothery ; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the vicarage of Hollywood and Naul; it possesses neither church nor glebe; patron, the Marquis of Drogheda.

**GRAMPOUND**, co. Berks.

P. T. Oxford (54)  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of St. Aldate and hundred of Hormer.

**GRAMPOUND**, co. Cornwall.

London 248 m. WSW. Pop. 668. M. D. Sat. Fairs, Jan. 18; March 25; and June 11, for cattle.

A borough and market-town in the parish of St. Creed and west division of the hundred of Powder, situated on the river Fal, here of considerable breadth, and over which is a good stone bridge. Its name is said to have been derived from Grand Point, which it was called when the bridge was first erected, but this is far from being certain. The only manufactory in this town is one of gloves, which is of no great extent. The privilege of a market was granted John, Earl of Cornwall, and brother to Edward III., who, after the death of the former, confirmed the first charter, and made the town a borough; it did not, however, send members to Parliament until the reign of Edward VI., and has been recently disfranchised for bribery and corruption, now only enjoying that privilege, in conjunction with some adjacent places. It is governed by a mayor, eight magistrates, a recorder, and town-clerk. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; patronage with St. Creed's rectory. The chapel, dedicated to St. Nunn, stands nearly in the centre of the town, but the parish church is more than half a mile distant. The remains of a famous caedefula, or felon-wood, which was granted with all its lands to this town, by Edward I., are still distinguishable. Trewithan, in this neighbourhood, is a handsome seat, occupying a high spot of land, commanding some very fine views.

**GRANARD**, co. Longford, Leinster, I.

Dublin 75 m. WNW. Pop. of Pa. 8683. Of To. 2531. Fairs, May 3, and Oct. 1.

A town in the parish and barony of Granard. It is entirely inland, but is not far removed from the Royal Canal, and is a permanent military station; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ardagh and archdiocese of Armagh, united to four other benefices. There are four churches in the union, but no glebe-house. The quantity of glebe amounts to 355 acres. Here is a remarkable rath, of great elevation, on whose summit stood formerly a fort or castle; it is commonly called the Moat of Granard. The name of this place is probably derived from Grianard, the height, or hill of the sun, and was formerly the residence of the chiefs of North Feffia. It now gives the title of Earl to the family of Forbes.

**GRANBY**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Nottingham (121) 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. ESE. Pop. 389.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Bingham; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 3*s.* 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Duke of Rutland. This parish gives the title of Marquis to the Rutland family.

**GRANDBOROUGH**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Winslow (49) 2 m. S. Pop. 286.

A parish in the hundred of Ashenden; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of St. Alban's and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**GRANDBOROUGH**, co. Warwick.

P. T. Dunchurch (80) 3 m. S. Pop. 483.

A parish in the Southam division of the hundred of Knightlow; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; church ded. to St. Paul; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, by lapse.

**GRANDHEME**, shire of Aberdeen, S.

Pop. with Aberdeen.

A village, adjacent to Aberdeen, on the banks of the river Don. A considerable vein of magnesia has recently been discovered, and is worked here.

**GRANDTULLY**, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Aberfeldy (77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) m. Pop. with Pa.

A district of the parish of Dull, in which there is a chapel served occasionally by the parochial minister.

**GRANEY**, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castledermot (43) 2 m. SE. Pop. with Castledermot.

A parish in the united baronies of Kilkea and Moone; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of five benefices constituting the union of Castledermot. In the year 1200 a nunnery was founded here, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary, for canonesses of the order of St. Augustin or of St. Brigid. The ruins are particularly noticed by the learned traveller, Bishop Pocock. The cemetery adjoining is held in much veneration.

**GRANEY**, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Waterford (94) m. N. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, April 12; May 14; Sept. 4; and Dec. 11.

A town in the barony of Iverk. Here are the magnificent ruins of the castle, built by that famous lady, Margaret, Countess of Ormond.

**GRANGE**, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Armagh (82) 2 m. N. Pop. with Armagh.

A parish in the barony of O'Neiland; living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh. It possesses a



church, with a residence, upon a glebe of thirty-seven acres.

**GRANGE**, shire of Banff, S.

P. T. Keith (150) 4 m. E b N. Pop. 1482.

A parish, six miles in length, by about five in breadth, containing 16,000 acres, and watered by the river Isla. The northern part, on account of the extensive mosses, is unproductive; but the southern, even to nearly the summit of the hills, is in general highly cultivated. Here are large quarries of the best limestone, much of which is burned with peats into lime, and a great proportion of the population is employed in spinning and manufacturing coarse linen, particularly at the village called Nether Mills. The living is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray; patron, Sir William Forbes, Bart. The church, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is much dilapidated. This parish was separated from that of Keith, in 1618, and took its name from the Davoch of Grange, added to it by the abbots of Kinloss, who resided in the castle, now a ruin, and had a place of execution, still bearing the name of Gallow Hill, whereon criminals condemned at their regality court were usually executed.

**GRANGE**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Great Neston (194) 9½ m. N.  
Pop. with Caughton 119.

A township in the parish of Bidstone and hundred of Wirrall.

**GRANGE**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Great Neston (194) 8½ m. NW b N.  
Pop. 125.

A township in the parish of West Kirkby and hundred of Wirrall.

**GRANGE**, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Limerick (119) m. Pop. not specified.

A parish in the barony of Connello; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel.

**GRANGE**, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Sligo (132) m. SE. Pop. 187. Fairs, May 1 and 2; Aug. 25; Oct. 28; and Dec. 10 and 11.

A fishing-village in the parish of Ahamlish and barony of Carbury, situated on the north side of Sadare Bay.

**GRANGE**, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.

P. T. Cookstown (109) m. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, March 28, and Nov. 12.

A village in the parish of Derryloran and barony of Dungannon. It is otherwise called Mount Hamilton.

**GRANGE**, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Dungarvan (122) 6 m. S. Pop. 2593.

A parish in the barony of Decies-within-Drum; it is sometimes called Lisginan or Lisgenan, is situated upon the river Licky, near to the sea-coast; living, a rectory impropriate and a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the vicarage of Kinsalebeg.

**GRANGE**. See *Kill of the Grange*.

**GRANGE-GAETH**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Slane (38) 3 m. N. Pop. 1585.

A parish in the barony of Upper Slane; living, a chapelry in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh.

**GRANGE-GORMAN**, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Pop. 6072.

A manor and parish in the liberties of the city of Dublin. The manor-court is held with regularity. The senechal is aided in his decisions by a jury, according to a late act of Parliament. The living is a chapelry in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, and archdiocese of Dublin, possessing a church and glebe-house, both recently erected. In this district are the Richmond Bridewell, the House of Industry, where 158 poor children are educated, and the Female Orphan House, in which 153 receive support and instruction.

**GRANGE-MOCKLER**, or **NINE-MILE HOUSE**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Carrick-on-Suir (110) m. Pop. 2609.

A parish in the barony of Slienardagh; living, a rectory impropriate in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel. No church or glebe.

**GRANGE-MONACHORUM**, or **GRANGEROSILVIN**, or **GRANGEROSNOLVIN**, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castledermot (43) m.  
Pop. with Castledermot.

A parish in the barony of Kilkea and Moone; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, and one of five benefices, forming the union of Castledermot.

**GRANGE-MONK**, co. Carlow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Carlow (49) 5 m. E b S.  
Pop. not specified.

A parish in the barony of Catherlough, adjoining the Slaney river; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin; valued by commutation at 18*l.* 9*s.* 2¼*d.*; not possessing either church or glebe; patron, George Hentpole, Esq.

**GRANGE-MORE**, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Killucan (42) m. Pop. not specified.  
Fairs, May and Nov. 7.

A village in the parish of Killucan and barony of Farhill.

**GRANGE, NEW**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

An extraordinary mound in the barony of Slane, in which a heathen temple has been found. The entrance is through an aperture in the side of the hillock, conducting into a passage covered overhead with large flags. At first the passage is only four feet high, but it increases in height, as it approaches the temple. This curious place of worship, or cemetery, is in the form of a dome, the altitude of which is about twenty feet, and the diameter of

its base just thirty. There are two altars or tombs, one on each side, and the walls are formed of large stones sculptured with various devices.

**GRANGE OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Fethard, Tip. (109) 2 m. S. Pop. 881.

A parish in the barony of Middlethird; living, a rectory impropriate and vicarage in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the vicarage of Cahir; patron, the King. See *Cahir*.

**GRANGE SYLVÆ**, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Gowran (66) 4 m. SE. Pop. 1496.

A parish in the barony of Gowran, situated upon the river Barrow, which is here navigable by means of lockage. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin. Here is a very beautiful church, erected in the year 1811, from a design of the late Francis Johnston, Esq., President of the Royal Hibernian Academy. Area of the parish about 2500 acres.

**GRANGEFORTH**, co. Carlow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Carlow (49) 3 m. NE. Pop. 742.

A parish in the barony of Catherlough; living, a rectory in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the parishes of Urglin and Killerigg.

**GRANGEMOUTH**, shire of Stirling, S.

P. T. Borrowstowness (18) 2 m. E. Pop. with Pa.

A sea-port and considerable village in the parish of Falkirk, situated near the Firth of Forth, on the angle formed by the junction of the river Carron with the Forth and Clyde canal. The village, with its quay to the eastward, arose out of the immense traffic passing to and fro through the great canal, having been founded in 1777, by Sir Lawrence Dundas, the proprietor of the estate, who cut and removed the first spadeful of earth taken from the canal, and in memory of which the spade is preserved in the House of Kerse by his descendants. This port carries on both a coasting and foreign commerce of some extent, particularly with the Baltic. Considerable inconveniences were formerly attached to its mercantile pursuits by their subjection to the custom-house of Borrowstowness, but these have been lately obviated by the erection of a custom-house here. There are also a dry-dock and a rope-walk, with every other facility for fitting out ships, so that Grangemouth bids fair to continue rising in wealth and importance.

**GRANGEPANS**, shire of Linlithgow, S.

P. T. Linlithgow (16) 4 m. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Carriden at which there is a manufacture of salt.

**GRANSDEN, GREAT**, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. St. Neot's (56) 7 m. SE b E. Pop. 545.

A parish in the hundred of Toseland; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of

Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patron, Clare Hall, Cambridge.

**GRANSDEN, LITTLE**, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Caxton (49) 3 m. SW b S. Pop. 261.

A parish in the hundred of Long-Stow; living, a rectory exempt from visitation and in the diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron, the Bishop of Ely.

**GRANSHAW**, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Milltown (196) m. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, May 15 and 16; and Nov. 1 and 2.

A village in the parish of Kilcoleman and barony of Truaghanackmy.

**GRANSMOOR**, or **GRANSMEER**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Great Driffield (196) 7 m. ENE. Pop. 85.

A township in the parish of Burton Agnes and wapentake of Dickering.

**GRANSTON**, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Merthyr Tydvyl (176) m. Pop. 208.

A parish in the hundred of Dewisland; living, a dis. vicarage attached to the vicarage of Merthyr, in the diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury; valued in P. R. at 29*l.* 18*s.* 7½*d.*

**GRANTCHESTER**, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Cambridge (50) 2 m. SW b W. Pop. 341.

A parish in the hundred of Wetherley; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary and St. Andrew; patron, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. This parish is said to have been very anciently a city.

**GRANTHAM**, co. Lincoln.

London 110 N b W. Pop. 6077. M. D. Sat. Fairs, 5th Mond. in Lent, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep; Holy Thurs., for sheep and horses; July 10; Oct. 26; and Dec. 17, for horned cattle and horses. Mem. of Pt. 2.

A borough and market-town in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, but having separate jurisdiction, situated near the river Witham on the great road from London to York and Edinburgh. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and was a strong Roman station; it has been said that Gorbomannus, king of Britain, built it three hundred years previously to the Christian era, though this is little to be credited. The town consists chiefly of four streets called Castlegate, Westgate, Watergate, and Swinegate Streets, from which the town was evidently once surrounded by a wall, although no vestige is now discoverable. It is reported that this town formerly possessed a castle, but the only foundation for this supposition is the name of one of the principal streets. On St. Peter's Hill, near the south entrance of the town, was one of those beautiful crosses which Edward I. set up to the memory of his Queen Eleanor. In 1642 Charles I. was here taken prisoner by the forces under the command of Colonel Charles Cavendish.



Grantham anciently had several monastic institutions, and the Angel Inn was a commandery of the knights templars. The guild-hall was built in 1787, by a rate levied upon the soke; in addition to which the Duke of Rutland and Earl Brownlow each gave 300*l.* in order to erect a large apartment for the occasional use of the corporation, and also to serve the inhabitants as an assembly-room. This town was first incorporated under a charter granted by Edward IV. in 1463, and is governed by an alderman, recorder, twelve common burgesses, a coroner, an escheator, twelve second-men, who are the common-council, and six constables. The aldermen and burgesses act as justices of the peace for the town and soke which comprises twelve villages. It sends two members to Parliament, who are chosen by the freemen of the corporation; who have used this privilege since the reign of Edward IV. The livings are two vicarages in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; that of North Grantham, valued in K. B. 19*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; that of South Grantham 17*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.*; patrons, the prebendaries of North and South Grantham in Salisbury cathedral, alternately. The church, dedicated to St. Wolfran, is a beautiful stone structure with a very fine tower terminated by an octagonal spire, 273 feet in height, the style of architecture is that prevailing in the thirteenth century. The vestry is fitted up as a public library, the contents of which were left by the will of the Rev. John Newcombe, D. D. master of St. John's College, Cambridge, who was a native of this town. Here is a good free-school, built of stone, which was founded by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, and further endowed by Edward VI.; it is remarkable as having been the place of education of Sir Isaac Newton, who studied the classics there for several years. About two miles to the north of Grantham is Belton House, the seat of Lord Brownlow; it is delightfully situated in a finely-wooded valley which is rendered extremely picturesque by the river Witham, which flows through it. A navigable canal passes from this town to Nottingham, where it joins the Trent, and thence runs to Cromford, in Derbyshire.

#### GRANTLEY, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Rippon (212) 5½ m. W b S. Pop. 233.

A township in the parish and within the liberty of Rippon; living, a curacy, and a peculiar of Rippon, in the diocese of York, not in charge; patronage with Wincksley curacy. The seat of Lord Grantley, called Grantley Hall, is seated in a low but pleasant situation, well sheltered with wood.

#### GRANTOWN, shire of Elgin, S. ;

Edinburgh 135 m. N b W. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, 1st Tu. O. S. in Jan.; last Tu. O. S. in April; 1st. Fri. O. S. in June and Aug.; 3d Tu. O. S. in Sept.; and 1st Thurs. O. S. in Nov.

A post-town in the parish of Cromdale,

situated on the great road to Fort-George, near the river Spey, which is crossed by a handsome bridge. This place is of recent erection, and, possessing several useful manufactures, is in a very thriving state. It arose under the auspices of the noble family of Grant, and is neatly built, with an elegant town-house and prison, and two public schools; one for the instruction of boys in the Latin and French languages, supported by the Earl of Seafield and the Christian Society; the other for girls, who are early initiated in the necessary rudiments of female education. In the neighbourhood, are extensive peat-mosses, whence fuel is obtained.

#### GRAPPENHALL, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Warrington (184) 3 m. SE.  
Pop. of Pa. 1652. Of To. 400.

A parish and township in the west division of the hundred of Bucklow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*; church ded. to St. Wilfrid; patron (1829) the Rev. J. B. Stewart.

#### GRASMERE, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Ambleside (278) 4 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 1778.

A parish pleasantly situated at the head of the lake from which it takes its name; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. at 28*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 139*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Oswald; patron (1829) Sir R. Fleming, Bart. An annual sheep-fair is held here on the first Tuesday in September. Behind the village, is the lofty pyramidal hill, called Helm Crag, the summit of which is composed of vast rocks.

#### GRASSBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Caistor (162) 3 m. NW. Pop. 299.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. at 5*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patroness (1829) Mrs. Wilkinson.

#### GRASSINTON, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Skipton (216) 10 m. N. Pop. 983.  
Fairs, March 4, for horned cattle; April 24; June 29, for sheep; and Sept. 26, for horned cattle.

A township in the parish of Linton and east division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross. A small market is held here on Tuesday. Some lead-mines have been worked in this parish since the time of James I., which are rich in ore, and occasionally have yielded very abundantly.

#### GRASSTHORPE, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Tuxford (137) 4½ m. SE b E. Pop. 97.

A township in the parish of Markham and wapentake of Thurgarton north division.

#### GRATELEY, co. Southampton.

P. T. Andover (63) 6½ m. WSW. Pop. 142.

A parish in the hundred of Andover, Andover division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester;

valued in K. B. 15*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Leonard; patron (1829) the Rev. J. Constable.

**GRATEWICH**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Uttoxeter (135) 4 m. WSW. Pop. 115.

A parish in the south division of the hundred of Totmonslow; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Earl Talbot.

**GRAVELEY**, co. Hertford.

P. T. Stevenage (31) 2 m. N. Pop. 316.

A parish in the hundred of Broadwater; living, a rectory, with the curacy of Chivesfield, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) John Green, Esq.

**GRAVELTHORPE**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Rippon (212) 6 m. NW b W. Pop. 527.

A township in the parish of Kirkby-Malzeard and lower division of the wapentake of Claro. Here are the celebrated pleasure-grounds of Hackfall, which are scarcely to be surpassed, either for their natural or artificial beauties.

**GRAVELY**, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Caxton (49) 5 m. NW. Pop. 242.

A parish in the hundred of Papworth; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Botolph; patron, Jesus' College, Cambridge.

**GRAVENEY**, co. Kent.

P. T. Faversham (47) 3 m. NE b E. Pop. 194.

A parish in the hundred of Boughton-under-Blean, lathe of Scray; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patrons (1829) J. H. Lade, Esq. and the Archbishop of Canterbury, alternately.

**GRAVENHANGER**, co. Salop.

P. T. Drayton (153) 1 m. NE. Pop. 209.

A township in the parish of Muckleston and Drayton division of the hundred of Bradford North.

**GRAVENHURST, LOWER**, co. Bedford.

P. T. Silsoe (40) 2 m. E. Pop. 63.

A parish in the hundred of Flitt; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. at 7*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**GRAVENHURST, UPPER**, co. Bedford.

P. T. Silsoe (40) 2 m. E b N. Pop. 291.

A parish in the hundred of Flitt; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 25*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 134*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Giles; patrons, the Trustees.

**GRAVESEND**, co. Kent.

London 22 m. E b S. Pop. 3418. M. D. Wed. and Sat. Fairs, May 4, toys, &c.; Oct. 21, for horses and all kinds of goods, cloths, and toys.

A market-town, manor, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, locally situated in the hundred of Tottingtrough, lathe of Aylesford, on the banks of the Thames, and the great road from London to Chatham and Canterbury. It is the first port on the river, within the jurisdiction of the corporation of London. The town consists of several streets, built on a declivity, leading down to the river side, which are well paved, and lighted with gas. At the termination of the High Street, is a spacious quay, of modern erection, built of stone, and encompassed by strong iron railings, where goods and passengers are landed. The market-place is convenient and roomy, near the centre of which stands the town-hall, a good substantial building, supported in front by six columns, and at the back by three arches; the space beneath is used as the poultry-market. Owing to its pleasant distance from the metropolis, and the convenience of the steam-boats, which leave different wharfs in the neighbourhood of London-bridge every morning, and return the same evening, Gravesend has, during the summer season, a considerable number of visitors, who come here to enjoy the salubrity of the air and the bathing; there being on the banks of the river a convenient bathing-house, provided with machines, and with hot and cold baths. Windmill Hill, just above the town, is also one of its attractions, owing to the fine views of the Thames and Medway, and the pleasant walks in its vicinity. Here also is a small neat theatre. All outward-bound vessels are obliged to stop at Gravesend until they have been examined by the custom-house officers, and received their clearances; the custom-house office is contiguous to the town-quay. Most of the East and West India ships receive here their supplies of live and dead stock, and vegetables; a large portion of the land in the neighbourhood being cultivated for that purpose. The asparagus, large quantities of which are sent to the London markets, is famous for its size and flavour. The inns in the town are very numerous, from the continual influx of strangers and seamen, occasioned by the number of ships and vessels always lying off the town. Many smacks belonging to this place, are employed in the cod and herring fishery, there being a good fish-market held every Sunday morning. The inhabitants are employed in various trades and maritime pursuits; and vessels of large burden, and occasionally men of war, have been built at Northfleet, just by. Gravesend was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, but the principal charter was granted by Charles I., in 1632. The chief officer was previously a portreeve, but was then called a mayor, by whom, with twelve jurats, twenty-four common-council men, and a high steward, the town is now governed; the markets and fairs were granted at the same period. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of



Rochester; valued in K. B. 15*l.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. George, was erected in 1732, by an act of the fourth of George II., which granted 5000*l.* for the purpose; it is one of the fifty churches ordered to be erected by Queen Anne in and near London. The original church, which stood on the site of the present, was destroyed by fire, with a considerable part of the town, in 1727. Here are several almshouses for poor and aged persons. Opposite to the Block House, on the Essex shore, is Tilbury Fort, having a strong battery, built by Henry VIII., to guard against any attack of the French; he also built one at Gravesend, which has been suffered to go to decay, so that even its site is not at present known with certainty; but some modern works have been thrown up east of the town, by the Board of Ordnance, which, in concert with the fort opposite, command the channel. The town is rapidly increasing, both to the east and west. In the latter direction the Earl of Darnley, the proprietor of Cobham Hall, and a considerable estate in the neighbourhood, is now erecting a great number of handsome houses, which, when completed, will materially increase the beauty, as well as the size of the place. The eastern end of the town is in the parish and manor of Milton, the church of which forms a pleasing object in the landscape. It is said that Gravesend may possibly receive the name of Williamstown, in honour of his present Majesty

GRAY ABBEY, or GREY ABBEY, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Newtown Ards (110) m.

Pop. of Pa. 3644. Of To. 510. Fairs, March 28; 2d Tues. O. S. in June; and Oct. 29.

A small but neat town in the parish of Gray Abbey and barony of Ardes, situated upon Strangford Lough; living, an inappropriate one in the diocese of Down and archdiocese of Armagh, to which a church is attached; patron, W. Montgomery, Esq., the proprietor of this interesting place. Here are the extensive ruins of a Gothic cathedral, founded in 1193, by Africa, the wife of John De Courey, and daughter of Godred, King of Man. The foundress was interred here, on the left side of the high altar; and her effigy, carved in freestone, the hands closed in a devotional position, may yet be seen. The whole is in *alto-relievo*, beneath an ornamented canopy. The eastern window was a noble piece of workmanship; it was divided into three compartments, each twenty-five feet in height by six in breadth: and on each side of the altar were windows of large dimensions and beautiful proportions. In the abbey gardens, a holy well is enclosed within an arch of richly-carved freestone. Several antiquities have been found in the vicinity of the abbey, amongst which was a jug, made of a species of bell-metal, and having a spout and handle resembling a modern coffee-pot. It is preserved in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin.

GRAYINGHAM, co. Lincoln.

T. P. Glanford Bridge (156) 8½ m. SW b S. Pop. 141.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 25*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Radegund; patron (1829) Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart.

GRAYRIGG, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kendal (262) 5½ m. NE b E. Pop. 229.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Kirkby in Kendal, Kendal ward; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 92*l.* 18*s.*; patrons, the Land Owners. Here is a free-school, erected by subscription, in 1818, which receives thirty-three pupils, and is endowed with eleven acres of land.

GRAYSOUTHEN, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Cockermouth (306) 4 m. WSW. Pop. 416.

A township in the parish of Brigham, Alledale ward above Darwent. Here are two collieries, in which many of the inhabitants are employed. About a mile hence, is also a flax-mill, where linen-thread is manufactured. Fifteen acres of land have been appropriated for the education of the poor of the township; they let for 21*l.* per annum.

GRAYSTONES, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Bray (12) 1 m. S. Pop. 40.

A fishing-village in the parish of Kiilnecarig and barony of Rathdown, situated upon the Irish Sea. It stands upon a headland, composed of slate-rock, and having a considerable depth of water close to the shore; a harbour might readily be constructed here at a moderate expense. This is the station of a party of the preventive water-guards. The ruins of Rathdown Castle stand close to the shore; and at a short distance is an unroofed chapel, called St. Crispin's Cell.

GRAYSTOWN, or SKORNAN, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Killenaule (96) 2 m. SW. Pop. 1687.

Fairs, July 12, and Dec. 6.

A town and parish in the barony of Sewardagh; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, being part of the union of Templeenry, which constitutes the corps of the precentorship of Cashel.

GREAN, or PALLAS-GREEN, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

Dublin 140 m. W b S.

Pop. of Pa. 4565. Of To. 192.

An ancient corporate town in the parish of Grean and baronies of Coonagh and Clanwilliam. Its corporate rights are lost, and no vestiges are to be found of its collegiate church; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Emly and archdiocese of Cashel, possessing a church and a parsonage, with a glebe of about fifty-six acres,

## GREASBOROUGH, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Rotherham (160) 2 m. N b W.  
Pop. 1252.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Rotherham and upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Rotherham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 5*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; chapel ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron (1829) Earl Fitzwilliam.

## GREASBY, or GRAYSBY, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Great Neston (194) 7 m. NNW.  
Pop. 235.

A township in the parish of West Kirkby and hundred of Wirrall.

## GREASLEY, or GREYSLEY, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Nottingham (124) 7½ m. NW.  
Pop. 4241.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Broxtow, nearly twenty miles in circumference, and the largest in the county; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 5*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 51*l.*; patron (1829) Viscount Melbourne. The church is a handsome building, with a lofty embattled tower, containing four bells.

GREAT CONNELL. See *Connell*.

## GREATFORD, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Market Deeping (89) 5 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 360.

A parish in the wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Thomas-à-Becket; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

## GREATHAM, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Stockton-upon-Tees (241) 7 m. NE b N.  
Pop. of Pa. 484. Of To. 446.

A parish and township in the north-east division of Stockton ward, pleasantly situated on a small river, to which it gives name; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; patron, Greatham Hospital, an excellent institution, founded by Robert de Strichell, Bishop of Durham, in 1272, for thirteen poor men; it is governed by a master, who must be a bachelor of laws, or a master of arts. The present master is the Honourable Augustus Barrington, D. C. L. The Vicar of Greatham reads prayers there twice a-day, for which he receives 12*l.* per annum. The late Earl of Bridgewater, during his mastership, rebuilt the hospital, and laid out the grounds and plantations with great taste and beauty. The church here was pulled down and rebuilt at the same period. There is also a charitable institution in this parish, for six widows or spinsters, called Parkhurst's Hospital, as it was rebuilt and endowed by Dormer Parkhurst, Esq., the then master, but the original founder is unknown.

## GREATHAM, co. Southampton.

P. T. Petersfield (51) 5 m. N b E. Pop. 177.

A parish in the hundred of Alton, Alton north division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 92*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) the Rev. Edmund White.

## GREATHAM, co. Sussex.

P. T. Arundel (55) 6 m. N b E. Pop. 71.

A parish in the hundred of West Easwith, rape of Arundel; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Wiggentholt, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, not in charge; patronage with Wiggentholt rectory.

## GREAT HAMLET, co. Derby.

P. T. Chapel-in-le-Frith (167) 10 m. N b W.  
Pop. 705.

A township in the parish of Glossop and hundred of High Peak.

## GREAT-ISLAND, or BARRYMORE ISLAND, co. Cork, Munster, I.

An island in the barony of Barrymore. It is situated in Cork Harbour, and includes the parishes of Clonmell, Kilgarvan, and Temple-Robin. Its chief town is Cove, and the area of the whole island is about 30 square miles. The advantage of navigable communication for the disposal of its produce, and supply of its wants, has rendered the district populous, and tended to the improvement of its chief town, Cove, before which, and close to the shore, first-rate men-of-war may anchor safely at all times. See *Cove*, *Cork Harbour*.

## GREAT MAN'S BAY, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

A bay on the coast of the barony of Moycullen, where the Fishery Board have recently constructed a harbour.

GREAT-SKELLIGS ISLAND. See *Skelligs*.

## GREATWORTH, co. Northampton.

P. T. Brackley (63) 5 m. NW b N. Pop. 213.

A parish in the hundred of Chipping Warden; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Rev. H. Bradridge.

## GREENACH, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 12 m. N b W. Pop. with Clonmethon.

A parish in the barony of Balrothery; living, a curacy, forming part of the union of Clonmethon, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin. See *Clonmethon*.

## GREENAGH, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cloyne (186) m. NW. Pop. 3949.

A parish in the barony of Barretts; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the rectory and vicarage of Garrycloyne. Mr. Croft has established a spinning-school in this parish.



## GREENAGUE, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

Dublin 10 m. NW. Pop. 332.

A parish in the barony of Ratoath; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, being a part of the union of Ratoath.

## GREEN-CASTLE, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Moville (169) m.

A strong castle, erected by Sir Caher O'Doherty, in the barony of Inishowen, situated upon the edge of Lough Foyle. It is suggested, as a public work, to construct an asylum harbour at this place. An area of four acres might be inclosed at an expense of 4000*l.* Near to this are the remains of Red Castle and White Castle.

## GREEN-CASTLE, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Kilkeel (81) m. Pop. with Pa. Fairs. Jan. 12; Aug. 13, and two succeeding days.

A village in the parish of Kilkeel and barony of Mourne, at the entrance to Carlingsford Bay. This was anciently a strong hold, and was fortified by the De Burgos, Earls of Ulster and Lords of Connaught. In this castle was celebrated the marriage of Maurice Fitz-Thomas and Catherine, daughter of the Earl of Ulster, on the 5th of August, 1312; and on the 16th of the same month, another daughter of the great earl was married here, to Thomas Fitz-John. In 1343 the castle was spoiled by the Irish, but soon after thoroughly repaired; and in the first year of Henry IV., it was governed by a constable, to secure the intercourse with the English in Lecade; Stephen Gernon was then constable, with a salary of 20*l.* per annum. In 1495 an act was passed, declaring none but an Englishman by birth competent to hold the governorship; and in 1641 it was garrisoned, and found of vast consequence in repressing the rebellious in this wild district. This place has been confounded, by the most accurate Irish topographers, with *Green Castle upon Lough Foyle*.

## GRENCROFT, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 8 m. NW. Pop. 229.

A township in the parish of Lanchester and west division of Chester ward. Here is a spacious old mansion, surrounded by a park, the seat of Sir Thomas John Clavering, Bart., which has been the residence of different branches of the same family for more than 150 years.

## GREENFIELD, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Alford (111) 3 m. NW. Pop. with Aby.

A parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Calcworth, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage, with that of Aby, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Aby vicarage.

## GREENFIELD, co. Oxford.

P. T. Henley-upon-Thames (35) 7 m. NNW. Pop. with Pa.

A liberty in the parish of Watlington and hundred of Pirton.

## GREENFORD MAGNA, co. Middlesex.

P. T. Hounslow (10) 5 m. N b E. Pop. 415.

A parish in the hundred of Elthorne; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 20*l.*; church ded. to Holy Cross; patron, King's College, Cambridge.

## GREENHALGH, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Kirkham (225) 3 m. NW b N. Pop. with Thistleton, 419.

A township in the parish of Kirkham and hundred of Amounderness.

## GREENHAM, co. Berks.

P. T. Newbury (56) 1½ m. SE. Pop. with Pa.]

A tithing and chapelry in the parish of Thatcham and hundred of Faircross; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Thatcham, in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; patronage with Thatcham vicarage.

## GREENHILL, co. Lincoln.

Pop. 11.

An extra-parochial liberty in the south division of the wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey.

## GREENHOE, NORTH, co. Norfolk.

Pop. 9205.

A hundred upon the northern coast of the county, situated between Burnham and Blakeney, containing sixteen parishes, including the town of Great Walsham.

## GREENHOE, SOUTH, co. Norfolk.

Pop. 9145.

A hundred, situated at the south-western side of the county, containing twenty-five parishes, including Swaffham, which stands nearly in its centre.

## GREENHOLM, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.

Pop. with Pa.

One of the Shetland islands, forming part of the parish of North-Maven. It lies between Fetheland Point and the Rannastocks, is small and uninhabited.

## GREENHOLM, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.

Pop. with Pa.

One of the Shetland islands, forming part of the parish of Tingwall, and lying to the south-west of Sealloway. It is of a similar description to the last mentioned island.

## GREENHOLM, LITTLE and MEIKLE, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.

Two of the Orkney islands, forming part of the parish, and lying to the southward of Eday. They are both small and uninhabited, except by cattle and sheep, for which they afford excellent pasturage.

## GREENHOW, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Stokesley (237) 5 m. SE b E. Pop. 102.

A township in the parish of Ingleby Greenhow and west division of the liberty of Langbaugh.

## GREENHYTHE, co. Kent.

P. T. Dartford (15) 3 m. ENE. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Swanscombe, upper half-hundred of Axton, and lathe of Sutton-at-Hone. Here is a very ancient ferry across the Thames.

**GREEN-ISLAND**, or **GUEMO**, co. Down, Ulster, I.

A small island, occupying an area of two acres, in the harbour of Donaghadee, and off the barony of Ardes.

**GREENLAW**, shire of Berwick, S.

Edinburgh 36 m. SE b E. Pop. 1319.  
Fairs, May 22; and last Thurs. in Oct.

A burgh of barony, the capital of the shire, post-town and parish; the name of which is derived from one of those isolated eminences here, termed "Law," whereon stood the old hamlet of Greenlaw, so called from the peculiar verdure of its site, and which appellation was transferred to the present town, though erected nearly a mile to the north-west of the hill. It is seated on a curve of the river Blackadder, on the same side of the stream as the ruins of the ancient castle of Greenlaw, and in 1696 was constituted, by Act of Parliament, the county-town, when the courts of justice, which, from 1482, the period that Berwick ceased to belong to Scotland, had been held at Dunse and Lauder, were removed hither. The parish is from seven to eight miles in length, by two in breadth, the surface gently undulated, and about two-thirds of it inclosed and cultivated, the remainder affording pasturage for sheep, also peats in abundance. Coal and lime are supplied from Northumberland, distant twenty miles. The living is in the presbytery of Dunse and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale; patron, the Earl of Marchmont, whose splendid seat, two miles north-east of the town, is situated in the midst of fine plantations. The extensive earthwork, Herrit's Dyke, crosses this parish; in which also are vestiges of two ancient monasteries.

**GREENLEIGHTON**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (238) 12½ m. WNW. Pop. 37.

A township in the parish of Hartburn and north-east division of Tindale ward; famous for the production of excellent limestone.

**GREENOCK**, shire of Renfrew, S.

Edinburgh 65 m. W. Glasgow 22 m. W.  
Pop 26,988.

A considerable seaport, manufacturing town, and parish, situated on the south shore of the estuary of the river Clyde. It was erected into a burgh of barony by Charles I. in 1642; and the municipal government is vested in two baillies and nine councillors; the revenue belonging to it amounting to about 2000*l.* a-year. The town contains many handsome buildings, occupying a narrow tract of land, bounded on the south by a high bank, and on the north by the sea. The principal street extends nearly a mile from east to west, parallel with the quay, bordered on which are other streets, and these two lines are connected by cross-

streets. Those towards the west end of the town are most open and airy, while towards the east the buildings are crowded and irregular. In the centre of the town is a square, having on its southern side a neat church, with a spire; and on the west side is situated the town-house. A theatre, an infirmary, a bridewell, and other public buildings, have been erected within a few years past. The harbour is large and commodious, and having been improved by extending and giving additional convenience to the quays, at an expense of 60,000*l.*, it now is capable of receiving five hundred sail. The maritime commerce of Greenock is very extensive; during the year 1809 the number of vessels entered inwards from Ireland and foreign ports, was 433, burden 60,936 tons; the number of coasters 363, burden 19,168 tons; and that of fishing-vessels 151, burden 5486 tons. The number of the vessels which cleared outwards, during that year, to Ireland and foreign ports was 422, burden 58,943 tons; of coasters 450, burden 23,082 tons; and of fishing-vessels 142, burden 4868 tons; and the harbour revenue for the same period was 421*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* In 1829 there were belonging to the port of Greenock 371 ships, altogether of 36,241 tons burden. Before the union, in 1707, the merchants of this port carried on some trade with France, Spain, and other parts of Europe; and from the period just mentioned, till the beginning of the American war, this place was the centre of the commercial intercourse between Glasgow and the British colonies in North America. At a subsequent period an extensive trade arose with the eastern parts of the United Kingdom, in consequence of the communication opened by means of the great canal uniting the Forth and the Clyde. The Newfoundland and the herring fisheries contribute greatly to the maritime commerce of Greenock. Here are three yards for ship-building, in which have been built vessels of 800 tons burden; and two dry-docks, where vessels of 500 tons can be repaired. There are also four large rope-works, besides others on a smaller scale; five houses for sugar-refining; a tannery, said to be the largest in Scotland; and two iron-founderies. The town contains three churches, and a Gaelic chapel, besides Burgher, Antiburgher, Relief, and Missionary meeting-houses. The parish in general is hilly, excepting a strip of level land along the coast, which is indented with several bays, the principal of which, next to the harbour of Greenock, is that of Crawford's Dyke, so called from an adjacent village, erected into a burgh of barony in 1633, by Charles I. The southern part of the parish is watered by the the river Gryfe. Freestone is found in abundance, and some limestone, but of an inferior quality; the hills are chiefly composed of coarse-grained basaltic whinstone, with honeycombed lava, resembling the slag from a smith's forge.



**GREENS**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Felton (299) 4 m. NW b N.  
Pop. with Glantlees, 76.

A township in the parish of Felton and east division of Coquetdale ward.

**GREEN'S NORTON**, co. Northampton.

Pop. 4909.

A hundred situated in the southern part of the county, containing eleven parishes.

**GREEN'S NORTON**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Towcester (60) 2½ m. NW b W.  
Pop. 740.

A parish in the hundred of Green's Norton; living, a rectory with the curacies of Silverston and Whittlebury, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 38*l.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patron, the King.

**GREENSTEAD**, co. Essex.

P. T. Chipping Ongar (21) 1 m. W b S.  
Pop. 131.

A parish in the hundred of Ongar; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Bishop of London. The church, ded. to St. Andrew, is supposed to be the most ancient in the kingdom, and almost entirely constructed of wood.

**GREENSTED**, co. Essex.

P. T. Colchester (51) 1 m. E. Pop. 510.

A parish within the liberties of the town of Colchester; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, the King.

**GREENWICH**, co. Kent.

London 5 m. ESE. Pop. with Deptford, 40,574. M. D. Wed. and Sat. Pairs, Easter and Whit Mond. Tu. and Wed.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone. It is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Thames, opposite to the Isle of Dogs, and a short distance eastward of Deptford, or West Greenwich, whence it was formerly called by way of distinction East Greenwich. There was probably a royal residence here in the time of Edward I., and in 1433, Henry VI. granted the manor of East Greenwich to his uncle Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, with licence to fortify the manor-house and enclose a park of two hundred acres. The duke, in consequence of this grant, built himself a palace, called *Placencia*, and commenced the erection of a tower on Greenwich Hill, which was completed by Henry VII., and which occupied the site of the royal observatory. On the attainder of the Duke of Gloucester the manor reverted to the crown, and the palace became the frequent residence of the royal family. Henry VIII. was born here, as also were his daughters Mary and Elizabeth, and here took place the death of Edward VI. Queen Elizabeth often held her court at Greenwich, and it was occasionally visited by James I. and Charles I. It was subse-

quently much neglected, till Charles II. enlarged and planted the park, and gave directions for building a new palace, on a scale of great magnificence, from a design of Inigo Jones. This edifice, which was not finished till the reign of Anne, was converted by grant from William III. into a royal hospital for old disabled seamen, for the widows and children of those who have lost their lives in the naval service, and for the general encouragement of navigation. The hospital, which was completed by Sir Christopher Wren, stands on an elevated terrace, about 865 feet in length, fronting the Thames. It consists of four distinct piles of building, respectively designated from their dates as King Charles's, Queen Anne's, King William's, and Queen Mary's. The interval between the two northern buildings, namely, King Charles's and Queen Anne's, forms the grand square, about 273 feet in width, in the centre of which is a fine statue of George II. executed by Rysbrack, from a single block of white marble, eleven tons in weight; and on the sides of the pedestal are inscriptions, one of which states that the statue was erected in 1735, by Sir John Jennings, governor of the hospital. King Charles's building, on the west side of the great square, has in the centre of the east front a portico of four Corinthian columns, and at each end is a pavilion composed of four columns of the same order, surmounted by an attic story with a balustrade. It contains fourteen wards. Queen Anne's building, on the opposite side of the square, is of corresponding architecture, and it includes several of the officers' apartments, and twenty-four wards. In the north fronts of both these buildings are two pediments, each supported by ranges of coupled Corinthian semi-columns; and pilasters of that order are continued along the building. In the centre of King Charles's building, between the ranges of columns is a doorway with ornaments of the Doric order, and a tablet and pediment. Within the height of these lofty columns are two series of windows, giving light to two stories, and the lowermost have rustic cases crowned with pediments; over these the entablature of the Corinthian columns and pilasters supports a regular attic course, the pilasters of which surmount each column and pilaster of the Corinthian order below, and between the latter the windows are regularly disposed, and the top is finished with a balustrade. To the south of these buildings are the other two, with a colonnade on that side of each building which faces the grand square. These colonnades are 115 feet asunder, and are composed of three hundred duplicated Doric columns and pilasters of Portland stone, twenty feet in height, with an entablature and balustrade. Each colonnade extends 347 feet, having a return pavilion at the north end, seventy feet in length. Queen Mary's is the easternmost of the south buildings. It includes the chapel, the roof of which having been destroyed

by fire in January, 1779, was restored from the design of James Stuart, who contributed greatly to the revival of a taste for Grecian architecture in this kingdom. Of this edifice the Rev. James Dallaway says, "For truly classical design, in which no ornament is applied but from antique example, the chapel of Greenwich Hospital, as restored by the Athenian Stuart, has no rival in England, I had almost said in Italy." Just before the entrance to this chapel is an octangular vestibule, in which are the statues of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Meekness, in separate niches, executed in artificial stone, from designs by West. From this vestibule a flight of fourteen steps leads to the portal, or great door of the chapel, ornamented with an architrave, frieze, and cornice of statuary marble, with sculpture on the frieze, the work of Bacon. In the chapel is a fine organ, made by Samuel Green; the altar-piece is a painting by West, of the Shipwreck of St. Paul at Melita; the pulpit is decorated with carvings in bold relief of scriptural subjects, designed by the artist last mentioned; and the walls are richly adorned with paintings in *chiaro scuro*. Queen Mary's building likewise comprehends thirteen wards for pensioners. King William's building, opposite to the preceding, contains the Great Hall, 106 feet in length, fifty-six in breadth, and fifty in height, which is profusely decorated with paintings by Sir James Thornhill; and over the doors are tablets inscribed with the names and donations of the principal benefactors to this institution; including King William III., 19,500*l.*; Queen Anne, 6472*l.*; Robert Osboldston, 20,000*l.*; and John Evelyn, 3000*l.* This building comprehends eleven wards for pensioners. King William's and Queen Mary's buildings are both surmounted by domes, of which the tambour is formed by circles of duplicated Corinthian columns, with projecting groups of columns at each of the quoins; and the Attic above each is a circle without breaks, covered with the dome, and terminated by a turret and a vane. There are many portraits and other paintings in various parts of the buildings. The advantages of this noble institution were at first restricted to sailors in the king's service; but a contribution of sixpence a month having, since 1712, been levied on the wages of every mariner, whether in the king's or the merchant service, toward the support of the hospital, its benefits have been extended to merchant seamen, wounded in defending or capturing any ship, or in fight against a pirate. The other sources of the revenue of this hospital arise from the profits of Greenwich market, given by the Earl of Romney in 1700; the profits of the North and the South Foreland lighthouses; 6000*l.* from the duty on coal; the forfeited estates of the Earl of Derwentwater, given in 1732; and other estates, bequeathed at different periods. The government of the hospital is vested in seven commissioners, incorporated by royal char-

ter in 1775. The principal officers are a governor, and lieutenant-governor, four captains, eight lieutenants, a treasurer, a secretary, an auditor, two chaplains, a physician, a surgeon, and others of subordinate degree. The number of the pensioners is 2360, who are provided with clothes, diet, and lodging, besides certain allowances termed tobacco-money. There are, likewise, 150 nurses, who are seamen's widows. In 1763, a detached hospital was erected for the sick pensioners; and in 1783, a school-house was founded, separate from the principal buildings, with a school-room for 200 boys; the latter is a very handsome structure, consisting of a centre and wings, connected by colonnades. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; charged in K. B. 21*l.*; patron, the King. The church, dedicated to St. Alphage, was erected in 1718, in place of an ancient church; and it was one of those raised in pursuance of the act of Parliament passed in the reign of Anne, for building fifty new churches in the metropolis and its vicinity. It is a substantial and handsome structure, with a square tower at the west end, surmounted by a cupola and spire, resting on Corinthian columns. In the interior are painted portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Charles I., Queen Anne, and George I. Another church, of more recent erection, stands on the north side of the hospital, with an adjoining cemetery, in which is a sepulchral monument for Sir Thomas B. Thompson, Bart. Living, a curacy, not in charge, subordinate to the vicarage. The chapelry of the Hospital is also a curacy, not in charge; patronage with the Governors. Here are various places of worship for Dissenters. At one end of the town, near the Thames, is Trinity Hospital, founded in 1613, by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton for twenty decayed old housekeepers, twelve to be chosen from Greenwich, and eight from the parish of Shottisham, in Norfolk; and it is endowed with property worth about 11,000*l.* per annum, under the management of the Mercers' Company of London. Another almshouse, called Queen Elizabeth's College, was founded in 1560, by Lambard, the Kentish antiquary, for twenty pensioners, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls and the Drapers' Company. In Greenwich Park is the ranger's lodge, commenced by order of the queen consort of James I., and finished for Charles's queen, Henrietta Maria, in 1635, Inigo Jones being the architect. On the summit of the hill, in this park, is likewise the royal Observatory, founded by Charles II. The building was completed in August, 1676; and it is amply furnished with mathematical, chronometrical, and optical instruments, for making astronomical observations, under the direction of a salaried officer, called the Astronomer Royal. Since the year 1767, the observations have been published annually by the Royal Society; and those previously to that year in separate works. The first royal astronomer



was Flamstead; and his successors, Dr. Halley, Bliss, Bradley, Maskelyne, and Pond.

**GREET**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Winchcombe (99) 2 m. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Winchcombe and lower division of the hundred of Kiftsgate; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Winchcombe, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, not in charge; patronage with Winchcombe vicarage.

**GREET**, co. Salop.

P. T. Tenbury (130) 3 m. WNW. Pop. 79.

A parish in the hundred of Overs; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 114*l.*; patron (1829) Sir H. Edwards, Bart.

**GREETHAM**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Horncastle (136) 3½ m. ENE. Pop. 148.

A parish in the hundred of Hill, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

**GREETHAM**, co. Rutland.

P. T. Oakham (95) 6 m. NE. Pop. 541.

A parish in the hundred of Alstoe, an extensive and somewhat important place in the Saxon times, but now only a small, though very pleasant village; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 127*l.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Winchelsea. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is a good structure, with a handsome Gothic tower and spire of much more remote a period than the body, and which is seen to great advantage from the surrounding parts of the village. One of the Earls of Nottingham bequeathed 10*l.* per annum to the parish, for the instruction of the poor children in reading the Bible and learning the catechism.

**GREETLAND**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Halifax (197) 3 m. S.  
Pop. with Elland township.

A township in the parish of Halifax and wapentake of Morley, a considerable part of which has been reclaimed from the moors. Here was discovered a votive altar, in Camden's time, dedicated to the tutelary god of the city of the Brigantes, of the date of the Emperor Severus.

**GREETWELL**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Lincoln (152) 2 m. E. Pop. 45.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Laures, parts of Lindsey; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 20*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 40*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

**GREGORY**, ST., co. Kent.

P. T. Canterbury (55) m. adjacent. Pop. 372.

An extra-parochial vill in the hundred of Westgate, lathe of St. Augustin.

**GREINTON**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Glastonbury (124) 6½ m. WSW. Pop. 227.

A parish in the hundred of Whitley; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) S. Kikewick, Esq.

**GRENCII**, or **THE GRANGE**, co. Kent.

P. T. Chatham (30) 2 m. S. Pop. 112.

A member of the town and port of Hastings, but locally situated in the parish of Gillingham, and hundred of Chatham and Gillingham, lathe of Aylesford.

**GRENDON**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Wellingborough (67) 5½ m. S b W.  
Pop. 597.

A parish in the hundred of Wymersley; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 85*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Trinity College, Cambridge.

**GRENDON**, co. Warwick.

P. T. Atherstone (105) 3 m. N b W.  
Pop. with Whittington, 554.

A parish in the Tamworth division of the hundred of Hemlingford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Sir G. Chetwynd, Bart.

**GRENDON**, BISHOP'S, co. Hereford.

P. T. Bromyard (125) 4 m. WNW. Pop. 212.

A parish in the hundred of Broxash; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Bromyard, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; certified value 6*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 64*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron, the Vicar of Bromyard.

**GRENDON**, UNDERWOOD, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Bicester (54) 7 m. E b S. Pop. 312.

A parish in the hundred of Ashendon; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Leonard; patron (1829) W. Pigott, Esq.

**GRENDON WARREN**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Bromyard (125) 5 m. W. Pop. with Pa.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Peneombe and hundred of Broxash; living, a curacy with that of Bishop's Grendon, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 2*l.*; patronage with Bishop's Grendon curacy.

**GRESFORD**, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Wrexham (179) 5 m. NE.  
Pop. of Pa. 3166. Of To. 487. Fairs, 2d Mond. in April; last Mond. in Aug.; and 1st Mond. in Dec.

A township and parish, partly in the hundred of Bromfield, and partly in the hundred of Mold, in the county of Flint, situated in a rich and fertile district, on the banks of the Alen river, near to its junction with the river Dee. It is mostly occupied by the seats of gentry; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; charged in K. B. 21*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.*; patron, the Bishop.

The church is an elegant piece of architecture; the steeple contains the finest ring of bells in North Wales, and within the chancel is the tomb of Madoc-ap-Llewellyn-ap-Gryffyd, who died in 1313. There are besides several handsome pieces of modern monumental sculpture, one of which, to the memory of John Parry, Esq., is by Westmacot.

**GRESHAM, co. Norfolk.**

P. T. Cromer (132) 4½ m. SW b W. Pop. 351.

A parish in the hundred of North Erpingham; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6l. 18s. 9d.; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Rev. J. Spurgin.

**GRESSINGHALL, co. Norfolk.**

P. T. East Dereham (100) 2 m. NW.  
Pop. 861. Fair, Dec. 6, for toys, &c.

A parish in the hundred of Launditch; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 15l. 13s. 4d.; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) John Hill, Esq.

**GRESSINGHAM, co. Pal. of Lancaster.**

P. T. Lancaster (240) 9 m. NE. Pop. 201.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Lancaster and hundred of Lonsdale, south of the sands; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 9l.; ann. val. P. R. 93l.; patron, the Vicar of Lancaster.

**GRESTY, co. Pal. of Chester.**

P. T. Nantwich (161) 4 m. ESE.  
Pop. with Shavington Township.

A township in the parish of Wybunbury and hundred of Nantwich.

**GRETA BRIDGE, N. R. co. York.**

London 242 m. NNW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Brignall and wapentake of Gilling West, which takes its name from a bridge of one arch, over the river Greta, rising in Stainmoor Forest, and falling into the Tees, not far hence; on each side the bridge is a good posting-inn. The vestiges of a Roman camp are visible in this neighbourhood.

**GRETNA GREEN.** See *Graetna*.

**GRETTON, co. Gloucester.**

P. T. Winchcombe (99) 2 m. NW b N.  
Pop. 214.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Winchcombe and lower division of the hundred of Kiftsgate; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Winchcombe, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, not in charge; patronage with Winchcombe vicarage.

**GRETTON, co. Northampton.**

P. T. Rockingham (83) 3 m. NE. Pop. 687.

A parish in the hundred of Corby, with the curacy of Duddington, and a peculiar in the archdeaconry of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 19l. 6s. 8d.; church ded. to St. James; patron, the Prebendary of Gretton, in Lincoln cathedral.

**GREWELL, co. Southampton.**

P. T. Odiham (10) 2 m. W. Pop. 230.

A parish in the hundred of Odiham, Basingstoke division; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Odiham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; patronage with Odiham vicarage.

**GREY'S FOREST, co. Northumberland.**

P. T. Wooler (320) 4 m. Pop. 54.

A township in the parish of Kirk Newton and west division of Glendale ward.

**GREYSTOCK, co. Cumberland.**

P. T. Penrith (283) 5 m. W.  
Pop. of Pa. 2419. Of To. 255.

A parish and township in Leath ward, beautifully situated in a fine country, near the source of the river Peterhill; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 40l. 7s. 8½d.; patron (1829) William Moor, Esq. The church, ded. to St. Andrew, is a fine spacious edifice, consisting of a choir, chancel, and side aisles, and in which is a fine alabaster tomb of some of the barons of Greystock. In 1383, it became a collegiate with a master and six canons, whose stalls still remain. Here is a handsome castle, situated in an extensive park, finely decorated with wood and water. This estate was greatly improved by the late Duke of Norfolk.

**GREYTREE, co. Hereford.**

Pop. 11,024.

A hundred on the south-eastern extremity of the county, bounded on the west by the river Wye, and bordering upon Gloucestershire, containing nineteen parishes.

**GRIBTHORPE, E. R. co. York.**

P. T. Howden (180) 5½ m. N b E.  
Pop. with Williloft, 145.

A township in the parish of Bubwith and Holme Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill.

**GRIMLEY, co. Worcester.**

P. T. Worcester (111) 5 m. N b W. Pop. 668.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow; living, a dis. vicarage with the curacy of Hallow, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 14l. 0s. 10d.; ann. val. P. R. 13l. 3s. 6d.; church ded. to Bartholomew; patron, the Bishop of Worcester.

**GRIMOLDBY, co. Lincoln.**

P. T. Louth (149) 6 m. E. Pop. 298.

A parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 9l. 10s.; ann. val. P. R. 116l. 13s. 3d.; church ded. to St. Edith; patron (1829) Lord Middleton.

**GRIMSARGH, co. Pal. of Lancaster.**

P. T. Preston (217) 5 m. NE.  
Pop. with Brockholes, 343.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Preston and hundred of Amonuderness;



living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. II2*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Vicar of Preston. Here are several pleasant seats.

**GRIMSAY**, shire of Inverness, S.

Pop. with Pa.

An island of the Hebrides, forming part of the parish of North Uist. It is two miles in length, and only important for the quantity of kelp made on its shores, the surface being covered with heath and extremely barren. It is a peninsula at low water.

**GRIMSBY, GREAT**, co. Lincoln.

London 165 m. N. Pop. 3064. M. D. Wed. Fairs, June 17, for sheep; and Sept. 15, for horses. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough, market, and seaport town, consisting of the parishes of St. James and St. Mary, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, near the mouth of the river Humber. It is said by some historians that this town was founded by a merchant named Gryme, who became very wealthy in consequence of having brought up an exposed child, who proved to be of royal Danish blood; this, though by many considered fabulous, is emblematically acknowledged in the corporation seal. The town consists of several good streets, the houses in which are for the most part well-built; it was formerly of much greater extent, trade, and consequence than at present. A considerable time since, it almost lost its trade, in consequence of the harbour having become choked up; but it has been improved, and a dock constructed at a considerable expense, which caused the trade again to revive, which is now carried on chiefly with the Baltic and Humber, in coals and salt, the manufactures here being of little importance. Grimsby is one of the most ancient boroughs in the kingdom, and was a mayoralty in the reign of King John, when the charter was granted for the market and fairs. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, eleven aldermen, a high steward, twelve common-councilmen, two coroners, two bailiffs, two chamberlains, a townclerk, and three serjeants-at-mace. The mayor, with two of the aldermen, who are annually elected justices of the peace, holds a court every Tuesday; the bailiffs every Friday. It sends two members to parliament, which privilege it has used since the reign of Edward I.; the right of election is in all the free burgesses paying scot and lot. The mayor is the returning officer. Any inhabitant marrying the daughter of a widow of a freeman, is entitled to the freedom of the town. The livings are two vicarages in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* and 7*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 104*l.*; patron (1829) George Robert Heneage, Esq. The church ded. to St. James, the only remaining one of two which Grimsby formerly possessed, is a spacious structure, built in the form of

a cross, with a tower rising from the centre; it was originally larger than at present, but a part of the choir fell down in 1600. The steeple is considered to be a very fine specimen of English pointed architecture. Here were formerly a monastery of Grey Friars, a convent of Benedictine nuns, and a priory of Augustine canons; the latter was founded by Henry I. In this neighbourhood are some of those singular springs called Blow-wells, the water of which always rises to the surface of the ground but never overflows it. The eminently-distinguished prelate Dr. John Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury, born 1530, was a native of this town.

**GRIMSBY, LITTLE**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Louth (149) 3 m. N. Pop. 67.

A parish in the wapentake of Ludborough, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 78*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Edith; patron (1829) the Duke of St. Alban's.

**GRIMSHOE**, co. Norfolk.

Pop. 5874.

A hundred, situated at the south side of the county, separated from Suffolk by the Little Ouse, containing sixteen parishes.

**GRIMSTEAD, EAST**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Salisbury (81) 5½ m. ESE. Pop. 107.

A chapelry in the parish of West Dean and hundred of Alderbury; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of West Dean, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; patronage with West Dean rectory.

**GRIMSTEAD, WEST**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Salisbury (81) 5 m. ESE. Pop. 161.

A parish in the hundred of Alderbury; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. at 7*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Ilchester.

**GRIMSTON**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Melton-Mowbray (105) 5 m. WNW. Pop. 200.

A parish in the hundred of East Goscote; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Rothley, and a peculiar of Rothley, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 35*l.*; patronage with Rothley vicarage.

**GRIMSTON**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Castle-Rising (100) 4 m. SE b E. Pop. 918.

A parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Botolph; patron, Queen's College, Cambridge.

**GRIMSTON, E. R.** co. York.

P. T. York (196) 2½ m. E b S. Pop. 72.

A township in the parish of Dunnington and wapentake of Ouse and Derwent.

**GRIMSTON, N.<sup>r</sup>R. co. York.**

P. T. Helmsley (222) 6 m. S. Pop. 56.

A township in the parish of Gilling and wapentake of Ryedale.

**GRIMSTON, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Tadcaster (190) 2 m. S. Pop. 62.

A township in the parish of Kirkby-Wharfe and upper division of the wapentake of Barkston Ash.

**GRIMSTON, NORTH, E. R. co. York.**

P. T. New Malton (217) 5½ m. SE b E.  
Pop. 139.

A parish, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Buckrose; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, the Prebendary of Langtoft, in York cathedral.

**GRIMSTONE, co. Dorset.**

P. T. Dorchester (119) 4 m. NW b W.  
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of Stratton and hundred of George, Dorchester division.

**GRIMSWORTH, co. Hereford.**

Pop. 6620.

A hundred in the centre of the county, bounded on the south and west by the river Wye, containing twenty-three parishes.

**GRIMTHORPE, E. R. co. York.**

P. T. Pocklington (212) 3 m. N. Pop. 29.

A township in the parish of Gwendale, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the Wilton Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill.

**GRINDALL, E. R. co. York.**

P. T. Bridlington (206) 4 m. NW. Pop. 107.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Bridlington, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Dickering; living, a curacy, with that of Bridlington, in the archdeaconry of the East Riding of York and diocese of York; certified value 5*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 95*l.*; patron (1829) John Greame, Esq.

**GRINDLETON, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Clitheroe (217) 3 m. NNE. Pop. 1125.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Mitton and west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewecross; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Mitton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 4*l.* 3*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 95*l.*; patron, the Vicar of Mitton.

**GRINDLOW, co. Derby.**

P. T. Tideswell (160) 2½ m. NE b E.  
Pop. 119.

A township in the parish of Hope and hundred of High Peak.

**GRINDON, co. Pal. of Durham.**

P. T. Wooler (320) 11 m. NNW. Pop. 173.

A township in the parish of Norham, in Northumberland. The interest of 60*l.* was given for the poor of this township by an unknown person, and in 1787 was vested

in the Rev. Mr. Davison, who was to pay 3*l.* per annum for it.

**GRINDON, co. Pal. of Durham.**

P. T. Stockton-upon-Tees (241) 7 m. NW b N.  
Pop. of Pa. 314. Of To. 255.

A parish and township in the north-east division of Stockton ward; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*; patron, Sherburn Hospital. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, is a small edifice standing in the fields a short distance from the village.

**GRINDON, co. Stafford.**

P. T. Leeke (154) 6 m. E b S.  
Pop. of Pa. 455. Of To. 219.

A parish and township in the north division of the hundred of Totmonslow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Rev. J. Bradshaw.

**GRINGLEY-ON-THE-HILL, co. Nottingham.**

P. T. Bawtry (153) 6 m. ESE. Pop. 647.

A parish in the North Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, situated on lofty grounds in a very picturesque part of the county; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; patron (1829) the Duke of Rutland. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a neat structure with a fine pinnacled tower. In the vicinity are some mounds, said to be the remains of Saxon or Danish works.

**GRINSDALE, or GREENSDALE, co. Cumberland.**

P. T. Carlisle (301) 2½ m. NW b W.  
Pop. 138.

A parish in Cumberland ward, situated on the south side of the river Eden; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, of the certified value of 2*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; patroness (1829) Mrs. Dacre. The church, dedicated to St. Kentigern, is a freestone building, and forms a pleasing object on the banks of the river. The Carlisle canal and site of the old Roman wall cross this parish; near the latter are two large square intrenchments.

**GRINSHILL, co. Salop.**

P. T. Shrewsbury (153) 8 m. NNE. Pop. 214.

A parish in the liberty of the town of Shrewsbury; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 18*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 62*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) John Wood, Esq.

**GRINSTEAD, WEST, co. Sussex.**

P. T. Horsham (36) 7½ m. S. Pop. 1229.

A parish in the hundred of West Grinstead, rape of Bramber; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 25*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to



St. George; patron (1329) T. Woodward, Esq.

**GRINSTHORPE**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Corby (105) 4 m. E b S. Pop. 90.

A hamlet in the parish of Edenham and wapentake of Bettisloe, parts of Kesteven. The seat of the Duke of Ancaster is one of the most beautiful in the county; it was originally built by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, to entertain King Henry in his visits to this part of the country.

**GRINTON-IN-SWALE-DALE**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Richmond (233) 9½ m. W b S. Pop. 5300.

A parish, partly in the wapentake of Hang West, and partly in the wapentake of Gilling West, situated on the river Swale, and extending to the borders of Westmorland; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure. Fairs were formerly held here but have been removed to Reeth.

**GRISKAY**, shire of Inverness, S.

An uninhabited island of the Hebrides, forming part of the parish of Barray, and lying at the entrance of Ottervore, a roadstead much frequented by ships employed in trading to and from the Baltic.

**GRISTHORPE**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Scarborough (217) 6 m. SE. Pop. 212.

A township in the parish of Filey and east division of Pickering Lythe.

**GRISTON**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Watton (91) 2 m. SE. Pop. 198.

A parish in the hundred of Wayland; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron, the Bishop of Ely.

**GRITTENHAM**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Wotton-Basset (99) 2 m. W. Pop. 154.

A tithing in the parish of Brinkworth and hundred of Malmsbury.

**GRITTLETON**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Chippenham (93) 7 m. NW b N. Pop. 354.

A parish in the hundred of North Damerham; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons (1829) Mrs. Pollock and others. Many fossils have been found in this parish, particularly of small shell-fish.

**GROAY**, shire of Inverness, S.

An uninhabited island of the Hebrides, forming part of the parish of Harris, and lying in that sound.

**GRONDRE**, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Haverford West (251) m. E. Pop. 26.

The smallest and least populous township in the county; it includes a hamlet of the

same name, and is in the parish of Kill-y-maen-llwyd and hundred of Dungleddy.

**GROOBY**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Leicester (96) 4 m. NW b W. Pop. 324.

A hamlet in the parish of Ratby and hundred of Sparkenhoe. It was anciently a market-town, and gave title of baron to the Earls of Stamford.

**GROOMBRIDGE**, co. Kent.

P. T. Tunbridge Wells (36) 4 m. W b S. Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of Speldhurst, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, formerly a possession of the Cobhams, who, in the reign of Edward I., obtained the grant for a market here; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Speldhurst, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, not in charge; patronage with Speldhurst rectory.

**GROOMS PORT**, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Bangor (114) 3 m. NE. Pop. 318.

A village in the parish of Bangor and barony of Ardes, situated upon a little bay, on the south side of Belfast Lough. It was in the small bay of Grooms Port that Duke Schomberg cast anchor, on the 13th of August, 1689, bringing with him a force of 10,000 men, to sustain the cause of William III. in Ireland.

**GROSMONT**, or **GRYSMOND**, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Abergavenny (146) 12 m. NE. Pop. 701.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Skenfrith, and though now only a small village, it was anciently a market-town of some consequence. It is still governed by a mayor and burgesses; living, a dis. rectory with that of Llangna, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 73*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, ded. to St. Nicholas, is a handsome structure, in the pointed style, with a fine octagonal tower. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, belonging to the Duke of Beaufort, who takes the title of Viscount from this place. The scenery here is very romantic and beautiful, with the river Monnow, rendering it still more picturesque.

**GROSMONT**, or **GRANDIMONT-IN-ESK DALE**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Whitby (236) 7 m. WSW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Egton and east division of the liberty of Langbaugh. Here was formerly an abbey, founded in the reign of King John, as a cell to that of Gramont, in France. The remains have been converted into a farm-house.

**GROTON**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Boxford (60) 1 m. N. Pop. 597.

A parish in the hundred of Babergh; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in

K. B. 8*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patrons (1829) J. W. Willet, Esq. and others.

GROVE, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Leighton Buzzard (41) 2½ m. S.  
Pop. 18.

A parish in the hundred of Cottesloe; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 40*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Chesterfield.

GROVE, co. Nottingham.

P. T. East Retford (145) 3 m. ESE.  
Pop. 106.

A parish in the South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, near a line of the Roman road; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; patron (1829) A. H. Eyre, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, contains some ancient monuments. Grove Hall is a very handsome seat, in an elevated situation, and surrounded by a finely-wooded park. The moat, on Castle Hill, is said to have been occupied by the Romans, although originally a British work.

GROVENING, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Thornbury (120) 3 m. S. b. E.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Alveston and lower division of the hundred of Langley and Swineshead. Here, on the brow of a hill, is a large circular encampment, with double ramparts and ditches; near the same spot, is an immense tumulus, which, being opened in the year 1670, was found to contain several stone coffins, with human bones.

GRUMBALD'S ASH, co. Gloucester.

Pop. 879.

A hundred, situated at the south-eastern extremity of the county, bordering on Wiltshire, containing twenty parishes.

GRUNA, shires of Orkney and Shetland, S.

One of the Shetland islands, forming part of the parish of Fetlar, and lying northward therefrom. It is uninhabited.

GRUNDISBURGH, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Woodbridge (77) 3 m. NW b. W.  
Pop. 815.

A parish in the hundred of Carleford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a good building, with a fine steeple, which was rebuilt by the executors of Mr. Robert Thing, who left an estate for that purpose, in the middle of the eighteenth century; the original had fallen down about the time of the Reformation.

GRWYNEY, or GROVNE VAWR, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Hay (156) m. SW. Pop. 47.

A hamlet in the parish and hundred of Talgarth, situated upon the river Grwyney.

GRWYNEY, or GROVNE VYCHAN, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Hay (156) m. SW. Pop. 100.

A hamlet in the parish and hundred of Talgarth, situated upon the Grwyney river.

GUAHALL, or GUEL.

One of the Scilly islands, lying to the westward of Brechar. It is very small, comprising only ten acres.

GUELDDABLE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Thirsk (217) 7 m. N. Pop. 128.

A township in the parish of Leek and wapentake of Birdforth.

GUERNSEY, Island of.

NE to SW, extreme length, 9 m. NW to SE, about 6 m. Pop. 20,827. Parishes 10. 1 Town. Diocese of Winchester, Province of Canterbury.

An island lying within the bay of Mount St. Michael, in the English Channel, near the coasts of the ancient French provinces of Normandy and Bretagne, to which it was probably once united. It is mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus, under the name of Sarnia, or, according to some antiquaries, under that of Cæsarea, which appellation has more commonly been applied to Jersey. This island, together with those of Alderney, Serk, Herm and Jethou, forming one bailiwick, anciently made a part of the duchy of Normandy; and when Henry I. in 1108 wrested that country from his brother Robert, these islands and Jersey, as a part of the duchy, were annexed to the realm of England, and have ever since been attached to it, notwithstanding the loss of Normandy, and the repeated attempts of the French to conquer them. The general form of this island is triangular, and its whole circumference is indented with bays and inlets. The south coast consists of one range of rocky cliffs, continued on the east to St. Peter's Port, and rising almost perpendicularly to the height of 270 feet above the level of the sea. On the north and west the shore is chiefly low, and diversified with a succession of bays, separated by headlands; and off the land at various distances the island is surrounded by sunk rocks and crags, which, in conjunction with the confluence of sea-currents, render the approach extremely hazardous to strangers, and serve as a safeguard against foreign invasion. Every part of the coast is also fortified with batteries and breastworks, besides the regular fort and citadel; the whole manned with a proper military force. Among the curiosities of the coast is La Cave Mahie, on a level with the sea, at the foot of a rock near Prevolet Point. It is more than 200 feet deep, and from the entrance, about ten feet in breadth and six in height, it extends to fifty feet in either direction, and terminates in granite points. The whole foundation of the island appears to consist of granitic rock, and several of the heights are composed of granite columns, which seem to have been raised by the operation of some power act-



ing vertically. The interior of the island is diversified on the surface by hills and valleys, the latter of which are rich and well cultivated, being watered by several small streams, which, collected, turn overshot mill-wheels. The higher ground comprises much good arable land; and the rocky cliffs are covered with herbage, forming fine pasture for sheep. Vegetables in great variety are plentifully produced, and of good quality. Timber is scarce, and the fields are commonly divided by turf-banks, surmounted with furze. Fruit-trees grow luxuriantly, especially the fig-tree; and so genial is the climate, that myrtles and geraniums flourish in the open ground, and even the orange-tree advances to fructification, with the aid of shelter during the severity of winter. The rural economy of Guernsey is chiefly distinguished by the absence of summer fallows, the necessity of which is obviated by manuring the fields with sea-weed, or vrac, an article which is also used for fuel, and is considered of so much importance, that local regulations have been made, prohibiting the collection of this marine plant, except at Midsummer and Michaelmas. Fish is taken on the shores in great abundance, the most common being the mackerel, the sea-needle or gar-pike, whiting, pollack, bream, and rock-fish; besides mullet, soles, plaice, and conger-eels, the lastmentioned of which sometimes weigh thirty or forty pounds. Among the marine productions are likewise the ormer, or sea-car, a shell-fish regarded as a culinary delicacy; the aphrodita aculeator, or sea-monse, having a coat of fine down, of a beautiful changeable colour; and those singular zoophytes, called sea-anemonies, or animal-flowers. The only reptiles here are slow-worms and lizards. This island, like Alderney, is famous for its breed of kine, so valuable for the purposes of the dairy; and the swine grow to a large size, and are often fattened for bacon. Here is cultivated in great perfection that beautiful flower the Guernsey lily, *Amaryllis Sarniensis*, which is supposed to be a native of Japan, and to have been introduced into this island about the middle of the seventeenth century, in consequence of the wreck of a vessel, on board which were some of the roots, which vegetated in the sand on the sea-shore. The inhabitants of this island are principally of Norman or Breton extraction; and their language is a provincial dialect of the French, the higher ranks only speaking English. Their local appellatives are in general derived from the Celtic, except such as are manifestly of modern origin. There are many peculiar customs prevalent among the common people, who still retain the characteristics of temperance and sobriety for which their ancestors were distinguished, as we are informed by William of Malmesbury, in the twelfth century. The exterior of the farm-houses has an imposing appearance, in point of size and ornament, when compared with the interior, where are found

plain walls, an earthen floor, and a supply of kitchen utensils in almost every apartment, while the spacious entrance is usually crowded with barrels of eider, large shining brass kettles, and harness and saddles for horses. The ordinary food of the farmers and peasantry is a kind of soup made of cabbage, fat, flour, and undried bacon; and this seemingly uninviting dish, improved with a small portion of beef, is not only the favourite holiday fare, but is also found at the tables of the gentry. One article of furniture deserves notice for its singularity. In one corner of the ordinary sitting-room of every cottage is what is popularly termed a green bed, raised about eighteen inches from the floor, and covered with dry fern, or potatoe-straw, serving the purpose of a common couch, or sofa. The prevailing amusements are dancing, especially on festival days; and riding in parties in the month of August, a custom supposed to be derived from a procession of the Abbot of St. Michael's through the island, in former times. Popular superstitions are fast disappearing, though but a few years have elapsed since the authority of the Royal Court was exerted to discourage witch-finders; and more recently some persons amused themselves by reviving the apparition of the *Bete-la-twa*, an imaginary spectre, supposed to perambulate the town of St. Peter's Port at Christmas. Guernsey, though annexed to the crown of Britain, is considered by some as appertaining to the sovereign in right of his ancient claim to the duchy of Normandy, and it is therefore contended that the legislative authority is vested in the king in council, and not in the parliament. The judicial and executive power is exercised by different bodies, collectively designated the assembly of the states, consisting of a bailiff, twelve jurats, the procureur or attorney-general of the royal court, the eight rectors of the ten parishes, two constables from each parish, and 132 douzainiers from the whole. The levy of money for public expenses is committed to the states of deliberation, composed of the bailiff, the jurats, the procureur, the rectors, and the constables and douzainiers of each parish, who have each a single vote, making thirty-two votes in all. But, unless in peculiar emergencies, the taxes imposed by this body must receive the royal approval before they can be levied. The revenue consists in general taxes, harbour-dues, and duties paid by licensed victuallers, and retailers of liquors. The royal court consists of the bailiff and twelve jurats, with the procureur, comptroller, provost, or king's sheriff, greffier, or registrar, and king's serjeant. The legal institutions are founded upon the feudal law, derived from Normandy. In criminal cases the assessors are rather guided by their own judgment than by written statutes. Among the peculiarities of judicial usage, are the limitation of children, by the marriage of their parents, subsequently to their

birth, as is the case in Scotland; and the exoneration of an insolvent from his debts, on surrendering, on oath, all his property, except his clothes, bed, and arms, and promising to pay his creditors in full if he should ever have it in his power. Formerly, the insolvent, who took advantage of this law, was obliged to wear a green cap, and divest himself of his girdle; but this illiberal custom has been discontinued. With the increase of commerce, the English bankrupt-laws have sometimes been adopted in this island; trial by jury is still entirely unknown here. Commercial pursuits were, in a great degree, superseded by smuggling, both in this and the rest of the Anglo-Norman islands, previously to the act of Parliament, passed in 1807, subjecting these islands to our revenue laws. Since that period, the people have turned their attention to foreign trade, which is chiefly carried on with the Spanish and Portuguese establishments in America, with Newfoundland, and with various European ports. The produce of the island affords but few articles for exportation. Cows are sometimes sent to England, where they fetch high prices; and a considerable quantity of granite, for paving, is shipped for this country. The shipping belonging to Guernsey, in 1813, amounted to ninety-three vessels, collectively, of 10,892 tons burden. Christianity is said to have been introduced into Guernsey by St. Sampson and St. Magloire, Breton bishops, about the middle of the sixth century; and till the reformation the island was subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Constance, in Normandy; but in the reign of Elizabeth it was transferred to the see of Winchester, to which it has ever since belonged. But though the established religion is that of the church of England, yet the religious services are not unmarked by traits of Calvinistic discipline, which prevailed here till the time of Charles II. There are ten parishes: St. Sampson's, the dedication of the church of which took place in 1111; St. Michael's, or the Vale Church, dedication 1117; St. Philip's of Torteval, dedication 1130; St. Saviour's, dedication 1154; St. Margaret's of the Forest, dedication 1163; St. Peter's of the Wood, dedication 1167; St. Martin's, dedication 1199; Our Lady of the Deliverance of the Castle, dedication 1203; St. Andrew's, dedication 1284; and St. Peter's Port, dedication 1312. The livings are said to be of small value, from the loss of the greater titles, which, having been appropriated to Norman monasteries, were seized by the crown at the Reformation. St. Michael's of the Vale is held with the benefice of St. Sampson; and St. Margaret's of the Forest with that of Torteval. The churches are all in the Gothic style, and were probably erected in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, except that of St. Sampson, which has the appearance of greater antiquity. In the Vale parish was a small monastery, or priory, of Benedictines, founded about 962, by the monks

of Mount St. Michael, Normandy; and in St. Saviour's parish was the priory of Lihou, founded in 1114, on a small island of that name, which, at low water, has a communication with the mainland. Here are Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, the latter said to be very numerous, Quakers, and Baptists, and likewise Roman Catholics. The island contains some cromlechs, and other antique remains, supposed to be Druidical. There were also anciently four castles, the principal of which is Castle Cornet, situated on a rock, about a quarter of a mile from the shore, opposite the town of St. Peter's. Its foundation has been ascribed to the Romans, but it may with more probability be attributed to Duke Robert, the father of William the Conqueror. In the reign of Edward I. it was taken by the French; and during the civil-war, Sir Peter Osborne held it for some time against the Parliamentary forces in possession of Guernsey. It formerly consisted of a keep, now made into casemates, and an outer wall of great thickness, flanked by several machicolated towers; but in 1672 it was greatly injured by an explosion of the magazine during a thunder-storm; and it has been much altered by modern engineers. Here the governor of the island resided at a former period; but it is now only occupied by a party of soldiers. The castle in the marshes appears to have been a Norman structure; the site is laid out in garden-ground belonging to the governor. The Vale Castle, occupying a commanding eminence, near St. Sampson's Harbour, has still its ramparts, mounted with cannon, and barracks for troops. Of the Castle du Grand Geoffrey, which stood in the parish of Our Lady of the Deliverance, there are no remains. The only town on the island is St. Peter's Port, situated on the eastern coast, with a good harbour, formed by a pier, extending towards the north 469 feet, and towards the south 757 feet; the entrance being defended by Castle Cornet. Its origin is uncertain; but from the date of the foundation of the church, it may be inferred that the town was in a flourishing state in the beginning of the fourteenth century. Within the barriers are only about 235 houses, but the suburbs are extensive, and the population has been estimated at more than 11,000. The streets are narrow and inconvenient, but considerable improvements have been recently made, and others are projected. There are but few public buildings, among which is the new courthouse, a neat granite edifice; and there is a town-hospital, or workhouse, a useful institution for the employment of the indigent, and the correction of offenders. The education of youth is, in some degree, provided for by a college, or free grammar-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth. The town has a small theatre, which is opened during a few months periodically, for dramatic performances. At a short distance from the town, towards the south, is Fort George,



seated on an eminence; and in other parts of the island are fortresses and barracks of modern erection. The government of Guernsey is vested in a military governor, appointed by the king; and the executive duties are usually delegated to a lieutenant-governor, also of royal appointment.

**GUESTLING**, co. Sussex.

Pop. 2059.

A hundred in the rape of Hastings, at the east end of the county, containing four parishes.

**GUESTLING**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Winchelsea (64) 4 m. WSW.  
Pop. 697.

A parish in the hundred of Guestling, rape of Hastings; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) Sir W. Ashburnham, Bart., who has a handsome seat here.

**GUESTWICK**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Reepham (111) 5 m. NW. Pop. 171.

A parish in the hundred of Eynesford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 88*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) W. E. Bulwer, Esq.

**GULDEN MORDEN**, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Biggleswade (45) 5½ m. E. Pop. 570.

A parish in the hundred of Armingford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Jesus College, Cambridge.

**GILDEN SUTTON**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 3 m. ENE. Pop. 131.

A parish in the hundred of Broxtow; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; certified value 12*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*

**GUILDFORD**, co. Surrey.

London 29 m. SW. Pop. 3161. M. D. Tu. Fairs, May 4, and Nov. 22, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and comprising the three parishes of St. Mary, St. Nicholas, and St. Trinity, in the hundred of Woking, pleasantly situated on the side of a chalk hill, on the high road to Portsmouth, and east side of the river Wey, which was made navigable about the year 1656, and over which there is a bridge of five arches. The town consists chiefly of one long and wide street, which is remarkably clean and well-built. Here is an elegant town-hall, and also a council-chamber. An elegant county-hall, with suitable offices, and a theatre, were built in 1789. The gaol was rebuilt with stone in 1765. At a short distance from the town is a circular race-course, where a plate of the value of 105*l.* left by William III., is annually run for in Whitsun-week; three subscription-plates, besides private matches, are also run for, which draw a very fashionable company of visit-

ers to Guildford. The ancient cock-pit has been converted into a butter and poultry-market. From hence is a road to Horsham, opening a communication with Brighton and the Sussex coast; and another to Farnham, running along a high and narrow ridge of chalk hills, commanding a very picturesque view of this part of the country. By means of the river, the town carries on a considerable trade in timber, corn, malt, and beer, with the metropolis. The clothing-trade formerly flourished here, but has now quite declined. Guildford is a borough by prescription, but it is uncertain in what reign it was incorporated, though by some believed to have been in that of Henry I.; the earliest of its written charters is of the date of 1256, and reign of Henry III. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, seven magistrates, and twenty bailiffs, who hold a court every third week, and have the power of adjudging criminals to death at their sessions. The mayor, recorder, and two of the bailiffs are justices of the peace for the corporation and liberties of Soke-above-Bar. The town has sent two members to Parliament since the reign of Edward I. The electors consist of the freemen and freeholders of the borough, paying scot and lot, and resident within its limits, which do not include more than half the town. The mayor is the returning-officer. The livings are three rectories in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. - St. Mary's, 12*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; St. Nicholas', 21*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; St. Trinity's, 11*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*; patrons, of St. Mary's and St. Trinity's, which are united, the Lord Chancellor; of St. Nicholas, the Dean of Salisbury. The parish churches, three in number, are all ancient structures; that of St. Trinity is situated on the top of the hill to the south of the High Street. The Baptists, Presbyterians, Quakers, and Roman Catholics, also have chapels here. Here were formerly two monastic institutions, one of which was founded for Dominican friars by Queen Eleanor, consort of Henry III. The remains of one serve the judges at the time of the assizes, which are held here, at Kingston, and at Croydon, alternately. Here is a large free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI. In 1691, Joseph Nettles, a native of the town, who had been brought up at this school, left eleven acres of land towards the maintenance of a scholar at Cambridge or Oxford. The town possesses also a charity-school, at which twenty-five boys are educated and annually clothed. Guildford has been the residence of many of our sovereigns, and formerly had a fine castle, now in ruins; the square tower, which is the principal remaining part, and has been a place of great strength, is built of flints, ragstone, and Roman bricks. On the declivity of a hill also are the remains of a once extensive palace. Among the distinguished individuals to whom this town has given birth, are Robert and George Abbot, the former

Bishop of Salisbury, the latter Archbishop of Canterbury; John Parkenhurst, Bishop of Norwich; and the eminent artist, John Russell, R. A. Guildford gives the title of Earl to the North family.

**GUILSBOROUGH**, co. Northampton.

Pop. 9377.

A hundred situated on the north-western side of the county, and separated from Leicestershire by the river Avon, containing seventeen parishes.

**GUILSBOROUGH**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Northampton (66) 10½ m. NW b N.  
Pop. 950.

A parish in the hundred of Guilsborough, supposed to derive its name from a large Roman encampment, of nearly eight acres, in the form of a parallelogram, situated between the sources of the Nen and the Avon, being surrounded by a single foss and vallum. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. Thomas Sykes. The church, ded. to St. Etheldred, has a fine lofty spire, forming a pleasing object from some parts of the neighbourhood. Near the church is Guilsborough Hall, a large mansion, seated on an eminence, and appearing to much advantage. Here are two schools, the one a freeschool, another a free grammar-school; the latter was founded and endowed by Sir John Langham in 1688.

**GUILSFIELD**, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Welshpool (171) 3 m. N. Pop. 3121.

A parish in the hundred of Pool. It contains six townships, and the chapelry of Llanfechan, the inhabitants being a good deal employed in the manufacture of flannel; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph. Here is a freeschool, having an endowment of 10*l.* per annum for education, and 5*l.* for clothing. Area of the parish, 13,684 acres.

**GUILTCROSS**, co. Norfolk.

Pop. 6539.

A hundred on the south side of the county, divided from Suffolk by the river Ouse, and containing twelve parishes.

**GUISBOROUGH**, or **GISBOROUGH**, N. R. co. York.

London 245 m. N b W. Pop. of Pa. 2189. Of To. 1912. M. D. Mond. Fairs, last Tu. in March; last Tues. in April; 3d Tues. in May; 3d Tues. in Aug.; 3d Tues. in Sept. and 2d Tues. in Nov.

A market-town, parish, and township, in the east division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, situated in a narrow but fertile and romantic vale, situated at a short distance from the river Tees. The town, which is ancient, consists chiefly of one large broad street, the houses of which are neatly and substantially built. The first alumn-works in England were established here, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Sir Thomas Chaloner, who brought his art from Rome. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry

of Cleveland and diocese of York, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. Here are a grammar-school, and an almshouse, for six poor persons, founded in 1561. Here was formerly a priory of Austin friars, now in ruins; one large window still remains, which is considered very beautiful.

**GUISLEY**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Otley (205) 2 m. S b W.  
Pop. of Pa. 8409. Of To. 1213.

A parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Skyrack; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 26*l.*; patrons (1829) J. L. Fox, Esq. two turns, and Trinity College one turn. The church, ded. to St. Oswald, though of a singular mixture of architecture, is very beautiful, and of great antiquity.

**GUIST**, or **GEIST**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Reepham (111) 7 m. WNW. Pop. 308. ]

A parish in the hundred of Eynesford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 95*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) the Rev. W. Norris. Here is a bridge over the river Wensum.

**GULBERWICK**, shires of Orkney and Shetland, S.

Pop. 354.

An ancient parish, united to that of Lerwick, in Mainland Shetland. It is five miles in length, and two in breadth, very mountainous, and almost covered with heath; a few spots only by the sea-side being verdant. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen.

**GULVAL**, or **LANISLEY**, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Penzance (281) 1½ m. NE. Pop. 1353.

A parish in the west division of the hundred of Penwith, pleasantly situated at the bottom of Mount Bay; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Gulval; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**GUMFRESTON**, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Tenby (261) 1¼ m. W. Pop. 133.

A parish in the hundred of Narberth, occupying an area of about 1000 acres; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. 117*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*; patron, John Meyrick, Esq.

**GUMLEY**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Market-Harborough (83) 4 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 289.

A parish in the hundred of Gartree; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Helen; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

**GUNBY**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Colsterworth (102) 3 m. SW b S.  
Pop. 149.

A parish in the wapentake of Beltisloe, parts



of Kesteven; living, a rectory united to that of Stainby, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. *4l. 4s. 2d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patronage with Stainby rectory.

**GUNBY**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Spilsby (132) 4 m. E. Pop. 69.

A parish in the Wold division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. *3l. 10s. 2½d.*; ann. val. P. R. *140l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Duke of Rutland.

**GUNBY**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Selby (181) 6 m. E. Pop. 179.

A township in the parish of Bubwith and Holme Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, situated on the river Derwent.

**GUNHOUSE**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Glanford Bridge (156) 10 m. NW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of West Walton, wapentake of Manly, and parts of Lindey.

**GUNISTER**, shires of Orkney and Shetland, S.

Pop. with Pa.

One of the Shetland islands, forming part of the parish of North Masea, and appropriated to the pasturage of cattle and sheep.

**GUNNA**, shire of Argy 1, S.

Pop. with Pa.

An island of the Hebrides, forming part of the parish of Tivy, in the district of Mull. It lies in Coll Sound, is about three miles in circumference, and has immense quantities of sea-weed upon the shore.

**GUNNERTON**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Hexham (278) 7 m. N b W.  
Pop. with Chipchase 409.

A township in the parish of Chollerton and north-east division of Tindale ward. In the vicinity are the traces of a Roman entrenchment, and a large barrow called Money Hill, from coins having been frequently found there.

**GUNTHORPE**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Holt (119) 5 m. WSW. Pop. 317.

A parish in the hundred of Holt; living, a dis. rectory with that of Bale, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. *13l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Rev. Charles Collyer.

**GUNTHORPE**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Peterborough (81) 3 m. N b W.  
Pop. 43.

A hamlet in the parish of Paston and liberty of Peterborough.

**GUNTHORPE**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Nottingham (124) 7 m. NE b E.  
Pop. 370.

A township in the parish of Lowdham and south division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, situated near the river Trent, across which there is a ferry.

**GUNTHORPE**, co. Rutland.

P. T. Oakham (95) 2 m. S b E. Pop. 7.

A lodge in the parish of Belton, [oke of Oakham.

**GUNTHWAITE**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Barnesley (172) 7 m. W. Pop. 86.

A township in the parish of Penniston and upper division of the wapentake of Staincross.

**GUNTON**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. North Walsham (123) 5 m. NW.  
Pop. 59.

A parish in the hundred of North Erpingham; living, a dis. rectory with the vicarage of Hanworth, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) Lord Sniffeld.

**GUNTON**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Lowestoft (114) 1½ m. N. Pop. 87.

A parish in the hundred of Mutford and Lothingland; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. *5l. 6s. 8d.*; ann. val. P. R. *145l. 16s. 1d.*; patrons (1829) R. Dundas, Esq. and others. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a plain structure, rebuilt in 1700, at the expense of James Boyce, to whose memory there is a small mural tablet.

**GUNVILLE TARRANT**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Blandford Forum (103) 6 m. NNE.  
Pop. 487.

A parish in the hundred of Cranborne, Shaston division, situated near the river Tarrant, from which it takes its second appellation, as do also six other parishes in the same county. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. *19l. 7s. 11d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, University College, Oxford.

**GUNWALLO WYNNYTON**, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Helstone (272) 5 m. S. Pop. 252.

A parish in the west division of the hundred of Kerrier, seated on the coast, a short distance from Lizard Point; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of St. Breage, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; church ded. to St. Wynwallo; patronage with St. Breage vicarage.

**GURRANE**, or **GARRANE-KENNEFECK**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cloyne (186) 3 m. W b S.  
Pop. with Aghada.

A parish in the barony of Innokilly, situated upon Cork harbour; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the parishes of Aghada and three others, appropriated to the support of the bishop's mensal.

**GUSSAGE ALL SAINTS**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Cranborne (93) 5 m. WSW. Pop. 348.

A parish in the hundred of Knowlton, Shaston division; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. *6l. 3s. 9d.*; patron, the Archdeacon of Dorset.

**GUSSAGE ST. ANDREW**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Cranborne (93) 6½ m. WNW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing and chapelry in the parish and hundred of Sixpenny Handley, Shaston division; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Iwerne Minster, in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol, not in charge; patronage with Iwerne Minster.

**GUSSAGE ST. MICHAEL**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Cranborne (93) 6 m. W. Pop. 246.

A parish in the hundred of Badbury, Shaston division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.*; patron (1829) W. Long, Esq.

**GUSTON**, co. Kent.

P. T. Dover (71) 3 m. NNE. Pop. 206.

A parish in the hundred of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustin; living, a curacy exempt from visitation and in the diocese of Canterbury; certified value 14*l.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**GUTHLAXTON**, co. Leicester.

Pop. 20,528.

A hundred forming the southern extremity of the county, and bordering upon Warwickshire, containing thirty parishes, including the town of Lutterworth.

**GUTHRIE**, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Aberbrothock (58) 8 m. NW. Pop. 555.

A parish containing 2700 acres, two-thirds of which are under cultivation. It is divided into two parts, six miles from each other, by the intervention of other parishes. The living is in the presbytery of Aberbrothock and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, John Guthrie, Esq., of which ancient family Henry, bishop of Dunkeld, wrote a "History of the Civil Wars;" and John, bishop of Moray, a divine of distinguished ability and resolution in the reign of Charles I., was the only Scottish prelate who did not renounce episcopacy at its abolition. The church, a very ancient structure, was made collegiate in the time of James III., by Sir David Guthrie, and the castle of Guthrie, which is still entire, is a venerable memorial of the taste and grandeur of its founder, Sir Alexander.

**GUY'S CLIFF**, co. Warwick.

P. T. Warwick (90) 1½ m. NNE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Leek Wootton and Kenilworth division of the hundred of Knightlow, situated in a very delightful part of the county, rendered extremely picturesque by the windings of the Avon; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, a neat and substantial structure, was founded by Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in the reign of Henry VI. Here in Saxon times were an oratory and a cell for a hermit; and here the fantastic Guy, Earl of Warwick, is said to

have retired after his duel with the Danish Colebrand. On the cliff, not far from the church, is a gigantic figure cut out of the rock by Richard Beauchamp, in memory of his ancestor Guy. In this village is a very delightful seat, which was visited by Henry V., who determined to found two chantries here, but died before he could carry his desires into effect.

**GUYSON**, or **GYSNES**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alnwick (308) 6 m. S b E. Pop. 173.

A township in the parish of Shilbottle, Coquetdale ward.

**GUYTING POWER**, or **LOWER**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Winchcombe (99) 6 m. SE b E.  
Pop. 629.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Kiftsgate; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) Francis Lawson, Esq.

**GUYTING TEMPLE**, or **UPPER**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Winchcombe (99) 5 m. Eb S. Pop. 510.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Kiftsgate; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; certified value 20*l.* 5*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.* The church, ded. to St. Mary, is a small but handsome structure; patron, Christ Church College, Oxford.

**GWAEN-ESGOR**, co. Flint, N. W.

P. T. Holywell (203) 8 m. NW. Pop. 204.

A parish in the hundred of Prestatyn. The situation is much elevated, and the vicinity abounds in lead and coal. The living is a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in P. R. 144*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; area of parish 1000 acres. The register preserved here has the reputation of great antiquity.

**GWARAFOG**, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Bualt (173) m. W. Pop. 57.

A hamlet in the parish of Llan-leon-voel and hundred of Bualt, situated near to the river Camank.

**GWAREDOG**, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Llanerchymed (253) 2 m. NW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A small parish in the hundred of Tal-y-bolion, situated upon the Llantrissaint river; living, a chapelry in the diocese of Bangor and province of Canterbury, not in charge, to the rectory of Llandewssant.

**GWAREDOG**, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Amlwch (260) 2 m. S b E.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Bodewryd and hundred of Twrcelyn, adjacent to the great copper-mines, in Parry's Mountain.

**GWASTEDDYN**, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Rhayadar (131) m. Pop. 385.

A township in the parish of Nant-Mel and hundred of Rhayadar, situated near Llyn



**Gwyn and Dulas river.** Here is a cairn of great size, on the summit of Gwasteddyn Hill.

**GWAUNWNOG**, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Llanfair (183) m. NW. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Llanfair and hundred of Mathra, situated in a remote district, and between two tributaries to the river Vyrnw.

**GWEHELLOG**, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Usk (142) adjacent. Pop. 349.

A hamlet in the parish and hundred of Usk.

**GWENDALE, GREAT**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Pocklington (212) 3 m. N.  
Pop. of Pa. 89. Of To. 60.

A parish and township, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the Holme Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Dean of York.

**GWENDDWR**, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Bualt (173) 5 m. SW. Pop. 549.

A parish in the hundred of Talgarth, situated upon the banks of the river Wye, and divided into two districts, called North and South; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury; valued in P. R. 65*l.* 5*s.*

**GWENNAP**, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Redruth (261) 3½ m. E b S. Pop. 6294.

A parish in the east division of the hundred of Kerrier; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.*; church ded. to St. Wenap; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

**GWENYLT**, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Wrexham (179) 5 m. SW. Pop. 783.

A township in the populous parish of Gresford and hundred of Bromfield, situated on the banks of the Alen river.

**GWERNESNEY**, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Usk (142) 2½ m. ENE. Pop. 69.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Usk; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Duke of Beaufort.

**GWERN-Y-BWLCH**, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Machynlleth (208) m. Pop. 491.

A township in the parish of Cemmaes and hundred of Machynlleth, near to the banks of the Dyfi river.

**GWERN-Y-HOWEL**, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Cerrig-y-Druidion (204) m. S b E.  
Pop. 67.

A township, said to be in the parish of Corwen and hundred of Isaled, although immediately adjoining the parish of Cerrig-y-Druidion. It is returned as extra-parochial.

It lies in the great parliamentary road from Holyhead to Shrewsbury, and is elevated nearly 1000 feet above the level of the sea.

**GWESTYDD**, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Newtown (175) m. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Llanllwchaearn, adjoining the town of Newtown. The flannel manufacture here is very prosperous, and the opening of the canal in the vicinity has contributed to benefit this district, even more than was contemplated by the projectors.

**GWITHION**, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Redruth (261) 7½ m. W. Pop. 412.

A parish in the east division of the hundred of Penwith; living, a rectory with that of Phillack, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; patronage with Phillack rectory.

**GWNNWS**, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Aberystwith (208) m. SE. Pop. 777.

A parish, containing two townships of the same name, called Upper and Lower, in the hundred of Har (upper division) situated upon the south bank of the Ystwith river. The living is a curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. at 36*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*; patrons, the families of Crosswood and Chichester, alternately. The tithes are partitioned amongst three proprietors, the Earl of Lisburn, the Chichester family, and the incumbent.

**GWYDDELWERN**, co. Merioneth, N. W.

P. T. Corwen (194) 3 m. N. Pop. 1375.

A village and parish in the hundred of Ederion, situated upon a rivulet which is tributary to the Alwen. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph's; valued in P. R. at 80*l.* The Vicars Choral of the diocese possesses the rectory.

**GWYDYR**, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Llanrwst (218) 1 m. SW. Pop. 362.

A township in the parish of Llanrwst and hundred of Nant Conway, situated on the banks of the Conway. Here are two ancient mansions, called Upper and Lower Gwydyr, built by the Wynnes, the descendants of Sir John Wynne, whose biography forms an interesting and valuable addition to Cambrian history. These old mansions, and the estates which accompany them, are now the property of Lord Willoughby de Eresby, into whose family they have descended.

**GWYN-DU**, or **GWYNDY**, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Llangefni (247) 5 m. N b W.

The old half-way house between Bangor and Holyhead, in the parish of Llandrygarn and hundred of Llyfon. The new parliamentary road has occasioned the desertion of this line, and Gwyndû is now a private residence. The living is a chapelry, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor.

**GYNEAR, or ST. WYNYAR, co. Cornwall.**

P. T. Redruth (261) 7½ m. SW b W.  
Pop. 2388.

A parish in the east division of the hundred of Penwith; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; patron, the Bishop of Exeter.

**GWYNFE, co. Carmarthen, S. W.**

P. T. Llangadock (189) m. Pop. 859.

A hamlet in the parish of Llangadock and hundred of Perfedd; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, to the vicarage of Llangadock, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. at 56*l.* per annum.

**GWYNFIL, co. Cardigan, S. W.**

P. T. Tregarn (292) m. S b W. Pop. 278.

A township in the parish of Llan-dewi-brefi and hundred of Pennarth; living, a chapelry, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's.

**GWYTHERIH, co. Denbigh, N. W.**

P. T. Llanrwst (218) 5 m. SE. Pop. 421.  
Fair, May 6.

A small hamlet in the parish of the same name and hundred of Isaled, situated in a highland district, and having a good horse-fair annually; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in P. R. at 126*l.* 3*s.* It is supposed that a nunnery existed here in the early ages.

**GYFFFIN, co. Caernarvon, N. W.**

P. T. Conway (223) 1 m. SW. Pop. 636.

A parish in the hundred of Isaf, upon a rivulet named from the parish, and falling into the Conway close by the old castle; living, a stipendiary curacy, usually united to the living of Conway, the tithes belonging to the deanery of Bangor. It is in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in P. R. at 50*l.* The church is situated in a sequestered glen, and the area of the parish contains about 3000 acres. Dean Jones bequeathed 100*l.* towards the maintenance of a charity-school in this parish. In 880 was fought at this place a desperate engagement between Anarawd, prince of North Wales, and Edred, duke of Mercia, in which the former was victorious.

**GYFFYLIOG, or CYFFYLIOG, co. Denbigh, N. W.**

P. T. Ruthin (195) m. S. Pop. 578.

A parish in the hundred of Ruthin, situated in a mountainous district, and on the banks of a rivulet, which derives its name from the parish, and contributes its waters to swell those of the river Cluyd. The living is a chapelry, not in charge, to the vicarage of Llan-Ynys, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph.

**GYHERNE, co. Cambridge.**

P. T. March (83) 5½ m. NW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry of St. Mary Wisbeach and hundred of Wisbeach, Isle of Ely; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of St. Mary Wisbeach, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 75*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron, the Vicar of Wisbeach.

## H.

**HAAY, shire of Inverness, S.**

One of the smaller islands of the Hebrides, forming part of the parish of Harris. It lies in the sound, and is uninhabited.

**HABBERLEY, co. Salop.**

P. T. Shrewsbury (153) 9 m. SW. Pop. 151.

A parish in the hundred of Ford; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) John Milton, Esq.

**HABERGHAM EAVES, co. Pal. of Lancaster.**

P. T. Burnley (211) 2 m. SW. Pop. 4612.

A township in the parish of Whalley and hundred of Blackburn; formerly possessing an old mansion, called Habbergham Hall, occupied by a family of the same name for nearly four centuries. Here are also two pleasantly situated seats, called Hood House and Gawthorp. The inhabitants are for the most part employed in the cotton manufactures.

**HABROUGH, or HARBROUGH, co. Lincoln.**

P. T. Great Grimsby (165) 9 m. NW.  
Pop. 286.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.*

**HABTON, GREAT, N. R. co. York.**

P. T. New Malton (217) 4 m. NW b N.  
Pop. 136.

A township in the parish of Kirkby Misperton and west division of the wapentake of Pickering Lythe.

**HABTON, LITTLE, N. R. co. York.**

P. T. New Malton (217) 5 m. NW b N.  
Pop. 50.

A township in the parish of Kirkby Misperton and west division of the wapentake of Pickering Lythe.

**HACCOMBE, co. Devon,**

P. T. Newton Bushel (188) 4 m. ESE.  
Pop. 27.

A parish in the hundred of Wonford, exempted from all duties and taxes by a royal



grant from the crown, in consequence of some services done by an ancestor of the Carews, to which family it belonged for a long period. No proceedings in this parish can be taken cognizance of by any officer, either civil or military. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Devon and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 25*l.*; patron (1829) Sir H. Carew, Bart. In the church, ded. to St. Blaze, are several monuments to the Haccombe and Carew families.

**HACEBY**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Grantham (110) 5½ m. ENE. Pop. 65.

A parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 97*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; patron (1829) W. S. Welby, Esq.

**HACHESTON**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Wickham Market (81) 2 m. N. Fair, Nov. 12, for boots, shoes, upholstery, and joiners. Pop. 534.

A parish in the hundred of Loes; living, a dis. vicarage with that of Parham, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patronage with Parham vicarage.

**HACKENSALL**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Garstang (229) 8 m. NNW. Pop. with Preesall.

A township in the parish of Lancaster and hundred of Amounderness.

**HACKETSTOWN**, co. Carlow, Leinster, I.

Dublin 60 m. S b W. Pop. of Pa. 3216. Of To. 905. Fairs, 1st Thurs. in Feb.; March 12; May 4; Thurs. aft. Trinity-Sunday; Aug. 21; Sept. 18; 3d Thurs. in Nov.; and Dec. 21.

A town and parish, the former in the barony of Rathvilly, and the latter partly in that barony, but partly also in the barony of Ballinacor and county of Wicklow; living, a rectory in the diocese of Leighton and archdiocese of Dublin; producing, by commutation for tithes, 553*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* It is united to the vicarage of Haroldstown, and possesses a church and parsonage, with a glebe of three acres.

**HACKFORD**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Reepham (111) 2 m. W. Pop. 613.

A parish in the hundred of Eynesford; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patronage (1829) George Hunt Holley, Esq.

**HACKFORD**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Wymondham (100) 4 m. W b N. Pop. 222.

A parish in the hundred of Forehoe; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) George Hunt Holley, Esq.

**HACKFORTH**, or **HACKFORD**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Catterick (229) 4 m. S. Pop. 134.

A township in the parish of Hornby, and partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Hang East. Cuthbert Tunstall, successively bishop of London and Durham, was born here. After weathering the violence of the storm attending the Reformation, he died in confinement, at a very advanced age, for denying the supremacy of Queen Elizabeth. **HACKINGTON**, or **ST. STEPHEN'S**, co. Kent.

P. T. Canterbury (55) 1½ m. N. Pop. 349.

A parish in the hundred of West-Gate, lathe of St. Augustin; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to St. Stephen; patron, the Archdeacon of Canterbury. Here a college was begun by Archbishop Baldwin, for secular priests, but the chapel was razed to the ground by order of the pope, in a short time after it was built.

**HACKLESTON**, or **HAXTON**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Ludgershall (71) 8 m. W b S. Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of Tittleton and hundred of Elstob and Everley.

**HACKLETON**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Northampton (66) 5 m. SE b S. Pop. 492.

A hamlet in the parish of Piddington and hundred of Wymersley.

**HACKNESS**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Scarborough (117) 5 m. WNW. Pop. of Pa. 632. Of To. 143.

A parish and township in the liberty of Whitby Strand, situated in a fine romantic valley, in a very picturesque part of the county; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of the North Riding and diocese of York; of the certified value of 21*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 88*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart. M. P., who has a very handsome mansion here, surrounded with finely wooded grounds, and scenery of the most beautiful description.

**HACKNEY**, co. Middlesex.

London 4 m.

A large and populous village and parish, in the hundred of Ossulstone, which, by the rapid increase of modern buildings around the metropolis, has become so connected with it as almost to form a part of its north-eastern suburb. It is supposed this place gave name to Hackney coaches, and that they were first established here, for the purpose of affording a conveyance from London to Hackney, which seems to have been a favourite country residence for the citizens at an early period. The only historical event connected with the village, occurring in our national annals, is the assembling of the Duke of Gloucester and his adherents in arms against Richard II., when they remained here to await the return of a deputation sent to lay their grievances before the king. Both the Knights Templars and the Hospitallers

anciently had property here. To the former belonged the Temple Mills, a little to the south of Lea Bridge, which several years ago were used for the manufacture of sheet lead; and in Wells Street was a building, now destroyed, called St. John's Palace, having been a residence of the prior of the Knights Hospitallers, or Knights of St. John. In the reign of Charles II. a water-mill was erected on Hackney Marsh, for practising a method of boring guns, discovered by Prince Rupert; and on his death the establishment was ruined, as he neglected to divulge the peculiar process which he had invented. The principal manufactures carried on here in more modern times, have been those of crape, silk, calicoe-printing, calendering, and colour-making. The parish, which contains 3227 acres, includes the hamlets of Clapton, Homerton, Dalston, Shacklewell, Kingsland, and part of Stoke Newington. The land is principally occupied by brick-makers, cow-keepers, and nursery-men. Among the latter are Messrs. Loddiges, whose hot-houses, green-houses, and grounds for the cultivation of exotic and other ornamental plants and trees, are arranged on a most magnificent scale, and richly furnished with the rarest vegetable productions from every quarter of the globe. There are within the parish four manors, in two of which, those of Lord's Hold and King's Hold, the descent of landed property is regulated by the custom of gavelkind. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 20*l.*; patron (1829) Samuel Tyssen, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, but sometimes erroneously called the church of St. John of Jerusalem, was taken down, in pursuance of an act of Parliament passed in 1791, and a new and spacious edifice has been erected instead of it, in which some of the ancient monuments belonging to the old church have been placed, particularly the highly ornamented monumental structure, commemorating Christopher Urswicke, rector of Hackney, and almoner to King Henry VII. Hackney has been recently divided into three parochial districts, under the authority of the commissioners for the erection of new churches and chapels; and there are three chapels belonging to the establishment at Hackney South, Stamford Hill, and Hackney West; patron of the former two, the Rector of Hackney, and of the latter (1829) Samuel Tyssen, Esq. and Mr. Alderman Birch, alternately. There are also various places of worship for Dissenters, one of which, now occupied by the Unitarians, has had among its ministers, Dr. William Bates, one of the most learned of the early nonconformist divines; Matthew Henry, the author of a voluminous but very popular "Commentary on the Bible;" Dr. Richard Price, a distinguished writer on political economy and finance; the celebrated Dr. Joseph Priestley; and the late Thomas Belsham.

At Homerton there is an academy for the education of Independent ministers, which originated in 1769. A free-school for twelve boys was founded in 1616, by Mrs. Margaret Audley, and endowed with 20*l.* per annum; a charity-school, supported by subscription, was instituted in 1714; there are parochial schools, containing two hundred boys and one hundred girls, one hundred of each sex being clothed at the expense of the institution, which is supported by voluntary contributions and collections at charity sermons; and here is a school of industry for thirty boys and the same number of girls. Almshouses were founded here and endowed with lands by the Rev. William Spurstowe, who died in 1665; Monger's almshouses for six poor men were founded in 1669; and Dr. Thomas Wood, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, in 1692, established almshouses for ten poor aged widows, and settled on them an endowment of 50*l.* a-year; besides these there are several other benefactions for charitable purposes. A savings' bank has existed here ever since 1819. A handsome building is also erected in this parish, for that excellent charity, the London Orphan Asylum. Among the natives of Hackney may be enumerated Sir Ralph Sadleir, a distinguished statesman and diplomatist, who died in 1587, at the age of eighty; Dr. Robert South, an eminent divine, born in 1634; and Howard, the philanthropist, whose father had a house in the parish, but no authentic record of his birth has been discovered.

**HACKTHORNE**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Lincoln (132) 7½ m. N b E. Pop. 256.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Aslaoe, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 4*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 141*l.* 12*s.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) R. Cracroft, Esq.

**HACONBY**, or **HACKENBY**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Bourne (97) 3 m. N. Pop. 321.

A parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven; living, a dis. vicarage united with that of Morton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patronage with Morton vicarage.

**HACTHORNE**, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 5 m. SSE.

Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Lowther, west ward; at the ancient Hall, now converted into a farm-house, was born John, first Viscount Lowther.

**HADDENHAM**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Thame (41) 3 m. NE b E. Pop. 1294.

A parish in the hundred of Aylesbury; living, a vicarage with the curacy of Cuddington, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

**HADDENHAM**, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Ely (67) 6 m. SW. Pop. 1725.



A parish in the hundred of Witchford, South, Isle of Ely; living, a curacy, exempt from visitation, in the diocese of Ely, not in charge; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patrons, the Archdeacon and Rector of Ely.

**HADDINGTON**, shire of, S.

E to W 24 to 27 m. N to S 10 to 15 m.  
Parishes 25. Royal burghs 3. Pop. 35,127.  
Memb. of Pt. 1.

A county of Scotland, termed also East Lothian; bounded on the east by the North Sea; on the west by the shire of Edinburgh, or Mid Lothian; on the north by the Firth of Forth; and on the south by the Lammermuir Hills, which separate it from the county of Berwick. It is watered by numerous rivers, the principal of which is the Tyne, and is accounted one of the most fertile and highly-cultivated districts in North Britain, the soil producing corn in great abundance, and a plentiful supply of food, particularly turnips, for numerous flocks of sheep, bred upon its extensive farms. Excellent coal, limestone, and freestone, are found in all parts of the shire; and there are also some iron and lead-mines. Various branches of manufacture are carried on in the several towns and villages, particularly those of linen and woollen, and large quantities of salt are made and exported. At Preston Pans there are a vitriol and sal-ammoniac works. The royal burghs are Haddington, and the sea-ports of Dunbar and North Berwick; the former possessing a good foreign commerce, and the latter, in common with many other places on the coast, a productive fishery and considerable coasting-trade. The seats of the nobility and gentry, which are numerous and elegant, are generally fixed in the midst of beautiful and luxuriant plantations; and from the mild and temperate nature of the climate, are exceedingly pleasant retreats. All criminal offences committed in this shire are tried at Edinburgh.

**HADDINGTON**, shire of Haddington, S.

Edinburgh 16 m. E. London 373 m. N.  
Pop. 5255. M. D. Frid. Fairs, 2d Tues. in July; 2d Thurs. in Oct. Memb. of Pt. 1, with Dunbar, &c.

A royal burgh, market, post-town, and parish, the capital of the shire, and seat of the county and sheriffs' courts, as well as of the presbytery. The town is situated on the river Tyne, and is connected with one of its suburbs, Nungate, by a substantial bridge of three arches, on the great road from Edinburgh to London, at the first stage. It is a pleasant well-built place, consisting principally of four spacious streets, intersecting each other at right angles, with a venerable church, formerly collegiate, and belonging to a Franciscan monastery, founded here in the twelfth century; a very elegant episcopal chapel, commodious county and town-halls; excellent grammar, English, and music-schools, with suitable apartments for the masters, whose stipends are supplied from the public revenue of the burgh, arising chiefly from feu duties, petty customs,

and the rental of mills, altogether amounting to about 400*l.* per annum. It is governed by a provost, two merchant-baillies, one trades-baillie, a dean of guild, a treasurer, eleven merchant-councillors, one trades-councillor, and seven deacons of crafts, and jointly with Dunbar, Jedburgh, North Berwick, and Lander, sends one member to Parliament. Haddington, from the remaining vestiges of its ancient fortifications, was doubtless at some remote period a post of great strength and importance; for ages also it had a sort of claim to the title of "The Commercial Metropolis" of this part of Scotland, it being the place where the court of "The Four Burghs" used to assemble, under the presidency of a chamberlain, for the purpose of deciding all disputes regarding traffic. Its principal trade now consists in corn, the market for which is the best in Scotland; the manufacture of woollen cloth, introduced under the auspices of Cromwell, after his decisive victory at Dunbar; and the tanning of hides. The business of the two latter branches is chiefly carried on in the suburb of Giffordgate, noted as the birthplace of the celebrated reformer, John Knox; and in that of Nungate, remarkable for the ruins of its once magnificent abbey, or nunnery, founded in 1173, by Ada, mother of Malcolm IV. This abbey, during the siege of Haddington, in 1548, was the seat of the Parliament that resolved upon giving Queen Mary in marriage to the Dauphin, and caused her to be educated at the French court. Haddington suffered greatly from an accidental fire in 1598; and in 1775, Nungate was totally laid under water, with the most considerable portion of the town, by a terrible rise and inundation of the river. The parish, which lies on both sides of the Tyne, comprises 12,000 acres, well inclosed, and arable, with a few exceptions, on the borders of Glades-Muir, where the soil is exceedingly sterile, but has lately been planted with oak and other wood. The living is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, the Earl of Hopetown. Haddington gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Hamilton, the present head of which is one of the representative peers of Scotland in the Imperial Parliament.

**HADDINGTON**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Lincoln (132) 8½ m. SW b S. Pop. 108.

A hamlet in the parish of Aubourn and lower division of the wapentake of Boothby Graffo, parts of Kesteven.

**HADDLESEY**, CHAPEL, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Selby (181) 4½ m. SSW. Pop. 199.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Birkin and lower division of the wapentake of Barkston Ash; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Birkin, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. John the Baptist; patronage with Birkin rectory.

**HADDLESEY, EAST, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Selby (181) 5 m. S b W.  
Pop. with Haddlesey Chapel.

A hamlet in the parish of Birkin and lower division of the wapentake of Barkston Ash

**HADDLESEY, WEST, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Selby (181) 5 m. SW. Pop. 293.

A township in the parish of Birkin and lower division of the wapentake of Barkston Ash.

**HADDO, shire of Aberdeen, S.**

P. T. Tarves (139) 2 m. N b E. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Methlick and district of Ellon, situated near the noble mansion and on the extensive domain of the Earl of Aberdeen, to whom it gives the title of Baron.

**HADDON, co. Huntingdon.**

P. T. Stilton (75) 3 m. NW b N. Pop. 112.

A parish in the hundred of Norman Cross; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 117. 5s.; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Earl of Aboyne.

**HADDON, EAST, co. Northampton.**

P. T. Northampton (66) 7½ m. NW. Pop. 617.

A parish in the hundred of Nobottle Grove; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 157. ann. val. P. R. 1407. church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) W. Sawbridge, Esq.

**HADDON, UPPER, co. Derby.**

P. T. Bakewell (153) 2 m. SW. Pop. 266.

A township in the parish of Bakewell and hundred of High Peak. Here is the seat of the Duke of Rutland, called Haddon Hall; it is a fine old building, pleasantly situated on the river Wye, and is said to be the most complete of our ancient baronial residences now remaining.

**HADDON, WEST, co. Northampton.**

P. T. Daventry (72) 8 m. NNE. Pop. 893.

A parish in the hundred of Guilsborough; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 137. 6s. 8d.; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) S. Spence, Esq.

**HADFIELD, co. Derby.**

P. T. Chapel-in-le-Frith (167) 11 m. N b W.  
Pop. 659.

A township in the parish of Glossop and hundred of High Peak.

**HADHAM, GREAT, co. Hertford.**

P. T. Bishop's Stortford (30) 5 m. WSW.  
Pop. 1208.

A parish in the hundred of Edwinstree, pleasantly situated in a valley near the river Ash; living, a rectory with the curacy of Little Hadham, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 667. 13s. 4d.; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, the Bishop of London.

**HADHAM, LITTLE, co. Hertford.**

P. T. Bishop's Stortford (30) 4½ m. W b S.  
Pop. 787.

A parish in the hundred of Edwinstree; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Great Hadham, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London, not in charge; patron, the Bishop of London.

**HADISCOE, or HADDISCOE, co. Norfolk.**

P. T. Beccles (109) 5 m. NNE. Pop. 316.

A parish in the hundred of Clavering, situated in a marshy district near the river Waveney; living, a dis. rectory with that of Monk's Toft, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 127. church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Monk's Toft rectory. Here was formerly a preceptory of knights-templars, to which Henry III. was a great benefactor.

**HADLEIGH, co. Essex.**

P. T. Leigh (37) 2 m. W b N. Pop. 329.

A parish in the hundred of Rochford; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 117. 14s. 7d.; church ded. to St. James; patron, Lincoln College, Oxford. Here are the ruins of Hadleigh Castle, built by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, consisting of two towers, nearly covered with small shrubs and moss, but exhibiting some traces of ancient grandeur.

**HADLEIGH, co. Suffolk.**

P. T. Hadleigh (64) m. adjacent. Pop. 201.

A hamlet in the parish of Boxford and hundred of Cosford.

**HADLEIGH, co. Suffolk.**

London 64 m. NE. Pop. 2929. M. D. Mond. Fairs, Whit. Mond., for toys; Oct. 10, for butter, cheese, and toys.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Cosford, situated on the north side of the river Breton. It formerly enjoyed the privileges of a corporation, and was governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common council; but a *quo warranto* having been brought against them, in the reign of James II., they surrendered their charter. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in yarn-spinning, for Norwich. This town formerly had a woollen-trade of its own, which has long since declined. Here is a venerable gate, with two hexangular towers, built by William Pykenham, rector of the parish, about 1490. The living is a rectory and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 457. 2s. 1d.; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is a handsome structure, with a fine steeple, and forms the principal ornament of the town; it is famous for being the burial-place of Guthrum, the Danish chief, who, after his defeat by King Alfred, embraced Christianity, and had the government of the East Angles. In this parish a stone is set up to the memory of Dr. Rowland Taylor, who suffered martyrdom in 1555, in the sanguinary persecution of Queen Mary. Here are twelve almshouses, with a small chapel, founded by William Pykenham, in 1497, for decayed



housekeepers; also a Sunday-school, supported by subscription.

**HADLEY**, co. Berks.

P. T. Hungerford (64) 5 m. N.  
Pop. with Blagrave 451.

A tithing in the parish and hundred of Lambourn.

**HADLEY**, co. Salop.

P. T. Wellington (142) 2 m. NE. b E.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Wellington and Wellington division of the hundred of Bradford, South.

**HADLEY MONKEN**, co. Middlesex.

P. T. Chipping Barnet (11) 1 m. NNE.  
Pop. 926.

A parish in the hundred of Edmouton, situated upon the borders of Enfield Chace. A pillar was erected here in 1740, to commemorate the battle, fought in this parish, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in 1471. The living is a donative in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 65*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; patron (1829) John Penney, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is ancient, bearing the date of 1494; on the top of the tower is an iron pitch-pot, formerly used as a beacon, or signal of alarm, in times of danger.

**HADLOW**, co. Kent.

P. T. Tunbridge (36) 3 m. NE. Pop. 1757.  
Fair, Whit. Moud., for cutlery, &c.

A parish in the Lowey of Tunbridge, lathe of Aylesford, near the river Medway; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 13*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Rev. P. Monypenny.

**HADNALL, EAST**, co. Salop.

P. T. Shrewsbury (153) 5 m. NNE.  
Pop. 363.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Middle and liberty of the town of Shrewsbury; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Grinshill, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.* 1*s.*; chapel ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patronage with Grinshill rectory.

**HADSOR**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Droitwich (116) 1 m. SE. Pop. 135.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Halfshire; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) — Amphlett, Esq.

**HADSPEN**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Bruton (109) 2½ m. SW. Pop. 246.

A hamlet in the parish of Piteombe and hundred of Bruton.

**HADSTOCK**, co. Essex.

P. T. Linton (48) 2 m. S. Pop. 392.

A parish in the hundred of Freshwell, which formerly had the privilege of a market. The Roman road is said to have passed

near this village from Royston; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is rather an ancient structure; on the door is nailed a skin, covered with a kind of lattice-work, which is said to have been that of a Danish chief, who was flayed as a punishment for sacrilege.

**HADSTON**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (283) 11 m. NNE. Pop. 88.

A township in the parish of Warkworth and east division of Morpeth ward, situated near the river Coquet.

**HAFOD**, or **EGLWYS NEWYDD**, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Aberystwith (203) 14 m. SE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township and parish in the hundred of Har; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, to the parish of Llanfihangel-y-Creiddyn, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. 27*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* The church, called Eglwys Newydd, is embosomed in wood, and built upon the side of a steep hill. The old church, which stood at Llantrissaint, was succeeded by an edifice, erected on the present site, for the convenience of the Cwmystwyth miners, and of the Herbert family, in the year 1620; and a third, the present building, was raised from a beautiful design, by Wyatt, at the sole expense of Thomas Johnes, of Hafod, Esq., in the year 1803. It is adorned with a spire, and stands in a direction north-east and south-west, a peculiarity which it shares with the church of St. Chad's, in Shrewsbury, but with no other in England. A beautiful altar-piece, by Fuseli, represents Christ and his disciples at Emmaus, and the north-west window is adorned with painted glass. The landholders of Uwch Cell are patrons of the benefice. Hafod is known to the world of letters as the residence of Thomas Johnes, Esq., the learned editor of "Froissart's Chronicles." It is remarkable alike for its beauties and misfortunes. The demesne is altogether the creation of the proprietor, and is inferior to none in the kingdom, in variety of grounds, or in the gracefulness and good taste displayed in its numerous and costly embellishments. The accomplished proprietor received Hafod, according to Mr. Cumberland, a wilderness. He planted here 2,065,000 trees, raised one of the noblest mansions in England, added extensive gardens and pleasure-grounds, and gave the most picturesque effect to the different views of waterfall and glen within his grounds, by planting the overhanging rocks, and forming a sort of chamber to each subject. The mansion was in the Gothic style, built under the superintendance of Mr. Baldwyn, of Bath, and contained suites of apartments, appropriated to the seasons of the year. But the great boast of Hafod was the library, wherein

was preserved a collection of valuable MSS. and books, made with the greatest care, and at incalculable expense, during a space of forty years, by a gentleman who has satisfactorily proved to the world his competence to the task. The Sebright MSS. were amongst those at Hafod. A noble gallery here contained a collection of paintings, by some of the best Italian and English masters, and many valuable and clever busts. A printing-house was erected in the demesne, where the translations of Froissart, Joinville, Brocquiere, and Monstretet, were printed. These things were—but the friends of literature, lovers of the fine arts, and all men of kindly feeling, will unite in general regret at the total destruction of this splendid and valuable accumulation. This lamentable event was occasioned by an accidental fire, which occurred on the 13th of March, 1807. The pecuniary loss sustained, is estimated at 70,000*l.* In the vicinity of Hafod, is the curiosity, called the Devil's Bridge, adjacent to which is the Hafod Arms Inn.

#### HAFODDRYNOG, co. Glamorgan, S.W.

P. T. Llantrissaint (171) m. N. Pop. 676.

A hamlet in the parish of Llanwonno and hundred of Miskin, situated adjacent to the river Rontha Vach, and in an iron and coal district.

#### HAFOD-Y-PORTH, co. Glamorgan, S.W.

P. T. Bridgend (181) m. NW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Margam and hundred of Newcastle. Here are the ruins of an ancient chapel.

#### HAGBORNE, co. Berks.

P. T. Wallingford (46) 5½ m. W b S. Pop. 703.

A parish, consisting of two liberties, called East and West Hagborne, in the hundred of Moreton; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 136*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) R. V. Caniford, Esq.

#### HAGGARD'S-TOWN, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

P. T. Lurgan-Green (47) 3 m. N. Pop. 817.

A parish in the barony of Upper Dundalk, situated upon Dundalk Bay; living, a curacy in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh.

#### HAGGERSTON, co. Middlesex.

London adjacent. Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and Tower division of the hundred of Ossulston; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Shoreditch, in the archdeaconry and diocese of London, not in charge; patron, the Vicar of Shoreditch. The church is a neat stone edifice, partly erected by the committee for building churches.

#### HAGGERSTONE, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Belford (322) 8 m. NNW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet, locally situated in the parish of Kyloe, but esteemed in Islandshire in the county of Durham.

#### HAGLEY, co. Worcester.

P. T. Stourbridge (122) 2 m. SE. Pop. 595.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Halfshire; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*; patron (1829) Lord Lyttleton, who has an elegant seat here called Hagley Park, highly celebrated in the last century. In the church, ded. to St. John the Baptist, are two beautiful monuments to George Lord Lyttleton, and his first lady Lucinda. The chancel of the church was rebuilt, and the floor paved with marble, at the expense of his lordship in 1754. Many Roman urns and coins have been found in this neighbourhood.

#### HAGLOE, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Blakeney (123) 1 m. ESE. Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of Auro and hundred of Blidesloe, situated near that part of the river Severn called Purton Passage.

#### HAGMOND ABBEY, co. Salop.

P. T. Shrewsbury (153) 4 m. NE.

An extra-parochial district in the Wellington division of the hundred of Bradford, South, remarkable only for the venerable and solitary ruins of an abbey, which was founded in 1110, for regular canons, of the order of St. Augustin, by William Fitz Allan, of Clun. Some parts are in tolerable perfection, and much admired by the antiquary, particularly the chapter-house, consisting of some very beautiful arches.

#### HAGNABY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Spilsby (132) 5 m. SW b W. Pop. 91.

A parish in the west division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew.

#### HAGNABY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Alford (141) 3 m. NE b N. Pop. with Hannay, 106.

A parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey; living, a donative in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; it is a sinecure, there not being any parish church; patron (1829) J. Grant, Esq. Here was formerly an abbey for canons of the Premonstratensian order, founded by Herbert, son of Alardi de Orreby, in 1175.

#### HAGWORTHINGHAM, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Spilsby (132) 4 m. NW b W. Pop. 533.

A parish in the hundred of Hill, parts of Lindsey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity.

#### HAAIGH, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Wigan (200) 2 m. NNE. Pop. 1300. Fairs, June 29; and Nov. 22.



A township in the parish of Wigan and hundred of West Derby, particularly famous for its cannel coal, which runs in beds about three feet in thickness; it is as black as jet, will bear a very fine polish, and will not soil the finest linen. Here are also some very extensive iron-works, the property of the Earl of Balcarras. His lordship has a venerable mansion here, seated on an eminence, from which thirteen counties and the Isle of Man may be viewed without difficulty. It is surrounded by a park and skreened with fine plantations. For many ages this was the seat of the Bradshaigh family, from whom, on the female side, his lordship is descended. The chapel belonging to the mansion is said to be as ancient as the reign of Edward II. In the adjoining grounds is a curious summer-house, built entirely of cannel coal, under the direction of the last Lady Bradshaigh. Several Roman antiquities have been discovered in the village.

#### HAIGHAM, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Grantham (110) 6 m. NNW. Pop. 290.

A parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven; living, a rectory with that of Marston, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 33*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patronage with Marston rectory.

#### HAIGHTON, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Preston (217) 4 m. NNE. Pop. 184.

A township in the parish of Preston and hundred of Amounderness.

#### HAILEY, co. Oxford.

P. T. Witney (65) 1½ m. N. Pop. 1098.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Witney and hundred of Bampton; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Witney, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 44*l.*; patronage with Witney vicarage.

#### HAILSHAM, co. Sussex.

London 59 m. SSE. Pop. 1278. M. D. Sat. Fairs, April 5, for horned cattle and pedlery; and June 14, for cattle and pedlery.

A market-town and parish, partly in the hundred of Dell, and partly within the liberty of the corporation of Pevensey, rape of Pevensey; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patroness (1829) Mrs. Hooper. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome structure, consisting of a nave and two aisles, with a square tower, ornamented by four pinnacles. Here also are the remains of Michaelham Priory, founded in the reign of Henry III., and which, with the church, are the only objects in the town worthy of notice. The most perfect part of these ruins is a fine tower, the entrance to which is by a strong bridge over a square moat filled with water, comprising nearly eight acres, and through which passes a stream that gives motion to a neighbouring corn-mill. Some of the inner apartments of this ancient building exhibit fine remains of vaulted stone roofs.

#### HAINFORD, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Coltishall (116) 3 m. W. Pop. 484.

A parish in the hundred of Taverham; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Robert Marsham, Esq.

#### HAINTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Wragby (144) 6 m. NE. Pop. 223.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Wraggoc, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage, exempt from visitation, and in the diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. Hainton Hall is a fine and very ancient building.

#### HAJIN, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Milford (258) 3 m. W. Pop. with Pa.

A small seaport town in the parish of Hubberston and hundred of Rhôs, situated upon a creek, running out of Milford Haven, and directly opposite to Milford. It is commonly the packet station.

#### HALAM, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Southwell (132) 1½ m. W b N. Pop. 310.

A parish in the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Southwell, and a peculiar of Southwell, in the diocese of York; certified value 7*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Michael; patron, Southwell College Church.

#### HALBERTON, co. Devon.

Pop. 2626.

A hundred on the east side of the county, bordering upon Somersetshire, and containing four parishes.

#### HALBERTON, co. Devon.

P. T. Tiverton (162) 3 m. E. Pop. 1598.

A parish in the hundred of Halberton; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 31*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

#### HALDEN, HIGH, co. Kent.

P. T. Tenterden (55) 3½ m. NE b N. Pop. 724.

A parish in the hundred of Blackbourn, lathe of Scray; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 19*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

#### HALDENBY, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Howden (180) 9½ m. SE b S. Pop. with Eastoft, 69.

A township in the parish of Adlingfleet and lower division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross. Here is a handsome seat called Haldenby Park.

#### HALDON, co. Devon.

P. T. Exeter (164) 4½ m. SW b S. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Kenne and hundred of Exminster. Haldon Hall is a fine building, erected in 1735, containing a good collection of pictures, and surrounded by

fine grounds, commanding some beautiful views of the course of the Exe from Exeter to the sea, the Quantock hills, and the English Channel. On the mountainous ridge, called Haldon Hill, which extends nearly seven miles from north-west to south-east, are a number of tumuli, in which have been discovered several urns of baked clay, containing a greasy kind of ashes that smelt like soot, and intermixed with fragments of bones, evidently human remains.

HALE, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Egremont (293) 2½ m. S.E.;  
Pop. with Wilton, 249.

A parish in Allerdale ward above Darwent, situated near Copeland forest, and abounding with freestone and limestone. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, of the certified value of 7*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 79*l.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is a plain structure, with a small tower and spire.

HALE, co. Kent.

P. T. Wrotham (24) 3 m. SSW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish and hundred of Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford.

HALE, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Prescott (198) 7 m. S. Pop. 630.

A township in the parish of Childwall and hundred of West Derby, situated at the most northern point of the county; living, a donative in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, of the certified value of 17*l.* 17*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; patron (1829) John Blackburn, Esq. Hale Hall is a fine old building, the seat of John Blackburn, Esq., and commands an extensive view over the Mersey. John Middleton, called the child of Hale, was a native of this place, where he was born in 1578; he was nine feet three inches in height, and of extraordinary strength. Being taken to the court of James I., he wrestled with the king's wrestler, and put out his thumb. A portrait of this singularly gigantic individual is preserved at Hale Hall, where he is represented in the fantastic dress in which he was presented to King James.

HALE, co. Southampton.

P. T. Fordingbridge (92) 4 m. N.E. Pop. 181.

A parish in the hundred of Fordingbridge, New Forest, west division; living, a donative with the curacy of Beamore, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 92*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Breamore curacy.

HALE, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kirkby Lonsdale (253) 8 m. W.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Bectham, Kendal ward.

HALE, GREAT, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Falkingham (106) 6½ m. N.E. b N.  
Pop. 863.

A parish in the wapentake of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 6*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 126*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

HALE, LITTLE, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Falkingham (106) 6 m. N.E. Pop. 286.

A township in the parish of Hale and wapentake of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven.

HALES, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Beccles (109) 4½ m. NW b N.  
Pop. 252.

A parish in the hundred of Clavering; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, of the certified value of 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 25*l.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron (1829) Sir Thomas Smith, Bart.

HALES, co. Stafford.

P. T. Drayton-in-Hales (153) 2½ m. E b S.  
Pop. 252.

A township in the parish of Drayton-in-Hales and north division of the hundred of Pirehill.

HALES OWEN, co. Salop and Worcester.

London 117 m. NW. Pop. 10,945. M. D. Mond. Fairs, Easter Mond., for horses, toys, &c.; and Whit. Mond., for horses, cattle, sheep, and cheese.

A market-town and parish, partly in the Hales Owen division of the hundred of Brimstrey, county of Salop, and partly in the lower division of the hundred of Halfshire, county of Worcester. The town is situated in a delightful valley, surrounded by Worcestershire and Staffordshire; the scenery in this district is extremely fine and picturesque. The manufactures of Hales Owen are chiefly in nails and hardwares. It was formerly noted for its abbey of Premonstratensian canons, built by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, pursuant to a charter granted by King John. From its venerable ruins, still standing, it appears to have been an extensive establishment; a house in the vicinity, now converted into a farm, is supposed to have been the abbot's kitchen. The livings are a dis. vicarage and a donative of Hagley, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 8*s.* 11½*d.*; patron (1829) Lord Lyttleton. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Evangelist, is a very fine structure, and much admired for its beautiful spire, which rests upon four arches of singular construction. The chapel, dedicated to St. Kenelm, is an ancient edifice, of the time of Henry III.; but some parts are of much greater antiquity, being remains of the original chapel, erected by the Saxons, soon after the discovery of the body of King Kenelm, son of Kenulph, King of the Mercians, who died in 819. In this neighbourhood is the celebrated and beautiful spot, called the Leasowes, which was the property and favourite retreat of Shenstone, the poet, who was born here in 1714, and died in 1763; in the parish church is a handsome urn, erected



to his memory. The learned Adam Littleton, author of a Latin dictionary, and various other works, was also a native of Hales Owen, where he was born in 1627.

#### HALESWORTH, co. Suffolk.

London 100 m. NE. Pop. 2166. M. D. Tues. Fairs, Easter Tues.; Whit. Tues.; and Oct. 29, for Scotch beasts.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Blything, situated on the banks of the river Blythe, which is navigable up to the town. It is well built, and a place of some antiquity, but does not possess any thing particularly worthy of notice. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in spinning linen-yarn, considerable quantities of hemp being grown in this neighbourhood. Here are also a sail-cloth manufactory, and an iron-foundry. The principal trade of this town consists in corn, malt, and beer, cheese, butter, lime, and hemp, and which is much facilitated by a navigable canal to Southwold, about nine miles from hence. The living is a dis. rectory with that of Chedeston, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 20*l.*; patron (1829) James Plummer, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome Gothic structure. Here is a charity-school, where the children of the poor receive the rudiments of education. In the vicinity is a mineral spring, famous for the cure of diseases in the eyes. Sir Robert Bedingfield, Lord Mayor of London in 1707, was a native of Halesworth.

#### HALE WESTON, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. St. Neot's (56) 2 m. NW. Pop. 297.

A parish in the hundred of Toseland; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Southoc, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patronage with Southoc vicarage.

#### HALEWOOD, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Prescot (198) 6 m. S. Pop. 934.

A township in the parish of Childwall and hundred of West Derby, situated near the river Mersey.

#### HALFMORTON, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Langholm (70) 8 m. SSW. Pop. 553.

A parish, formerly a chapelry to that of Langholm, about four miles square, and watered by the rivers Logan and Sark, on the banks of which the soil, sheltered by extensive plantations, is fertile and highly productive. The living is in the presbytery of Langholm and synod of Dumfries; patron, Sir William Maxwell, Bart., by whose liberal exertions good roads and other improvements have been extensively made here.

#### HALFORD, co. Salop.

P. T. Ludlow (142) 8 m. NW b N. Pop. 51.

A chapelry in the parish of Bromfield and hundred of Munslow; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Bromfield, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford, not in charge; patronage with Bromfield vicarage.

#### HALFORD, co. Warwick.

P. T. Shipston-upon-Stour (83) 4 m. N. Pop. 313.

A parish in the Kington division of the hundred of Kington, formerly called Aldford, and derived its name from the Old Ford which it had over the Stour; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of Worcester.

#### HALFSHIRE, co. Worcester.

Pop. 61,331.

A hundred on the northern extremity of the county, from Droitwich, and on the borders of Staffordshire and Worcestershire, containing thirty-one parishes, including the towns of Hales Owen and Kidderminster.

#### HALGHTON, co. Flint, N. W.

P. T. Ellesmere (169) 5 m. NE. Pop. 469.

A township in the parish of Hanmer and hundred of Maclor, lying on the turnpike-road between Wrexham and Whitchurch.

#### HALIFAX, W. R. co. York.

London 197 m. NNW. York 42 m. SW. Pop. of Pa. 92,850. Of To. 12,628. M. D. Sat. Fair, June 21, for horses.

An ancient and populous manufacturing town in the parish of the same name, and hundred of Morley, situated on a gentle eminence, near a branch of the river Calder, which has been rendered navigable to its junction with the Aire and the Onse. It is surrounded by hills, and the barrenness of the neighbouring soil is unfavourable to agricultural improvement; but this disadvantage is compensated by the facilities afforded by the numerous streams, for the erection of mills and factories, and the prosecution of trade and commerce. So unimportant was this place in the fifteenth century, that it is said to have contained but thirty houses, in 1443; and it is to the introduction of the woollen manufacture, which became considerable in the reign of Henry VII., that its subsequent prosperity must be attributed. The extent and value of this trade may be estimated from a peculiar local law, designed to afford protection to the clothiers of Halifax, against the depredations to which their goods were exposed during the progress of their manufacture. It was customary, as it is still, to stretch the cloth on racks, or wooden frames, in the fields to dry, and being thus left all night, and liable to be stolen, the magistrates were invested with jurisdiction, to try and inflict capital punishment, in a summary manner, on all persons who stole property, valued at more than thirteen pence halfpenny, within the liberties or precincts of the forest of Hardwick. Those charged with this offence were taken before the bailiff of Halifax, who forthwith summoned, as his assessors, the frith-burghers of the several towns within the forest, who instantly proceeded to trial. They could

convict the prisoner on three grounds only, if he was seized in the act of thieving, or with the stolen goods upon him, or lastly, on his own confession; and these three grounds of conviction, were technically termed *hand-habend*, *back-bearand*, and *confessand*. If the culprit was found guilty, he was to be carried within a week, or according to some authorities, within three weeks, to the scaffold, in the market-place of Halifax, and there beheaded, by means of a machine resembling the guillotine used in France after the revolution. The immediate origin of this judicial usage, and the authority on which it was founded, have never been accurately ascertained; but however it arose, it continued to be practised till 1650, when the bailiff relinquished the custom, and the scaffold was taken down. Within a century after the establishment of the woollen-trade, Halifax had become so populous, that 12,000 men were sent from this place to join the army of Queen Elizabeth, during one of the insurrections in the north, which took place in her reign. Some military events of small importance occurred here during the civil war, under Charles I. Halifax was represented in two of the Parliaments, assembled by the authority of Cromwell, in the years 1656 and 1658. The petty sessions are held here. The town contains many handsome buildings, principally stone structures, but there are several of brick; and a few ancient edifices may be still perceived, the architecture of which consists of a frame-work of wood, the intervals being filled with plaster or clay. Among the public buildings is a neat theatre, of modern erection. The parish of Halifax, which is of great extent, contains twenty-six townships, namely, Barkisland, Brighouse, Eland, Eringden, Fixby, Greetland, Halifax, Heptonstall, Hipperholme, Langfield, Linley, Midgley, Northorram, Norland, Ovenden, Rastrick, Rishworth, Steinland, Stansfield, Shelf, Skircoat, Sowerby, Soyland, Southorram, Warley, and Wadsworth. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 84l. 13s. 6½d.; patron, the King. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a spacious and handsome Gothic edifice, erected at different periods, the tower and steeple having been completed in 1470. There is another church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which is an elegant structure of Grecian architecture, built by the vicar, Dr. Coulthurst, in 1798, a perpetual curacy, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 100l.; as also St. Anne, in the Groves, a curacy; certified value 3l., both in the gift of the Vicar of Halifax. In the town are places of worship for the Methodists, Independents, Quakers, and other dissenters. A free-school was founded here by Queen Elizabeth; and there is another, called the Bluecoat School, or hospital for twenty-four poor orphans, founded and endowed in 1642, by Nathaniel Waterhouse, Esq., lord of the manor. An ancient almshouse, for

twelve poor widows, was several years ago, enlarged at the expense of the inhabitants, for the reception of twenty-four additional inmates. Here is a weekly market, held by prescription on Saturdays, principally for the sale of woollen cloth. For the accommodation of the traders in this article, there is a large freestone edifice, called the Cloth Hall, occupying an area of 10,000 square yards, and divided into 315 apartments, for the reception of goods, the quantity of which, exposed for sale at one time, generally amounts in value to 50,000l. Commercial intercourse between Halifax and Hull, as well as the eastern parts of England generally, is carried on by means of the Calder navigation; and with Manchester, Liverpool, Lancaster, and the west, a communication is furnished by the Rochdale canal. The manufactories which supply the goods forming the principal object of this trade, are situated in the town and surrounding country, which is covered with thriving villages, inhabited by an industrious population, engaged in the various processes of carding, spinning, weaving, dressing, and dyeing the several kinds of cloth and other articles of commerce. These are chiefly shalloons, taminets, duroys, everlastings, calimancoes, moreens, shags, serges, baizes, coatings, and carpets; with narrow and broad cloths and kerseymeres, both for domestic use and for the army. Ten thousand pieces of shalloon were said to have been made annually in this parish several years ago; considerable quantities of which were sent to Turkey and the Levant. Several cotton manufactories have been erected, and that branch of industry seems to be on the increase. Excellent wool-cards are likewise made at Halifax. In the neighbourhood large quantities of freestone have been dug and sent for sale to the metropolis; slate of a superior quality is also found here; and fuel for domestic purposes, and for the consumption of the various factories, is supplied from coal-mines at a short distance. Sir Henry Saville, Archbishop Tillotson, and other persons of eminence, were natives of the parish of Halifax; and the town gave the title of Marquis to George Saville, a distinguished statesman in the reign of William III.; and that of Earl to Charles Montague, a statesman and poet, celebrated as the patron of Pope and Addison, rather than on account of his own productions.

HALKIN, co. Flint, N. W.

P. T. Holywell (203) 3 m. S. Pop. 1842.

A parish in the hundred of Colleshill; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph. The vicinity abounds in minerals, lead and calamine, interspersed with stratified limestone, and chert, &c.; and coal exists here in abundance. Halkin Mountain, a conspicuous object, rises to an elevation of 992 feet above sea-level. Here is Halkin Hall, a magnificent castellated mansion, one of the seats of Earl Grosvenor.



To the north-east, stands Moel-y-Gaer, 1020 feet in height, on the summit of which is a British fortress, enclosed by a dyke and foss, both of a circular form.

**HALKIRK**, shire of Caithness, S.

P. T. Thurso (279) 7 m. S b E. Pop. 2616. A highland parish and post-town, the former twenty-four miles in length, and averaging ten miles and a half in breadth. It contains no less than twenty-four lakes, some of them of considerable expanse, and all abounding with delicious trout and eels; from Loch-More issues the beautiful river Thurso, which is crossed near the church and post-office by a substantial bridge of three arches. There is a magnificent prospect from the Spital or hill, which derives its name from a hospital of knights-templars, formerly situated at its base. Limestone and marl are plentiful here. The living is in the presbytery of Caithness and synod of Caithness and Sutherland; patron, Sir John Sinclair, Bart. Nine miles from the church is a missionary station, established by the Christian Society, and in different parts of the parish are several ancient chapels in ruins. Near Loch Cathel are the remains of a structure of awful and prodigious extent, and on an eminence rising from the bank of the Thurso is the Castle or Tower of Braal, a fabric of massive masonry, once the seat of the Harolds, Earls of Caithness. Loch-More Castle, on the margin of the lake of the same name, was the hunting-seat of Ronald Chein. Along the shore there are numerous Pictish huts and many sepulchral remains.

**HALLAM KIRK**, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 9 m. ENE. Pop. 433.

A parish in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 4*l*.9*s*.7*d*.; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) F. Newdigate, Esq.

**HALLAM, NETHER**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Sheffield (162) 1½ m. W. Pop. 3200.

A township in the parish of Sheffield and upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill.

**HALLAM, UPPER**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Sheffield (162) 3 m. SW. Pop. 1018.

A township in the parish of Sheffield and upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill.

**HALLAM, WEST**, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 8 m. NE b E. Pop. 706.

A parish in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 8*l*.; church ded. to St. Wilfred; patron (1829) C. Kinnersley, Esq.

**HALLATON**, co. Leicester.

London 90 m. NNW. Pop. 644. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, Holy Thurs.; and Thurs. 3 weeks aft. for horses, horned cattle, pewter, brass, and cloths.

A small market-town and parish in the hundred of Gartree, situated in a pleasant valley. Its name is derived from Hallowed or Holy Town. A singular but foolish annual custom prevails here, which arose from a bequest of a piece of land to the rector, who should provide, on Easter-Monday, two large pies, a quantity of ale in wooden bottles, and two dozen penny-loaves, to be scrambled for by the poor of the parish. The living is in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 36*l*.; patrons (1829) J. M. Grimwood and W. Gosling, Esqrs. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a large handsome structure, consisting of a nave, aisles, and a chancel, with a tower and spire. Here is a charity-school, which was founded in 1707 by the benefaction of a lady. About a mile from the town is an encampment, called Hallaton Castle Hill; it consists of a circular intrenchment, with a lofty conical keep, a part of which is encompassed with banks and ditches.

**HALLBENTH**, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Dunfermline (15½) 3 m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish and district of Dunfermline, near which is a large colliery, whence there is an iron rail-road by which the coal is conveyed to Inverkeithing for exportation.

**HALL-GARTH**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 4 m. E b N. Pop. 304.

A township in the parish of Pitlington and south division of the wapentake of Easington. Here is an extensive colliery belonging to the Marquis of Londonderry, whence a line of rail-road is formed to the Wear at Painshaw, about eight miles distant.

**HALLIKELD**, N. R. co. York.

Pop. 5958.

A wapentake, situated on the south side of the county, and lying between the rivers Swale and Ure, containing ten parishes, twenty-six townships, and two chapelries.

**HALLING**, co. Kent.

P. T. Rochester (29) 4 m. WSW. Pop. 346.

A parish in the hundred of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 7*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.; ann. val. P. R. 130*l*. 18*s*. 2*d*.; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

**HALLINGBURY, GREAT**, or **MORLEY**, co. Essex.

P. T. Bishop's Stortford (30) 1½ m. SE b E. Pop. 678.

A parish in the hundred of Harlow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 22*l*.; patron (1829) J. A. Houblon, Esq.

**HALLINGBURY, LITTLE**, or **NEVILL** co. Essex.

P. T. Harlow (23) 4 m. NNE. Pop. 470.

A parish in the hundred of Harlow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 15*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Governors of the Charter-house.

**HALLINGTON**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Louth (149) 1½ m. W b S. Pop. 75.

A parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Louth Esk, parts of Lindsey; living, a vicarage with that of Raithby, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Laurence; patronage with Raithby vicarage.

**HALLINGTON**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Hexham (278) 8½ m. NNE. Pop. 129.

A township in the parish of St. John Lee and south division of Tindale ward. Here, on an eminence called the Mote Law, is an intrenchment, having in its centre a large hearth-stone, upon which fires were formerly kindled for giving alarm in times of danger.

**HALLIWELL**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Bolton (197) 3½ m. WNW. Pop. 2288.

A township in the parish of Dean and hundred of Salford.

**HALLOUGHTON**, or **HAWTON**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Southwell (132) 2 m. SSW. Pop. 101.

A parish in the liberty of Southwell and Serooby; living, a curacy and a peculiar of Southwell, in the diocese of York; certified value 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 48*l.*; chapel ded. to St. James; patron, the Prebendary of Halloughton.

**HALLOW**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Worcester (111) 3 m. NNW. Pop. 1081.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, situated on a fine eminence rising from the banks of the Severn, and commanding some beautiful views of that river and the Cotswold and Bredon hills. The living is a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Grimley, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, not in charge; patronage with Grimley vicarage. Here is a chalybeate spring, the waters of which possess the same qualities as those of Cheltenham.

**HALLYSTONE**, or **HOLYSTONE**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Rothbury (303) 6 m. W b N. Pop. of Pa. 468. Of To. 132.

A parish and township in the west division of Coquetdale ward, situated between the Dove-Crag-bourn, and the river Coquet, and was probably once a place of some consequence, as it is said that, on the first introduction of Christianity in Northumbria, 3000 persons were baptised here by Paulinus. The living is a curacy with that of Alvington, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham, of the certified value of 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 125*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary;

patronage with Alvington curacy. Here was formerly a small priory for Benedictine nuns, very few vestiges of which now remain. Lady's Well, which formerly belonged to the nunnery, has a beautiful basin, into which the water falls, and it is surrounded by a stone wall.

**HALMER-END**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Newcastle-under-Lyne (150) 4 m. N. Pop. 553.

A liberty in the parish of Audley and hundred of Pirehill, North.

**HALSALL**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Ormskirk (219) 3 m. WNW. Pop. of Pa. 3538. Of To. 970.

A parish and township in the hundred of West Derby, in the north-west part of which is Halsall Mose, a large morass, including Gettern Mere, and the two meres called Black and White Otter; a bituminous kind of turf is found here, from which oil is extracted of a very fine quality, and pieces of which are used by the poor inhabitants instead of candle. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 24*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*; patronesses (1829) Misses Blundel. The church, ded. to St. Cuthbert, is a fine old building, with a lofty spire. Here is a freeschool.

**HALSE**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Brackley (63) 3 m. NW b N. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of St. Peter Brackley and hundred of King's Sutton.

**HALSE**, or **HALSE PRIORS**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Wivelcombe (153) 4 m. E. Pop. 447.

A parish in the hundred of Williton and Freemaners; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. James; patron (1829) Sir J. Langham, Bart.

**HALSHAM**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Patrington (192) 3½ m. NW. Pop. 315.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Holderness; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 30*l.*; patron (1829) Sir T. Constable, Bart.; church ded. to All Saints. In the church-yard is a fine mausoleum belonging to the Constable family.

**HALSTEAD**, co. Kent.

P. T. Seven Oaks (23) 4 m. NW b N. Pop. 243.

A parish in the hundred of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone; living, a rectory and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron, the Bishop of London.

**HALSTEAD**, co. Essex.

London 46 m. NE. Pop. 3853. M. D. Fri. Fairs, May 6; and Oct. 29, for cattle.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Hineford, pleasantly situated on an eminence, rising from the river Colne; it



derives its name from two Saxon words, signifying a salubrious spot. The streets are wide and very clean, from the nature of the ground on which the town stands. The market is supposed to have been established in the time of the Saxons, as a hill where it was formerly held is called Cheping Hill; it is now held in the centre of the town. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 17*l.*; patron, the Bishop of London. The church, ded. to St. George, is an ancient building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a tower and spire. Here is a grammar-school, founded in 1594 by Dame Mary Ramsey, for forty poor children of Halstead and Colne-Engaine parishes; and in case of a deficiency in number, children are to be chosen from a circuit of within eight miles round the town. The Trustees are governors of Christ's Hospital, in whose hands the foundation left the management.

#### HALSTEAD, co. Leicester.

P. T. Uppingham (89) 10 m. WNW.  
Pop. 187.

A township in the parish of Tilton and hundred of East Goscote.

#### HALSTOCK, co. Dorset.

Pop. 447.

A liberty in the Sherborne division and north-western side of the county, bordering on Somersetshire, containing the parish from which it takes its name.

#### HALSTOCK, co. Dorset.

P. T. Beaminster (141) 6 m. NE b N.  
Pop. 447.

A parish in the liberty of Halstock, Sherborne division; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Lyme Regis, and a peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 30*l.*; patronage with Lyme Regis vicarage.

#### HALSTON, co. Salop.

P. T. Oswestry (171) 3½ m. E b N Pop. 39.

A parish in the hundred of Oswestry, formerly a preceptory of the Knights Templars; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Oswestry, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph's; patronage with Oswestry vicarage.

#### HALSTOW, HIGH, co. Kent.

P. T. Rochester (29) 5 m. NNE. Pop. 350.

A parish in the hundred of Hoö, lathe of Aylesford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 5*s.* 7½*d.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patroness (1829) Mrs. Sarah Burt.

#### HALSTOW, LOW, co. Kent.

P. T. Milton (22) 4 m. NW b W. Pop. 220.

A parish in the hundred of Milton, lathe of Scray; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 2*s.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

#### HALTHAM-UPON-BANE, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Horncastle (136) 5 m. S b W.  
Pop. 196.

A parish in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, situated upon the banks of the river Bane, and near the Tatersale navigation; living, a dis. rectory united to Roughton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Benedict; patron (1829) the Honourable J. Dymoke.

#### HALTON, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Wendover (35) 2 m. N b E. Pop. 195.

A parish in the hundred of Aylesbury, through which passes the Wendover Canal feeder; living, a rectory and a peculiar, in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) Sir J. D. King, Bart.

#### HALTON, or HAULTON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Frodsham (191) 3 m. NNE.  
Pop. 1066. Fair, Sept. 19.

A township in the parish of Runcorn and west division of the hundred of Bueklow, formerly a market-town, with a castle, supposed to have been built by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, in 1071. It is now in ruins, having been reduced to that state in the civil wars; the most perfect part remaining is the prison, which, with a court of record, belonged to the Duchy of Lancaster, which has an extensive jurisdiction here, under the name of Halton Free. This manor was a favourite hunting-seat of John of Gaunt's. The scenery from the castle is exceedingly fine, being intersected by the windings of the rivers Mersey and Weaver. An annual duchy-court is held here at Michaelmas, but felons are sent to the sessions at Chester.

#### HALTON, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Lancaster (240) 2½ m. NE b N.  
Pop. with Aughton, 1027.

A parish in the hundred of Lonsdale, south of the sands, situated on the river Layne; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.*; patron (1829) W. B. Bradshaw, Esq.

#### HALTON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Hexham (278) 5 m. NE b E. Pop. 60.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Corbridge and east division of Tindale ward; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Corbridge, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham, not in charge; patronage with Corbridge vicarage. Here is a strong oblong structure with four turrets, called Halton Tower.

#### HALTON, EAST, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Great Grimsby (165) 11 m. NW.  
Pop. 468.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*;

ann. val. P. R. 112*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Lord Yarborough.

**HALTON, EAST, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Skipton (216) 5 m. NE b E.  
Pop. with Bolton, 141.

A township in the parish of Skipton and east division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewecross.

**HALTON GILL, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Settle (235) 10½ m. ENE. Pop. 114.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Arncliffe and west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewecross; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 12*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*; patron, the Vicar of Arncliffe.

**HALTON HOLGATE, co. Lincoln.**

P. T. Spilsby (132) 1½ m. ESE. Pop. 400.

A parish in the east division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew.

**HALTON SHIELDS, co. Northumberland.**

P. T. Hexham (278) 7 m. NE b E. Pop. 57.

A township in the parish of Corbridge and east division of Tindale ward, situated on the site of the Great Roman Wall.

**HALTON, WEST, co. Lincoln.**

P. T. Barton-upon-Humber (167) 10 m. W.  
Pop. 374.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey; living, a rectory with the curacy of Canesby, in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 16*l.*; church ded. to St. Etheldreda; patron, the Bishop of Norwich.

**HALTON, WEST, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Settle (235) 7 m. S b E. Pop. 190.

A township in the parish of Arncliffe and west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewecross.

**HALTREES, shire of Edinburgh, S.**

P. T. Stagehall (24) 5 m. N b W.  
Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Heriot, where are the ruins of a chapel.

**HALTWHISTLE, co. Northumberland.**

London 285 m. NNW. Pop. of Pa. 3533.  
Of To. 707. M. D. Tues. Fairs, May 14,  
and Nov. 22, for horned cattle, horses, and  
sheep; chiefly for the first-mentioned; also  
linen, woollen, and Scotch cloth.

A market-town, parish, and township, in the west division of Tindale ward, pleasantly situated on an immense rising from the north side of the South Tyne, over which there is a wooden bridge, erected in 1826, and about three miles above the town the river is also crossed by a stone bridge. A considerable portion of this parish consists of barren moors, forming a singularly striking contrast, with its highly cultivated lands. The town has a small manufacture of baizes, but the inhabitants are for the

most part engaged in various trades. Here is a place called White-Chester, which was a military station of the Romans; it is defended on three sides by steep rugged glens. Near the centre of an eminence, called Castle Banks, at the eastern extremity of the town, is a beautiful spring; the spot has the appearance of having been a military post. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 0*s.* 0½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church, ded. to Holy Cross, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, side aisles, and a chancel. The Presbyterians have a chapel here, where they have had a settled congregation since 1735. The charity-school, which receives about eighty scholars, was endowed by the Right Honourable Dorothy Capell, baroness of Tewkesbury, in 1719, at the request of one of her domestics, with the annual sum of 35*l.* At Thelwall, about three miles hence, are the remains of a castle, formerly one of the boundary fortresses between England and Scotland; and through that village passed the great Roman wall.

**HALVERGATE, co. Norfolk.**

P. T. Acle (121) 3½ m. SSE. Pop. 449.

A parish in the hundred of Walsham; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron, the Bishop of Ely.

**HALWELL, co. Devon.**

P. T. Totness (196) 5 m. S b W. Pop. 468.

A parish in the hundred of Coleridge; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Harberton, in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; patronage with Harberton vicarage.

**HALWELL, co. Devon.**

P. T. Holsworthy (214) 6½ m. SE b E.  
Pop. 216.

A parish in the hundred of Black Torrington; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**HALYBURTON, shire of Berwick, S.**

P. T. Greenlaw (36) 3 m. NW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Greenlaw, situated on the river Blackadder, having a chapel served by the minister of Greenlaw. In 1401, this place gave the title of Baron to Sir Walter Halyburton, one of the hostages for James I.

**HAM, co. Kent.**

Pop. 755.

A small hundred, in the lathe of Shepway, containing two parishes, situated on the south side of the county.

**HAM, co. Kent.**

P. T. Sandwich (68) 3 m. S. Pop. 26.

A parish in the hundred of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustin; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*; ann. val. P. R.



138*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. George; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**HAM**, co. Surrey.

London 11 m. SW b W.  
Pop. with Hatch, 961. Fair, May 29, 30, and 31.

A hamlet in the parish of Kingston-upon-Thames and hundred of Kingston. Ham House was the place where James II. retired, and whence he escaped to France, on the arrival of the Prince of Orange. A chapel has lately been erected here by subscription; living, a curacy in the gift of the vicar of Kingston.

**HAM**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Hungerford (61) 4½ m. SSW. Pop. 171.

A parish in the hundred of Elstob and Everley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Bishop of Winchester.

**HAM, EAST**, co. Essex.

London 7½ m. E b N. Pop. 1121.

A parish in the hundred of Becontree; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; patron, the Bishop of London. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a very ancient structure, having been originally a Pagan temple. Greenstead House, in this parish, is said to have been built by Henry VIII. for Anne Boleyn; in the garden is an old brick tower, fifty feet high.

**HAM, HIGH**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Langport (128) 3 m. N. Pop. 953.

A parish in the hundred of Whitley; living, a rectory with the curacy of Low Ham, in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 38*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, Worcester, College, Oxford.

**HAM PRESTON**, or **CHAMBERLAYNE**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Wimborne Minster (100) 4 m. ESE.  
Pop. 892.

A parish in the hundred of Cranborne, Shaston division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to All Saints; patrons (1829) C. and H. Warland, Esqrs.

**HAM, WEST**, co. Essex.

London 5½ m. ENE. Pop. 9753.

A parish in the hundred of Becontree, situated on the river Lea; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 39*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the King. Here are twelve acres of marshland, appropriated to placing out as apprentices three youths of this parish, and one of East Ham. About a mile from the parish church are the remains of an ancient abbey.

**HAMBLE**, or **HAMBLE-EN-LE-RICE**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Southampton (74) 5 m. SE. Pop. 421.

A parish in the hundred of Mansbridge, Fawley division, situated on the river of the same name, which affords a convenient retreat for shipping, having a sufficient depth of water at all times for putting to sea; the scenery in this neighbourhood is extremely beautiful. The living is a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Hound, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patronage with Hound vicarage. Here was formerly a Cistercian priory. Many small craft are built and repaired in this place, which is noted for its fine lobsters.

**HAMBLEDEN**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Henley-upon-Thames (35) 3 m. NNE.  
Pop. 1281.

A parish in the hundred of Desborough; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 35*l.*; patrons (1829) John Wray, Esq. and others. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is a handsome and spacious structure, rebuilt in 1721. Here was formerly an ancient manor-house, in which Charles I. took refuge when flying from Oxford to St. Albans, and afterwards escaped from this place by the connivance of Whitelock.

**HAMBLEDON**, co. Southampton.

Pop. 1886.

A hundred in the Portsdown division and south-east corner of the county, near the borders of Sussex, containing the one parish only from which it takes its name.

**HAMBLEDON**, co. Southampton.

London 64 m. Pop. 1886. M. D. Thurs.  
Fairs, Feb. 13, for horses; May 7, for toys;  
and Oct. 2, for horses.

A small market-town and parish in the hundred of the same name in Portsdown division. Here is a considerable trade in corn. The living is a vicarage and a peculiar in the diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Bishop of Winchester. This place is famous for its cricket-players.

**HAMBLEDON**, co. Surrey.

P. T. Godalming (33) 3½ m. S b W. Pop. 381.

A parish in the hundred of Godalming; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Earl of Radnor.

**HAMBLETON**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Poulton (234) 4 m. NE. Pop. 338.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Kirkham and hundred of Amounderness; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 11*l.* 5*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 96*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; patron, the Vicar of Kirkham. At a short distance hence is a ford over the river Wyre.

**HAMBLETON**, co. Rutland.

P. T. Oakham (95) 4 m. ESE. Pop. 308.

A parish in the hundred of Martinsley;

living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. This parish had, in the reign of Edward II., the grant of a weekly market and annual fair, which have long since fallen into disuse.

#### HAMBLETON, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Selby (181) 4½ m. WSW. Pop. 438.

A township in the parish of Brayton, lower division of the wapentake of Barkston Ash.

#### HAMBROOK, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Bristol (114) 5 m. NE b N.  
Pop. 963.

A hamlet in the parish of Winterbourne, and upper division of the hundred of Langley and Swineshead.

#### HAMMERINGHAM, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Horncastle (136) 4 m. ESE. Pop. 149.

A parish in the hundred of Hill, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory with that of Scrayfield, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 142*l.* 1*s.*; church ded. to All Saints; patroness (1829) Mrs. Colman.

#### HAMERTON, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. Stilton (75) 6 m. SSW. Pop. 141.

A parish in the hundred of Leightonstone; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) James S. H. Barry, Esq.

#### HAMFALLOW, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Cheltenham (94) 3 m. S. Pop. 437.

A tithing in the parish and upper division of the hundred of Berkeley.

#### HAMFORDSHOE, co. Northampton.

Pop. 7931.

A hundred situated on the east side of the county, and to the west of the river Nen, containing eight parishes.

#### HAMILTON, co. Leicester.

P. T. Leicester (96) 4 m. NE b E.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Barkby and hundred of East Goscote.

#### HAMILTON, shire of Lanark, S.

Edinburgh 38 m. WSW. Pop. 7613.  
Fairs, last Tues. O. S. in Jan.; 2d Thurs. in Feb.; Frid. aft. May 15, O. S.; last Thurs. O. S. in June; 2d Thurs. in July; and 2d Thurs. O. S. in Aug. and Nov.

A market, post-town, and parish in the middle ward; the former, seated at the junction of the river Avon with the Clyde, though irregularly built, is a handsome and populous town, containing a spacious market-place, a good town-house, a prison, several hospitals, a grammar-school of high repute, and other public buildings. In the immediate vicinity is the princely mansion of the Duke of Hamilton, an elegant structure, forming three sides of a quadrangle, and possessing the noblest gallery of paintings in this part of the country; and not far

distant is a commodious range of barracks for cavalry; also a well-attended race-course, advantages which have long contributed to render Hamilton a scene of gaiety, and perhaps the most fashionable place of resort in the county. A considerable trade is carried on here in cabinet work; about 800 looms are employed in the manufacture of cotton, and the females find employment in spinning linen-yarn. In 1456, this town was erected into a burgh of barony; in 1548, by charter of Queen Mary, it became a royal burgh, but soon after the restoration it surrendered its rights to the Duke of Hamilton, who, in 1670, restored its possessions, and made it a burgh of regality dependent upon himself and his successors. The parish is six miles in length by five in breadth, and is more remarkable for the richness of its scenery than for the productiveness of its soil. Coal, freestone, limestone, and ironstone, are, however, got in abundance. The living is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Duke of Hamilton, who takes his Scottish title from this place. The church, which stands on an eminence above the town, is an elegant fabric erected in 1732, the ancient edifice that stood near the palace having been pulled down, except one aisle still used as the burial place of the family. On a rock overhanging the Avon, are the ruins of Cadzow Castle, by which name this manor and barony was anciently known, and on the opposite side of the river is an imitation of a ruin executed at the expense of the Duke of Hamilton in 1730, to represent the castle of Chatelherault in France, of which the family has long enjoyed the title of Duke. William Cullen, the celebrated physician, was born here.

#### HAMILTON'S-BAWN, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Market-Hill (76) 1 m. N b E.  
Pop. 241. Fairs, May 20, and Nov. 20.

A well-built and neat village in the parish of Mullabrack and barony of Fewes. This little place has been rendered somewhat remarkable by its introduction into some humorous verses, by Dean Swift. The barracks, once extensive, are now in ruins.

#### HAMINIOG, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Lampeter (204) 14 m. N. Pop. 615.

A township in the parish of Llanrystydd and hundred of Ilar, lower division, situated near to the shore of Cardigan Bay.

#### HAMMERSMITH, co. Middlesex.

London 4 m. W b S. Pop. 8909.

A large and populous village, deemed a hamlet belonging to the parish of Fulham, in the hundred of Ossulston, situated on the great western road from London, on the northern bank of the river Thames. It comprises Brook Green, Pallenswick, or Stanbrook Green, and Shepherd's Bush, and besides waste ground, contains a considerable portion of pasture land and nursery-gardens. This place has greatly increased in wealth and population since the latter part of



the last century; and though the streets of the village, with the exception of that which passes through its centre, are narrow and inconvenient, and the buildings extremely irregular, there are in various parts of the district many handsome villas and detached mansions. Hammersmith is mentioned in history as the intended scene of the projected assassination of Cromwell, for which Sindercombe, the grand conspirator, was executed. Here also was the last retreat of the late Queen Caroline, who resided at Brandenburgh House, a building so called from its having belonged to the Margrave of Brandenburgh, and afterwards to his accomplished widow, formerly Lady Craven. The house, which stood at a short distance from the margin of the Thames, was purchased by government, and pulled down soon after the death of its royal occupant. The most remarkable structure at this place is the suspension chain-bridge over the Thames, to Barnes, in Surrey. It was commenced in May 1825, and completed in 1828, by Mr. W. Tierney Clarke, Engineer, and Captain Brown, of the royal marines. The road-way, suspended by massive iron chains, passes at either end under ornamented arches in the buildings, by which the chains are supported. The living of Hammersmith is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The chapel, dedicated to St. Paul, is a plain brick building, with a low tower. A new district church has been recently erected, under the authority of the commission for building new churches. The religious sects are numerous; there being places of worship for Moravians, Baptists, Independents, Quakers, Unitarians, and Catholics, with some others, besides a Jewish synagogue. A nunnery for Roman Catholics has been long established here, which originated in a boarding-school for young ladies, founded by Mrs. Bedingfield, in 1669, the governess and teachers of which adopted for themselves the rules of monastic life, and the institution became distinguished as a seminary for education. Here was anciently an hospital or almshouse, of which there are no traces now remaining. National and other charity-schools at Hammersmith are supported by subscription; and at Brook Green is a school for the gratuitous education of Catholics, and also a chapel. This place was formerly noted for a pleasure fair, which, becoming the resort of pickpockets and sharpers, like others near the metropolis, has been within these few years suppressed by the neighbouring magistrates. The West Middlesex Water Works are situated on the banks of the Thames, in this vicinity.

#### HAMMERTON, GREEN, W. R. co. York.

T. P. Aldborough (207) 7 m. SE b S.  
Pop. 329.

A township in the parish of Whixley and upper division of the wapentake of Claro.

#### HAMMERTON, KIRK, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Aldborough (207) 8 m. SE b S.  
Pop. of Pa. 504. Of To. 469.

A parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Claro; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, of the certified value of 16*l*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) Rev. W. Metcalfe.

#### HAMMERWICH, co. Stafford.

P. T. Lichfield (119) 3 m. SW. Pop. 218.

A township and chapelry in the parish of St. Michael and hundred of Oflow; living, a curacy with the vicarage of St. Mary; certified value 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

#### HAMOON, or HAMMON, co. Dorset.

P. T. Shaftesbury (101) 7 m. SW. Pop. 71.

A parish in the hundred of Pemperon, Blandford division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; charged in K. B. 7*l*. 4*s*. 2*d*.; patron (1829) W. Trenchard, Esq.

#### HAMPALL, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Doncaster (162) 6 m. NW. Pop. 140.

A township with Stubbs, in the parish of Adwich-in-the-Street, in the lower division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill.

#### HAMPDEN, GREAT, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Great Messenden (31) 3 m. WNW.  
Pop. 251.

A parish in the hundred of Aylesbury; living, a rectory consolidated in 1729 with Great Kumble, in the archdeaconry of Bucks and diocese of Lincoln; charged in K. B. 9*l*. 9*s*. 7*d*.; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron (1829) the Earl of Buckinghamshire. This estate belonged to the family of Hampden, the most distinguished member of which, the celebrated John Hampden, the spirited opposer of ship-money, in the reign of Charles I., will obtain a lasting place in history. Besides the family mansion, which still exists, the church contains several monuments of the family, including a monument to the memory of John Hampden, the twenty-fourth lord of the manor, who died in 1754, and bequeathed his estates to the Honourable Robert Trevor, a descendant from the patriot, whose son became Viscount Hampden.

#### HAMPDEN, LITTLE, co. Bucks.

P. T. Great Messenden (31) 3 m. N b W.  
Pop. 88.

A chapelry in the hundred of Aylesbury; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Bucks and diocese of Lincoln, subordinate to the rectory of Hartwell; certified value 13*l*. 14*s*.

#### HAMPNET, co. Gloucester.

P. T. North Leach (81) 2 m. NW.  
Pop. 121.

A parish in the hundred of Bradley in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; charged in K. B. 10*l*.; church ded. to St. George; patron (1829) Lord Stowell.

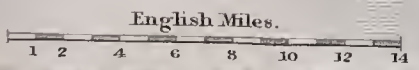




REFERENCE TO THE DIVISIONS HUNDREDS & LIBERTIES.

Andover Division	Bosmere Hundred	30	City of Winchester & Stoke Liberty	49
Andover Hundred	Farnham D.	31	Borough of Portsmouth	50
Wharfedale D.	Hambledon D.	32	Town & County of Southampton	51
Thames D.	Havant Liberty	33	Isle of Wight Division	52
Kings Somborn D.	Meon Stoke Hundred	34	East Medina Liberty	52
Barton Stacey D.	Portsdown D.	35	West Medina D.	53
Kingsclere Division	Hitchfield D.	36		
Chutey Hundred	New Forest E. Divis.	37		
Evingsay D.	Beautiful Liberty	37		
Kingsclere D.	B. Waltham H. part of	38		
Overton D.	Dibden Liberty	39		
Pastrow D.	Lymington D.	40		
Basingstoke Divis.	New Forest W. Divis.	41		
Basingstoke Hundred	Redbridge D.	42		
Bermondsey D.	Ringwood D.	43		
Orwell D.	New Forest W. Divis.	44		
Hildshott D.	Breamore Liberty	44		
Otham D.	Christchurch Hundred	45		
Mitcheldever D.	Fordingbridge D.	46		
Alton Division	Ringwood D.	47		
Alton Hundred D.	Westover Liberty	48		
Bishop's Sutton D.				
Selborne D.				
East Meon D.				
Finch Dean D.				
Fawley Division				
Bonavisborough Hundred				
Buddlesgate D.				
Fawley D.				
Mainsborough D.				
Mansbridge D.				
Portsdown Division				
Averstock & Gosport Lib.				
B. Waltham H. part of				

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.



HAMPSHIRE  
OR  
SOUTHAMPTON.



## HAMPNET-WEST, co. Sussex.

P. T. Chichester (63) 1 m. N.E. Pop. 401.

A parish in the hundred of Box and Stockbridge, and rape of Chichester; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 35*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

## HAMPSHIRE, HANTS, or SOUTHAMPTON, co. of

N to S about 50 m. E to W 40 m. No. of statute acres 1,041,920. Pop. 283,298. Divisions 9, including 39 hundreds and 11 liberties, besides the town and county of Southampton and the borough of Portsmouth. Parishes 253. City 1. Boroughs 11. Market-towns 24. Mem. of Pt. 26. Western Circuit. Diocese of Winchester. Province of Canterbury.

A maritime county, bounded on the north by Berkshire, on the east by Surrey and Sussex, on the west by Wiltshire and Dorsetshire, and on the south by a channel which divides it from the Isle of Wight, or rather by the English Channel, that island forming a portion of Hampshire. Previously to the invasion of Britain by the Romans, the north-western part of this county is said to have been inhabited by the Segontiaci, and the other parts were included in the territories of the Belgæ, who were the most recent and most civilized among the British tribes. It was a portion of the Roman province called Britannia Prima, and contained one of the most important of the Roman settlements, Venta Belgarum, now the city of Winchester. The Saxons made several descents on the coast of this county in the beginning of the sixth century, when Porta, a Saxon chief, made some conquests, and appears to have left his name to the harbour of Portsmouth, the isle of Portsea, and other places. Stuff and Wiltgar attacked the Isle of Wight with similar success; and, at length, in 519, Cerdic, after repeated contests with the Britons, established the kingdom of Wessex, to which this county belonged, and the city of Winchester became the capital of the newly-founded kingdom, as it was also the seat of government for some time after the consolidation of the Saxon Heptarchy. On the conquest of England by the Normans, this county is supposed to have suffered peculiar devastation, in consequence of the formation of the New Forest by order of William I. in 1081, a transaction that has been stigmatized by some historians as a deed of peculiar cruelty and injustice; and the singular circumstance of the accidental deaths of two of the Conqueror's sons, Richard and William Rufus, within the bounds of the forest, have been regarded as the judgments of Heaven on the family of a tyrannical prince. The greater part of the district, however, appears to have been forest-land before the Conquest, and bore the Saxon appellation of *Ytene*; and though William probably extended the limits of the forest, and seized the estates of some of the landed proprie-

tors, it was rather owing to the severe laws he instituted for the preservation of game than to any other cause, that he has been represented as a harsh and sanguinary tyrant. This county is considered as one of the most agreeable and fertile in the kingdom; and it has, from the earliest time, supported a numerous population. The surface is pleasantly diversified with gently-rising hills and fruitful valleys, adorned with numerous seats and villages, interspersed with extensive woodlands. The principal districts are enclosed, though wide tracts of open heath and waste land still remain on the western border, and the vicinity of Christchurch, the extent of which has been estimated at nearly 100,000 acres. There are several kinds of soil in different parts, but the calcareous soil predominates; and a ridge of chalk-hills may be traced across the county in the parallel of Winchester. In the north the soil is deep and fertile, on the acclivities of the hills towards Basingstoke, the land is deep and strong, with a substratum of chalk; about Andover it is suited to the cultivation of barley; and to the south and south-west of Romsey, in the forest district, the soil is chiefly loam and gravel. In those parts which border on Surrey, the land is principally appropriated to the growth of hops, the plantations of which have been largely extended of late years. Wheat, barley, peas, oats, rye, grass, and trefoil, are also raised in considerable quantities. The most usual manures are peat-ashes, chalk, lime, marl, and sea-weed; and the system of water-meadows is often adopted with advantage. Besides the products already noticed, Hampshire is famous for its wool, bacon, honey, and timber. Exclusive of the New Forest, occupying almost the whole of its south-west angle, this county contains the Forest of Bere towards the south-east, and the woods or forests of Alice, Holt, and Woolmar; the former extending northward from the Portsdown hills, and the latter situated on the borders of Surrey and Sussex. The state of agriculture in this county has been greatly improved by the numerous modern inclosures which have taken place, and by the construction of new turnpike-roads. It is watered by several rivers, some of which rising in the north-east soon leave the county in their course towards the Thames; but the greater cross it from north to south, and fall into the English Channel. The Upper Avon, from Wiltshire, flows near the edge of the New Forest, and passing Fording-bridge and Ringwood, enters the sea at Christchurch Bay. The Test, or Tese, rises in the north-western part of Hampshire, and passing Stockbridge and Romsey, falls into Southampton Bay. The Itchin has its source near the centre of the county, and washing the city of Winchester, empties itself into the bay just mentioned; and which also receives another small river below Titchfield. Besides these may be mentioned the Boldre-water, the Exe, the Anton, and the



**Hamble.** In tracing the sea-coast from east to west, we find several important bays and inlets, the first of which includes Portsea Island, on which is the town of Portsmouth; and opposite to it, on the mainland, is Gosport, situated on the peninsula, which terminates in the point called Spithead. Hence commences that arm of the sea, stretching to the north-west, named Trisanton Bay, or Southampton-water, navigable almost to its head, for vessels of considerable burden. Further westward are the bays of Lynnington and Christelureh. The principal manufactures of this county are broad cloth, shalloon, serge, kerseys, and other coarse woollens; malt, large quantities of which are made at Andover; and sea-salt, prepared at Lynnington. Sea-fish is plentiful, and lobsters and other marine crustacea are taken off the coasts; and the rivers produce excellent trout. The divisions of this county are those of Andover, Kingsclere, Basingstoke, Alton, Fawley, Portsdown, New Forest, east and west, and the Isle of Wight; the hundreds are Andover, Wherwell, Thorn-gate, King's Sombourn, Barton Stacey, Chuteley, Evingar, Kingsclere, Overton, Pastrow, Basingstoke, Bermondspit, Cron-dall, Holdshott, Odiham, Micheldever, Alton, Bishop's Sutton, Selborne, East Meon, Finch Dean, Bountisborough, Buddlesgate, Fawley, Mainsborough, Mansbridge, Bishop's Waltham, Bosmere, Fareham, Hambleton, Meon Stoke, Portsdown, Titchfield, New Forest, Redbridge, Ringwood, Christchurch, and Fordingbridge; and the liberties are New Alresford, Alverstoke, Havant, Beanlien, Dibden, Lynnington, Breamore, Westover, Stoke, and East and West Medina. The only city is Winchester; the boroughs are Southampton, Portsmouth, Petersfield, Yarmouth, Newport, Newtown, Stockbridge, Andover, Whitchurch, Lynnington, and Christelureh; and the market-towns, Alresford, Alton, Basingstoke, Brad-ing, Cowes, Fareham, Fordingbridge, Gosport, Havant, Odiham, Ringwood, Romsey, Ryde, and Bishop's Waltham. Two members are returned to Parliament for the county, two for Winchester, and two for each of the eleven boroughs.

#### HAMPSTEAD, co. Middlesex.

London 4 m. NW. Pop. 7263.

An extensive and populous village and parish in the hundred of Ossulston, situated on the summit and southern declivity of a hill, which affords several fine prospects of the metropolis and the adjacent country. It contains many handsome houses, surrounded with gardens and shrubberies, rendering it, in conjunction with the beauty of the scenery, one of the most agreeable places of residence in the vicinity of London. The streets are exceedingly irregular, several of them forming terraces on the side of the ascent, on which the buildings are placed, and some of the smaller ones are inaccessible for carriages or horses. The living is

a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London, and in the patronage (1829) of Lord Arden. The church, dedicated to St. John, was a chapel of ease to Hendon till 1477, since which period it has been attached to the manor; and the edifice which was probably then erected having become ruinous, was taken down in 1747, and the present structure was built by Henry Flitcroft, the architect of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. In the adjoining cemetery are interred some distinguished persons, among whom are John Harrison, who received a reward from the Board of Longitude for an improved time-piece, and who died in 1776; and John Carter, F.S.A., an eminent architectural draughtsman, whose death took place in 1817. On the eastern side of the village is St. John's chapel, erected a few years ago as a chapel of ease: it is a brick building covered with Roman cement, capable of containing about a thousand persons. There are also places of worship for dissenters. Hampstead, in the early part of the last century, became the favourite resort of persons of all ranks as a fashionable watering-place, partly in consequence of a chalybeate spring, the water of which, for a while, was in great repute for the cure of various diseases, but it has long ceased to be frequented. Among the houses of entertainment in and near the village, which were then the scenes of concerts, ridottos, assemblies, and other amusements, were the Upper and Lower Flasks, Belsize House, and the Spaniards, at the last of which there are still tea-gardens for summer visitors. On the north-eastern side of Hampstead is situated Caen Wood, or Ken Wood, the seat of the Earl of Mansfield, having been the property of the celebrated Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, who erected a new front, and otherwise improved the building, from the designs of Robert and James Adam. On the side of Hampstead Hill, in an ancient structure, called the Chicken House, are small portraits, painted on glass, supposed to represent James I. and his favourite the Duke of Buckingham; and the house is said to have been a hunting-seat belonging to James II. An intention of the lord of the manor to inclose Hampstead with a view to building leases, has produced a considerable opposition on the part of the copyhold owners of villas in the vicinity, and the difficulties have not yet been adjusted.

#### HAMPSTED MARSHAL, co. Bucks.

P. T. Newbury (56) 4 m. W b S. Pop. 304.

A parish in the hundred of Kentbury Eagle; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; charged in K. B. 12l. 14s. 4d.; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Earl of Craven.

#### HAMPSTEAD NORRIS, co. Berks.

P. T. East Isley (54) 3½ m. SE. Pop. 1111.

A parish in the hundred of Faircross; living, a dis. vicarage with the chapelry of Langley, in the archdeaconry of Berks and

diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*; patron (1829) the Marquis of Downshire.

**HAMPSTWHAITE**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Knaresborough (272) 6 m. W b N.  
Pop. of Pa. 2750. Of To. 490.

A parish and township in the lower division of the wapentake of Claro, pleasantly situated near the river Nidd; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; charged in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Thomas-à-Becket; patron (1829) — Shann, Esq. The parish contains four additional townships.

**HAMPTON**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 14 m. S.E. Pop. 207.

A township in the parish of Malpus and hundred of Broxton.

**HAMPTON**, co. Middlesex.

London 12 m. S.W. Pop. 2100.

A village and parish in the hundred of Spelthorne, the former of which is agreeably situated on the north bank of the Thames, opposite the mouth of the river Mole, with a bridge across the Thames, leading to East Moulsey; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a brick building, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a square tower at the west end; and in the interior are numerous sepulchral monuments, one of which is inscribed with a poetical epitaph, commemorating a lady, named Perry, who died in 1562. The village contains a number of gentlemen's seats, among which is the beautiful villa, formerly belonging to the celebrated David Garrick, who had a new front to the house erected from the design of Adam, the architect, and employed his own taste in forming the ornamental plantations around it. About a mile from Hampton is the royal palace of Hampton Court. It was originally built by Cardinal Wolsey, and furnished in a most magnificent style; but that great minister, on the decline of his favour with the king, made him a present of this palace, hoping by this sacrifice to recover his influence over his royal master. Great additions were made to the buildings by that prince, and the apartments were most superbly ornamented in the taste of the age, so that it became the admiration both of Englishmen and foreigners; and the famous Grotius, who visited this country in the reign of James I. rhetorically describes it as a residence fit for the gods. That part of the original structure now standing, constituted the offices of the palace, and cannot therefore afford a just idea of its pristine magnificence. The principal portion of the building was taken down in 1690, by order of William III., and re-erected by Sir Christopher Wren. The grand front towards the garden is 330 feet in length, and that facing the Thames is of somewhat less extent. The

edifice comprises three principal quadrangles, respectively named the entrance-court, the middle or clock-court, and the fountain-court, the two former of which exhibit the Tudor or later Gothic style of architecture; and from the second a noble colonnade of the Ionic order leads into the third court or square, around which are arranged the royal apartments erected in the reign of William III. On the north side of the middle court is the great hall, which has a rich Gothic roof, ornamented with the arms and cognizances of Henry VIII. It was fitted up as a theatre by George I. in 1718, the scenery and decorations of which were removed in 1798, for the purpose of restoring this noble apartment to its original form and beauty, under the direction of James Wyatt, surveyor-general to the Board of Works. To the north-west of the fountain-court stands the chapel, which forms the south side of a small quadrangle; and which appears to have been a part of the building erected by Henry VIII. and finished about 1537. It was fitted up in its present state in the reign of Anne, and is ornamented with carved work in wood by Grinlin Gibbons. The palace contains many portraits of distinguished personages, and other paintings by eminent artists. The gardens and park surrounding the palace are about three miles in circuit; and the former are laid out in the Dutch style, exhibiting borders and plantations arranged in mathematical figures, which have been suffered to remain unaltered, as corresponding in taste with the building itself. Edward VI. was born at Hampton Court palace, October 12, 1537, two days previous to the death of his mother, who was interred at Windsor on the 12th of November following. Charles I. retired hither on account of the plague in 1625; and to this palace he was brought by the army, August 24, 1647; and he resided here in a state of splendid imprisonment till November 11th, when he made his escape to the Isle of Wight. The manor of Hampton Court, which anciently belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, was sold by the Parliament in 1651, to John Phelps, for 10,765*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*; it afterwards came into the possession of Oliver Cromwell, who made it one of his principal residences; and on the recal of Charles II. it was restored to the Crown.

**HAMPTON and CLAVERTON**, co. Somerset.

Pop. 104.

A small hundred, at the north-east end of the county, containing three parishes.

**HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN**, co. Warwick.

P. T. Coleshill (104) 6 m. S.  
Pop. of Pa. 2772. Of To. 538.

A parish and township in the Solihull division of the hundred of Hemlingford, situated on the river Blythe; living, a vicarage with the chapel of Methurst, in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*;



church ded. to St. Mary and St. Bartholomew; patrons, the Trustees of the Earl of Leicester's Hospital. Here are traces of a castle still visible, and the parish contains several considerable hamlets within its liberties.

#### HAMPTON BISHOP, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 4 m. SE. Pop. 91.

A parish in the hundred of Grimsworth; living, a rectory and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford; charged in K. B. 13*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Hereford.

#### HAMPTON, CHARLES, co. Hereford.

P. T. Bromyard (125) 5½ m. NW. Pop. 91.

A hamlet in the parish of Bockleton and hundred of Broseath.

#### HAMPTON GAY, co. Oxford.

P. T. Woodstock (62) 3 m. E b S. Pop. 86.

A parish in the hundred of Ploughley, on the river Cherwell; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Charlbury; in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 20*l.* 10*s.*; chapel ded. to St. Giles; patronage with Charlbury vicarage.

#### HAMPTON, GREAT, co. Worcester.

P. T. Evesham (99) 1 m. W b S. Pop. 324.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Blackenhurst, situated on a delightful eminence commanding a very fine prospect of the surrounding country. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; val. in K. B. 7*l.* 11*s.* 3½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 89*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, Christ Church, Oxford.

#### HAMPTON, HIGH, co. Devon.

P. T. Hatherleigh (201) 4 m. W. Pop. 282.

A parish in the hundred of Black Torrington; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Devon and diocese of Totness; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to Holy Cross; patron (1829) J. M. Woolcombe, Esq.

#### HAMPTON, LITTLE, co. Sussex.

P. T. Arundel (55) 3 m. S. Pop. 1166.

A parish and small sea-port in the hundred of Poling, rape of Arundel, situated upon the river Arun, near the English Channel. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; certified value 16*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 125*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of Chichester. This place is much resorted to during the summer months for the purpose of sea-bathing. Here were formerly a Benedictine monastery and some other religious establishments, some remains of which are still visible.

#### HAMPTON, LITTLE, co. Worcester.

P. T. Evesham (99) 1 m. W b S.  
Pop. with Great Hampton.

A township in the parish of Great Hampton and lower division of the hundred of Blackenhurst.

#### HAMPTON LOVETT, co. Worcester.

P. T. Droitwich (116) 3 m. NW b N.  
Pop. 176.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Halfshire; living, a rectory, exempt from visitation, in the diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Sir J. Packington, Bart.

#### HAMPTON, LUCY, or BISHOP'S, co. Warwick.

P. T. Stratford-upon-Avon (93) 1½ m. ENE.  
Pop. 554.

A parish in the Snitterfield division of the hundred of Barlichway, situated upon the river Avon, over which it has a modern cast-iron bridge; the scenery in this neighbourhood is of a very picturesque description. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 51*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) George Lucy, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a beautiful specimen of modern Gothic architecture. This structure, as well as the bridge, was built at the sole expense of the Rev. John Lucy, the present incumbent. This parish has the additional name of Lucy, from the family of that name, who have long resided here; and that of Bishop, from having belonged, in the time of the Saxons, to the Bishops of Worcester.

#### HAMPTON MEYSEY, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Fairford (80) 2 m. W. Pop. 362.

A parish in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety; living, a rectory with the curacy of Marston Meysey, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

#### HAMPTON NETHER, co. Wilts.

P. T. Wilton (84) 2 m. SE. Pop. 146.

A parish in the hundred of Cawdon and Cadworth; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Wilton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; church ded. to St. Catherine; patronage with Wilton rectory.

#### HAMPTON POYLE, co. Oxford.

P. T. Woodstock (62) 4 m. E b S. Pop. 153.

A parish in the hundred of Ploughley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Queen's College, Oxford.

#### HAMPTON, WELCH, co. Salop.

P. T. Ellesmere (169) 4 m. E. Pop. 478.

A parish in the hundred of Pimhill; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 6*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) Sir E. Kynaston, Bart.

#### HAMPTON-WICK, co. Middlesex.

P. T. Kingston (10) m.  
Pop. 1261.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Hampton and hundred of Spelthorne; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of

Hampton, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London, not in charge; patron, the Vicar of Hampton. A new chapel has lately been built here by subscription.

**HAMSEY, or HAMMES SAY, co. Sussex.**

P. T. Lewes (50) 2 m. N. Pop. 537.

A parish in the hundred of Barcombe, rape of Lewes; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart.

**HAMSTALL, RIDWARE, co. Stafford.**

P. T. Rudgeley (126) 4 m. ENE. Pop. 455.

A parish in the north division of the hundred of Offlow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patroness (1829) the Hon. Mrs. Leigh.

**HAMSTELS, co. Pal. of Durham.**

P. T. Durham (258) 6 m. WNW.  
Pop. with Burnop Township.

A township in the parish of Lanchester and west division of Chester ward.

**HAMSTERLEY, co. Pal. of Durham.**

P. T. Bishop Auckland (218) 6 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 552.

A township and parochial chapelry, in the north-west division of Darlington ward, pleasantly situated on the summit of a steep hill; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, of the certified value of 18*l.* 6*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 63*l.* 3*s.* 8½*d.*; chapel ded. to St. James; patron (1829) W. Chayton, Esq. The Methodists and Baptists have each a chapel here. A public school was founded in 1822, by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants.

**HAMWORTHY, co. Dorset.**

P. T. Pool (103) 1½ m. W. Pop. 313.

A parish in the hundred of Cogdean, Shaston division. Here was formerly a chapel subordinate to the vicarage of Sturminster Marshall, which is now in ruins.

**HANBOROUGH, co. Oxford.**

P. T. Witney (65) 5 m. ENE. Pop. 835.

A parish in the hundred of Wootton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 5*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron, St. John's College, Oxford. This place is famous for its production of the variety of gypsum, or sulphate of lime called senelites.

**HANBURY, co. Stafford.**

P. T. Burton-upon-Trent (125) 5½ m. NW b W. Pop. of Pa. 2195. Of To. 147.

A parish and township in the north division of the hundred of Offlow; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; ded. to St. James; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

**HANBURY, co. Worcester.**

P. T. Droitwich (116) 4 m. ENE. Pop. 1042.

A parish in the middle division of the hun-

dred of Oswaldslo; living, a rectory exempt from visitation, and in the diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 29*l.* 16*s.*; patron (1829) J. S. Vernon, Esq. The church, ded. to St. John the Baptist, is seated on an eminence, from which it is very conspicuous; it contains several ancient and curious monuments. Hanbury Hall is a pleasant seat, in the style of building which prevailed at the early part of the eighteenth century.

**HANBURY WOODEND, co. Stafford.**

P. T. Burton-upon-Trent (125) 5 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 256.

A township in the parish of Hanbury and north division of the hundred of Offlow.

**HANBY, co. Lincoln.**

P. T. Corby (105) 5 m. NNE. Pop. 32.

A hamlet in the parish of Lavington and wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven.

**HANDA, shire of Sutherland, S.**

Pop. with Pa.

An island forming part of the parish of Edderacthyllis, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, which is navigable for vessels with good pilots. It is about one mile square, with some fertile patches, though it is principally appropriated to sheep pasturage. The north side presents to the ocean a stupendous and precipitous rock, where, during the periods of incubation, myriads of sea-fowl find shelter and a safe retreat. It contains a few inhabitants, and is noted as having been the residence of Little John Mac Dhoil Mhich Huishdon, the assassin, who murdered Judge Morison in the reign of James VI.

**HANDALE, or GREENDALE, N. R. co. York.**

P. T. Guisbrough (245) 6½ m. ENE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Lofthouse and east division of the liberty of Langbaugh. Here are some small ruins of an abbey of Benedictine nuns, founded in the twelfth century.

**HANDCHURCH, co. Stafford.**

P. T. Newcastle-under-Lyne (150) 3 m. S.  
Pop. 224.

A township in the parish of Trentham and north division of the hundred of Pirehill.

**HANDFORD, co. Stafford.**

P. T. Newcastle-under-Lyne (150) 2 m. NE. :  
Pop. 589.

A township in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent and hundred of Pirehill, north.

**HANDFORTH, or HANDFORD, co. Pal. of Chester.**

P. T. Stockport (176) 5 m. SW b S.  
Pop. with Boxden, 1745.

A township in the parish of Boxden and hundred of Macclesfield.

**HANDLEY, co. Pal. of Chester.**

P. T. Chester (183) 8 m. SE b S.  
Pop. of Pa. 332. Of To. 256.

A parish and township in the hundred of Broxton; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; valued



in K. B. 6*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chester.

**HANDLEY, SIXPENNY, co. Dorset.**

Pop. 831.

A hundred in the Shaston division and north-east side of the county bordering upon Wiltshire, containing the parish only from which it takes its name.

**HANDLEY, SIXPENNY, co. Dorset.**

P. T. Cranborne (93) 5½ m. NW b W.  
Pop. 831.

A parish in the hundred of Sixpenny Handley, Shaston division, formerly a market-town, and of much greater extent than at present; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Iwerne Minster, in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol, not in charge; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

**HANDSWORTH, co. Stafford.**

P. T. Birmingham (109) 2 m. NW b N.  
Pop. 3859.

A parish in the south division of the hundred of Offlow, pleasantly situated near the banks of the Tame, which are covered with a profusion of fine trees; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient Gothic structure, with a tower rising from the centre. In this neighbourhood is the very extensive manufactory of Birmingham wares, called Soho, consisting of the handsomest range of buildings of the kind in England. The dwelling-house is situated at a short distance from the manufactory, and surrounded by beautiful pleasure-grounds.

**HANDSWORTH, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Sheffield (162) 4½ m. E b S. Pop. 2173.

A parish, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Duke of Norfolk.

**HANFORD, co. Dorset.**

P. T. Blandford Forum (103) 5 m. NW b N.  
Pop. 13.

An extra-parochial district in the hundred of Red Lane, Sherborne division.

**HANG, EAST, N. R. co. York.**

Pop. 10,114.

A wapentake, situated on the south side of the county, and bounded on the north by the river Swale, containing nine parishes, including the market-towns of Bedale and Catterick, and thirty-four townships.

**HANG, WEST, N. R. co. York.**

Pop. 14,707.

A wapentake, situated on the south-east corner of the county, and bounded on the north by the river Swale, containing fourteen parishes, including the market-towns

of Aysgarth, Brompton and Middleham, and thirty-nine townships and two chapelries. Hang East and West were a part of the ancient county of Richmond, and formerly formed but one wapentake.

**HANGLETON, co. Sussex.**

P. T. Brighton (51) 4 m. NW b W. Pop. 52.

A parish in the hundred of Fishergate, rape of Lewes; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Helen; patron, the Duke of Dorset.

**HANIHAM, EAST, co. Gloucester.**

P. T. Bristol (114) 5 m. SE. Pop. 1086.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Bitton and upper division of the hundred of Langley and Swineshead; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Bitton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, not in charge; patronage with Bitton vicarage.

**HANHAM, WEST, co. Gloucester.**

P. T. Bristol (114) 3½ m. E b S.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of St. George and hundred of Barton Regis.

**HANINGFIELD, EAST, co. Essex.**

P. T. Danbury (33) 4 m. S b W. Pop. 398.

A parish in the hundred of Chelmsford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Jos. Nottage, Esq.

**HANINGFIELD, SOUTH, co. Essex.**

P. T. Danbury (33) 5 m. SSW. Pop. 176.

A parish in the hundred of Chelmsford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) T. Andrews, Esq.

**HANINGFIELD, WEST, co. Essex.**

P. T. Danbury (33) 5 m. SW. Pop. 468.

A parish in the hundred of Chelmsford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary and St. Edward; patron (1829) T. Andrews, Esq.

**HANINGTON, co. Northampton.**

P. T. Wellingborough (67) 6 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 177.

A parish in the hundred of Orlingbury; living, a rectory with that of Walgrave, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patronage with Walgrave rectory. Francis Godwin, a learned prelate and distinguished writer, was born here in 1561, and died in 1633.

**HANKELOW, co. Pal. of Chester.**

P. T. Nantwich (164) 5 m. S b E. Pop. 258.

A township in the parish of Audlem and hundred of Nantwich.

**HANKERTON, co. Wilts.**

P. T. Malmesbury (96) 3½ m. NE. Pop. 356.

A parish in the hundred of Malmsbury; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Wiltshire and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to Holy Cross; patron, the Rev. J. Wiggett.

HANLEY, co. Stafford.

P. T. Newcastle-under-Lyne (150) 2½ m. NE b E. Pop. 5622.

A chapelry in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent and hundred of Pirehill North; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; patrons, the Trustees. The church is a handsome structure, with a fine square tower 100 feet high. Here are also two chapels belonging to the Dissenters.

HANLEY CASTLE, co. Worcester.

P. T. Upton-upon-Severn (111) 2 m. NNW. Pop. 1424.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Pershore; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 15*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Sir A. Lechlere, Bart. Here was formerly a castle, surrounded by a moat, near the banks of the Severn, which was the occasional residence of the Nevilles, Dukes of Warwick.

HANLEY CHILD, or NETHER HANLEY, co. Worcester.

P. T. Tenbury (130) 5 m. SE b E. Pop. 195.

A chapelry in the upper division of the hundred of Doddingtree; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of East-ham, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford, not in charge; patron, Rev. R. Whitehead.

HANLEY, WILLIAM, or UPPER, co. Worcester.

P. T. Tenbury (130) 6 m. ESE. Pop. 124.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Doddingtree; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Rev. R. Whitehead.

HANLEYS, co. Salop.

P. T. Shrewsbury (153) 2½ m. SW b W. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Brace Meol and liberty of the town of Shrewsbury. A mineral spring was discovered here about the year 1741.

HANLITH, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Settle (235) 6 m. ESE. Pop. 46.

A township in the parish of Kirkby, in Malham Dale, and west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross.

HANMER, co. Flint, N. W.

P. T. Ellesmere (169) 5 m. NNE. Pop. of Pa. 2771. Of To. 617. M. D. Wed., first held Feb. 2, 1831.

A parish and township in the hundred of Maclor; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; patron, Sir Thomas Hammer, Bart. Here is an endowed freeschool. In the parish church,

which is dedicated to St. Chad, there is a noble monument, from the chisel of John Bacon, jun., to the memory of Lord Chief Justice Kenyon. The poet, Davydd-ap-Edmund, who lived in the fifteenth century, was a native of this parish.

HANNAY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Alford (141) 4 m. NE b E. Pop. with Haguaby.

A parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey; living, a donative in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 10*l.*

HANNEY, EAST, or PRIOR'S, co. Berks.

P. T. Wantage (60) 3½ m. NNE. Pop. 587.

A township in the parish of Hanney West, partly in the hundred of Ock, and partly in the hundred of Wantage.

HANNEY, WEST, co. Berks.

P. T. Wantage (60) 4 m. N b E. Pop. 1107.

A parish in the hundred of Wantage; living, a dis. vicarage with the chapel of Hyford, in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; val. in K. B. 22*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. James; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.

HANNINGTON, co. Southampton.

P. T. Basingstoke (45) 7½ m. NW b W. Pop. 245.

A parish partly in the hundred of Chutely and partly in the hundred of Kingsclere, Kingsclere division; living, a rectory and a peculiar in the diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Bishop of Winchester.

HANNINGTON, co. Wilts.

P. T. Highworth (77) 2 m. W b N. Pop. 412.

A parish in the hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 136*l.* 15*s.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) R. Montgomery, Esq. who has a venerable mansion here, to which are attached some well wooded grounds.

HANSLAPE, or HANSLOPE, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Stony Stratford (52) 4 m. NNE. Pop. 1179.

A parish in the hundred of Newport, situated on the summit of a hill with a gradual descent on all sides, which the name, compounded of two Saxon words, implies. The female part of the inhabitants are chiefly employed in lace-making. The livings are a rectory and a vicarage, with the curacy of Castle-Thorpe, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; the former valued in K. B. 48*l.*, the latter of the certified value of 16*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 106*l.*; patron, the Corporation of Lincoln. The church, ded. to St. James, is one of the most ancient edifices in the county, and is considered as a rude speci-



men of early Gothic architecture; it consists of a nave and side-aisles, with a stately hexagonal steeple, nearly 190 feet high. Lady Dowager Pierrepont bequeathed the interest of 200*l.* for the education of a certain number of poor boys of the parish: the money is vested in the minister and churchwardens.

#### HANTHORPE, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Bourne (97) 2 m. N b W. Pop. with Pa. A hamlet in the parish of Morton and wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven.

#### HANWELL, co. Middlesex.

London 8 m. W. Pop. 977.

A parish in the hundred of Elthorne, pleasantly situated on the Uxbridge road. The most eligible part of it is placed on a gentle rise, in the neighbourhood of the church, where the surrounding scenery is cheerful, and the number of respectable houses considerable. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; charged in K. B. 20*l.*; patron, the Bishop of London. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat modern structure, rebuilt chiefly by subscription, in 1782. Dr. George Henry Glasse, an eminent classical scholar, was a long time rector of Hanwell, which contains a charity-school for twenty-seven boys and thirty girls, partly supported by a bequest of 30*l.* per annum, given by Mr. W. Hobbayne, and partly by subscription.

#### HANWELL, co. Oxford.

P. T. Banbury (69) 3 m. NW. Pop. 286.

A parish in the hundred of Bloxham; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; charged in K. B. 17*l.* 16*s.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patroness (1829) the Duchess of Dorset.

#### HANWOOD, GREAT, co. Salop.

P. T. Shrewsbury (153) 4 m. SW b W. Pop. 157.

A parish in the liberty of the town of Shrewsbury; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 3*l.*; patron (1829) H. D. Waters, Esq.

#### HANWORTH, co. Middlesex.

P. T. Hounslow (10) 3½ SW. Pop. 552.

A parish in the hundred of Spelthorne; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. George; patron (1829) John Bastard, Esq.

#### HANWORTH, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Aylsham (118) 5½ m. N b E. Pop. 250.

A parish in the hundred of North Erpingham; living, a dis. vicarage with Gunton, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patronage with Gunton rectory.

#### HANWORTH COLD, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Lincoln (132) 8 m. NNE. Pop. 57.

A parish in the east division of the wapen-

take of Aslaco, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 99*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Robert Cracroft, Esq.

#### HAPPESBURGH, co. Norfolk.

P. T. North Walsham (123) 7 m. E. Pop. 523.

A parish in the hundred of Happing; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of Norwich.

#### HAPPING, co. Norfolk.

Pop. 5833.

A hundred on the eastern coast of the county, to the north of Wintertonets, containing sixteen parishes.

#### HAPSFORD, or HARPFORD, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Frodsham (191) 4 m. SW b W. Pop. 89.

A township in the parish of Thornton-in-the-Moors and hundred of Eddisbury.

#### HAPTON, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Burnley (211) 3 m. SW b W. Pop. 568.

A township in the parish of Whalley and hundred of Blackburn. Here formerly stood Hapton Tower, the ancient seat of the Townleys.

#### HAPTON, co. Norfolk.

P. T. St. Mary Stratton (100) 3 m. NW b N. Pop. 136.

A parish in the hundred of Depwade; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron, Christ College, Cambridge.

#### HARAM, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Helmsley (222) 2 m. ESE. Pop. 461.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Helmsley and wapentake of Ryedale; living, a curacy subordinate to Helmsley, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York, not in charge; patronage with Helmsley vicarage.

#### HARBERTON, co. Devon.

P. T. Totness (196) 2 m. SW b W. Pop. 1425.

A parish in the hundred of Coleridge; living, a vicarage with the curacy of Halwell, in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 49*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

#### HARBLEDOWN, co. Kent.

P. T. Canterbury (55) 1 m. WSW. Pop. 678.

A parish in the hundred of Westgate, lathe of St. Augustin; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure of Norman architecture, consisting of a nave, chancel, side-aisles, and a square tower. Here is a hospital for fifteen

brethren and fifteen sisters, who are inmates, and a like number of out-pensioners, two being chosen out of the former as prior and prioress. This institution was originally erected by Archbishop Lanfranc, in 1084, but was rebuilt in the reign of James II. The inmates of this establishment enjoy the privileges of freeholders.

**HARBOROUGH, MAGNA, co. Warwick.**

P. T. Rugby (83) 4 m. NNW. Pop. 319.

A parish in Kirby division of the hundred of Knightlow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patroness (1829) Lady Leigh.

**HARBOROUGH MARKET, co. Leicester.**

London 83 m. NW. Leicester 15 m. SE. Pop. 1873. M. D. Tuesd. Fairs, Jan. 6; Feb. 16; April 29, and July 31, for cattle; Oct. 19 lasts nine days, for cattle, leather, cheese, and general merchandise. New Fairs, Tuesday after March 2; ditto after Midlent Sunday; ditto before Nov. 22; and Dec. 8. Mail arr. 4.56 f. Mail dep. 9.31 a.

A market-town in the hundred of Gartree, situated on the southern border of the county. It is a respectable well-built town, consisting of one principal street, with a handsome town-hall, and six small ones, which have received considerable additions within the last few years. It is a place of considerable trade, and there are several manufactures of leather, as also of tammies, shalloons, lutestrings, and similar fabrics. The market is well supplied, and at some of the fairs a great deal of business is transacted. Its situation as a thoroughfare also produces much employment to the inhabitants, the great road passing through it from London to Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, and Manchester. It enters the town by a ford through the river Welland, over which there is a bridge for carriages, only used by horse and foot passengers, except when the floods are out. The Leicester canal also passes through Harborough, and falls into the river Welland below it. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 75*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R 120*l.*; church ded. to St. Dionysius; patrons, Christ Church College, Oxford. Here are three chapels for Dissenters, and a charity-school. Charles I. took up his head-quarters in this town previous to the battle of Naseby. Urns and other Roman vestiges have been found in the vicinity. Harborough gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Sherrard.

**HARBORNE, co. Stafford.**

P. T. Birmingham (109) 4 m. SW b W. Pop. 3350.

A parish in the south division of the hundred of Offlow, situated on a stream called the Bourne; living, a vicarage and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield; valued in K. B. 4*l.*; church ded. to St.

Peter; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

**HARBOTTLE, co. Northumberland.**

P. T. Rothbury (303) 8 m. WNW. Pop. 181. M. D. Tuesd. Fair, Sep. 19, for horned cattle, great quantities of linen, woollen, and Scotch cloth.

A small market-town and township in the parish of Halystone, and west division of Coquetdale ward. Here are a Presbyterian chapel and a freeschool; the latter was founded by William Dixon, Esq., who endowed it with a house in Newcastle, which he directed to be sold, and the proceeds to be applied to the education of twelve boys and girls. The house sold for 350*l.*, which is vested in three trustees. Here are the extensive ruins of Harbottle castle; in the reign of Edward I. it was a strong fortress, and in 1296 sustained the desperate, but unavailing attacks of a numerous Scotch army for two days. Margaret, queen dowager of Scotland, retired to this castle in 1515, after her marriage with the Earl of Angus, according to the appointment of her brother Henry VIII., and in three years afterwards was born Lady Mary Douglas. The modern seat called Harbottle Castle, and the residence of Thomas Clennell, Esq. is a handsome building, situated on the margin of the river Coquet, and surrounded by fine grounds and plantations.

**HARBRIDGE, co. Southampton.**

P. T. Ringwood (90) 3 m. N b W. Pop. 352.

A parish in the hundred of Ringwood, New Forest, west division; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Ringwood, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; patronage with Ringwood vicarage.

**HARBY, co. Leicester.**

P. T. Melton Mowbray (105) 9 m. N. Pop. 457.

A parish in the hundred of Framland; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 20*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Duke of Rutland.

**HARBURY, or HERBERBURY, co. Warwick.**

P. T. Southam (82) 4 m. WSW. Pop. 1045.

A parish in the Kenelworth division of the hundred of Knightlow, which takes its name from a female possessor who held it in the time of the Saxons; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patroness (1829) Miss Newsham.

**HARCOURT, co. Salop.**

P. T. Whitechurch (56) 3 m. Pop. 34.

A township in the parish of Stanton upon Hine Heath and Whitechurch division of the hundred of Bradford North.

**HARDEN HUISH, co. Wilts.**

P. T. Chippenham (93) 1 m. NW. Pop. 70.

A parish in the hundred of Chippenham; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of



Wilts and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 90*l.*; patrons (1829) A. Guy and W. Unthank, Esqrs.

**HARDHAM**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Petworth (49) 6 m. SE b E. Pop. 114.

A parish in the hundred of Bury, rape of Arundel; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 32*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Botholph; patron (1829) Sir C. F. Goring, Bart. On the banks of the river Arun in this parish was formerly a priory of Black Canons, founded in the reign of Henry II.; the site is now occupied by a farm-house, and the chapel is converted into a barn.

**HARDHORN**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Poalton (231) 1½ m. S. Pop. 392.

A township in the parish of Poulton and hundred of Amounderness.

**HARDINGHAM**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Wymondham (100) 6 m. NW b W. Pop. 461.

A parish in the hundred of Mitford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. George; patron, Clare Hall, Cambridge.

**HARDINGSTONE**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Northampton (66) 2½ m. SSE. Pop. 1012.

A parish in the hundred of Wymersley, situated on the brow of a hill commanding some fine and extensive prospects; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 5*s.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. In the church, ded. to St. Edmund, are several monuments to the Hervey family, a branch of which is well known by his "Meditations," and other works of a similar religious character.

**HARDINGTON**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Frome (103) 4 m. NW b N. Pop. 31.

A parish in the hundred of Kilmersdon; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 6*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Sir J. W. Bamfylde, Bart.

**HARDINGTON, MANDEVILLE**, co. Somerset.

B. T. Yeovil (122) 4½ m. SW. Pop. 537.

A parish in the hundred of Houndsborough, Barwick, and Coker; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.*; patron (1829) William Helgar, Esq.

**HARDLEY**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Acle (121) 7 m. S b W. Pop. 522.

A parish of the hundred of Loddon; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; certified value 40*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patrons, the Corporation of Norwich.

**HARDMEAD**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Newport Pagnell (50) 5 m. NE b E. Pop. 75.

A parish in the hundred of Newport; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Robert Shedden, Esq.

**HARDRES, LOWER**, co. Kent.

P. T. Canterbury (55) 3 m. S. Pop. 213.

A parish in the hundred of Bridge and Petham, lathe of St. Augustin; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**HARDRES, UPPER**, co. Kent.

P. T. Canterbury (55) 5 m. S. Pop. 243.

A parish in the hundred of Bridge and Petham, lathe of St. Augustin; living, a rectory with the curacy of Stelling, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 19*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patrons (1829) Lady Hardres' heirs.

**HARDROW**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Middleham (232) 18½ m. W b N. Pop. with Pa.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Aysgarth and wapentake of Hang West; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 65*l.*; patron (1829) Lord Wharnccliffe. Hardrow Force, a celebrated waterfall, is formed by a rivulet which joins the Ure, and rushes in a large sheet over a ledge of rocks ninety-nine feet in height. The chasm which extends below the fall, is bounded on each side by huge masses of rock, and is about 300 yards in length; during severe frosts, the water has formed an immense circle of ninety feet in length, and of nearly equal circumference.

**HARDSHAW**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Prescott (198) 3½ m. NE b E. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Prescott and hundred of West Derby.

**HARDSTAFF**, co. Derby.

P. T. Alfreton (139) 6 m. NNE. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Ault Hucknall and hundred of Scarsdale.

**HARDWICK**, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Caxton (49) 5½ m. ENE. Pop. 131.

A parish in the hundred of Long Stowe; living, a rectory, exempt from visitation, and in the diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of Ely. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Yorke.

**HARDWICK**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Gloucester (104) 4½ m. SW b S. Pop. 446.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Whitston; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Standish, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, not in charge; patronage with Standish vicarage.

**HARDWICK**, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Abergavenny (146) 2 m. SSE. Pop. 83.

A township in the parish and upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny.

**HARDWICK**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. St. Mary Stratton (100) 1 m. SSE.  
Pop. 237.

A parish in the hundred of Depwade; living, a dis. rectory with that of Shelton, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patronage with Shelton rectory.

**HARDWICK**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Lynn Regis (96) 1½ m. SSE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Runcton and Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge.

**HARDWICK**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Witney (65) 3 m. SSE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Yelford and hundred of Bampton.

**HARDWICK**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Bicester (54) 5 m. N. Pop. 98.

A parish in the hundred of Ploughley; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 90*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Sir H. W. Dashwood, Bart.

**HARDWICK**, or **HORDWICK-HOUSE**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bury St. Edmund's (71) 1 m. S.  
Pop. with Hawstead.

An extra-parochial district in the hundred of Thingoe, situated in a delightful part of the county. Hardwick-House, an old mansion, has long been the seat of the Cullum family. Sir Robert Drury founded an almshouse here at the latter end of the sixteenth century, for six poor single women, who have each a yearly allowance of 5*l.*; two eligible from the town of Bury; one from Hawstead; one from Whepstead; one from Brockley; and one from Chadburgh and Reed, alternately.

**HARDWICK**, co. Worcester.

Tewkesbury (103) 3 m. NE b E  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Brendon and middle division of the hundred of Oswaldslow.

**HARDWICK EAST**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Pontefract (177) 1½ m. N b W.  
Pop. 96.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Pontefract and upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, not in charge.

**HARDWICK HALL**, co. Derby.

P. T. Mansfield (138) 5 m. NW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Ault Hucknall and hundred of Scarsdale. Here is a residence of the Duke of Devonshire, which

was erected by Elizabeth, Countess of Salisbury; it is a handsome building, with a lofty tower at each corner, and surrounded by a fine park, famous for its large oaks. Mary, Queen of Scots, passed a considerable portion of her captivity in this mansion, where many articles of furniture are shown, as having belonged to, and been used by her.

**HARDWICK PRIOR'S**, co. Warwick.

P. T. Southam (82) 6 m. SE b S. Pop. 263.

A parish in the Burton Dasset division of the hundred of Kington; living, a vicarage with the curacy of Prior's Marston, in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 23*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Duke of Marlborough. This was one of the twenty-four towns, given by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, to the monks of Coventry, in the time of Edward, the Confessor.

**HARDWICK WEST**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Pontefract (177) 4 m. SW. Pop. 93.

A township in the parish of Wragby and upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross.

**HARDWICKE**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Aylesbury (38) 3½ m. N b W. Pop. 627.

A parish in the hundred of Cottesloe, situated near the river Tame; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 39*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, New College, Oxford.

**HARDWICKE**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Wellingborough (67) 3 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 87.

A parish in the hundred of Orlingbury; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Leonard; patron (1829) the Rev. H. Hughes.

**HARDY**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Manchester (182) 4 m. SW b S.  
Pop. 624.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Manchester and hundred of Salford; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester.

**HAREBY**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Spilsby (132) 4 m. W. Pop. 71.

A parish in the west division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory with that of Bolingbroke, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron (1829) Earl Brownlow.

**HAREBY**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Tuxford (137) 9 m. E. Pop. 267.

A township in the north division of the wapentake of Newark.

**HAREFIELD**, co. Middlesex.

P. T. Uxbridge (15) 4½ m. N b E. Pop. 1228.

A parish in the hundred of Elthorne; liv-



ing, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 25*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) C. N. Newdigate, Esq.

#### HARESFIELD, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Stroud (101) 5 m. NW b N. Pop. 662.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Whitstone, is sheltered on the east by a high ridge of hills, called Broad Ridge, the site of a singular camp, supposed to have been a British station, after the Roman invasion. The surrounding prospects from this ridge are very fine; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 17*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 113*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Earl of Hardwicke.

#### HARESCOMBE, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Painswick (105) 2½ m. W b N.  
Pop. 104.

A parish in the middle division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's Barton; living, a dis. rectory with that of Pitchcombe, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 8*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.* The church, which is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, contains some curious old monuments; patroness (1829) Mrs. Parnell.

#### HARESTON, co. Leicester.

P. T. Melton Mowbray (105) 11 m. NE b E.  
Pop. 162.

A parish in the hundred of Framland; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

#### HAREUP, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alnwick (308) 8 m. NW. Pop. 46.

A township in the parish of Eglington and north division of Coquetdale ward.

#### HAREWOOD, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ross (120) 5½ m. NW b W. Pop. 80.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Wormelow; living, a curacy and a peculiar in the diocese of Hereford, of the certified value of 10*l.* 2*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 10*l.*; church ded. to St. Dennis; patron (1829) Sir H. Hoskins, Bart, who has a seat here surrounded by a park, containing some fine timber. It is said that the death of Earl Ethelwold took place here, who is supposed to have been assassinated by King Edgar, for his conduct towards the fair Elfrida.

#### HAREWOOD, W. R. co. York.

London 199 m. NNW. Leeds 8 m. N.  
Pop. of Pa. 2343. Of To. 819. Fairs, last Monday in April and second Monday in October.

A parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Skyrack, formerly having a market on Monday, which is now almost totally discontinued. The village, consisting chiefly of one street, is entirely built with stone, and leads up to Harewood House, the magnificent mansion of the Earl of Harewood, which was erected

in 1760, by Adams and Carr. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*; patrons (1829) the Earl of Harewood and Mrs. Wheeler. The church, ded. to All Saints, is a structure of great antiquity; and contains six altar tombs of white marble to ancient lords of the manor. One of these is an effigy of Sir William Gascoigne, the celebrated judge who committed the Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V., to prison. On the declivity of a hill are the remains of Harewood Castle, which was founded soon after the Conquest, and remained nearly entire until the civil wars in the seventeenth century.

#### HARFORD, co. Devon.

P. T. Modbury (208) 6 m. N b W. Pop. 199.

A parish in the hundred of Ermington, living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 14*s.* 4¼*d.*; patrons (1829) Sir J. Rogers, Bart., and heirs of the Rev. H. Julian.

#### HARGHAM, or HARPHAM, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Attleborough (94) 3½ m. SW b S.  
Pop. 72.

A parish in the hundred of Shropham; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patronage with Wilby rectory.

#### HARGRAVE, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 6 m. SE b E.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Tarvin and hundred of Broxton; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; certified value 40*l.* 5*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 75*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Michael; patrons, the Trustees.

#### HARGRAVE, co. Dorset.

P. T. Shaftesbury (101) 3 m. SW b S.  
Pop. with Pa.

A titling and chapelry in the parish of Fontmell Magna and hundred of Sixpenny Handley, Shaston division; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Iwerne Minster, in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Peter; patronage with Iwerne Minster vicarage.

#### HARGRAVE, co. Northampton.

P. T. Higham Ferrers (65) 5 m. ENE.  
Pop. 192.

A parish in the hundred of Higham Ferrers; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) John Baker Esq.

#### HARGRAVE, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bury (71) 6 m. WSW.  
Pop. with Southwell Park, 360.

A parish in the hundred of Thingoe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) Rev. John White.

**HARKSTEAD**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Ipswich (69) 6 m. S b E. Pop. 301.

A parish in the hundred of Sampford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 117. 3s. 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Rev. H. D. Berners.

**HARLAXTON**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Grantham (110) 4 m. SW. Pop. 389.

A parish in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 25*l.* 6s. 10½*d.*; patron, the Prebend of South Grantham in Salisbury cathedral. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Peter, is a handsome structure with a very fine spire. Here is an ancient and curious manor-house, built by one of the Blewitt family, who were formerly lords of the manor. Many antiquities have been discovered in this vicinity, the chief of which was a golden helmet set with jewels, found in a field by a man while ploughing; it was supposed to have belonged to John of Gaunt, who had a hunting-seat here. It was first presented to Catharine, dowager queen of Henry VIII., but afterwards deposited in the cabinet at Madrid.

**HARLEKIRK**, co. Northumberland.P. T. Hexham (278) 12½ m. NNE.  
Pop. of Pa. 354. Of To. 192.

A parish and township in the north-east division of Tynedale ward; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 8s. 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Wilfred; patron (1829) Sir C. Loraine, Bart.

**HARLE, LITTLE**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 14 m. W b S. Pop. 48.

A township in the parish of Kirk Whelpington and north-east division of Tynedale ward.

**HARLE, WEST**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 14½ m. W b S, Pop. 64.

A township in the parish of Kirk Whelpington and north-east division of Tynedale ward.

**HARLECH**, co. Merioneth, N.W.London 232½ m. WNW. Pop. with Pa.  
Fairs, March 4; April 19; 1st Thurs. after  
Trin. Sund.; June 30; Aug. 21; Sept. 22;  
Nov. 10; and Dec. 11. M. D. Sat.

An ancient free borough in the parish of Llandanwg and hundred of Ardudwy. The town is a poor inconsiderable place, but enjoys the advantage of a comfortable inn. It is governed by a mayor. The castle of Harlech is as conspicuous for the boldness and beauty of its situation, as for the noble deeds of heroism with which its history is adorned. It was founded by Maelgwyn Gwynedd, prince of North Wales, about the year 350, but rebuilt in its present beautiful form by Edward I. of England. It occupies the summit of a lofty rock, perpendicular on three sides, and supposed to have been formerly washed by the ocean, although now nearly one mile from high water mark; and

on the fourth side, approach is interrupted by a deep foss, excavated from the solid rock. The design consists of a square building, having a circular tower at each corner, and spacious bastions on each side of the entrance, commanding the draw-bridge and foss. Light, lofty, and elegant turrets issue from the citadel or keep, in the centre of the square, from the top of which, perhaps, the most magnificent mountain scenery in the principality may be viewed. In the year 1404, this fortress was seized by the brave Owen Glendwr. Margaret of Anjou, found an asylum here after the defeat of King Henry, at Northampton, in 1460. It underwent various fortunes during the civil wars, and was the last fortress in Wales which held out for King Charles I. Sir Robert Vaughan is the present governor.

**HARLESTON**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Northampton (66) 4 m. NW. Pop. 561.

A parish in the hundred of Nobottle Grove; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 9s. 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) R. Andrews, Esq.

**HARLESTON**, co. Norfolk.London 99 m. NE. Pop. with Redenhall,  
1641. M. D. Wed. Fairs, July 5; Sept. 9,  
for horses, cattle, and sheep; and Nov. 28,  
one month, for Scotch cattle.

A small market-town in the parish of Redenhall and hundred of Earsham, situated near the river Waveney, over which it has a bridge on the turnpike-road from Bungay to Diss. It never appears to have been large, nor to have experienced material fluctuation. It is a chapelry to the rectory of Redenhall; living, a curacy, not in charge; church ded. to St. John the Baptist. The market is chiefly for the sale of yarn and linen-cloth.

**HARLESTON**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Tamworth (114) 4 m. N. Pop. 211.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Clifton Campville and north division of the hundred of Offlow; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Clifton Campville, in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; patronage with Clifton Campville rectory.

**HARLESTON**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Stow Market (69) 3 m. NW. Pop. 94.

A parish in the hundred of Stow; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 2*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 145*l.* 18s. 6*d.*; patron (1829) R. Petteward, Esq.

**HARLETHORPE**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Howden (180) 6½ m. N b W. Pop. 93.

A township in the parish of Bubwith and Holme Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill.

**HARLETON**, or **HARLESTON**, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Cambridge (50) 6½ m. SW. Pop. 221.



A parish in the hundred of Wetherley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Jesus College, Cambridge.

**HARLEY**, co. Salop.

P. T. Much Wenlock (148) 2 m. NW.  
Pop. 235.

A parish in the hundred of Condovery; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Marquis of Bath.

**HARLING, EAST**, co. Norfolk.

London 89 m. NE b N. Pop. 867. M. D. Tues. Fairs, May 4, for cattle and toys; Tues. after Sept. 13; Oct. 21, for sheep and toys.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Guilt Cross, seated on a small rivulet, and formerly famous for the manufacture of linen, yarns, and cloth, which were largely dealt in on the market-days, but it now has very little trade of any description. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; patron (1829) John Steward, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a handsome structure, consisting of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, with a quadrangular tower, surmounted by a spire.

**HARLING, WEST**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. East Harling (89) 3 m. WSW.  
Pop. 116.

A parish in the hundred of Guilt Cross; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) N. W. P. Colborne, Esq.

**HARLINGTON**, co. Bedford.

P. T. Ampthill (45) 5½ m. S. Pop. 398.

A parish in the hundred of Manshead; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 11*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) J. Cooper, Esq.

**HARLINGTON, ARLINGTON, or HARLINGDOWN**, co. Middlesex.

P. T. Hounslow (10) 4 m. NW. Pop. 472.

A parish in the hundred of Elthorne, in the vicinity of Hounslow Heath; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 24*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron (1829) the Rev. E. Davison. One wing of Dawley, or D'Oyley House, the residence of Viscount Bolingbroke, is still remaining. A celebrated yew-tree stands in Harlington churchyard, the body of which measures twenty feet in circumference. The manorial rights are divided between the Countess of Berkeley and Count de Salis. Harlington, or Arlington, gave the title of Earl of Arlington to Henry Bennet, born here, in 1618, and who afterwards figured as one of the eabal cabinet, after the resto-

ration of Charles II. He left a daughter, who married the Earl of Euston, natural son of Charles II., and afterwards Duke of Grafton, whose second title was henceforth Earl of Euston and Arlington. The entrance into the church is through a Saxon arch of great beauty, and in fine preservation.

**HARLINGTON**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Doncaster (162) 6 m. W. Pop. 141.

A township in the parish of Burnall and wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross.

**HARLOWE**, co. Essex.

Pop. 7315.

A hundred lying on the west side of the county, divided from Hertfordshire by the river Stort, and containing eleven parishes.

**HARLOW**, co. Essex.

London 23 m. E. Pop. 1928. Fairs, May 13, for wool; Nov. 28, and 29, for horses and cattle; Sep. 9, for the fair so well known as Harlow Bush Fair, held on a common, two miles from the town.

A parish in the hundred of Harlow, formerly a market-town; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of London and Middlesex; charged in K. B. 15*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Earl of Guildford. This place is now chiefly known for its fairs. Here are almshouses for six poor widows.

**HARLOWE HILL**, co. Northumberland

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 10½ m. WNW. Pop. 124.

A township in the parish of Ovingham and East division of Tynedale ward.

**HARMBY**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Middleham (232) 2 m. N. Pop. 194

A township in the parish of Spennithorne and wapentake of Hang West.

**HARMANDSWORTH, or HERMANDES-WORTH**, co. Middlesex.

P. T. Colubrook (17) 2½ m. E b N.  
Pop. 1076

A parish in the hundred of Elthorne, living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London, united with that of West Drayton; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) J. G. De Burgh, Esq. This village is noted for one of the largest barns in England, supported by pillars of stone, and of very great antiquity. Formerly there was an alien priory of Benedictine Monks here.

**HARMON**, properly **GARMON**, ST. co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Rhayadar (181) 3 m. NNE. Pop. 793.

A parish in the hundred of Rhayadar, including the townships of Glascannon, Rhyr-worried, and Kennarth; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. 97*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* The prebend of St. Harmon is attached to the collegiate church of Brecon.

**HARMSTON**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Lincoln (132) 6 m. S. Pop. 333.

A parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Boothby Graffo, parts of Kesteven; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 108*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) S. Thorold, Esq.

**HARNHAM**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 15½ m. NW b N. Pop. 61.

A township in the parish of Bolam, and north-east division of Tynedale ward.

**HARNHAM, WEST**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Salisbury (81) 1½ m. SW b W. Pop. 267.

A parish in the hundred of Cawden and Cadworth; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Combe Bisset, and a peculiar in the diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; church ded. to St. George; patronage with Combe Bisset vicarage.

**HARNHILL**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Cirencester (89) 4 m. ESE. Pop. 75.

A parish in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patronage with Driffield vicarage.

**HAROLD**, co. Bedford.

London 58 m. NNW. Pop. 939. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, Tues. before May 13; Tues. before July 6; and Tues. before Oct. 11, for cattle.

A small market-town and parish in the hundred of Willey; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 144*l.* 8*s.*; church ded. to All Saints; patroness (1829) the Countess de Grey. The petty sessions are sometimes held here.

**HAROLD'S - CROSS**, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 1 m. S. Pop. 1049.

An agreeable village in the parish of St. Kevin's and barony of Uppercross. It is situated upon the south bank of the canal, contains many elegant villas, and possesses a Roman Catholic chapel and a nunnery, where a number of poor children receive gratuitous instruction. The air in this vicinity has always been considered beneficial in pulmonary affections.

**HAROLDSTOWN**, co. Carlow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Hacketstown (60) m. Pop. 1692.

A parish in the barony of Rathvilly, containing the village of Coolmanagh; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin. See *Hacketstown*.

**HARPENDEN**, co. Hertford.

P. T. Redburn (25) 2 m. E b N. Pop. 1693.

A parish in the hundred of Dacorum; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Wheathampstead, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patronage with Wheathampstead rectory.

**HARPFORD**, co. Devon.

P. T. Sidmouth (159) 2½ m. NW b W. Pop. 262.

A parish in the hundred of East Budleigh, living, a vicarage united with that of Fen Ottery, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 139*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Gregory; patron (1829) Lord Rolle.

**HARPHAM**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Great Driffield (193) 5 m. NE b E. Pop. 251.

A parish in the wapentake of Dickering; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Burton Agnes, in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York, not in charge.

**HARPLEY**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Castle Rising (100) 9 m. E b N. Pop. 359.

A parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 22*l.*; church ded. to St. Laurence; patron (1829) A. Hamond, Esq.

**HARPOLE**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Northampton (66) 5 m. W. Pop. 637.

A parish in the hundred of Nobottle Grove; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Earl Fitzwilliam.

**HARPSDEN**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Henley-upon-Thames (35) 2 m. S. Pop. with Bolney, 223.

A parish in the hundred of Binfield; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron, All Souls' College, Oxford.

**HARPTON**, co. Hereford.

P. T. New Radnor (159) 1½ m. SSE. Pop. 76.

A township in the parish of Old Radnor, partly in the hundred of Wigmore, and partly in that of Radnor.

**HARPSWELL**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Gainsborough (149) 8 m. E b S. Pop. 79.

A parish in the west division of the wapentake of Aslaoe, parts of Lindsey; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 11*l.* 9*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 40*l.*; church ded. to St. Chad; patron (1829) Sir T. Whichcote, Bart.

**HARPTREE, EAST**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Wells (120) 7 m. N b E. Pop. 627.

A parish in the hundred of Winterstoke; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar in the diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 15*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 145*l.*; church ded. to St. Laurence; patron (1829) the Prebend of East Harptree in Wells cathedral. A moor in the vicinity contains several mines of *lapis calaminaris*; and on a hill above the village, called Lamb Hill, is a remarkable cavern, with a perpendicular descent of se-



Venty fathoms, the cavity at the bottom extending nearly thirty fathoms, with other communications to the vaults of smaller description.

#### HARPTREE WEST, co. Somerset.

P. T. Wells (120) 7½ m. N b E. Pop. 528.

A parish in the hundred of Chewton; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Bath and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 14*s.* 9½; ann. val. P. R. 131*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the King, as Prince of Wales.

#### HARPUR HEY, co. Lancaster.

P. T. Manchester (182) 3 m. NNE. Pop. 297.

A township in the parish of Manchester and hundred of Salford. In this township is Hendham Hall, the seat of J. Andrews, Esq.

#### HARRABY, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 2 m. SE. Pop. 46.

A township in the parish of St. Cuthbert, and within the liberties of the city of Carlisle.

#### HARRATON, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 8½ m. NNE. Pop. 2117.

A township in the parish of Chester-le-Street and middle division of Chester ward.

#### HARRAY, shires of Orkney and Shetland, S.

Pop. 719.

An ancient parish in the island of Pomona, Orkney, now united to that of Birsay. It is intersected by many streams from the hills, and contains several lakes, the soil, however, is wet and swampy, and difficult of cultivation. The living is in the presbytery of Cairston and synod of Orkney. The church underwent a thorough repair in 1778. The Christian Society have established a school here, which is partly supported by a bequest of Nicol Spencer, Esq.

#### HARRIETSHAM, co. Kent.

P. T. Maidstone (34) 7 m. E b S. Pop. 707.

A parish in the hundred of Eyborne, lathe of Aylesford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron, All Souls, College, Oxford.

#### HARRINGTON, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Workington (396) 2½ m. S. Pop. 1845.

A parish in Allerdale ward above Darwent, is a small flourishing sea-port under Whitehaven, standing in a low situation; the town now consists of several streets. Near the harbour are two yards for ship-building, a ropery, and a vitriol and copperas manufactory. Ironstone of excellent quality has also been got here, and about 2000 tons of it were for many years exported annually. Living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; val. in K. B. 7*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*; patron (1829) J. C. Curwen Esq.

#### HARRINGTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Spilsby (132) 6 m. NW. Pop. 105.

A parish in the hundred of Hill. parts of

Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patroness (1829) Mrs. Buckworth.

#### HARRINGTON, co. Northampton.

P. T. Kettering (74) 6 m. W b N. Pop. 184.

A parish in the hundred of Rothwell; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Earl of Dysart.

#### HARRINGWORTH, co. Northampton.

P. T. Rockingham (83) 5 m. NE b N. Pop. 350.

A parish in the hundred of Corby; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 133*l.* 8*s.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron, Christ Church, Oxford.

#### HARRIS, shire of Inverness, S.

Pop. 3909.

A very extensive parish of the Hebrides, comprehending the southern peninsula of the Isle of Sewis; the inhabited islands of Scalpay, Scarp, and Taransay, to the north, those of Berneray, Ensay, Killigray, and Pabay, to the southward, with numerous others of lesser note, in general uninhabited. Its length, exclusive of these islands, is about twenty-six miles, and its extreme breadth eight miles. It is naturally divided into two districts by arms of the sea, termed East and West Tarbert, which leave an isthmus of no more than a quarter of a mile broad. The northern district is called the forest, because it is the resort of deer, though destitute of foliage of every description; and the southern, which is more fertile, is also more populous. The coast is indented by many harbours and creeks, convenient for the fisheries, which are invaluable, and the shore is lined with seaweed, of which great quantities of kelp are made, and much is used for manure. Fish, of a larger size than usually taken elsewhere, and aquatic birds of almost every species, some of them nameless, abound here. The mountains contain fossil treasures, iron and copper ore, granite, and freestone; there are also many chalybeate springs. The living is in the presbytery of Uist and synod of Inverness; patron, A. Macleod, Esq., sole heritor, whose baron-baillie court is the only court of justice in the whole parish. This district contains seven churches and chapels, which are said to have been formerly dependent on the priory at Rowdhill, where there are two schools, one of them liberally supported by the parish, and the other, for girls, by the Christian Society. Here are many Druidical remains and ruins of ancient monastic edifices, coeval with the introduction of Christianity among the Scots and Picts.

#### HARRISTOWN, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kilcullen (26) 3 m NE. Pop. with Rathmore.

A hamlet in the parish of Rathmore and barony of North Naas. It was anciently a borough, returning two members to Parliament. It is governed by a sovereign, recorder, and town-clerk. The living is a chapelry in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, and archdiocese of Dublin, annexed to the vicarage of Rathmore. This place formerly gave title of Baron to the noble family of Eustace. It is now the estate of R. La Touche, Esq.

**HARRISTOWN**, King's County, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kildare (32) 5 m. SW. Pop. 1037.

A parish of the barony of Philipstown, although locally in Ophaly barony, and county of Kildare. The living forms the corps of a prebend, and is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin. It is without church, parsonage, or glebe. Area of parish 3239 acres. The freeschool here consists of twenty-four boys and eight girls.

**HARROLDSTON, EAST**, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Haverford West (251) 1 m. SE.  
Pop. 234.

A parish in the hundred of Rhôs; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. 33l. 2s. 6d.; patron — Higgon, Esq. Near to the church, which is dedicated to St. Ishmael, is Caradog's Well, with which the legend of the hermit, Caradog, is connected. The ancient family of the Perrots were proprietors here for 300 years; and the ruins of the family mansion, in which Sir John Perrot, the unfortunate favourite of Queen Elizabeth, was born, may still be seen. The races of Haverford West are held on the common of Poorfield, in this parish.

**HARROLDSTON, WEST**, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Haverford West (251) 5½ m. W.  
Pop. 170.

A small parish in the hundred of Rhôs, situated in a retired district, and upon the Bay of St. Brides. It was anciently a place of some consequence, as the ruins of many mansions sufficiently prove. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. 100l. 17s. per annum; patrons, the Masters and Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford. Area of parish, 1500 acres. The Lords Haroldston formerly held a residence here.

**HARROW**, co. Middlesex.

London 10 m. NW b W. Pop. 3017.

A parish and village, in the hundred of Gore, situated on a hill, affording a variety of beautiful prospects. It was anciently called Hergh, or Hearge, which sometimes signifies a church, whence probably its present designation. The church may be seen at a distance, for many miles round; and it thus gave rise to a *bon mot* of Charles II.,

who cut short some theological discussion, which took place in his presence, relative to the claims of religious sects to the title of the visible church, by declaring that the visible church was the parish church of Harrow, which could be seen every where. This place is called Harrow-on-the-Hill, standing on the loftiest eminence in the county, which is detached and surrounded by a fertile valley. The distant views include London, on the east; Stanmore, towards the north; and on the south and south-west, a varied landscape, extending to Windsor Castle. The parish contains about 13,600 acres; and the soil is chiefly clay, with some sand and brick earth. It includes the hamlets of Pinner, Roxeth, Wembley, Weald, Apperton, Kenton, and Neston. The living is a vicarage and a peculiar of the see of Canterbury; charged in K. B. 33l. 4s. 2d.; patron (1829) Lord Northwich. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was founded in the eleventh century, by Archbishop Lanfranc, some parts of whose building still remain in the present church, particularly the western doorway, with its Norman arch; but the main fabric having a lofty spire, appears, from the style of its architecture, to have been rebuilt in the fourteenth century. In the nave is the tomb of John Lyon, Esq., the founder of Harrow School, who died in 1592; and of Sir Samuel Garth, author of "The Dispensary," a mock-heroic poem, who died in 1719. The free grammar-school, which has long been distinguished as one of the first classical seminaries in England, is under the direction of a body of incorporated governors, who have the management of the estates, left by Mr. Lyon, for the support of this and other charities, the annual income from which was 669l. in 1795, and since that period it has been vastly increased. The salaries of the masters, however, are but inconsiderable, their emoluments chiefly arising from scholars not on the foundation. The founder drew up a set of rules for his institution, regulating the studies and diversions of the pupils, and particularly enjoining the practice of archery, to encourage which they used to shoot for the prize of a silver arrow, annually on the 4th of August, which custom was abolished a few years since. There are four exhibitions of 20l. each, for scholars from this school, two to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and two to any college at Oxford. Harrow had formerly a weekly market, now decayed; but a pleasure-fair is still held the first Monday in August. The Marquis of Abercorn has a fine seat in this parish, called Bentley Priory, the estate on which it stands having belonged to a monastery before the Reformation.

**HARROWBY**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Grantham (100) 2 m. ESE. Pop. 45.

A township in the parish of Grantham and wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven.



**HARROWDEN**, co. Bedford.

P. T. Bedford (50) 1½ m. SE.  
Pop. with Eastcotts.

A township in the parish of Cardington and hundred of Wixamtree.

**HARROWDEN, GREAT**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Wellingborough (67) 2 m. NNW.  
Pop. 140.

A parish in the hundred of Orlingbury; living, a dis. vicarage with that of Little Harrowden, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Earl Fitzwilliam.

**HARROWDEN, LITTLE**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Wellingborough (67) 3 m. NNW.  
Pop. 420.

A parish in the hundred of Orlingbury; living, a dis. vicarage with that of Great Harrowden, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; patronage with Great Harrowden. Here is a free grammar-school.

**HARROWGATE, HIGH**, W. R. co. York.

London 211 m. NNW. Pop. with Pa.

A village and parochial district, formerly included in the parish of Knaresborough, and called High Harrowgate, from its situation, in contradistinction to a neighbouring place, named Low Harrowgate. It owes its sole importance to mineral springs, strongly impregnated with steel sulphur, and much frequented for medicinal purposes. There are different wells, varying in their peculiar properties. The first, or old Spa, in Knaresborough Forest, about three miles from the town of that name, was discovered by Captain Slingsby, in 1620; and a handsome dome was erected over the well, in 1786, at the expense of the Earl of Rosslyn. It is a powerful chalybeate, which may be used with advantage, in diseases accompanied with debility; there are two other chalybeate springs, called the Allum Well, and the Turwhet Well. The most noted of the mineral springs is the sulphureous well, which is of more recent discovery than the preceding. It is distinguished by its strong hepatic odour, arising from the presence of hydro-sulphurous gas, thrown off in part as the water rises, sparkling with air-bubbles, like soda-water. It tinges silver of a dark purple colour, leaves a black precipitate on standing, and a part of the sulphur which it contains rises to the surface. Its taste is nauseous, though it is sometimes administered internally in dyspeptic, dropsical, and arthritic complaints; but it is chiefly employed externally, by bathing, in cases of rheumatism, palsy, scorbutic, and cutaneous diseases, in the cure of which it seems to possess considerable efficacy. The usual season for bathing is from May to the end of September; and there are several inns and houses for the accommodation and entertainment of visitors. The living of Har-

rowgate is a donative, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 49*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; chapel ded. to St. John; patron, the Vicar of Knaresborough. A theatre was erected in 1788, which is open during the season; and here is also an assembly-room, and a circulating library.

**HARROWGATE, LOW**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Knaresborough (202) 13½ m. WNW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Knaresborough and wapentake of Claro.

**HARSLEY, EAST**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. North Allerton (225) 6 m. NE.  
Pop. 420.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Birdforth; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York, of the certified value of 12*l.* 15*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 75*l.*; patron (1829) J. C. Maynard, Esq. At Mount Grace, in this parish, are some picturesque ruins of a priory, founded in the fourteenth century for Carthusian monks, a part of which is now converted into a farm-house.

**HARSLEY, WEST**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. North Allerton (225) 5½ m. NE.  
Pop. 51.

A township in the parish of Osmotherley and wapentake of Allertonshire.

**HARSTON**, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Cambridge (50) 5½ m. SSW. Pop. 529.

A parish in the hundred of Thriplow; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 94*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Bishop of Ely.

**HARSWELL**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Market Weighton (192) 3¼ m. W b S.  
Pop. 78.

A parish in the Holme Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 4*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 103*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Sir Thomas Slingsby, Bart.

**HART**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Stockton-upon-Tees (241) 11 m. N b E.  
Pop. of Pa. 590. Of To. 231.

A parish and township in the north-east division of Stockton ward; situated on a small rivulet; living, a vicarage with that of Hartlepool, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; valued K. B. 11*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is a small ancient structure, with a low tower.

**HARTBURN**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 8½ m. W b N.  
Pop. of Pa. 1474. Of To. 23.

A parish and township, partly in the west division of Morpeth ward, and partly in the east division of Tindale ward, abounding with limestone; and coal is found in some parts of the neighbourhood. Over the Bourn, a rivulet from which the place takes its name, is a good stone bridge, and

the vicinity around is particularly picturesque and beautiful. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church is a large ancient Gothic structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and three aisles, with a square tower. Here is also a curious Gothic tower, which was built by subscription in 1756; it contains a school-room, with a house for the master and stables for the use of the parishioners. The master receives the interest of 90*l.* for teaching four poor children; 50*l.* of which was left by Mr. John Arthur, in 1800, and 40*l.* in 1824 by Mr. John Green. A singular grotto rises above the Bourn, formed in the rock, which serves as a shelter for persons bathing.

**HARTBURN, EAST**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Stockton-upon-Tees (241) 1½ m. SW b W. Pop. 121.

A township in the parish of Hartburn and south-west division of Stockton ward.

**HARTBURN GRANGE**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 9 m. W b N. Pop. 63.

A township in the parish of Hartburn and west division of Morpeth ward, which belongs to Greenwich Hospital.

**HARTCLIFFE and BEDMINSTER**, co. Somerset.

Pop. 11,419.

A hundred situated in the north-west part of the county, bounded on the south-west by the river Yeo, containing seven parishes.

**HARTEST**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Clare (56) 6 m. NE. Pop. 740.

A parish in the hundred of Baberg; living, a rectory with that of Boxted, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 29*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the King.

**HARTFIELD**, co. Sussex.

Pop. 2833.

A hundred at the northern extremity of the rape of Pevensey, on the north side of the county, near the borders of Kent, containing three parishes.

**HARTFIELD**, co. Sussex.

P. T. East Grinstead (28) 6 m. ESE. Pop. 1440.

A parish in the hundred of Hartfield, rape of Pevensey, living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary.

**HARTFORD**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Northwich (173) 1½ m. SW b W. Pop. 772.

A township in the parish of Great Budworth and hundred of Eddisbury.

**HARTFORD**, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. Huntingdon (59) 1 m. ENE. Pop. 371.

A parish in the hundred of Hurstingstone; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry

of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*; ann. val. 71*l.* 1*s.* The church, which is a substantial building, consists of a nave and aisles, with an embattled tower, having pinnacles at the angles, is dedicated to All Saints; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**HARTFORD-BRIDGE**, co. Southampton.

London 35 m. WSW. Pop. with Pa.

A small post-town, partly in the parish of Elvetham, and partly in that of Hartley Witney.

**HARTFORD, EAST**, co. Northumberland

P. T. Morpeth (288) 5½ m. SSE. Pop. 15

A township in the parochial chapelry of Horton and east division of Castle ward, situated on the south side of the river Blyth.

**HARTFORD, WEST**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 5 m. SSE. Pop. 57.

A township in the parochial chapelry of Horton and East division of Castle ward, situated in a beautiful and picturesque valley on the south side of the Blyth.

**HARTGROVE**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Cranborne (93) 5 m. NW b W. Pop. 274.

A tithing in the parish and hundred of Sixpenny Handley.

**HARTHILL**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Tarporley (173) 6 m. SW b S. Pop. 147.

A parish in the hundred of Broxton; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; certified value 18*l.*; ann. val. 140*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) F. T. Drake, Esq.

**HARTHILL**, co. Derby.

P. T. Bakewell (153) m. adjacent. Pop. 60.

A township in the parish of Bakewell and hundred of High Peak.

**HARTHILL, E. R.** co. York.

Pop. 42,001.

A wapentake separated into four large divisions, called Bainton, Holme, Hunsley, and Wilton Beacons, and bounded on the west by the river Derwent, and south by the Humber. The wolds are chiefly situated in this wapentake, which contains fifty-nine parishes, including the market-towns of Driffild, Pocklington, Market Weighton, and South Cave, and sixty-four townships, and four chapelries.

**HARTHILL, W. R.** co. York.

P. T. Rotherham (160) 9½ m. SSE. Pop. with Woodall, 650.

A parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Duke of Leeds.

**HARTHOPE**, shire of Lanark, S.

Pop. with Pa.

A village in that part of the parish of Mofat which is in the above county.

**HARTING**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Petersfield (54) 4 m. ESE. Pop. 1072.



A parish in the hundred of Dumpford, rape of Chichester; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Sir H. Fetherstougaugh.

#### HARTINGTON, co. Derby.

P. T. Bakewell (153) 8½ m. SW. Pop. 2218.

A parish in the hundred of Wirksworth; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; ann. val. 9*l.* 17*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to St. Giles; patron (1829) the Duke of Devonshire. This manor gives the title of Marquis to the Duke of Devonshire. Here was anciently a castle, and remains of fortifications may still be discovered. On Hartington Common, the Britons are reported to have had a sharp conflict with the Roman General, Agricola; and on the hills, near the village, the republicans and royalists are asserted to have engaged severely during the civil wars.

#### HARTINGTON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 11½ m. W b N. Pop. 55.

A township in the parish of Hartburn and north-east division of Tindale ward.

#### HARTINGTON HALL, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 11 m. W b N. Pop. 45.

A township in the parish of Hartburn and north-east division of Tindale ward.

#### HARTISMERE, co. Suffolk.

Pop. 16,186.

A hundred lying on the north side of the county, containing thirty-two parishes, including the borough of Eye.

#### HARTLAND, co. Devon.

Pop. 4374.

A hundred on the north-west side of the county, forming Hartland Point, in the Bristol Channel, and containing five parishes.

#### HARTLAND, co. Devon.

London 214 m. W. Pop. 1968. M. D. Sat. Fairs, Easter Wed., and Sept. 25, for cattle.

A market and sea-port, in the hundred of the same name, situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel, on a headland, called Hartland Point, the *Herculis Promontorium* of Ptolemy. An indentation of the shore from hence to Biddeford, forms Barnstable Bay, forming a port for both the towns. Here was a monastery of Black canons, founded by the lady of the celebrated Earl Godwin. The ancient family of Carew are the principal supporters of the pier. Hartland Abbey, situated in a richly-wooded vale, is now converted into a modern residence. The living is a donative in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter. The church, which is dedicated to St. Nectan, situated on the sea-shore, about a mile from the town, serves as a landmark to mariners. The town has been governed by a portreeve

since the reign of Elizabeth. Here is a herring-fishery of some consequence, and the market is much frequented.

#### HARTLEBURY, co. Worcester.

P. T. Kidderminster (126) 4 m. S b E. Pop. 1856.

A pleasant parish, in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, situated near the river Severn; its castle has been for many ages the residence of the bishops of Worcester; it is seated on the banks of the river, of which, with the surrounding country, it commands some very fine views; living, a rectory, exempt from visitation, and in the diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 30*l.*; patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church, ded. to St. James, is an ancient Gothic structure. Here is a free grammar-school.

#### HARTLEPOOL, co. Pal. of Durham.

London 253 m. NW. Pop. 1249. M. D. Sat. Fairs, May 14; Aug. 21; Oct. 9; and Nov. 27, for toys and fish.

A market-town in the parish of Hart, Stockton ward, situated on a promontory, nearly encompassed by the German Ocean. The town consists of a principal street, another in the rear of it, with several cross streets, all sloping towards the west, including several new and commodious erections for the convenience of the numerous visitors for sea-bathing. As a sea-port, it is dependent upon Newcastle, and it formerly possessed a harbour within the walls, defended by two strong towers, which are now decayed, and the harbour is choked up, the modern harbour, which will only admit vessels of light burden, being to the south of the town. In the reign of Edward III. this port furnished five large ships to the royal navy, and was next in rank to the city of Durham. The fishery on the coast forms the principal employment of the inhabitants, which is, however, aided by several extensive coal-works in the vicinity. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, and common council, under a charter, granted by King John, who possess a handsome townhall for the transaction of public business. On a moor, near the town, are two batteries, strongly fortified, and on the south of it is a good chalybeate spring. The living is a vicarage subordinate to that of Harts; charged in K. B. 11*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; church ded. to St. Hilda. Here are a freeschool for the education of thirty boys, a charity-school, and a custom-house, dependent upon that of Stockton, and a pilot establishment. There are many pleasant walks on the town walls, the moor, and the rocky shore. Here was anciently a monastery of Grey Friars, originally founded on the first conversion of the Northumbrians, in the seventh century.

#### HARTLEY, co. Kent.

P. T. Dartford (15) 6 m. SE b E. Pop. 161.

A parish in the hundred of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and

diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 7*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Richard Forrest, Esq.

**HARTLEY**, co. Northumberland.

London 283 m. NE. Pop. 1795.

A sea-port and township in the parish of Earsdon, Castle ward, Northumberland, situated on a bold rocky shore, about five miles north of North Shields. Its prosperity principally arises from the mineral productions in the vicinity, consisting of salt, copperas, and coal. It is the property of the noble family of Delaval, who possess a beautiful mansion, with extensive grounds, in the vicinity, situated near the site of an ancient castle, of which nothing remains but a chapel of much admired Norman architecture. The coals, known by the name of Delaval's Hartly Main coals, are shipped for the metropolis, from the harbour of Seaton, formed out of the solid rock, at the east of Lord Delaval. The inlet, nine hundred feet long, thirty broad, and fifty-two deep, forms a safe harbour for vessels of from 200 to 300 tons burden.

**HARTLEY**, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kirkby Stephen (266) 1 m. E.  
Pop. 136.

A township in the parish of Kirkby Stephen, east ward, a wild and mountainous district, containing veins of lead and copper, and upon Hartley fell a seam of coal, which has been worked.

**HARTLEY BURN**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Haltwhistle (285) 4 m. SW. Pop. 92.

A township in the parish of Haltwhistle and west division of Tindale ward.

**HARTLEY DAMMER**, or **DONEX**, co. Berks.

P. T. Reading (38) 3½ m. SW b W.  
Pop. 323.

A liberty in the parish of Shinfield and hundred of Theale.

**HARTLEY MANDIT**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Alton (47) 3 m. SSE. Pop. 56.

A parish in the hundred of Alton, north division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*; patron (1829) R. Hanstoun, Esq.

**HARTLEY WESTPOLE**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Hartford Bridge (35) 5 m W. Pop. 272.

A parish in the hundred of Holdshott, Basingstoke division; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Windsor.

**HARTLEY WINTNEY**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Hartford Bridge (35) 2 m. S b W.  
Pop. 935.

A parish in the hundred of Odiham, Basingstoke division; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 109*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary;

patroness (1829) the lady of Sir John Mildmay.

**HARTLINGTON**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Skipton (216) 10 m. NNE. Pop. 111.

A township in the parish of Burnsall and wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross.

**HARTLIP**, co. Kent.

P. T. Chatham (30) 6 m. SE. Pop. 300.

A parish in the hundred of Milton, lathe of Scray; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

**HARTOFT**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Pickering (226) 8 m. N. Pop. 134.

A township in the parish of Middleton and west division of the wapentake of Pickering Lythe.

**HARTON**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. South Shields (278) 2 m. S b E.  
Pop. 235.

A township in the parish of Jarrow and east division of Chester ward.

**HARTON**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. York (196) 9½ m. NE. Pop. 199.

A township in the parish of Bossall and wapentake of Bulmer.

**HARTPURY**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Newent (112) 4 m. ESE.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's Barton; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron; the Bishop of Gloucester.

**HARTSGROUNDS**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Swineshead (113) near. Pop. 67.

An extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Kirton, parts of Holland.

**HARTSHEAD**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Manchester (182) 9 m. ENE.  
Pop. 9137.

A township in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, and hundred of Salford. On the summit of a hill are the remains of a stone building, in the form of a hart's head, formerly used as a beacon.

**HARTSHEAD**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Huddersfield (188) 5½ m. NNE.  
Pop. with Clifton Township.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Dewsbury and wapentake of Morley; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Dewsbury, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 8*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 95*l.*; patron, the vicar of Dewsbury. A place is pointed out in this village as being the place where Robin Hood was buried; having applied to the prioress of the Benedictine establishment, which formerly existed here, to let blood, he was suffered to bleed to death.

**HARTSHILL**, co. Warwick.

P. T. Nuneaton (100) 3 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 661.



A hamlet in the parish of Manehester and Atherstone division of the hundred of Hemlingford. Michael Drayton, the poet, was born here, in 1563, and died in 1631, when he was buried in Westminster Abbey with the other poets.

**HARTSHORN**, co. Derby.

P. T. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (115) 4 m. NW.  
Pop. 870.

A parish in the hundred of Repton and Gresley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) R. Pyott, Esq.

**HARTSIDE**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 7 m. S b W.  
Pop. with Fawden and Clinton Townships, 80.

A township in the parish of Ingram, and north division of Coquetdale ward.

**HARTSOP**, or **LOW HARTSHOPE**, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Ambleside (278) 6 m. NNE.  
Pop. with Patterdale, 282.

A hamlet in the parish of Barton, west ward.

**HARTWELL**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Aylesbury (38) 2 m. WSW. Pop. 133.

A parish in the first division of the hundred of Aylesbury; living, a rectory with the curacy of Little Hampden, in the archdeaconry of Bucks and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Sir G. Lee, Bart.

**HARTWELL**, or **WOLD HARTWELL**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Northampton (66) 7½ S b E.  
Pop. 432.

A parish in the hundred of Cleley; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; certified value 20*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 39*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) Colonel P. Skeene.

**HARTWITH**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Knaresborough (202) 8½ m. WNW.  
Pop. with Winsley, 675.

A township in the parish of Kirkby Malzerd and lower division of the wapentake of Claro. Here are the celebrated Druidical remains, called Brimham Crags.

**HARTY, ISLE**, co. Kent.

P. T. Feversham (47) 4½ m. N. Pop. 45.

A parish in the hundred of Feversham, lathe of Scray; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 40*l.*; church ded. to St. Thomas-the-Apostle; patron (1829) S. Sawbridge, Esq.

**HARVINGTON**, or **HEREFORTON**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Evesham (99) 4 m. N b E. Pop. 351.

A parish in the middle division of the hundred of Oswaldslow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded.

to St. James; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

**HARWELL**, co. Berks.

P. T. Wantage (60) 6½ m. E b N. Pop. 708.

A parish in the hundred of Moreton; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Matthew; patron (1829) Sir J. Chetwode, Bart.

**HARWICH**, co. Essex.

London 71 m. NE. Pop. 4010. M. D. Tues. and Frid. Fairs, May 1, and Oct. 18, for rags. Mem. of Pt. 2.

A borough, sea-port, and market-town, in the hundred of Tendring, situated on a point of land washed on the east by the German Ocean, and on the opposite side by an inlet formed by the united currents of the rivers Orwell and Stour, which here fall into the sea; and in this estuary a naval engagement took place between the Anglo-Saxon and Danish fleets in 884. The town is supposed to be of Roman origin, but its present appellation is derived from the Saxon terms *Hare*, an army, and *Wick*, or *Wich*, a strong place, importing its having been a fortified station for troops. Harwich was first made a free borough by Edward II. at the request of his brother, Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, who was lord of the manor; but a new charter of incorporation was granted by James I. in the twelfth year of his reign, under which the government of the town is vested in a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, and twenty-four capital burgesses, with various officers. It returned two members to Parliament previously to the reign of Edward III., when the privilege was suspended, but it was restored by the last charter, and has been since regularly exercised. The aldermen and burgesses are the electors, the mayor is the returning officer, and the patronage of the borough belongs to the Treasury. The church or chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a chapel of ease to the parish of Dover Court. It is said to have been originally founded in the thirteenth century, by Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk; but the old building was taken down, and a spacious and elegant structure of brick, with stone buttresses and a steeple, was erected in its place, and opened for public worship at Christmas, 1821. The town consists of three principal streets, from which branch off several smaller ones: the buildings are in general of brick; and the streets are well paved. There is a neat town-hall, a gaol, and a custom-house. There is likewise a freeschool for the education of twenty-four boys, with a good house for the residence of the master, and a room for the use of visitors. The town was formerly defended by a wall on the land-side, which had four gates; and there was also a castle and an admiralty-house. The harbour, independent of the bay or inlet, is safe and convenient, whence this place has been selected as the chief port for packets destined

for Holland; and it has long enjoyed a considerable trade, and had many vessels engaged in the North Sea fishery. Packets sail hence regularly to Helvoetsluys, the computed distance of which is thirty-six leagues. The number of vessels belonging to this port in 1829, was ninety-six, altogether amounting to 5513 tons burden. Ship-building and other occupations connected with the sea-service, furnish employment for the greater part of the inhabitants. There is a royal dock-yard for building and repairing ships, very commodiously furnished with launches, storehouses, and other accommodations; and here several third-rates have been built, besides other vessels. The harbour is of vast extent, affording good anchorage, and depth of water sufficient for ships of the largest burden; the bay or road will also admit first-rate vessels; and it is stated that 100 sail of men-of-war, and between 3 and 400 sail of colliers, have been riding at anchor here at the same time with much safety and convenience. The east side of Harwich is defended by Landguard Fort, on the opposite coast of Suffolk. It was erected in the reign of James I., and was originally a much more formidable fortress than it is at present, as it had four bastions mounted with cannon; instead of which a small platform was erected by the water-side; but the fort has been since repaired and enlarged, and a range of barracks has been built for soldiers. There are two lighthouses for the direction of vessels entering the harbour, the navigation of which is difficult without an experienced pilot. The scenery of the river is extremely beautiful, and the town is much frequented in the summer-season for the purpose of sea-bathing. Hot and cold baths have been constructed and elegantly fitted up with convenient dressing-rooms; and machines are provided for bathing near the beach, which is well adapted for that healthful exercise. The living of Harwich is a curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Colchester; certified value 5*l.*; subordinate to the vicarage of Dover Court; chapel ded. to St. Nicholas.

#### HARWOOD, co. Pal. of Dnrham.

P. T. Middleton-in-Teesdale (255) 10 m. NW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Middleton-in-Teesdale and south-west division of Darlington ward; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, not in charge. The curate educates about twenty poor children, from which he receives an annual stipend from the Marchioness of Cleveland. Here are some extensive lead-mines, in which a great many of the inhabitants are employed.

#### HARWOOD, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Bury (195) 3½ m. W b S. Pop. 1809.

A township in the parish of Bolton and hundred of Salford.

#### HARWOOD, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 16 m. WNW. Pop. 39.

A township in the parish of Hartburn and north-east division of Tindale ward.

#### HARWOOD DALE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Scarborough (217) 9 m. NW. Pop. 235.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Hackness and liberty of Whitby Strand; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of the North Riding and diocese of York, not in charge.

#### HARWOOD, GREAT, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Blackburn (212) 4½ m. NE. Pop. 2104.

A township and chapelry in the parish and hundred of Blackburn; living, a curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, of the certified value of 14*l.* 15*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 145*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; chapel ded. to St. Bartholomew; patron, the Vicar of Blackburn.

#### HARWOOD, LITTLE, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Blackburn (212) 2 m. NE. Pop. 210.

A township in the parish and hundred of Blackburn.

#### HARWORTH, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Bawtry (153) 3 m. WSW. Pop. 395.

A parish in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Mr. Hartley.

#### HASCOMBE, co. Surrey.

P. T. Godalming (33) 4 m. SE b S. Pop. 253.

A parish in the hundred of Blackheath; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Sir W. C. Morshead, Bart. On the summit of a hill rising above the village are the remains of a Roman encampment. Here is a telegraph forming part of the line between London and Portsmouth.

#### HASCOSAY, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.

Pop. with Pa.

An uninhabited island, forming part of the parish of Yell, and lying to the eastward of that island.

#### HASELEY, co. Warwick.

P. T. Warwick (90) 3 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 210.

A parish in the Snitterfield division of the hundred of Barlichway; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 90*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Sir E. Antrobus, Bart.

#### HASELEY, GREAT, co. Oxford.

P. T. Tetworth (42) 3 m. W. Pop. 628.

A parish in the hundred of Ewelme, the name of which is a compound of two Saxon words, signifying a wild uncultivated spot; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 30*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; annexed to the deanery of Windsor. Here is a free school



founded and endowed in the seventeenth century. The celebrated, but ill-fated Leland was some time rector of this parish.

**HASELEY, LITTLE,** co. Oxford.

P. T. Tetworth (42) 3½ m. W b S. Pop. 153.

A township in the parish of Haseley Great and hundred of Ewelme.

**HASELOR,** co. Dorset.

Pop. 1139.

A hundred in the Blandford division and south-east point of the county, being the western side of the Isle of Purbeck, containing six parishes.

**HASELOR,** co. Stafford.

P. T. Tamworth (114) 4 m. N. Pop. 49.

A township in the parish of St. Michael, and north division of the hundred of Offlow.

**HASELOR,** co. Warwick.

P. T. Alcester (193) 3 m. E. Pop. 587.

A parish in the hundred of Barlichway; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 39*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**HASFIELD,** co. Gloucester.

P. T. Gloucester (104) 6 m. N. Pop. 237.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Westminster; living, a rectory, and a peculiar of Deerhurst, in the diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Mr. Miller.

**HASGUARD,** co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Milford (273) ½ m. NW. Pop. 105.

A parish in the hundred of Rhôs, adjacent to an estuary of Milford Haven; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's. This place is of early Norman foundation. There is a tomb in the church to the memory of Catherine Barrett, wife of Rowland Meyrick, bishop of Bangor, bearing date 1598.

**HASILBURY BRIAN,** co. Dorset.

P. T. Blandford Forum (103) 11 m. WNW. Pop. 574.

A parish in the hundred of Pimperne, Blandford division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 19*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. James, patron (1829) the Duke of Northumberland.

**HASKETON,** co. Suffolk.

P. T. Woodbridge (77) 2 m. NW. Pop. 530.

A parish in the hundred of Carlford; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patroness, Mrs. Freeland.

**HASLAND,** co. Derby.

P. T. Chesterfield (150) 1½ m. SSE. Pop. 770.

A township in the parish of Chesterfield and hundred of Scarsdale.

**HASLE,** or **HESSLE,** W. R. co. York.

P. T. Pontefract (177) 4 m. SW b S. Pop. 139.

A township in the parish of Wragby, and

upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross.

**HASLEBEECH,** co. Northampton.

P. T. Northampton (66) 11½ m. N b W. Pop. 170.

A parish in the hundred of Rothwell; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patroness (1829) Lady Apreece.

**HASLEBURY,** co. Wilts.

P. T. Chippenham (93) 6½ m. SW. Pop. 70.

A parish in the hundred of Chippenham; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 1*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; patron the Lord Chancellor.

**HASLEBURY,** or **HASELBOROUGH PLUCKNETT,** co. Somerset.

P. T. Crewkerne (132) 3 m. NE b E. Pop. 768.

A parish in the hundred of Houndsborough, Barwick and Coker; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 7*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the prebendary of Haslebury. The celebrated saint and hermit Wulfric dwelt here, in all the austerities of an eremical. His residence was a small cell, at which he was visited by a number of distinguished personages; among whom were the kings Stephen and Henry I. He died at an advanced age and was buried in the church.

**HASLEMERE,** co. Surrey.

London 42 m. SW. Pop. 881. M. D. Tues. Fairs, May 12; Sept. 25, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. Mem. of Pt. 2.

A borough, market-town, and parish, in the hundred of Godalming, originally occupying a spot to the south of the present town, and was a place of considerable extent until devastated by the incursions of the Danes. The living is a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Chidingfold, in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; patronage with Chidingfold rectory. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a small but ancient structure, with a square tower, containing five bells. At a short distance from the town is an almshouse for a few poor persons, who were originally supported from the tolls of the corn-market; but these having much declined, they at present have merely their dwellings without any allowance. Haslemere is a borough by prescription, and sends two members to parliament; which privilege it has enjoyed from a very early period. The right of election belongs to the holders of burgage tenures; and the bailiff, who is annually chosen at the court-leet, is the returning officer. The chief influence is possessed by the Earl of Lonsdale. The grant for a weekly market and an annual fair, was obtained by John Waltham, Bishop of Salisbury, in the reign of Richard II.

**HASLEWOOD,** co. Suffolk.

P. T. Aldborough (94) 2 m. NNW. Pop. 99.

A parish in the hundred of Plomesgate; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge.

#### HASLINGDEN, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

London 204 m. NNW. Pop. 6595. M. D. Wed. Fairs, May 8; July 1; and Oct. 10, for cattle, horses, sheep, cloth, and pedlery.

A market-town, township, and chapelry, in the parish of Whalley and hundred of Blackburn, pleasantly situated in a valley, under the mountains, bounded on the west by the river Swinnel; the houses are chiefly built of stone. It carries on a very considerable trade, and has very extensive cotton and woollen manufactories. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; certified val. 17*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 109*l.* The chapel, which is a modern structure, though the old tower is of the age of Henry VIII. remains, is ded. to St. James; patron, the vicar of Whalley. Here are several meeting-houses for Dissenters of different persuasions, with several schools, and also the grammar-school, which has a small endowment for ten poor boys. A mile south from the town is Holden Hall, now let in tenements, and near it is the quarry called Cold Hutch Bank, from which the finest flag stones and slate are obtained; all the surrounding country abounds in excellent freestone.

#### HASLINGFIELD, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Cambridge (50) 4 m. SW b S. Pop. 544.

A parish in the hundred of Wetherley; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) C. Mitchell, Esq.

#### HASLINGTON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Sandbach (162) 4 m. SSW. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Barthomley and hundred of Nantwich.

#### HASSALL, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Sandbach (162) 2½ m. S b E. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Sandbach and hundred of Nantwich.

#### HASSINGHAM, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Acle (121) 4½ m. SW b S. Pop. 103.

A parish in the hundred of Blowfield; living, a dis. rectory with that of Buckenham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 4*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Buckenham Rectory.

#### HASSOP, co. Derby.

P. T. Bakewell (153) 3 m. N b E. Pop. 128.

A township in the parish of Bakewell and hundred of High Peak.

#### HASTINGLEIGH, co. Kent.

P. T. Ashford (53) 6½ m. E b N. Pop. 191.

A parish in the barony of Bircholt, lathe of Scray; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 5*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

#### HASTINGS, co. Sussex.

London 61 m. SE. Pop. 6085. M. D. Wed. Fairs, Whit Tues.; June 26; and Nov. 23, for pedler's ware. Memb. of Pt. 2.

An ancient town, and one of the Cinque Ports, possessing separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the hundred of Balstow, soke of Hastings. It is supposed to have derived its appellation from Hasting, a Danish sea-captain, who infested the coasts of England in the reign of Alfred the Great, and who is said to have built a fort here, for the protection of his troops during the winter season. If this, however, was its origin, its increase must have been rapid; for in the time of Athelstone, the grandson of Alfred, it was one of the few places in the kingdom of sufficient importance to be the residence of a mint-master, for the coinage of money. The town was formerly fortified, and there are some slight remains of the wall by which it was protected, as well as traces of its castle, which seems to have been a place of great strength. On a hill, eastward of the town, are the banks and ditches of an entrenchment, supposed by some to have been a Roman camp; but which others ascribe to William the Norman, who near this place gained the memorable victory over Harold II., which put a period to the Saxon dynasty of our kings, and led to important changes in our national government. Hastings is one of the oldest of the Cinque Ports, and was anciently required to furnish, for the king's service, at forty days' notice, twenty-one ships, with their respective crews, to be maintained fourteen days at the charge of the townsmen; but if they were detained longer, the expense was defrayed by the crown. The town is governed by a mayor and twelve jurats; and the right of electing two members of Parliament is vested in the mayor, jurats, and freemen, not receiving alms, in all about 200; the mayor is the returning officer, and the patronage belongs to the Treasury. There are six parishes, two of which only have churches, dedicated to All Saints and St. Clement. The livings form a disunited rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 42*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; patron, the Rev. G. G. Stonestreet. There is also the curacy of St. Mary-in-Chapel, not in charge; patron, the Earl of Chichester. The town, which consists of two principal streets, is built in a valley, between two high cliffs, forming a noble and spacious amphitheatre, gradually sloping towards the sea, and defended by hills towards the north, so that the temperature of the air is generally mild, even in the depth of winter. The surrounding country abounds with pleasing walks and rides; and the town has excellent accommodations for sea-bathing, and has been long a favourite resort for that purpose. One mile west is the new town of St. Leonard's, commenced in 1828, upon the plan of the celebrated metropolitan architect, Mr. Burton, on the site of the spot said to be that on which William, the Norman,



landed. It partakes of similar advantages with the old town, as respects salubrious air, shelter from the north, a fine beach, and beautiful prospects. Here is a very handsome hotel, extensive ranges of dwelling-houses, adapted for families of consideration, with cottages, villas, and a promenade, commanding the most noble and extensive views. A church and public market are also in progress. The hotel is built where there was previously a small pond, overlung by a large flat stone, which went by the name of the Conqueror's Stone, which is preserved, and is to be placed in some conspicuous situation, as a traditional national monument. Hastings formerly possessed a good harbour, now called the Stade; but the pier having been ruined by a storm, in the reign of Elizabeth, it has never since been restored, and now only receives vessels of from fifty to one hundred tons burden. At the west end of the Stade, is a fort, mounted with eleven guns. From ancient charters, the commerce of Hastings appears to have been formerly considerable; but at present it is chiefly confined to fresh fish sent to London, and herrings which are cured for sale in different markets.

#### HASWELL, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 7 m. E. Pop. 115.

A township in the parish of Easington and south division of Easington ward.

#### HATCH, co. Surrey.

P. T. Kingston-upon-Thames (10) near Pop. with Ham.

A hamlet in the parish of Kingston-upon-Thames and hundred of Kingston.

#### HATCH BEAUCHAMP, co. Somerset.

P. T. Ilminster (133) 7 m. NW b N. Pop. 245.

A parish in the hundred of Abdick and Bnlstone; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) the Rev. Thomas Exon.

#### HATCH, EAST, co. Wilts.

P. T. Hindon (94) 4 m. SSE. Pop. with Pa.

A tithing and chapelry in the parish of Tisbury and hundred of Dunworth; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Tisbury, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; patronage with Tisbury vicarage.

#### HATCH, WEST, co. Somerset.

P. T. Taunton (141) 4½ m. SE b E. Pop. 367

A parish in the hundred of North Curry; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of North Curry, and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Wells; certified value 5*l.*; patronage with North Curry vicarage.

#### HATCLIFFE, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Great Grimbsy (165) 7 m. SW b S. Pop. 99.

A parish in the wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory, a peculiar of Southwell and diocese

of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Southwell College Church.

#### HATFIELD, co. Hereford.

P. T. Bromyard (125) 7 m. NW. Pop. 153.

A parish in the hundred of Wolphy; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; certified value 3*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*; church ded. to St. Leonard; patron (1829) Sir J. G. Cotterell, Bart.

#### HATFIELD, BISHOP'S, co. Hertford.

London 19 m. NNW. Pop. 3215.4

M. D. Thurs. Fairs, April 23; and Oct. 18, for toys.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Broadwater, which derived its name from being situated on a heath, formerly belonged to the Saxon kings, till it was granted by Edgar to the abbey at Ely. On the conversion of that foundation into a bishopric, it became attached to the new see, and the manor-house becoming a palace of the bishops, the town from that circumstance derived its second appellation. The living is a rectory with the curacy of Totteridge, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 36*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; patron (1829) the Marquis of Salisbury. The church, which is dedicated to St. Etheldreda, is a handsome fabric, consisting of a nave, chancel, aisles, and embattled tower, with a burial-place of the Earls of Salisbury, erected by Robert Cecil, which contains a curious monument to him. Here are also two charity-schools, one for boys and the other for girls. Hatfield House is a handsome brick building of vast extent, which occupies a beautiful situation in a finely diversified park, and is watered by the river Lea.

#### HATFIELD, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Thorne (166) 3½ m. SW b S. Pop. of Pa. 2642. Of To. 1948.

A parish and township in the lower division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 5*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* The church, which is spacious, with a lofty tower, is dedicated to St. Lawrence; patrons (1829) Lord and Lady Deerpurst. In this place William of Hatfield, second son of Edward III., was born. The extensive level of Hatfield Chase contains 180,000 acres, half of which were formerly covered with water; it was sold by Charles I. to Cornelius Vermuden, a naturalized Dutchman, who drained and cultivated it at an expense of 400,000*l.* In the centre of the chase stands a farm-house called Landholme, surrounded by an almost impassable morass; on the site was anciently a hermitage, inhabited by William of Lindholme, a personage partaking of the contradictory natures of a hermit and a giant. Edwin, the first Christian King of Northumberland, was slain here in a great battle, by Penda, the turbulent King of Mercia. Near the town are the appearances of many Roman entrenchments.

**HATFIELD, BROAD-OAK, or REGIS,** co. Essex.

P. T. Harlow (23) 6 m. NE b E. Pop. 1693.  
Fair, Aug. 5, for lambs.

A parish in the hundred of Harlow, formerly a market-town and the king's demesne, particularly famous for its fine spreading oaks; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 11*s.*; patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient Gothic structure, in which is a curious effigy carved in wood, by Robert de Vere, third Earl of Oxford, who was buried here in 1221.

**HATFIELD, GREAT, E. R. co. York.**

P. T. Hornsea (188) 4 m. SW. Pop. 127.

A township, partly in the parish of Mapplen, and partly in the parish of Siggleshorne and north division of the wapentake of Holderness. In the centre of the village there is a very ancient cross.

**HATFIELD, LITTLE, E. R. co. York.**

P. T. Hornsea (183) 4 m. SW. Pop. 25.

A township, partly in the parish of Mappleton, and partly in the parish of Siggleshorne, and north division of the wapentake of Holderness.

**HATFIELD PEVERELL, co. Essex.**

P. T. Witham (38) 3 m. SW. Pop. 1101.

An ancient parish in the hundred of Witham, given by William the Conqueror to Rannlph Peverell, a Norman soldier, who came over to England with him; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 90*l.*; patron (1829) J. Wright, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient building with a fine lofty spire. It was originally part of a priory founded by Ingelrica, wife of Ranulph Peverell, who had been the concubine of William the Conqueror.

**HATFORD, co. Berks.**

P. T. Great Faringdon (68) 3½ m. E b S.  
Pop. 132.

A parish in the hundred of Ganfield; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. George; patron (1829) Francis Painter, Esq.

**HATHERLEIGH, co. Devon.**

London 201 m. W b S. Pop. 1499. M. D. Frid. Fairs, May 9; June 22; Sept. 7; Nov. 9; for cattle. When May 21, or Nov. 8, falls on Sat., Sun., or Mon., fair held on Tues. The great market is Frid. bef. the 3d Sat. in March.

A small market-town and parish in the hundred of Black Torrington, situated upon a branch of the river Torridge, near its confluence with the Oke, which abounds with excellent fish; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 20*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) the Trustees of J. Ireland, Esq. Hatherleigh is a borough-town, governed by a portreeve and two constables, annually elected at a court

held by the lord of the manor, but it has not the privilege of sending members to Parliament. Here is a small woollen manufacture giving employment to a portion of the inhabitants. Joseph Mayne, a dramatic writer and divine of the seventeenth century, was a native of this town.

**HATHERLEY, DOWN, co. Gloucester.**

P. T. Gloucester (104) 3 m. NE b N.  
Pop. 170.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's Barton; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; val. in K. B. 8*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary and Corpus Christi; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**HATHERLEY, UPPER, co. Gloucester.**

P. T. Cheltenham (94) 2½ m. SW b W.  
Pop. 72.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's Barton.

**HATHERN, co. Leicester.**

P. T. Loughborough (109) 3 m. NW.  
Pop. 1144.

A parish in the hundred of West Goscote; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) C. M. Phillips, Esq.

**HATHROP, or AITHIEROP, co. Gloucester.**

P. T. Fairford (80) 3 m. NNE. Pop. 290.

A parish in the hundred of Brightwell's Barrow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) M. H. Beach, Esq.

**HATHERSAGE, co. Derby.**

P. T. Stony Middleton (161) 5 m. N b E.  
Pop. of Pa. 1856. Of To. 658.

A parish and township in the hundred of High Peak; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 54*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Duke of Devonshire.

**HATHERTON, co. Pal. of Chester.**

P. T. Nantwich (164) 4 m. SE b S. Pop. 379.

A township in the parish of Wybunbury and hundred of Nantwich. Hatherton lodge in this township is the property and residence of John Twemlow, Esq.

**HATHERTON, co. Stafford.**

P. T. Penkridge (131) 4 m. SE. Pop. 320.

A township in the parish of Wolverhampton and east division of the hundred of Cuttlestone.

**HATLEY, EAST, co. Cambridge.**

P. T. Caxton (49) 4½ m. S b E. Pop. 108.

A parish in the hundred of Armingford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; val. in K. B. 7*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Dennis; patron, Downing College, Cambridge.

**HATLEY, ST. [GEORGE, or GREAT HATLEY, co. Cambridge.**

P. T. Caxton (49) 4 m. S b W. Pop. 105.



A parish in the hundred of Long-Stow, sometimes, from the nature of the soil, called Hunger. Hatley was the seat of the St. George family from the time of Henry III. One of the family being sent to Gustavus, King of Sweden, by Charles I. with the order of the garter, was honoured with the Swedish arms in addition to his own. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; patron (1829) J. W. Quintin, Esq.

HATTERSLEY, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Stockport (176) 6 m. NE b E. Pop 563.

A township in the parish of Mottram, in Longden Dale, and hundred of Macclesfield.

HATTON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Warrington (184) 4 m. S b W. Pop. 397.

A township in the parish of Runcorn and west division of the hundred of Bucklow.

HATTON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 6 m. SE. Pop. 157.

A township in the parish of Waverton and hundred of Broxton.

HATTON, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 10 m. WSW. Pop. 225.

A township in the parish of Marston-upon-Dove and hundred of Appletrec.

HATTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Wragby (141) 2½ m. ESE. Pop. 165.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 102*l.* 6*s.*; church ded. to St. Stephen; patron (1829) C. W. Sibthorpe, Esq.

HATTON, co. Salop.

P. T. Shiffnall (135) 2½ m. S b E. Pop. 588.

A township in the parish of Shiffnall and Shiffnall division of the hundred of Brimstrey.

HATTON, co. Warwick.

P. T. Warwick (90) 3 m. NW b W. Pop. 806.

A parish in Snitterfield division of the hundred of Barlichway; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron (1829) Mrs. Baker.

HATTON, HIGH, co. Salop.

P. T. Wem (163) 7 m. ESE. Pop. 193.

A township in the parish of Stanton-upon-Nineheath and Whitchurch division of the north part of the hundred of Bradford.

HAUGH, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Alford (141) 2 m. W. Pop. 7.

An extra-parochial liberty in the Marsh division of the hundred of Calceworth; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 4*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 38*l.*; church ded. to St. Leonard; patron (1829) W. Horsfall, Esq.

HAUGHAM, or HAYHAM, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Louth (149) 4 m. S. Pop. 100.

A parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; val. in K. B. 8*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; held by sequestration. Here is a remarkable hill, called Skirbeck, out of the side of which occasionally rushes an immense torrent of water, where, at other times there is no appearance of a spring.

HAUGHILEY, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Stow Market (69) 3 m. NNW. Pop. 854. Fair, Aug. 15.

A parish in the hundred of Stow, was formerly a market town, out of the ruins of which Stow seems to have arisen. The living is a dis. vicarage; in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Rev. E. Ward. Near the church are the ruins of a very strong and ancient castle, supposed to have been a Saxon edifice, and to be the same which was called Hageneth Castle, which was in the custody of Ralf de Broc, and afterwards demolished by the Flemings, under Robert, Earl of Leicester.

HAUGHTON, or HAIGHTON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Tarporley (178) 3 m. S b E. Pop. 175.

A township in the parish of Bunbury and hundred of Eddisbury.

HAUGHTON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Hexham (278) 6 m. N. Pop. 127.

A township in the parish of Simonburn and north-west division of Tindale ward.

HAUGHTON, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Tuxford (137) 4 m. WNW. Pop. 40.

A parish in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, formerly a place of some consequence, though at present but a very small village. It gave the title of Baron to the Earls of Clare, of the name of Holles, who had a seat here, long since fallen to decay. The ruins of the parish church, surrounded by trees, present a picturesque appearance. Here is a free-school.

HAUGHTON, eo. Stafford.

P. T. Stafford (141) 4 m. SW b W. Pop. 473.

A parish in the west division of the hundred of Cattleston; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Giles; patron (1829) W. Yonge, Esq.

HAUGHTON, DRAYTON, co. Southampton.

P. T. Stockbridge (66) 2½ m. SW b S. Pop. 365.

A parish and tithing in the hundred of Buddlesgate, Fawley division; living, a rectory and a peculiar in the diocese of

Winchester; valued in K. B. 28*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Winchester.

**HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Darlington (241) 2 m. NE b E.  
Pop. of Pa. 1246. Of To. 466.

A parish and township, partly in the south-east division of Darlington ward, and partly in the south-east division of Stockdale ward, situated on the north bank of the river Skerne. The inhabitants are for the most part employed in weaving coarse linens for the manufactures of Darlington. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 53*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a plain ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and tower. Here is a chapel belonging to the Dissenters, erected in 1825, and a church Sunday-school, attended by 160 children. The poor of this parish are benefited by a considerable number of bequests and benefactions of different individuals.

**HAUKSWELL, EAST and WEST**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Richmond (233) 5 m. S.  
Pop. of Pa. 334. Of To. 176.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Hang West; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Oswald; patron (1829) Mr. and Mrs. Gale.

**HAULGH**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Bolton (197) 1 m. S. E.  
Pop. with Tong, 1678.

A township in the parish of Bolton and hundred of Salford.

**HAUNTON**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Tamworth (114) 4 m. NNE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Clifton Campville and north division of the hundred of Offlow.

**HAUTBOIS, GREAT**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Coltishall (116) 1 m. NW b N. Pop. 102.

A parish in the hundred of South Erpingham; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 125*l.*; church ded. to St. Theobald; patron (1829) Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart.

**HAUTBOIS, LITTLE**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Coltishall (116) 1½ m. NW b N.  
Pop. with Lammas.

A parish in the hundred of South Erpingham; living, a dis. rectory with that of Lammas in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Rev. P. Candler.

**HAUXLEY**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alnwick (308) 10 m. SE. Pop. 114.

A township in the parish of Warkworth and east division of Morpeth ward, situated near

the sea. The finest fish of almost every description is taken at this village, and lobsters were formerly sent to London in large quantities.

**HAUXTON**, or **HAWKSTON**, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Cambridge (50) 3 m. S b W. Pop. 236.

A parish in the hundred of Thriplow; living, a dis. vicarage with that of Newton in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; val. in K. B. 16*l.* 6*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 96*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Edmund; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ely.

**HAVANT**, co. Southampton.

Pop. 2099.

A liberty in the Portsdown division and south side of the county, bordering upon Sussex, containing the market-town and parish, from which it takes its name.

**HAVANT**, co. Southampton.

London 66 m. SW. Pop. 2099. M. D. Sat.  
Fairs, June 22; Oct. 7, for toys.

A market-town and parish in the liberty of the same name, Portsdown division, situated nearly opposite to Hayling Island. The town, consisting of one long street, crossed by a smaller, is neat and well-built. The living is a rectory and a peculiar in the diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 24*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, is an ancient structure, built in the form of a cross, with a tower rising from the intersection; it presents specimens of different styles of architecture, some parts being of Saxon, and others of the pointed styles. Besides the established church are two places of public worship belonging to the Dissenters. The privilege of a market was granted to this town in the reign of King John. In 1734 two shocks of earthquake were felt here, each of which lasted for several minutes. At a short distance from Havant are the ruins of Warblington castle, erected previously to the time of Henry IV.

**HAVEN, EAST and WEST**, shire of Forfar, S.

Pop. with Pa.

Two fishing villages in the parish of Panbride, within the jurisdiction of the port of Montrose, to which each boat pays five marks for the privilege of fishing. They are situated on the North Sea, at the distance of a mile from each other.

**HAVENGORE-MARSH**, co. Essex.

P. T. Rochford (40) 7 m. E b S. Pop. 23.

An extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Rochford.

**HAVERAH PARK**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Knaresborough (202) 8 m. WSW.  
Pop. 87.

An extra-parochial district in the lower division of the wapentake of Claro.

**HAVERAY**, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.

The name of two of the Shetland isles, one belonging to the parish of Burray, the other



to that of Tigwall; the latter is uninhabited.

**H A V E R B R A C K**, co. Westmorland.

P. P. Kirkby Lonsdale (253)  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. W b N.  
Pop. 127

A township in the parish of Beetham, Kendal ward, situated near the confluence of the Kent and the Belo. Dallam Tower, the residence of George Wilson, Esq., is a handsome mansion, surrounded by a park well stocked with deer.

**H A V E R C R O F T**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Barnsley (172) 6 m. NNE.  
Pop. with Cold Hundley, 189.

A township in the parish of Felkirk and lower division of the wapentake of Staincliffe.

**H A V E R F O R D W E S T**, co. Pembroke, S. W.

London 251 m. W b N. by Bristol; 251 m. by Gloucester. Pembroke 10 m. Fairs, April 12; May 12; June 12; July 18; Sept. 4 and 21; and Oct. 18. M. D. Tuesday and Saturday. Pop. 4055. Memb. of Pt. 1.

One of the best towns of South Wales, in the county of the town of Haverford West, situated upon the navigable river called the West Cleddare. Its natural position is singularly beautiful, upon an eminence overhanging the river, and presenting a picturesque spectacle to the Narbeth Road, from which the streets appear to rise one above the other to the crown of the hill. The streets are generally narrow, steep, and unsafe for carriages and horses; but some improvements of them are in progress. The Guildhall is a handsome modern structure. The church of St. Mary, at the end of High Street, is a venerable cathedral-like building, adorned with a heavy tower, formerly the pedestal of a lofty spire. In the chancel are some monuments of the Picton family, and one to that singular character, Sir John Pryce, of Newton Hall, Montgomeryshire. St. Martin's church seems to have been appendant to the castle. It consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, and is adorned with a tower and spire. In this church the Le Hunts lie buried, and there is a monument, to the memory of Harris, commonly called Parson Vigo, from his having served as chaplain on board of a man of war, at the taking of that place. On the summit of the hill which is occupied by the greater portion of the town, stands St. Thomas's church, said to have been erected in 1225, and there is also a church in the suburb of Pendergrast. Here are the jails of the county of Pembroke, and of the county of the town; meeting-houses for Moravians, Friends, Baptists, &c.; many excellent private dwellings, and two good inns. A dock-yard is constructed within the precincts of the priory of Black Canons, with convenient quays and an agreeable public walk, commanding most extensive views. This place was the ancient capital of the Flemings, in South Wales. It was protected by a strong castle, erected by Gilbert de Clare, first Earl of Pembroke. James I.

ordained this to be a distinct county, and granted a new charter to the town. The corporation consists of a mayor, twenty-four aldermen, or common-councilmen, a sheriff, two bailiffs, and two serjeants at mace; the latter elected annually from amongst the burgesses, in the first week after Michaelmas. The town sends one representative to Parliament, returning officer, the mayor, who is also admiral, coroner, escheator, and clerk of the market. There are three parishes within the town, all in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's. St. Martin's is a rectory, not in charge; patron, H. W. Bowen, Esq.; valued in P. R. at 47*l.*; St. Mary's is a dis. vicarage; patrons, the Corporation of the town; valued in P. R. at 101*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*; St. Thomas is a rectory, not in charge; patron, the King. The situation of this town should have rendered it a place of much more commercial importance than it yet possesses. It stands upon a navigable river, and has the advantage of the London and Milford mail-coach road passing through it. The assizes for the county of Pembroke, as well as for the county of the town, are held here. It also possesses paper-mills and cotton and woollen factories were established at different periods. The supply of fish, flesh, and poultry in the markets, is very abundant, and at reasonable prices; but the chief trade consists merely in supplying the surrounding country with English manufactured goods, and necessary imports; vessels of 100 tons being able to reach the town. Here are an endowed freeschool, an almshouse, and a school wherein twenty-four boys and twelve girls are clothed, and educated in reading, writing, and arithmetic, supported by a donation of Mrs. Mary Howard, in 1684. Of the noble castle little remains, except the keep, on the south side of which there is a singular echo. In Glendowrs wars it was garrisoned for Edward IV. and in the civil war was held for the King, immediately after which the fortifications of the place were destroyed. A priory of Black Canons was founded here by Robert de Hewllford, first lord of Haverford West, a house of Friars Preachers once stood upon the banks of the river.

**H A V E R H I L L**, cos. Essex and Suffolk.

London 59 m. NNE. Pop. 1649. M. D. Wed. Fairs, May 12; and Oct. 26, for toys.

A market-town and parish, partly in the hundred of Hinckford, county of Essex, and partly in the hundred of Risbridge, formerly of much greater extent than at present, and possessing a castle, the ruins of which are still visible. The town consists principally of one long and wide street; its manufactures are in checks, cottons, and fustians. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 5*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 105*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) Sir G. Beaumont, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large ancient structure;

here were formerly two, but the other has fallen to decay. This town has also two chapels belonging to the Dissenters, and a charity-school. Dr. Samuel Ward, a celebrated divine of the seventeenth century, and master of Sidney College, Cambridge, was born here.

#### HAVERHOLME, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Sleaford (115) 7 m. E.  
Pop. not returned.

An extra-parochial district in the wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven. Here is a beautiful residence, called Haverholme Priory; the house and grounds occupy an area of about 300 acres, which constitute an island, formed by two branches of the river Slea.

#### HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER, co. Essex.

Pop. 6067.

A liberty, situated in the south western part of the county, containing three parishes, including the town of Romford.

#### HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER, co. Essex.

P. T. Romford (12) 3 m. N. Pop. 352.

A parish in the liberty of the same name; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 83*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Evangelist; patron (1829) John Heaton, Esq. Here are the small remains of an ancient palace, the residence of several monarchs, said to have been built by Edward the Confessor. Havering Park consists of nearly 1000 acres, and is now let on lease from the crown.

#### HAVERINGLAND, or HAVERLAND, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Reepeham (111) 3 m. SE b E. Pop. 174.

A parish in the hundred of Eynesford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; church dedicated to St. Peter; held by sequestration.

#### HAVERSHAM, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Newport Pagnell (50) 3½ m. W b S.  
Pop. 289.

A parish in the second division of the hundred of Newport; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 15*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron. (1829) Mr. Kitelee.

#### HAVERTHWAITTE, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Ulverston (273) 6 m. NE b N.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Coulton and hundred of Lonsdale, north of the sands.

#### HAVYAT GREEN, co. Somerset.

P. T. Axbridge (130) 6 m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet, partly in the parish of Burrington, and partly in that of Wrington and hundred of Brent with Wrington.

#### HAWARDEN, or HARDEN, co. Flint, N. W.

London 195 m. NW. Pop. of Pa. 5059. Of To. 964. Fairs, last Mon. in Apr. and June. M. D. Sat.

A town and parish in the hundred of Mold, situated upon a little rivulet tributary to the Dee. It consists of one good street, and possesses a church, meeting-house, and a reputable inn. It lies on the mail-coach road from London to Holyhead, through Chester, and a rail-road connects the town with the banks of the river Dee. Of the fourteen townships, into which this extensive parish is divided, Sealand, an area of 4000 acres, was recovered from the sea, and enclosed in 1732. Saltney township, 2000 acres, was enclosed in 1778; and the Warren Mountain, about 600 acres, in 1798. The river Dee company enclosed a space of 800 acres, on the north side of the river, which formed part of this parish, and for which they pay 200*l.* per annum into the hands of the lord of the manor and other trustees, for the use of the inhabitants. Any five of the trustees, with the lord, form a quorum, authorized to expend the same. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 66*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.* but supposed to be worth 3000*l.* per annum. The rector claims an exempted jurisdiction, having the power to grant marriage licences, register wills, give probates, and perform all the acts of a suffragan, ordination and confirmation excepted. Area of parish 13,000 acres; church, a plain structure, dedicated to St. Deiniol; patron, Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart. The entire parish abounds in mineral productions. Coal is raised in almost every township, and a profitable trade established in supplying Chester and its vicinity. Extensive beds of fire-clay exist in the townships of Pentre-Hobin, and Euloc, where bricks, bearers, flooring, malt, tiles, and coarse earthenware are manufactured. Glauber salts, sal ammoniac, ivory-black, &c., are made in Saltney; and the iron-founderies in the town are extensive, and possess a high character throughout North Wales. The free grammar-school, for the children of the parish, was founded and endowed in the year 1606. Petty-sessions are held monthly in this town. The ancient castle of Harwarden, little of which now remain, was probably erected, immediately subsequent to the Conquest. It appears to have submitted to many masters; it was at one time in the Crown; at another in the Montalt family, then possessed by the Stanleys, Earls of Derby; and lastly by the ancestors of the present lord of the manor, Sir S. R. Glynne, Bart. In 1643 it was seized by the Parliamentarians, who were driven out again by Colonel Marrow in the same year. On the 17th of March, 1645, it was surrendered to General Mytton, by Sir W. Neal, after a close siege of four weeks continuance, when it was ordered by the Parliament to be dismantled. The ruins of the old castle are within the demesne, but the present castle, as it is called, is an elegant and spacious modern building, in the Gothic style, and the constant residence of the lord of the manor. This place is supposed to have



been an ancient British port, and Truman's Hill, and other mounds in the vicinity rather strengthen the conjecture. The inhabitants of Hawarden have for ages back been nicknamed Harden Jews, and the origin of this appellation is traced to tradition preserved in the parish, and asserted to be a translation of an ancient Saxon MS., in the year 946, when Cynan ap Ellis ap Anarawd, was king of North Wales. There was a Christian temple at this place, and in a rood loft therein, stood an image of the Virgin Mary, bearing a huge cross in its hands, and called the Holy Rood. About this time happened a very hot and dry summer, in-somuch that all the grass was burned up, which caused many persons to go and pray to the Holy Rood for rain. Amongst others Lady Trawst, wife of Sytsylt, governor of Harden Castle, prayed much more fervently and at greater length than all the rest; but, whilst in the act of supplication, the Holy Rood fell upon her and killed her. This extraordinary event caused great consternation among the Hardeners, who resolved upon bringing the image to trial for the murder of the Lady Trawst, and empannelled for that purpose a jury, who found it guilty of the murder of the lady, as well as of contumacy in not replying to its numerous petitioners, and, as it was old and decayed, recommended that it should be laid quietly upon the sands of the river below the castle. This advice being adopted, the image was borne by the tide to Chester, and being taken up by the inhabitants, was buried upon the spot where it was found, which land is said to be called Rood Die, or Dee, from this singular event, and the river to have exchanged its name of Usk, for its present appellation Dee. The family of Maude derive the title of Viscount from Hawarden parish.

#### HAWCOAT, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Ulverston (273) 7½ m. SW. Pop. 710.

A township in the parish of Dalton-in-Furness and hundred of Lonsdale north of the sands, commanding a fine ocean view, which embraces the Isle of Man, the Isle of Anglesea, and the Welsh mountains.

#### HAWERBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Louth (149) 10 m. NNW.  
Pop. with Beesby, 55.

A parish in the wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory with that of Beesby, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

#### HAWES, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Keswick (291) 6½ m. NbW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Bassenthwaite, Allerdale ward, below Darwent, situated on a rivulet at the foot of Hawes Rake. An annual feast and races are held here in August.

#### HAWES, N. R. co. York.

London 249. Pop. 1408. M. D. Tues. Fairs, Whit. Tues., for woollen, &c.; and Sept. 28, for woollen, horned cattle, and horses.

A market-town and township in the parish of Aysgarth and wapentake of Hang West, is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Ure in a mountainous country, and has a manufacture of knit hose. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 13*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 86*l.* 19*s.*; patrons, the Landowners. Here is a chapel of ease and grammar-school, with a small endowment.

#### HAWICK, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Hexham (278) 14 m. NbE. Pop. 22.

A township in the parish of Kirk Harle and north-east division of Tinedale ward.

#### HAWICK, shire of Roxburgh, S.

Edinburgh 47 m. SSE. Pop. 4337. M. D. Thurs. Fairs 4 annually; Tryst, for cattle in Oct.

A burgh of barony, market and post-town, and parish, the former situated at the conflux of the river Slitridge with the Tiviot, from which it has received frequent damage by inundations, particularly in 1767. It is a pleasant well-built place, with a commodious town-house, erected by the magistrates, who have also, from the public revenue, caused leaden pipes to be laid through every street for supplying the inhabitants with water. By charter of Mary, granted in 1545, it possesses all the privileges of a royal burgh, except that of sending members to Parliament, and is governed by two baillies and two quartermasters from each of its seven incorporated trades, with a town-clerk and council of fifteen persons, elected for life, who annually choose a treasurer and surveyors of weights, measures, and markets. Here are considerable manufactures of Scotch carpets, inkle, cloth, hosiery, and leather, besides which great quantities of wool are spun, the breed of sheep being much attended to in the vicinity. The parish extends fifteen miles from east to west, by four and a half in breadth, and though much undulated, the hills are verdant and noted for the excellence of their pasturage. The living is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale; patron, the Duke of Buccleugh. The church is an ancient structure erected in 1214, and dedicated to St. Mary. Here is a very extensive plantation, or nursery, for forest trees, and in various parts of the parish are vestiges of old fortifications, mounds, and a conical hill, called the Mote, or Law, whereon it is supposed the barons of ancient times sat in judgment. Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, the translator of Virgil's *Æneid*, was instituted rector of this parish in 1469.

#### HAWKCHURCH, co. Dorset.

P. T. Axminster (147) 5 m. NE. Pop. 856.

A parish in the hundred of Cerne, Totcombe, and Modbury, Dorchester division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and

diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 23*l.*2*s.*11*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patrons (1829) Messrs. Newnham.

**HAWKEDON**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Clare (56) 5 m. NNE. Pop. 329.

A parish in the hundred of Risbridge; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 10*s.*; patron (1829) the Rev. William Gilly.

**HAWKESBOROUGH**, co. Sussex.

Pop. 4717.

A hundred in the rape of Hastings and east end of the county, containing three parishes.

**HAWKESBURY**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Wickwar (111) 3½ m. ESE.

Pop. of Pa. 1334. Of To. 389.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Grumbald's Ash; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Earl of Liverpool, to whom it gives the title of Baron.

**HAWKESDALE**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 6 m. SSW. Pop. 336.

A township in the parish of Dalston and Cumberland Ward; near here stands Rose Castle, the seat of the Bishop of Carlisle.

**HAWK-HILL**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alnwick (308) 3 m. E b S. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Lesbury and south division of Bambrough ward.

**HAWKHURST**, co. Kent.

P. T. Cranbrook (48) 5 m. SSW. Pop. 2250.

Fair, Aug. 10, for cattle and pedlery.

A parish in the hundred of East Barrefield, lathe of Scray; it anciently belonged to Battel Abbey, the abbot and monks of which obtained a grant of a weekly market, and a three days' annual fair in the time of Edward I., but the market has long been disused; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to St. Lawrence; patron, Christ Church, Oxford.

**HAWKINGE**, co. Kent.

P. T. Folkstone (70) 2½ m. N. Pop. 132.

A parish in the hundred of Folkstone, lathe of Shepway; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 145*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**HAWKLEY**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Petersfield (54) 2½ m. N. Pop. 253.

A parish in the hundred of Selbourne Alton, north division; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patronage with Newton Valence vicarage.

**HAWKRIDGE**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Dulverton (161) 4 m. WNW. Pop. 50.

A parish in the hundred of Williton and Fremanors; living, a rectory in the arch-

deaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; patroness (1829) Miss Wood.

**HAWKSHEAD**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

London 267 m. NNW. Pop. of Pa. 2014.

Of To. 829. M. D. Mon. Fairs, Monday before Holy Thursday, for pedlery and horned cattle; and St. Mathew, Sep. 21, for pedlery.

A market-town, parish, and township in the hundred of Lonsdale, north of the Sands, pleasantly situated in a vale, near the lake of Eastwaite, which is nearly three miles long, and sheltered from the north by the Fells of Coniston; it is the principal town in the district called Furness, or the Woody Fells; the woods at the growth of about fifteen years are charred here, for the use of the forges and founderies which abound in the neighbourhood. The mountains, which afford delightful prospects, produce plenty of slate and copper-ore, and their craggy sides furnish food to great numbers of sheep, whose wool gives employment to the poorer inhabitants. The slate-quarries are the most considerable in the kingdom. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, of the certified value of 42*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 146*l.*; patron, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

**HAWKSWELL**, co. Essex.

P. T. Rochford (40) 2 m. NW. Pop. 362.

A parish in the hundred of Rochford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) M. Bristow, Esq.

**HAWKSWICK**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Settle (235) 11½ m. NE b E. Pop. 86.

A township in the parish of Arncliffe and west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross.

**HAWKSWORTH**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Newark (124) 7½ m. SW b S.

Pop. 215.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Bingham; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary and All Saints; patron (1829) John Storer, M. D.

**HAWKSWORTH**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Otley (205) 3½ m. SW. Pop. 323.

A township in the parish of Otley, and upper division of the wapentake of Skyrack.

**HAWKWELL**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 12 m.

NW b W. Pop. 136.

A township in the parish of Stamfordham and north-east division of Tindale ward.

**HAWLBOLINE**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cove (177) m. Pop. with Rocky, 319.

An island in the parish of Great Island and barony of Barrymore, situated in Cork harbour, and serving all the purposes of a breakwater. Regular and extensive fortifications are erected here, and a garrison con-



stantly stationed; here is also a royal dock-yard. Area of island, about thirty-two acres. It was fortified in the reign of Elizabeth, and some remains of the works are visible. The name, Hawlboline, is compounded of the terms, *all*, a rock, *bul*, a sand-bank, and *lin*, the sea. It is applied frequently to islands analogously situated to this in Cork harbour.

**HAWLEY**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Hartford Bridge (35) 5 m. E b N.  
Pop. 661.

A titling in the parish of Gateley and hundred of Crondall, Basingstoke division.

**HAWLING**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Winchcomb (99) 5 m. SSE. Pop. 227.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Kiftsgate; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 3*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to St. Edward.

**HAWNBY**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Helmesley (222) 7 m. NW.  
Pop. of Pa. 620. Of To. 286.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Birdforth; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 147*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Lord G. Cavendish.

**HAWNES**, or **HAYNES**, co. Bedford.

P. T. Amptill (45) 4 m. NE. Pop. 775.

A parish in the hundred of Flitt; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Sir J. Osborne, Bart.

**HAW PASSAGE**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Tewkesbury (103) 4 m. SW b S.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Tirley and lower division of the hundred of Deerhurst.

**HAWRIDGE**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Chesham (27) 3 m. N b W. Pop. 208.

A parish in the hundred of Cottesloe; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 126*l.* 8*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) — Sandby, Esq.

**HAWSKER**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Whitby (236) 3½ m. SE b S.  
Pop. with Stains-acre, 634.

A township in the parish of Whitby and liberty of Whitby Strand.

**HAWSTED**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bury St. Edmunds (71) 3½ m. SW.  
Pop. with Hardwick, 404.

A parish in the hundred of Thingoe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.*; patroness (1829) Mrs. Gosling. The church, ded. to All Saints, is an ancient structure, containing some curious monuments.

**HAWTHORN**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 9½ m. E b N. Pop. 140.

A township in the parish of Easington and south division of Easington ward, situated on the German Ocean, and terminated by a rocky shore, presenting in stormy weather a most sublime appearance, but it is extremely dangerous to mariners. On the north side of Hawthorn Creek is an eminence called Beacon Hill, where fires used to be lighted to warn them from the coast. In some seasons as many as fifty vessels have been wrecked here and nearly all their crews lost.

**HAWTHORPE**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Corby (105) 4½ m. NE b E. Pop. 58.

A hamlet in the parish of Irnham and wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Lindsey.

**HAWTON**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Newark (124) 2 m. S b W. Pop. 216.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Newark, which suffered very much in the civil wars; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) R. Newdigate, Esq.

**HAXBY**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. York (196) 4½ m. N. Pop. 417.

A parish within the liberty of St. Peter of York.

**HAXEY**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Gainsborough (149) 8 m. NNW.  
Pop. 1888.

A parish in the west division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, the Archbishop of York. Here was formerly a castle belonging to the Mowbrays, lords of the manor, and a Carthusian monastery, in the church of which John Mowbray, second Duke of Norfolk, was buried in the reign of Henry VI.

**HAY**, co. Brecon, S. W.

London 156 m. W b N. Pop. of Pa. 330.  
Of To. 1319. Fairs, Mond. before Easter;  
May 17; second Monday in June; Aug. 12;  
and Oct. 10; M. D. Thursd.

A town and parish in the hundred of Talgarth. It lies in the north-eastern angle of the county, on the southern bank of the river Wye, and near its junction with the river Dulais, the boundary of Hereford and Brecon in this parish. The town consists of a High Street and a cross avenue, and possesses some good houses, a church, romantically situated, at the north-west side of the town, a meeting-house of dissenters, and a good inn. Hay is a borough by prescription, but enjoys no privileges. The tolls are collected by a bailiff appointed by the lord of the manor, who holds here a court-leet annually, and is entitled to hold a court-baron. The living is a discharged vicarage in the diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury; valued in P. R. at 112*l.* per annum. The parish church of St. John has long since fallen into ruin, and

St. Mary is now used ; it contains some monuments of the Gwyns of Hay Castle, an ancient and benevolent family. In this church is preserved an old silver chalice, having these words engraven upon it : " Our Ladie Paris of the Haia." The trade of this place is but trifling, although it is decidedly well situated for an inland market. The Monday market has long been discontinued, but as the surrounding country is agriculturally rich, the fairs afford opportunities of effecting extensive sales of cattle. Flannel is manufactured here in an extensive way. There is a small endowment of 12*l.* per annum for a schoolmaster, and 2*l.* for books, towards the maintenance of a poor-school. Small annuities of 6*l.*, of 13*s.* 4*d.*, and 10*s.* have been bequeathed to the poor of the parish by benevolent individuals ; and Mrs. Gwyn erected an almshouse for six poor people, and endowed it with the rent of two tenements in the vicinity. The town was anciently encompassed by walls, and had a noble castle, one handsome entrance of which alone remains. Vestiges of a Roman fortification appear near the town, and a castle, anterior to that the ruins of which still survive, is supposed to have been raised by Sir Philip Walwyn, upon whom the manor was conferred by Bernard de Newmarch. It next belonged to Maud de St. Valeri, who built the walls and enlarged the old castle. The Duke of Buckingham was subsequently the lord of the manor, but the family of the present proprietor (Mr. Wellington) appear to have succeeded by purchase to the Gwyns. During the proprietorship of the last of the Gwyns, the different apartments of the castle were let to lodgers, and the once famous George Psalmanazer became a tenant for a short period.

#### HAY, or HAY-FELL, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kendal (262) 3 m. SE b E.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Kirkby-in-Kendal, Kendal ward.

#### HAY'S-CASTLE, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Haverford West (251) 3 m. NW.  
Pop. 291.

A parish in the hundred of Dewisland ; living, a dis. vicarage with the vicarage of Brawdy, in the diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury ; valued in P. R. at 20*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* ; area of parish 2560 acres, much of which is enclosed.

#### HAYDOCK, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Newton-in-Makerfield (193) 3 m. WNW.  
Pop. 916.

A township in the parish of Winwick and hundred of West Derby.

#### HAYDON, co. Dorset.

P. T. Sherborne (117) 3 m. ESE. Pop. 109.

A parish in the hundred of Sherborne, Sherborne division ; living, a dis. vicarage and peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury ; valued in K. B. 5*l.* ; ann. val. P. R. 116*l.* 17*s.* ;

church ded. to St. Catherine ; patron (1829) Earl Digby.

#### HAYDON, or HEYDON, co. Essex.

P. T. Saffron Walden (12) 7½ m. WNW.  
Pop. 272.

A parish in the hundred of Uttlesford ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London ; valued in K. B. 18*l.* ; church ded. to St. Peter ; patronage with that of Little Chishall.

#### HAYDON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Hexham (278) 6 m. W b N. Pop. 358.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Warden and north-west division of Tindale ward, lying on both sides of the South Tyne, and joined by a fine bridge of five arches.

#### HAYDOR, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Grantham (110) 6½ m. ENE. Pop. 522.

A parish in the wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven ; living, a vicarage with the curacies of Culverthorpe and Kelby, exempt from visitation, in the diocese of Lincoln ; val. in K. B. 12*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.* ; church ded. to St. Michael ; patron, the Prebend thereof in Lincoln Cathedral.

#### HAYES, co. Kent.

P. T. Bromley (10) 2 m. S. Pop. 429.

A parish in the hundred of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone ; living, a dis. rectory and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury ; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 18*s.* In the church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, are the banners that were borne at the public funeral of the great Earl of Chatham, and some curious monuments ; patron, the Rector of Orpington.

#### HAYES, co. Middlesex.

P. T. Uxbridge (15) 3½ m. SE. Pop. 1530.

A parish in the hundred of Elthorne ; living, a vicarage with the curacy of Norwood, a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury ; valued in K. B. 20*l.* ; ann. val. P. R. 135*l.* The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome edifice, containing several curious and ancient monuments ; patron (1829) T. J. Graham, Esq.

#### HAYFIELD, co. Derby.

P. T. Chapel-in-le-Frith (167) 4½ m. N b W  
Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of Glossop and hundred of High Peak ; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Glossop, in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry ; certified value 6*l.* ; ann. val. P. R. 106*l.* ; patrons, the Trustees.

#### HAYLES, or TRAY, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Winchcombe (99) 2 m. NE. Pop. 136.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Kiftsgate ; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Didbrook, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester ; certified value 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ; patronage with Didbrook vicarage. Here was formerly an abbey for Cistercian Monks, founded by Richard, king of the Romans and Earl of Cornwall.



## HAYLING, NORTH, co. Southampton.

P. T. Havant (66) 2 m. S b E. Pop. 295.

A parish in the hundred of Bosmere and Hayling, Portsdown division; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; patron (1829) the Earl of Albemarle.

## HAYLING, SOUTH, co. Southampton.

P. T. Havant (66) 4 m. S. Pop. 443.

A parish in the hundred of Bosmere and Hayling, Portsdown division; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Earl of Albemarle.

## HAYNE, co. Kent.

Pop. 745.

A small hundred in the lathe of Shepway, situated on the south-east side of the county, containing two parishes.

## HAYRIDGE, co. Devon.

Pop. 12,315.

A hundred on the east side of the county, to the north of Exeter, containing seventeen parishes.

## HAYSTHORPE, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Bridlington (206) 4 m. SW b W.  
Pop. 109.

A township in the parish of Burton Agnes and wapentake of Dickering.

## HAYTON, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Cockermouth (306) 7½ m. N b W.  
Pop. with Melay, 241.

A township in the parish of Aspatria and Allerdale ward below Darwent.

## HAYTON, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 8 m. E b N.  
Pop. 1102. Of To. 491.

A parish and township in Eskdale ward; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; certified value 9*l.* 5*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 105*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

## HAYTON, co. Devon.

Pop. 21,032.

A hundred on the south-east side of the county, between the rivers Teign and Dart, bounded on the east by Torbay, and containing twenty-two parishes.

## HAYTON, co. Nottingham.

P. T. East Retford (145) 3 m. NE b N.  
Pop. 244.

A parish in the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 112*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Archbishop of York.

## HAYTON, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Pocklington (212) 3 m. SE b S.  
Pop. of Pa. 116. Of To. 177.

A parish and township in Holme Beacon division and wapentake of Harthill; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar of the dean

and chapter of York; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patron, the Dean of York.

## HAYWOOD, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 2 m. SSW. Pop. 75.

An extra-parochial liberty, partly in the hundred of Webtree, and partly in the upper division of that of Wormelow.

## HAYWOOD FOREST, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 2½ m. SSW. Pop. 63.

An extra-parochial liberty, partly in the hundred of Webtree, and partly in the upper division of that of Wormelow.

## HAYZON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alnwick (308) 6 m. S b E. Pop. 99.

A township in the parish of Shilbottle, and east division of Coquetdale ward.

## HAZEL-HATCH, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 10 m. SW. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish and barony of Newcastle, and the first stage on the canal which extends from Dublin to Shannon harbour.

## HAZELEY-HEATH, co. Southampton.

P. T. Hartford Bridge (35) 2 m. W.  
Pop. with Mattingley.

A tithing, partly in the parish of Hartley Wintney, and partly in that of Heckfield, and hundred of Holdshott, Basingstoke division.

## HAZELEIGH, or HASELEY, co. Essex.

P. T. Maldon (37) 3½ m. SSW. Pop. 128.

A parish in the hundred of Dengey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) Mrs. Irwin.

## HAZELTON, co. Gloucester.

P. T. North Leach (81) 4 m. NW b N.  
Pop. 265.

A parish in the hundred of Bradley; living, a rectory with the curacy of Yarworth, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 19*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

## HAZELWOOD, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Skipton (216) 7 m. ENE. Pop. 209.

A township in the parish of Skipton and upper division of the wapentake of Claro.

## HAZELWOOD, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Tadcaster (190) 4 m. SW b S.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Tadcaster and upper division of the wapentake of Barkston Ash. Here is Hazelwood Hall, very celebrated for the beauty and extent of its prospects.

## HAZLEBADGE, co. Derby.

P. T. Stoney Middleton (161) 3½ m. N b E.  
Pop. 51.

A liberty in the parish of Hope and hundred of High Peak.

## HAZLERIDGE, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Belford (322) 4 m. W. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Chatton and east division of Glendale ward.

**HAZLEWOOD**, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 5 m. N. Pop. 483.

A township in the parish of Duffield and hundred of Appletree.

**HEACHAM**, or **HITCHAM**, co. Norfolk.P. T. Castle Rising (100) 9 m. N b E.  
Pop. 710.A parish in the hundred of Smithdon; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) H. Spehnan, Esq.**HEADBOURNE, WORTHY**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Winchester (62) 2 m. N b E. Pop. 176.

A parish in the hundred of Barton Stacey, Andover division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patrons, the Trustees of Dr. Radcliffe, for a member of University College.**HEADCORN**, co. Kent.

P. T. Charing (47) 9 m. WSW. Pop. 1191.

A parish in the hundred of Eythorne, lathe of Aylesford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.**HEADFORT**, co. Galway, Connaught, I.Dublin 137 m. W b N. Pop. 1228.  
Fairs, May 11, and Oct. 14.

A busy, thriving town, in the parishes of Killursa and Kilkilvery, in the barony of Clare, situated near to the east bank of Lough Corrib. This place is the chief pass from Tnam, Mayo, &amp;c. into Connemara; and has a linen and woollen manufacture, encouraged and protected by R. M. St. George, Esq., the principal proprietor here. Here are a handsome church and a parsonage-house, a Roman Catholic chapel and a poor-school. Mr. St. George's demesne occupies an area of about 2000 acres, all enclosed, and commands views of the most magnificent description. Ross Castle, Lough Mash, and the Connemara mountains, are seen from different parts of the grounds.

**HEADFORT**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kells (40) m. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish and barony of Kells, situated upon the river Blackwater. Here is the magnificent mansion of the family of Taylor, who derive the title of Marquis from this place.

**HEADGE**, co. Derby.

P. T. Alfreton (139) 5 m. SW. Pop. 1742.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Duffield and hundred of Appletree; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Duffield in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; patronage with Duffield vicarage.**HEADINGLEY**, W. R. co. York.P. T. Leeds (189) 2½ m. NW.  
Pop. with Barley, 2154.

A township in the parish of St. Peter, Leeds, and liberty of Leeds, advantageously situated near the river Aire, on which are numerous mills for fulling, scowering, &amp;c. Here is a seat called New Grange, the site of which formerly belonged to Kirkstall Abbey.

**HEADINGTON**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Oxford (51) 3 m. ENE. Pop. 1087.

A parish in the hundred of Bullington; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 121*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew, the body of which is a very ancient structure, but the tower was rebuilt in 1679; in the churchyard is the lofty shaft of a cross; patron (1829) T. M. Worwood, Esq. It is supposed to have contained a royal palace in the time of Etheldred.**HEADLAM**, co. Pal. of Durham.P. T. Barnard Castle (246) 9 m. E b S.  
Pop. 232.

A township in the parish of Gainford and south-west division of Darlington ward.

**HEADLEY**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 6 m. N b E. Pop. 49.

A township in the parish of Chester-le-Street and middle division of Chester ward.

**HEADLEY**, co. Northumberland.P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 11 m. S.  
Pop. 168.

A township in the parish of Ovingham and east division of Tindale ward.

**HEADLEY**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Farnham (33) 6½ m. S b W. Pop. 1093.

A parish in the hundred of Bishop's Sutton, Alton north division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 21*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, Queen's College, Oxford.**HEADLEY**, co. Surry.P. T. Leatherhead (19) 3 m. ESE.  
Pop. 184.A parish in the hundred of Copthorne and Effingham; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Surry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; patron (1829) the Hon. G. Howard.**HEADLEY WOODSIDE**, co. Northumberland.P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 11 m. S.  
Pop. 55.

A township in the parish of Ovingham and east division of Tindale ward.

**HEADON**, co. Nottingham.P. T. East Retford (145) 4 m. SE.  
Pop. with Upton, 241.A parish in South Clay division and wapentake of Bassetlaw; livings, a rectory and dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B., the former, 15*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; the latter, 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 138*l.* The rectory is a sinecure; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) A. H. Eyre, Esq.



**HEADWORTH**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Gateshead (272) 5 m. E b S.  
Pop. with Monkton and Jarrow.

A township in the parish of Jarrow and east division of Chester ward, situated on a brook of the same name, over which there is a bridge of two arches.

**HEALAUGH**, or **HELAGH**, co. York.

P. T. Tadcaster (190) 3 m. N b E. Pop. 191.

A parish in the lower division of the Ainstey of the city of York; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 6*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.* to 100*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Evangelist; patron (1829) — Brooksbank, Esq. Here was formerly a priory of Black Canons, the site of which is now occupied by Healaugh Hall.

**HEALEY**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Hexham (278) 8 m. ESE. Pop. 49.

A township in the parish of Bywell St. Peter and east division of Tiudale ward.

**HEALEY**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 7 m. W b N.  
Pop. with Combe Hill, 43.

A township in the parish of Hartburn and west division of Morpeth ward.

**HEALEY**, or **HELAGH**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Bedale (223) 8 m. SW.  
Pop. with Sutton, 413.

A township in the parish of Masham and wapentake of Hang East.

**HEALING**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Great Grimsby (165) 4 m. W NW.  
Pop. 94.

A parish in the wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 131*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron (1829) the Rev. R. Parkinson.

**HEANOR**, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 9 m. NE. Pop. of Pa. 4981.  
Of To. 2364.

A parish and township in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 95*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**HEANTON PUNCHARDON**, co. Devon.

P. T. Barnstaple (192) 4½ m. WNW.  
Pop. 485.

A parish in the hundred of Braunton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 22*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Austin; patron (1829) F. Basset, Esq.

**HEAP**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Bury (195) 3 m. SE. Pop. 6552.

A township in the parish of Bury and hundred of Salford.

**HEAPEY**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Chorley (208) 3 m. NNE. Pop. 530.

A township and chapelry in the parish and

hundred of Leyland; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, of the certified value of 7*l.* 9*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 115*l.*; patron, the Vicar of Leyland.

**HEAPHAM**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Gainsborough (149) 5 m. ESE. Pop. 112.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Charles Chaplin, Esq.

**HEATH**, co. Bedford.

P. T. Leighton Buzzard (41) 2½ m. N b E.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Leighton Buzzard and hundred of Manshead; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Leighton Buzzard, in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln, of the certified value of 11*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Leonard; patronage with Leighton Buzzard vicarage.

**HEATH**, co. Derby.

T. P. Chesterfield (150) 5 m. SE b E.  
Pop. 411.

A parish in the hundred of Scarsdale; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 132*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Duke of Devonshire.

**HEATH**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ludlow (142) 9 m. W b S.  
Pop. with Jay, 42.

A township in the parish of Leintwardine and hundred of Wigmore.

**HEATH**, co. Salop.

P. T. Ludlow (142) 9 m. NE b N. Pop. 41.

A township in the parish of Stoke St. Milburgh and hundred of Munslow.

**HEATH**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Wakefield (182) 2 m. E b S. Pop. 741.

A township in the parish of Warmfield and lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, situated on a hill south of the Calder, and one of the most beautiful in the county; it consists of houses built with stone, round a green, some of which have delightful gardens, sloping to the water. Its pleasant situation has induced many elegant seats to be erected in its vicinity. Heath Hall was lately occupied by Benedictine nuns.

**HEATHER**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Market Bosworth (106) 5½ m. N b W.  
Pop. 411.

A parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. John; patron (1829) J. Shirley, Esq.

**HEATHEROP** See *Hatherop*.**HEATHERSGILL**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Longtown (309) 6½ m. E b S. Pop. 776.

A township in the parish of Kirk-Linton, Eskdale ward.

**HEATHERSLAW**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 8 m. NNW. Pop. 319.

A township in the parish of Ford and west division of Glendale ward.

**HEATHFIELD**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Taunton (1-11) 5 m. WNW.  
Pop. 131.

A parish in the hundred of Taunton and Taunton Dean; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; val. in K. B. 9*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) — Cornish, Esq. This place gives a title to the Elliot family.

**HEATHFIELD**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Hailsham (59) 8 m. N b E. Pop. 1613.

A parish in the hundred of Hawkesborough, rape of Hastings; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Prebend of Heathfield in Chichester cathedral.

**HEATHPOOL**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 5½ m. W. Pop. 42.

A township in the parish of Kirk Newton and west division of Glendale ward.

**HEATHWAITE**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Hawkshead (267) 6 m. SW b W.  
Pop. with Woodland Township.

A township in the parish of Kirkby Ireleth and hundred of Lonsdale north of the Sands.

**HEATHY LEE**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Leek (154) 3 m. E. Pop. 733.

A township in the parish of Allstonefield and north division of the hundred of Totmonslo.

**HEATON**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Lancaster (240) 3 m. WSW. Pop. 176.

A township in the parish of Lancaster and hundred of Lonsdale south of the sands.

**HEATON**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Great Bolton (197) 4 m. W b N.  
Pop. 826.

A township in the parish of Dean and hundred of Salford.

**HEATON**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (27-1) 2 m. NE.  
Pop. 479.

A township in the parish of All Saints and east division of Castle ward, said to have been the retreat of King John, when he visited the north. Heaton Hall is a handsome seat, commanding some fine views of the river Tyne and the surrounding country.

**HEATON**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Leek (154) 6 m. NW b N. Pop. 391.

A township in the parish of Leek and north division of the hundred of Totmonslo.

**HEATON**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Bradford (196) 3 m. NW b N.  
Pop. 1217.

A township in the parish of Bradford and wapentake of Morley.

**HEATON, GREAT**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Manchester (182) 4 m. N b W.  
Pop. 221.

A township in the parish of Oldham cum Prestwich and hundred of Salford. Heaton Hall, the seat of the Earl of Wilton, is a handsome structure, built from a design by the late Samuel Wyatt, and situated on an elevated spot in the centre of a rich and well-wooded park.

**HEATON KIRK**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Huddersfield (188) 2 m. E b N.  
Pop. of Pa. 7968. Of To. 2186.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Agbrigg; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 25*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; patron (1829) the Duke of Northumberland. The church, ded. to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure. This parish was anciently a dependance of Dewsbury, to which it still pays 1*l.* per annum.

**HEATON, LITTLE**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Manchester (182) 5 m. N. Pop. 630.

A township in the parish of Oldham cum Prestwich and hundred of Salford.

**HEATON NORRIS**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Stockport (176) 2 m. NW b N.  
Pop. 6958.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Manchester and hundred of Salford, separated by the river Mersey from Stockport in Cheshire, to which it forms a suburb; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 108*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Thomas; patron, Manchester College Church.

**HEAVITREE, or WONFORD**, co. Devon.

P. T. Exeter (164) 1 m. E. Pop. 1253.

A parish in the hundred of Wonford; living, a vicarage with the curacies of St. David and Sidwell, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 34*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

**HEBBURN**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 3 m. N b W.  
Pop. of Pa. 564. Of To. 93.

A parochial chapelry in the west division of Morpeth ward; living, a rectory subordinate to the rectory of Bothall, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham, not in charge; patron, the Rector of Bothall. Henry Ogle, Esq. left, in 1761, 140*l.* to the minister and churchwardens, in trust, the interest of which is distributed among the poor of the place. To the north-west of the village stands a lofty hill, called Hebburn Shaw, formerly used as an alarm beacon.

**HEBBURN**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 6 m. ESE. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Chillingham and east division of Glendale ward, where considerable quantities of limestone are quarried and burnt.



## HEBDEN, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Skipton (216) 10 m. N b E. Pop. 377.

A township in the parish of Linton and east division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross.

## HEBRIDES, or WESTERN ISLES, S.

Northern extremity, 58. 55 N. Southern extremity, 55. 22 N. Pop. about 70,000.

A cluster of islands, called by the ancients *Ebndæ*, lying along the western coast of Scotland, and among which was formerly included the Isle of Man. They number about 300, but only from eighty to ninety of them are inhabited, and they extend from the Isle of Sanda, off the Mull of Cantyre, to what is termed the Butt of Lewis. The latter island, with others of lesser note, form part of the shire of Ross, as do Barray, Eigg, Harris, North and South Uist, Skye, and their neighbouring isles part of that of Inverness. Canna, Muck, Rum, Gigha, Cara, Collonsay, Oronsay, Tiry, Coll, Jura, and several smaller islands form part of Argyll; while those lying on the Firth of Clyde, viz. Bute, Arran, Great and Little Cumbra, and Inch Moonock, constitute the shire of Bute. This extensive group, being exposed to the violent storms of the Atlantic, the climate is cold and moist, and, consequently, the soil proportionally unfit for cultivation; a few of the islands, however, are well manured with sea-weed thrown up by the surf, and yield tolerable crops of barley and oats, while others afford pasturage for vast herds of cattle and sheep. The mountainous parts contain lead mines, quarries of marble, freestone, and limestone, with iron, talc, crystals and valuable pebbles of almost equal brilliancy to the South-American topaz. Scarcely a tree or shrub is to be met with excepting the wild myrtle, but these, with a great variety of useful plants, spring up and flourish spontaneously. The bays, harbours, and creeks, abound with prodigious quantities of fish of different kinds, and literally swarm with herrings, which with black cattle, sheep, wool, knit hosiery, tartans and coarse cloth, may be considered the staple commodities of the inhabitants, who use the same language, observe similar customs, and appear in the like costume as the rest of the Highlanders. The first authentic record we have of this archipelago is, that in the year 900, Harold Harfager, King of Denmark and Norway, after many previous descents, got firm possession of most of these islands and placed over them a viceroy, one of whose successors declared himself independent of his sovereign, assumed the style of King of the Isles, and fixed his seat of government in the Isle of Man, where himself and his descendants were at certain times independent and at others tributary monarchs, till the commencement of the twelfth century. About this period, Somerled, a powerful chieftain of Cantyre, formed a matrimonial alliance with the King of the Isles, and subsequently wrested this part of his do-

minions from that of Man, made himself master of the greater portion of Argyll, declared himself an independent prince, and formed a plan for the entire conquest of Scotland, in which latter attempt, however, he fell in a great battle fought near Renfrew, in 1164, with Malcolm IV. So late as 1335, we find a descendant of Somerled possessed of the sovereignty of the Isles, in the person of Donald, who, having acquired by marriage the earldom of Ross, became the most powerful subject of the Kings of Scotland; but, losing the sovereign's favour, the family were reduced from their former exalted rank to the degree of Baron, a title which has descended from his ancestors to the present Lord Maedonald.

## HECK, GREAT and LITTLE, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Snaith (173) 4 m. W b S. Pop. 228.

Two townships in the parish of Snaith and lower division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross.

## HECKFIELD, co. Southampton.

P. T. Hartford Bridge (35) 4 m. NW b W. Pop. of Pa. 1149. Of To. 636. Fair, Good Friday, for pedlery.

A parish and tithing in the hundred of Holdshott, Basingstoke division; living, a vicarage with the curacy of Mattingley, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, New College, Oxford.

## HECKINGHAM, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Beccles (109) 6 m. NNW. Pop. 146.

A parish in the hundred of Clavering; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; certified value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 25*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Gregory; patron (1829) Thomas Smyth, Esq.

## HECKINGTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Sleaford (115) 5½ m. SE b E. Pop. 1438.

A parish in the wapentake of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) the Rev. H. B. Benson. The surrounding lands, now in a state of high cultivation, were formerly nothing but fens.

## HECKMOND-WIKE, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Wakefield (182) 8 m. WNW. Pop. 2579.

A township in the parish of Birstall and wapentake of Morley, situated in a valley commanding several fine views, although the surrounding country generally wears but a dreary aspect; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Birstall, in the archdeaconry of the North Riding and diocese of York, not in charge; patron, the Vicar of Birstall.

## HEDDINGTON, co. Wilts.

P. T. Calce (87) 3 m. S. Pop. 296.

A parish in the hundred of Calne, which was unquestionably a Roman station, from the many antiquities discovered here; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. *Sl.* 14s. 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) the Rev. J. Rogers.

**HEDDON, BLACK**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 14 m. NW.

A township in the parish of Stamfordham and north-east division of Tindale ward.

**HEDDON, EAST**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 8 m. NW b W. Pop. 41.

A township in the parish of Heddon-on-the-Wall, partly in the west division of Castle ward, and partly in the east division of Tindale ward. Here are the ruins of some remarkable tumuli, which have the appearance of an old quarry.

**HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 7 m. WNW. Pop. of Pa. 770. Of To. 362.

A parish and township, partly in the west division of Castle ward, and partly in the east division of Tindale ward, situated upon the summit of a lofty eminence, and the site of the great Roman wall; whence its additional appellation. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 35*l.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Philip and St. James, is an ancient structure, built upon a high rock; the chancel is a fine specimen of Norman architecture, but the other parts are of a less remote period. In 1752 a considerable number of gold and silver coins and medals were discovered here by some workmen, some of which were as bright as when first struck.

**HEDDON, WEST**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 8½ m. WNW. Pop. 38.

A township in the parish of Heddon-on-the-Wall, and partly in the west division of Castle ward, and partly in the east division of Tindale ward.

**HEDENHAM**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Bungay (106) 3 m. NNW. Pop. 283.

A parish in the hundred of Loddon; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6s. 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary.

**HEDGELEY**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alnwick (308) 8 m. NW b W. Pop. 36.

A township in the parish of Eglington and north division of Coquetdale ward, situated on the banks of the river Breamish. On Hedgeley Moor fell the brave Sir Ralph Percy, in 1463, when fighting for Henry VI., with the forces of Edward IV.; but his companions, the Lords Hungerford and Ross, had fled at the first onset. A monument to his memory, called Percy's Cross, has been erected there.

**HEDGERLEY**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Beaconsfield (23) 4 m. SE b E. Pop. 159.

A parish in the hundred of Stoke; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Benjamin Way, Esq. In this neighbourhood is Bulstrode, the seat of the Duke of Portland.

**HEDGERLEY DEAN**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Beaconsfield (23) 3 m. SSE. Pop. 199.

A hamlet in the parish of Royal Farnham and hundred of Burnham.

**HEDINGHAM, SIBIL**, co. Essex.

P. T. Castle Hedingham (48) 1 m. SW. Pop. 2060.

A parish in the hundred of Hinckford, supposed to have been connected with that of Castle Hedingham till after the Conquest, as they do not appear to have been distinct parishes till about the time of Henry III. Its situation is very pleasant, the lands being varied by gentle eminences, and watered by numerous small streams. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 22*l.* The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is a neat and rather spacious structure, supposed to have been erected about the time of Edward III.

**HEDLEY, W. R.** co. York.

P. T. Tadcaster (190) 3 m. SW. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Bramham and upper division of the wapentake of Barkston Ash.

**HEDLEY HOPE**, co. Pal of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 8 m. W. Pop. 51.

A township in the parish of Brancepeth and north-west division of Darlington ward.

**HEDNESFORD**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Rugeley (126) 4½ m. SW b S. Pop. with Leacroft, 442.

A township in the parish of Cannock and east division of the hundred of Cuttlestone.

**HEDON, or HEYDON**, E. R. co. York.

London 182 m. N b E. Pop. 902. M. D. Sat. Fairs, every fortnight from Shrove Monday to Midsummer; Feb. 14, Aug. 2, Sept. 22, Nov. 17, and Dec. 6, for pewter, tin, leather wares, and millinery goods. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough, market-town, parish, and township in the middle division of the wapentake of Holderness, consisting chiefly of one long street; formerly, it was a port connected with the Humber by a navigable creek, but the old haven having been choked up, a new cut has been made on the south-east. It was almost entirely burnt down in 1656, a distressing calamity at the time, but which has rendered the present town more commodious. The living is a dis. curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 18*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 117*l.*; patronage with Preston vicarage. Besides the present church, which is dedicated to St. Austin, here are the ruins of two others. The corporation consists of a mayor, nine aldermen, a recorder, and



two bailiffs. It returns two members to Parliament, chosen by the burgesses.

**HEDSOR**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Great Marlow (31)  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E b S.  
Pop. with Lillifee, 188.

A parish in the first division of the hundred of Desborough; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 4*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 59*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) Lord Boston alternately.

**HEENE**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Worthing (56)  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. WSW. Pop. 178.

A parish in the hundred of Brightford, rape of Bramber.

**HEIGHAM, POTTER**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Acle (121) 6 m. N b E. Pop. 310.

A parish in the hundred of Happing; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 113*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, the Bishop of Norwich.

**HEIGHINGTON**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Darlington (241)  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNW.  
Pop. of Pa. 1333. Of To. 557

A parish and township in the south-east division of Darlington ward; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient Gothic structure, and has been recently repaired and beautified; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. Here is a free grammar-school.

**HEIGHINGTON**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Lincoln (132) 5 m. ESE. Pop. 396.

A township in the parish of Washingborough and wapentake of Langoe, parts of Kesteven.

**HEIGHLEY, HIGH AND LOW**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (238)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Mitford and west division of Morpeth ward.

**HEIGHTINGTON**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Bewdley (129)  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW.  
Pop. with Rock.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Rock and lower division of the hundred of Doddingtree; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Rock, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford, not in charge; patronage with Rock rectory.

**HEISKER**, shire of Inverness, S.

An island of the Hebrides, forming part of the parish of North Uist, from which it is distant six miles west. It is two miles in length, but very narrow, and is chiefly valuable for its kelp shores.

**HEIGHTON, SOUTH**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Newhaven (56) 2 m. NNE. Pop. 71.

A parish in the hundred of Flexborough, rape of Pevensy; living, a rectory in the

archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patronage with Tarring Neville vicarage.

**HELEN'S, ST.**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Prescott (198) 4 m. NE b E.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Prescott and hundred of West Derby; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; certified value 7*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 96*l.*; patrons, the Trustees.

**HELEN'S, ST.**, Scilly Islands.

A small island lying to the westward of St. Martin's, containing about 80 acres. It has a fine basin wherein small vessels find a pleasant shelter. In ancient records it is termed Insula Sancti Ellidii, also Lydes Isle, and its church is the oldest sacred edifice in Scilly.

**HELEN'S, ST.**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Newport (89) 9 m. E. Pop. 804.

A parish in the hundred of East Medina liberty in the Isle of Wight; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 45*l.*; patron, Eton College. The church, which is dedicated to St. Helen, is a small modern edifice; the old one, which had been encroached on by the sea, was taken down, with the exception of the tower, which was suffered to remain as a mark for seamen. This town contains a bay of some consequence as a rendezvous for the royal navy, at the north of which is a cluster of rocks called the Mixen, and in time of war great traffic is carried on with shipping. Here is a beautiful mansion called the Priory, commanding delightful views of the Hampshire and Sussex coasts, and occupying the site of a priory for Cluniac monks founded about the year 1155.

**HELEN'S, ST.**, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Broadway (103)  $2\frac{1}{4}$  m. NE.  
Pop. with Kilrauc.

A parish in the barony of Forth, situated upon the sea-coast; living, a chapelry in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin.

**HELENSBURGH**, shire of Dumbarton, S.

P. T. Dumbarton (58) 8 m. W.  
Pop. with Pa.

A considerable village in the parish of Row, pleasantly situated on the northern bank of the river Clyde, opposite Greenock, and at the mouth of Loch Gair. Its population has been on the increase for several years past, owing to the great influx of strangers during the bathing-season, for whose accommodation and amusement there are excellent lodging-houses, elegant suites of warm and cold baths, a theatre, &c. Here are also a Missionary chapel and school.

**HELLABY, W. R.** co. York.

P. T. Rotherham (160) 5 m. E b S.  
Pop. with Stainton.

A township in the parish of Stainton and

upper division of the wapentake of Straf-  
forth and Tickhill.

**HELLAND**, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Bodmin (235) 2½ m. N b E. Pop. 261.

A parish in the hundred of Trigg; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Helena; patron (1829) William Morshead, Esq.

**HELLESDEN**, or **HEYLESDON**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Norwich (108) 2 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 293.

A parish in the hundred of Faversham; living, a rectory with that of Drayton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with that of Drayton.

**HELLIDON**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Daventry (72) 5 m. SW b W Pop. 408.

A parish in the hundred of Fawsley; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; certified value 20*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 118*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patrons (1829) T. and M. Scrafton, Esqrs. Here is a free grammar-school.

**HELLIFIELD**, or **HELGEFELT**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Settle (235) 5½ m. SSE. Pop. 279.

A township in the parish of Long Preston and west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross. Here is a curious castellated building of the age of Henry VI., called Hellifield Peel, erected by Lawrence Hamerton.

**HELLINGHILL**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Rothbury (303) 4 m. S b W. Pop. 130.

A township in the parish of Rothbury and west division of Coquetdale ward.

**HELLINGLEY**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Hailsham (59) 3 m. N b W. Pop. 1313.

A parish in the hundred of Dill, rape of Pevensey; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron (1829) the Earl of Chichester.

**HELLOUGHTON**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Fakenham (109) 4 m. SW b W.  
Pop. 322.

A parish in the hundred of Gallow; living, a dis. vicarage with the rectory of South Rainham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patronage with South Rainham rectory.

**HELL'S SKERRIES**, shire of Argyll, S.

A group of islands of the Hebrides, forming part of the parish of Small Isles. They lie ten miles west from Rum, and are so called from the dangerous force of the currents running between and around them.

**HELMESDALE**, shire of Sutherland, S.

Edinburgh 244 m. N. Pop. with Pa.

A small post-town in the parish of Loth,

situated on the northern bank of the Helmsdale, which is here crossed by a noble bridge of two arches, each spanning seventy feet; and in which there is a very productive salmon-fishery. This river has its source in Loch Coyn, whence it runs in a rapid stream to a junction with the North Sea, about three miles south from the Ord of Caithness. Here are the remains of a square tower, built by the Countess of Sutherland, some time in the fifteenth century. There is also a chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

**HELMEDON**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Brackley (63) 4½ m. N. Pop. 486.

A parish in the hundred of King's Sutton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

**HELMESLEY-UPON-THE-BLACK-MOOR**, N. R. co. York.

London 222 m. N b W. Pop. of Pa. 3458.  
Of To. 1520. M. D. Sat. Fairs, May 19;  
July 16; Oct. 2; and Nov. 6, for horned  
cattle, horses, sheep, linen, and woollen  
cloth.

A market-town, parish, and township, in the wapentake of Ryedale, situated on the east side of the Hambleton Hills, near the river Rye. The town is small but well built, the houses being for the most part of white stone. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of linens and cottons. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Lord Feversham. Here are the ruins, consisting of a lofty tower and gateway, surrounded by a double moat, of a castle, supposed to have been founded by Robert de Ross previously to the time of Edward I. It was reduced by Oliver Cromwell to its present ruinous condition.

**HELMESLEY-GATE**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. York (196) 6 m. NE b E. Pop. 229.

A parish within the liberty of St. Peter of York; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York; valued in K. B. 2*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Prebendary of Osbaldwick in York cathedral.

**HELMESLEY-OVER**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. York (196) 7½ m. NE b E. Pop. 63.

A parish in the wapentake of Bulmer; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 105*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**HELMINGHAM**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Woodbridge (77) 8 m. NW b N.  
Pop. 325.

A parish in the hundred of Bosmere and Claydon; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Nor-



wich; valued in K. B. 18*l.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. In the church, dedicated to St. Mary, are some splendid monuments of the Tollemache family. Helmingham Hall, built about the time of Henry VIII., is a quadrangular building, surrounded by a moat having two draw-bridges, by which the mansion is approached. The park attached is well stocked with deer, and remarkable for its fine oaks.

**HELMINGSTONE**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Needham (74) 5 m. ESE. Pop. 322.

A parish in the hundred of Bosmere and Claydon; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to St. Gregory; patron (1829) Sir W. F. Middleton, Bart.

**HELMINGTON**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Bishop Auckland (218) 2½ m. NNW. Pop. with Hunwick, 160.

A township in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland and north-west division of Darlington ward.

**HELPERBY**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Boroughbridge (206) 4 m. NE b E. ; Pop. 611.

A township in the parish of Brafferton and liberty of St. Peter of York.

**HELPERTHORPE**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. New Malton (217) 12 m. E. Pop. 157.

A parish in the wapentake of Buckrose; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York.

**HELPRINGHAM**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Fotheringham (106) 5 m. NE b N.

A parish in the wapentake of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 99*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patroness (1829) Mrs. Andrews.

**HELPSTONE**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Market Deeping (89) 4 m. SSW. Pop. 372.

A parish in the liberty of Peterborough; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*; church ded. to St. Botolph; patron, Christ College, Cambridge.

**HELSEBY**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Frodsham (191) 3 m. SW b W. Pop. 378.

A township in the parish of Frodsham and hundred of Eddisbury.

**HELSEINGTON**, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kendal (262) 4 m. SW b W. Pop. 263.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Kirkby in Kendal, Kendal ward; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 138*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; patron, the Vicar of Kendal. The curacy has been twice aug-

mented from Queen Anne's bounty, and once by the Countess Dowager Gower, in sums amounting to 600*l.*, which with other sums subscribed purchased an estate. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, is a neat edifice, erected by subscription in 1726. Sizergh Hall is an ancient and perfect Gothic mansion, with two strong towers, having a very formidable appearance; it contains a large apartment called the Queen's Room, from Catharine Parr having lodged there a few nights after Henry the Eighth's death.

**HELSTON**, co. Cornwall.

Loudon 272 m. WSW. Pop. 2671. M. D. Sat. Fairs, Sat. bef. Mid-Lent Sund.; Sat. bef. Palm-Sund.; Whit-Mond.; July 20; Sept. 9; Oct. 28; and Dec. 30; for cattle. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the west division of the hundred of Kerrier; it is built on the side of a hill sloping towards the river Cober, which, from a singular operation of nature, expands itself into a large lake called the Loo Pool. From the continual rolling of the waves of the British channel upon the shore, an immense bank of sand and pebbles is formed, which, extending itself across the valley, closes the mouth of the channel, and occasions the river to spread its waters over a space of nearly seven miles in circumference. The town, consisting of four streets, is well built and lighted with gas; in the centre, formed by the intersection of the streets, stand the town-hall and market-house. This is one of the ancient stannary towns, although very little tin is now stamped here; and the old coinage-hall is inhabited as a private dwelling. Large quantities of corn are brought to market here, and vessels take in their lading at a harbour a short distance below the town. Helstone has received no less than fourteen charters at different periods, the first of which was granted by King John. It is now governed by a corporation, consisting of a mayor, five aldermen, a recorder, and an indefinite number of freemen. It sends two members to Parliament, which privilege it has enjoyed since the reign of Edward I.; the voters are said to be about thirty-six, who are under the influence of the Duke of Leeds. The market and fairs were granted by Edward III., who at the same time confirmed all former privileges. The living is a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Wendron, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; patronage with Wendron vicarage. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a substantial building, standing on an elevated spot of ground, with a fine pinnacled tower ninety feet high, which is seen to great advantage in many parts of the neighbourhood, forming a conspicuous sea-mark. Here is a chapel belonging to a body of Dissenters, which was erected on the site of an old priory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Hel-

ston possesses also a grammar-school, originally endowed with 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, which has lately been considerably augmented. A castle formerly existed in this vicinity, no remains of which are now visible. A singular custom prevails in this town, called Furry Dance; it is an ancient festival, supposed to be from the Roman Floralia, and is held on the 8th of May, which is kept as a close holiday, a procession proceeding through the town accompanied by a musical band during the whole of the day. About four miles hence was a curious rocking-stone, but it was thrown down by the Governor of Pendennis Castle under Oliver Cromwell, on account of the superstitious adoration in which it was held by the ignorant of the neighbourhood. Penrose, the seat of John Rogers, Esq., the lord of the manor, is a fine old mansion, situated about two miles from the town, surrounded by finely wooded grounds and an extensive tract of most beautiful and picturesque scenery, greatly enhanced by the rocks which are seen abruptly rising from the margin of the lake.

**HELTON BACON**, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Appleby (270) 3½ m. E b N. Pop. 56.

A township in the parish of St. Michael, Appleby, possessing some rich lead mines belonging to the London Lead Company, who have a large smelting-mill here; they are said to produce an average of 144 stone of metal, containing ten ounces of silver in every ton. The country in the neighbourhood is very mountainous and it also contains many moors.

**HELTON FLECKET**, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 6 m. S b W. Pop. 162.

A hamlet in the parish of Askham, West ward, situated on a small rivulet flowing eastward to the Lowther.

**HELYFIELD**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Stanhope (262) 9 m. N E b E. Pop. 161.

A township in the parish of Lanchester and west division of Chester ward.

**HEMESBY**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Caister (126) 4½ m. NNW. Pop. 498.

A parish in the hundred of West Flegg; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) John T. Hales, Esq.

**HEMINGBROUGH**, or **HEMINGBURGH**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Selby (181) 4½ m. E b S.  
Pop. of Pa. 1855. Of To. 500.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, and formerly a market-town; living, a dis. vicarage, exempt from visitation, and in the diocese of York; certified value 59*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 96*l.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome structure, with a lofty spire rising forty-two feet above the battlements of the steeple, and forming a conspicuous object

in this level country; it was formerly collegiate, having had a provost and three prebendaries.

**HEMINGBY**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Horncastle (136) 4 m. NNW. Pop. 297.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron, King's College, Cambridge.

**HEMINGFORD ABBOTS**, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. St. Ives (59) 2½ m. W. Pop. 400.

A parish in the hundred of Toseland, situated on the south bank of the river Ouse; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patroness (1829) Lady Olivia Sparrow. The church, which is dedicated to St. Margaret, consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire. The altar-piece, which is a good painting of the miracle of the five loaves and two small fishes, was given by the late Dr. Dickens, who was forty-seven years rector of this parish.

**HEMINGFORD GREY**, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. St. Ives (59) 2 m. WSW. Pop. 475.

A parish in the hundred of Toseland; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; patron, Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The church, which is dedicated to St. James, stands close upon the south bank of the river Ouse, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a substantial tower; the columns and arches appear of Norman origin, but the latter have been altered to the pointed form. It contains some curious old monuments, and early specimens of painted glass.

**HEMINGTON**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (115) 10 m. NE.  
Pop. 421.

A township in the parish of Lockington and hundred of West Goscote.

**HEMINGTON**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Oundle (81) 4 m SE b E. Pop. 131.

A parish in the hundred of Polcbroke; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 99*l.* 8*s.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron (1829) Lord Montagu.

**HEMINGTON**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Frome (103) 5 m. NW b N. Pop. 323.

A parish in the hundred of Kilmersdon; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Hardington rectory.

**HEMLEY**, or **HELMLEY**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Woodbridge (77) 5 m. S b E. Pop. 80.

A parish in the hundred of Colneis; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk



and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

HEMLINGFORD, co. Warwick.

Pop. 43,402.

A hundred situated at the northern extremity of the county, containing forty-two parishes, including the towns of Birmingham and Tamworth.

HEMLINGTON, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Acle (121) 4 m. W b N. Pop. 255.

A parish in the hundred of Walsham; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; certified value 15*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 34*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

HEMLINGTON, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Stokesley (237) 5 m. N b W. Pop. 72.

A township in the parish of Stainton and west division of the liberty of Langbaugh.

HEMLINGTON ROW, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Bishop Auckland (243) 4½ m. N b W. Pop. 154.

A township in the parish of Brancepeth and north-west division of Darlington ward.

HEMPHOLE, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Beverley (183) 11 m. NNE. Pop. 93.

A township in the parish of Leven and north division of the wapentake of Holderness.

HEMPNALL, or HEMENHALE, co. Norfolk.

P. T. St. Mary Stratton (100) 3 m. E b N. Pop. 1014. Fairs, Whit-Mond., for horses, cattle, and sheep; Dec. 11, for hogs, and petty chapmen.

A parish in the hundred of Depwade, formerly having a market, which is now disused; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron (1829) John T. Mott, Esq.

HEMPSTEAD, co. Essex.

P. T. Thaxted (44) 5 m. N b E. Pop. 655.

A parish in the hundred of Freshwell; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Great Samford in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London, not in charge; church, dedicated to St. Andrew, contains several monuments to the Harvey family, and also a bust of the celebrated Dr. Harvey, of that family, who discovered the circulation of the blood.

HEMPSTEAD, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Gloucester (104) 2 m. SW b W. Pop. 518.

A parish in the middle division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's Barton, situated on a pleasant eminence; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; patron (1829) Mr. Alderman Jones. The church, which is dedicated to St. Swithin, consists only of a nave and chancel, divided by a low tower, apparently of later construction

than the rest of the building, which is supposed to have been erected in the early part of the fourteenth century. The interior is paved with painted bricks, and contains some remains of richly painted glass; the font is rather curious and ancient.

HEMPSTEAD, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Holt (119) 2 m. SE. Pop. 289.

A parish in the hundred of Holt; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 84*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

HEMPSTEAD, HEMEL, co. Hertford.

London 23 m. NW. Pop. 5193. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, Holy Thursday, for sheep; and third Monday in Sept. statute.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Dacorum, pleasantly situated among hills on the river Gade; the market, which is still a very good one, was formerly reckoned one of the greatest in England for wheat, 20,000*l.* a week having been often returned for meal alone. There are eleven mills within four miles of the place. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, in nomination of the Bishop of Lincoln. The church, which is ded. to St. Mary, an ancient Norman structure, has been much altered and enlarged at subsequent periods; it is built in the form of a cross; consists of a nave, chancel, transept, and side-aisles, with an embattled tower, surmounted by a high octagonal spire, rising from the intersection. Here are two endowed freeschools; one for thirteen boys, and the other for fifteen girls. It was incorporated by Henry VIII., and is governed by a bailiff.

HEMPSTON, LITTLE, co. Devon.

P. T. Totness (196) 1½ m. N b E. Pop. 323.

A parish in the hundred of Haytor; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 19*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron, the King.

HEMPTON, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Chipping Sodbury (108) 3 m. Pop. with Patchway, 500.

A tithing in the parish of Almondsbury and lower division of the hundred of Langley and Swineshead.

HEMPTON, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Fakenham (109) 1 m. S. Pop. 299. Fairs, Whit Tuesday, and Nov. 16, for horses and cattle.

A parish in the hundred of Gallow; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge. The church has now fallen to decay.

HEMPTON, co. Oxford.

P. T. Deddington (69) 1½ m. W. Pop. 172.

A township in the parish of Deddington and hundred of Wootton,

## HEMSTEAD, co. Norfolk.

P. T. North Walsham (123) 9 m. E b S.  
Pop. with Eccles., 212.

A parish in the hundred of Happing, situated on the sea-coast; living, a dis. rectory with those of Eccles and Lessingham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, King's College, Cambridge.

## HEMSWELL, or HELMSWELL, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Gainsborough (149) 7½ m. E. Pop. 279.

A parish in the west division of the wapentake of Alasco, parts of Lindsey; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln, of the certified value of 17*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 49*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Corporation of Lincoln.

## HEMSWORTH, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Pontefract (177) 6½ m. SSW. Pop. 936.

A parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Stainercross; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Helen; patron (1829) W. Wrighton, Esq. Archbishop Holgate was born here, and founded a grammar-school, and also an hospital for ten poor men and the same number of women, who are admitted at the age of sixty. In 1816 a chancery suit restored the master of the school and the pensioners to the profits of the estate of which they had been fraudulently deprived by the trustees, and by this means they rose to a state of affluence, enjoying each not less than 100*l.* per ann. Here are several pleasant residences.

## HEMYOCK, co. Devon.

Pop. 5469.

A hundred situated on the north-eastern side of the county, and bordering upon Somersetshire, containing seven parishes.

## HEMYOCK, co. Devon.

P. T. Collumpton (169) 9 m. NE b E.  
Pop. 1159.

A parish in the hundred of the same name; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 32*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.* church ded. to St. Mary; patroness (1829) Mrs. Hutton. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, supposed to have been erected on Roman foundations. During the civil wars this fortress was garrisoned against Charles I., and was demolished shortly after the Restoration.

## HENBURY, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Macclesfield (167) 2 m. WSW.  
Pop. with Pexhall, 423.

A township in the parish of Presbury and hundred of Macclesfield.

## HENBURY, co. Gloucester.

Pop. 3170.

A hundred forming the south-western point of the county, near the mouth of the Severn, containing five parishes.

## HENBURY, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Bristol (114) 5 m. NNW. Pop. 2283.

A parish partly in the upper division of the hundred of Henbury, and partly in that of Berkeley, situated in a very pleasant and healthy spot; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Gloucester and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 30*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons (1829) Lord Middleton, Sir J. Smith, Bart., E. Colston, Esq., and the Rev. C. Gore, in rotation. Here is a freeschool on an eminence. Near the church stands Blaize Castle, built in the Gothic style. Here was anciently a Roman fortification, and a considerable number of Roman coins and antiquities have been found here at different periods.

## HENCOED, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Llanelly (221) m. Pop. 1047.

A hamlet in the parish of Llanelly and hundred of Carnwallan, situated close to the estuary of the Burry river. This is one of the best coal districts in South Wales.

## HENCOED, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cardiff (169) m. N. Pop. 267.

A hamlet in the parish of Gelli-Gaer and hundred of Caerphilly, lying upon the mail-coach road to Merthyr Tydvyl, adjacent to the Glamorganshire canal, and in an iron and coal district. See *Gelli-Gaer*.

## HENDERSKELF, or HILDERSKILL, N. R. co. York.

P. T. New Malton (217) 4½ m. WSW.  
Pop. 159.

A township in the parish and wapentake of Bulmer.

## HENDON, co. Middlesex.

London 7 m. NW b N. Pop. 3100.

A parish in the hundred of Gore, situated on a rivulet called the Brent; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 15*l.*; patron, Rev. C. L. Edridge. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, contains a number of very fine monuments, and the church-yard, the prospect from which is very beautiful, also contains several singular epitaphs. Here are many elegant villas, and Hendon Place, a beautiful mansion, remarkable for a cedar-tree which was blown down January 1, 1779; it is said to have been planted by Queen Elizabeth; it was seventy feet high, and the circumference of the trunk, at seven feet from the ground, sixteen feet, and twelve feet from the ground, twenty feet.

## HENDRED, EAST, co. Berks.

P. T. Wantage (60) 4½ m. E b N. Pop. 863.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Wantage, and partly in that of Reading, situated near the Vale of White Horse; it formerly had a market, which is now disused. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to St. Augustin; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. It is said, that formerly a piece of land in



this place, of the yearly value of five shillings, was held by the tenure of repeating a paternoster daily for the health of the king's soul, and from this circumstance the holder was called John Paternoster. A road leading to West Hendred is still called Paternoster Banoke.

**HENDRED, WEST, or LITTLE, co. Berks.**

P. T. Wantage (60) 4 m. E. Pop. 319.

A parish in the hundred of Wantage; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

**HENDREDENNY, co. Glamorgan, S. W.**

P. T. Cardiff (160) 12 m. N b W. Pop. 371.

A hamlet in the parish of Eglwys Ilan and hundred of Caerphilly, the inhabitants of which are occupied in the coal-mines and stone-quarries.

**HENDREFIGILT, co. Flint, N. W.**

P. T. Holywell (203) m. N b E. Pop. 582.

A township in the parish of Halkin and hundred of Coleshill, abounding in mines of lead and coal, and veins of limestone. See *Halkin*.

**HEN-EGLWYS, co. Anglesea, N. W.**

P. T. Llangefni (247) m. Pop. 385.

A parish in the hundred of Maltraeth, lying between the old and new lines of road from Holyhead to Menai Bridge. Living, a disrectory with the chapel of Tref-Gwalehmai, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; area of parish about 2000 acres; church ded. to St. Llwydian.

**HENFIELD, co. Sussex.**

P. T. Steyning (50) 4 m. N E b N. Pop. 1404.  
Fairs, May 4; July 5; and Aug. 1; for pedler's ware.

A parish in the hundred of Tipnoak, rape of Bramber; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Bishop of Chichester.

**HENFYNYW, co. Cardigan, S. W.**

P. T. Lampeter (209) 15 m. N W. Pop. 576.

A parish in the hundred of Ilan, situated upon Cardigan Bay, at the mouth of the Aeron river; living, a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. at 5*l.* 16*s.*; patrons, the Canons of St. David's. It was here that St. David spent the early years of his life, and received the rudiments of that learning for which he was afterwards so conspicuous.

**HENGRAVE, co. Suffolk.**

P. T. Bury St. Edmunds (71) 4 m. N N W. Pop. 168.

A parish in the hundred of Thingoe; living, a rectory, united with that of Flempton, in the archdeaconry of Sudbridge and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; patronage with Flempton rectory. The church, which has not been used for many years, is remarkable for one of those ancient

round towers which seem to be peculiar to this part of the kingdom, and contains several monuments, amongst which is a fine marble tomb to the memory of Sir Thomas Kitson, founder of Hengrave Hall, an ancient and spacious structure, and an admirable specimen of the fine old mansions with which this country abounds.

**HENHAM, co. Suffolk.**

P. T. Halesworth (100) 4½ m. E b N. Pop. 131.

A hamlet in the parish of Wangford and hundred of Blything.

**HENHAM-ON-THE-HILL, co. Essex.**

P. T. Stansted Mountfitchet (33) 3½ m. N N E. Pop. 804.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Uttlesford, and partly in that of Clavering; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 17*l.*; patrons (1829) J. S. Feake, Esq. and others.

**HENHEADS, co. Pal. of Lancaster.**

P. T. Haslingden (204) 2 m. W. Pop. 246.

A township in the parish of Bury and hundred of Blackburn. Here is a large part of the lofty elevation called Cridden Hill.

**HENHULL, co. Pal. of Chester.**

P. T. Nantwich (164) 2 m. N W b W. Pop. 90.

A township in the parish of Acton and hundred of Nantwich.

**HENHURST, co. Sussex.**

Pop. 2746.

A hundred in the rape of Hastings, situated at the east end of the county, and containing three parishes.

**HENLEY, co. Suffolk.**

P. T. Ipswich (69) 5 m. N. Pop. 24.

A parish in the hundred of Bosmere and Claydon; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

**HENLEY-IN-ARDEN, co. Warwick.**

London 101 m. N W b W. Pop. 1249.  
M. D. Mond. Fairs, Lady-day; March 25; Tuesd. in Whitsun-week; for cattle; and Oct. 29, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hops.

A market-town, hamlet, and chapelry, in the parish of Wootton Waven and Henley division of the hundred of Barlichway, situated near the river Arrow, taking its second appellation from the ancient forest of Arden. The principal manufactories of this town are in nails and needles. In the market-place is an ancient cross in tolerable preservation. The living is a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Wootton Waven; certified value 9*l.* 16*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 87*l.*; patrons, the Parishioners. The chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was erected by the inhabitants in the reign of Edward III., who had long felt the inconvenience of the distance from the mother church. Henley is said to have been entirely destroyed by fire about the period of the battle of Evesham.

**HENLEY-UPON-THAMES**, co. Oxford.

London, 35 m. W. Pop. 3509. M. D. Wed. Frid. and Sat. Fairs, March 7, chiefly for horses; Holy Thurs., sheep; Thurs. after Trin. Sun., horses; Thurs. fort. after Oct 10, cheese.

A town in the hundred of Binfield, but having a separate jurisdiction, situated at the base of a cluster of hills on the river Thames, over which there is a fine stone bridge of five arches, forming the approach to the town. The houses are for the most part spacious and well built; the town-hall is a neat building having a piazza, which is used as a market-house. Here also is a small theatre. Henley is a place of considerable antiquity, and from the discovery of ancient relics it is supposed once to have been a Roman station, although it has at present little appearance of antiquity, as the houses have been chiefly rebuilt at a recent period. It formerly sent members to Parliament, and is now a corporate town, governed by a mayor, ten aldermen, sixteen burgesses, a high-steward, and a recorder. The charter of incorporation was granted in 1722. The chief trade consists in corn, flour, malt, and beechwood; which is sent to the metropolis by water in considerable quantities. The neighbourhood produces pyrites, and a black flint used in making glass. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 21*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome Gothic structure, with a lofty tower having four octagonal turrets which surmount the battlements. In the chancel is a monument to Lady Elizabeth Periam, the benefactress to Baliol College. In the churchyard lie the remains of Richard Jennings, who was the master builder of St Paul's Cathedral. Here also is a dissenting meeting-house. Henley has two free-schools founded by James I. and Lady Elizabeth Periam, and an almshouse for twenty poor persons, founded by John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, who was confessor to Henry VIII. and a native of this town. William Lenthall, speaker of the House of Commons, celebrated in the civil commotions of the seventeenth century, was also born here.

**HEN-LLAN AMOGED**, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Narbeth (240) 5 m. NE. Pop. 460.

A parish in the hundred of Derllys, situated upon the Tave river; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. 80*l.* 6*s.*; patrons, the Freeholders of the parish, the area of which extends about two miles in length by one in breadth.

**HENLLAN**, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Newcastle-in-Emlyn (229) 4 m. E. Pop. 119.

A parish in the hundred of Troed-yr-aur, situated upon the river Tyvi, in a picturesque and agreeable country. Living, a rectory not in charge, annexed to the rec-

tory of Bangor, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. at 21*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* At this place is the beautiful waterfall called Frwdew Hên llan.

**HENLLAN**, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Denbigh (205) 2 m. NW. Pop. 2455.

A village and parish in the hundred of Is-Aled; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, being part of the corps of the deanery of St. Asaph. Area of parish 14,000 acres.

**HEN-LLYS**, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Aberystwyth (203) 4½ m. NE. Pop. 434.

A township in the parish of Llanfihangel-geneur-glyn and in the hundred of Gencur-Glyn.

**HENLLYS**, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Newport (148) 4 m. NW b W. Pop. 209.

A parish in the hundred of Wentloog; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Bassalleg, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; certified value 5*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Vicar of Bassalleg.

**HENLOW**, co. Bedford.

P. T. Biggleswade (45) 4½ m. S b W. Pop. 688.

A parish in the hundred of Clifton; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**HENNOCK**, co. Devon.

P. T. Chudleigh (182) 3 m. NW b W. Pop. 678.

A parish in the hundred of Teignbridge; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 16*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Francis Garratt, Esq.

**HENNOR**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Leominster (137) 4 m. E. Pop. with Eaton.

A township in the parish of Leominster and hundred of Wolphy.

**HENNY, GREAT**, co. Essex.

P. T. Sudbury (54) 3 m. S b W. Pop. 368.

A parish in the hundred of Hinckford; living, a rectory with that of Little Henny, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) N. Barnardiston, Esq.

**HENNY, LITTLE**, co. Essex.

P. T. Sudbury (54) 2 m. S. Pop. 59.

A parish in the hundred of Hinckford; living, a rectory with that of Great Henny, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.* patron (1829) N. Barnardiston, Esq. The living is a sinecure, the church having fallen to decay.

**HENRY'S-MOAT**, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Haverford West (266) 10 m. NE. Pop. 275.

A parish in the hundred of Ccmaes; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; val. in P. R. 66*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*



**HENSALL, W. R. eo. York.**

P. T. Snaith (173) 3½ m. W b N. Pop. 233.

A township in the parish of Snaith and lower division of the wapentake of Osgold-cross.

**HENSHAW, eo. Northumberland.**

P. T. Hexham (278) 11 m. W. Pop. 593.

A township in the parish of Haltwhistle and west division of Tindale ward.

**HENSINGHAM, eo. Cumberland.**

P. T. Whitehaven (294) 1½ m. SSE. Pop. 869.

A township and chapelry in the parish of St. Bees and Allerdale ward, above Darwent, situated upon a lofty eminence, and commands a beautiful view of the town and harbour of Whitehaven. Here is a linen, thread, and check manufactory, which gives employment to the poor inhabitants. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 136*l.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Lonsdale. A parochial school has been built, and is partly supported by subscription.

**HENSINGTON, eo. Oxford.**

P. T. Woodstock (62) 2 m. S. Pop. 130.

A township in the parish of Bladon and hundred of Wootton.

**HENSTEAD, eo. Norfolk.**

Pop. 4818.

A hundred situated to the south-east of Norwich, and bounded on the north by the river Yare, containing twenty parishes.

**HENSTEAD, eo. Suffolk.**

P. T. Beccles (169) 5 m. SE b E. Pop. 268.

A parish in the hundred of Blything; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Robert Sparrow, Esq.

**HENTHORN, eo. Pal. of Lancaster.**

P. T. Clitheroe (217) 2 m. SW b S. Pop. with Little Milton.

A hamlet in the parish of Whalley and hundred of Blackburn.

**HENSTRIDGE, eo. Somerset.**

P. T. Sherborne (117) 6 m. ENE. Pop. 911.

A parish in the hundred of Horethorne; living, a vicarage and a peculiar in the diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, the Prebend of Henstridge in Wells Cathedral.

**HENTLAND, eo. Hereford.**

P. T. Ross (129) 4½ NW b W. Pop.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Wormelow; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Lugwardine, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, not in charge; church ded. to St. Dubritius; patronage with Lugwardine vicarage.

**HENTON, eo. Oxford.**

P. T. Thame (41) 4 m. SE b E. Pop. 232.

A township in the parish of Chiunor and hundred of Lewknor.

**HEPPLE, eo. Northumberland.**

P. T. Rothbury (303) 4½ m. W. Pop. of To. 111. Of Dem. 45.

A township and demesne in the parish of Rothbury and west division of Coquetdale ward. Here is a large limestone quarry, which was cut into the site of an ancient British stronghold called Hetchester.

**HEPSCOTT, eo. Northumberland.**

P. T. Morpeth (288) 2 m. SE. Pop. 161.

A township in the parish of Morpeth and east division of Castle ward.

**HEPTONSTALL, W. R. eo. York.**

P. T. Halifax (197) 8 m. W b N. Pop. 4543.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Halifax and wapentake of Morley, a considerable part of which was destroyed by fire in a skirmish during the civil wars; livings, two curacies subordinate to the vicarage of Halifax, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, one of which is of the certified value of 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 132*l.*; the other not in charge, has lately been erected by the commissioners for building churches; patron, the Vicar of Halifax. Here is a grammar-school, which was founded by the Rev. C. Greenwood, in 1642.

**HEPWORTH, eo. Suffolk.**

P. T. Bury St. Edmund's (71) 11 m. NE. Pop. 523.

A parish in the hundred of Blackburn; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, King's College, Cambridge.

**HEPWORTH, W. R. eo. York.**

P. T. Huddersfield (188) 8 m. S b E. Pop. 1948.

A township in the parish of Kirk Burton, and upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg.

**HERBRANDSTON, eo. Pembroke, S. W.**

P. T. Milford (273) 2 m. NE. Pop. 223. Fair, Aug. 11, for hiring servants.

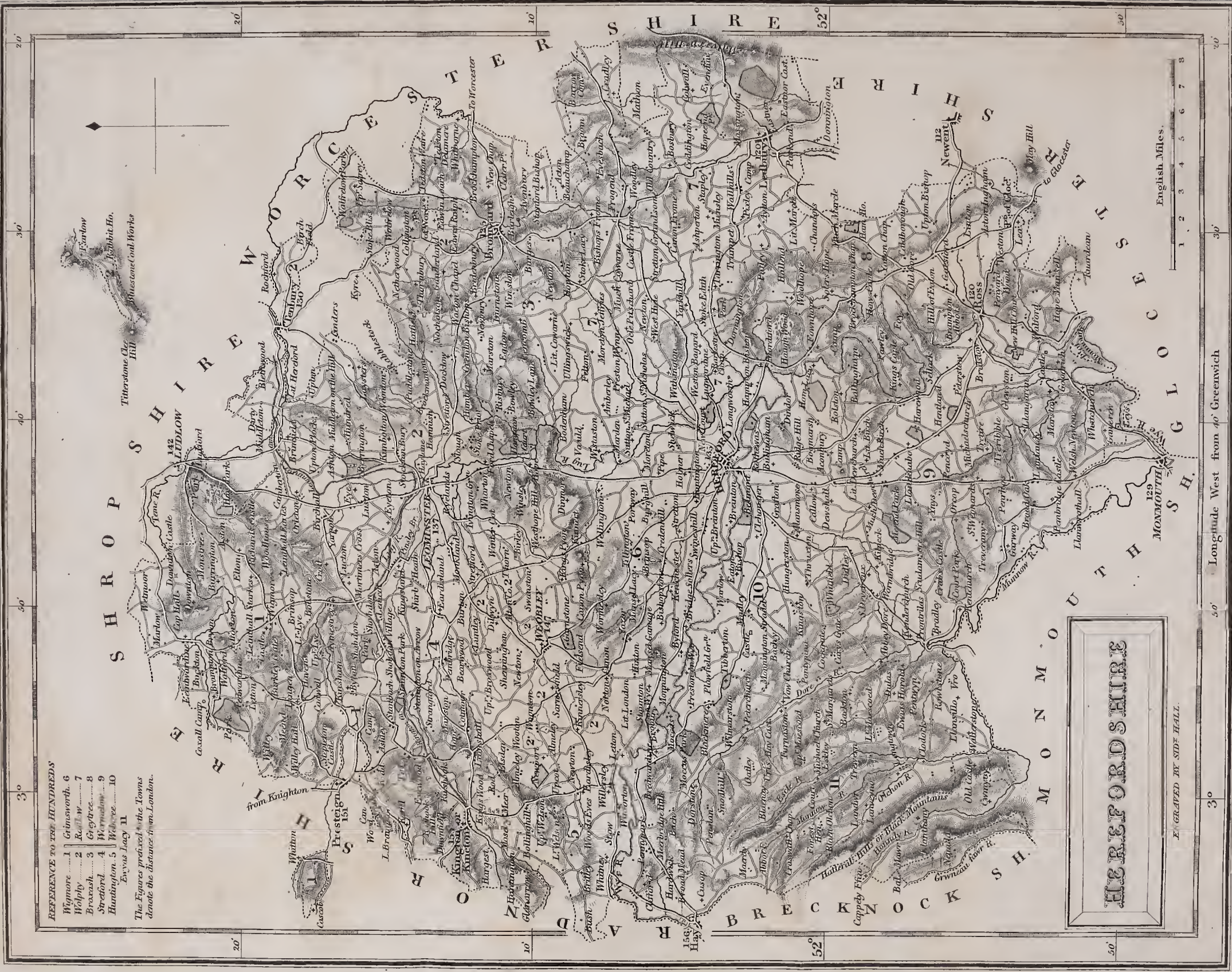
A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Rhôs; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**HEREFORD, County of.**

N to S, greatest length, 36 m. E to W, 35 m. Number of statute acres, 621,140. Pop. 103,423. Hundreds, 11. Parishes, 176. 1 City. 2 Boroughs. 7 Market Towns. 8 Memb. of Pt. Oxford Circuit. Diocese of Hereford. Province of Canterbury.

An inland county, bounded on the north by Shropshire, on the east by Worcester, on the south by the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth, from the latter of which it is separated by the river Munnaw; and on the west by the counties of Brecknock and Radnor. It formed a part of the territories of the Silures, a numerous and powerful tribe of ancient Britons, whose chief or king, Caractacus, long withstood the Romans when they invaded this country. Some antiquaries suppose that his last en-





- REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS**
- Wigmore ..... 1
  - Ginsworth ..... 6
  - Wolpely ..... 2
  - Rugby ..... 7
  - Braxat ..... 3
  - Gyestree ..... 8
  - Stratford ..... 4
  - Wormadon ..... 9
  - Huntington ..... 5
  - Worce ..... 10
  - Evans's Leacy II

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.

**HEREFORDSHIRE**

ENGRAVED BY SIDNEY HALL.

Longitude West from 40° Greenwich

London, Published by Chapman & Hall, N. 163, Strand O.P. 1830.





agement with the invaders, under Ostorius Scapula, took place in this county, but others with greater probability conclude that the site of the contest was Caer Caradoc, in Shropshire. After the defeat and capture of Caractacus, A.D. 52, Herefordshire fell under the power of the Romans; subsequently it constituted a part of the province called Britannia Secunda, and within its limits were the stations called Magna and Ariconium, the situations of which have not been satisfactorily ascertained. After the Romans retired from Britain, this country did not long remain in peaceable possession of the ancient inhabitants, who were at length expelled or reduced to slavery by the Angles, and Herefordshire became part of the kingdom of Mercia. Bordering as it does on the territories still held by the Britons or Welsh, it was subject to their frequent incursions and hostile attacks, which were continued, though without any permanent advantage to the invaders, not only during the Heptarchy, and under the Anglo-Saxon kings of England, but after it became subject to the Norman government; till the conquest of Wales by Edward I., and the consequent union of the two countries. Herefordshire was visited by Charles I. during the war with his parliament, and the nobility and gentry in general embraced his cause. Hereford was garrisoned for his service, and successfully defended, when besieged by the Scots; since which the county has not been the scene of any military events of importance. The outline of this county is nearly circular, but varied by irregularities and indentations. The land in general is rich and fruitful, and the face of the country picturesque and romantic; the agricultural plantations consisting principally of hop-grounds and orchards, contributing much to the beauty of the scenery, especially during the vernal season. The fine rivers by which Hereford is watered may be reckoned among the chief causes of its fertility and pleasantness. Of these the Wye claims pre-eminence; entering the county at its western border, it flows eastward to Hereford, a little beyond which city it takes a southern direction, and after a meandering course, passing Ross, it reaches the boundary of Gloucestershire, and then bending westward, divides the two counties in its way to Monmouth. The romantic beauties of the Wye, which runs in a deep channel between lofty rocks clothed with hanging woods, and at intervals crowned with antique ruins of castelated and monastic buildings, have furnished many subjects for the poet and the painter, and cannot fail to engage the notice of the traveller. The Lug rises in the north-west; in the county of Radnor, and after crossing great part of this county, and receiving many tributary streams, it joins the Wye below Hereford, and influences by its current the future course of that river. The Munnow springs from the Hatterell hills in the south-eastern district, and after

uniting with the Doyer flowing out of a valley, from its fertility named the Golden Vale, it borders the county till its junction with the Wye at Monmouth. Among the rivers of minor importance are the Terne, Frome, Lodon, Wadel, and Arrow. The soil of Herefordshire is in general a strong, rich clay, particularly adapted for the growth of fruit-trees. The grand products are cider and wool, each of which has been celebrated in poems, which have long been regarded as forming a part of our permanent national literature. The apples used in making cider grow in greater abundance here than in any other county, being plentiful even in the hedge-rows. There are various sorts, yielding liquors of different strength and flavour: the most noted are the red-streak, said to be peculiar to the county; and the stire-apple, which produces cider, which is strong and well-adapted for keeping. Hops are much cultivated in the northern part of the county, and especially around Leominster. The grain here is not inferior to other products: the wheat grown in the vales, and the barley in the high grounds being reckoned as good as any in England. The Herefordshire sheep are a peculiar breed of a small size, affording a fine silky wool, approaching in quality to the Spanish. Leominster has long been famous for its wool, as well as the district called Irchinfield, near Ross. This county is not much distinguished for manufactures, in consequence of the superior advantages arising from agriculture; but woollen cloth is made at Ledbury and in some other places. The rivers abound in fish, and the salmon taken in the Wye is peculiarly excellent, though it is doubtless a popular mistake that it differs from other fish of the same species in being always in season. The hundreds in Herefordshire are those of Wigmore, Wolphy, Broxash, Stretford, Huntingdon, Grimsworth, Radlow, Greytree, Wormelow, Webtree, and Ewas Lacy. The only city is Hereford; the boroughs are Leominster and Weobley; and the other market-towns are Bromyard, Kington, Ledbury, Pembridge, and Ross. Two members of Parliament are returned for the county, two for the city of Hereford, and two for each of the boroughs.

#### HEREFORD, co. Hereford.

London 135 m. WNW. Pop. 9990. M. D. Wed. Frid. Sat. Fairs, Tues. for corn, Feb. 2, horned cattle, horses, and hops; Wed. in Easter Week, horned cattle, and horses; May 19, toys; July 1, horned cattle, and wool; Oct. 20, horned cattle, cheese, and butter; and 1st Wed. and Thurs. in Dec. Memb. of Pt. 2.

An ancient city, and the capital of the county, locally situated in the hundred of Grimsworth, but possessing a separate jurisdiction. It stands nearly in the middle of the county, on low ground, and is bordered on the southern side by the river Wye. The name, which is of Saxon derivation, signifies a ford for an army, and was given



to this place, in consequence of the passage here over the Wye. Some writers suppose that this city originated from the Roman station of Ariconium, the site of which has been placed here; but no certain notice of this place occurs till after the foundation of the kingdom of Mercia, of which it seems to have been the capital. Offa, King of Mercia, held his court here, and, in 749, he invited hither Ethelbert, the King of the East Angles, having promised to give that prince his daughter in marriage; instead of which, he caused his royal guest to be assassinated, and united East Anglia to his own dominions. According to the fashion of the age he endeavoured to atone for this act of perfidious cruelty, by procuring the canonization of Ethelbert, and dedicating to him a church which he had erected, now the cathedral of Hereford. In 1055 this city was attacked and burnt by the Welsh Britons; but it was rebuilt and fortified, a large and strong castle being erected by William the Conqueror. In the war between the Empress Maud and King Stephen, this castle was garrisoned by the partisans of the empress, when the king in person laid siege to it, and obliged the garrison to surrender. During the subsequent conquests between Henry III., and the barons, and the disputes between the houses of York and Lancaster, Hereford was repeatedly the seat of hostilities, in which the castle was so much injured, that Leland, who says it had been one of the largest, fairest, and strongest castles in England, represents it in his time, the reign of Henry VIII., as tending fast to ruin. The city was twice besieged during the civil war, under Charles I., for whom it was garrisoned. On the first occasion, in 1643, it was given up almost on the first summons; but the parliamentary party neglecting to keep possession of it, the royalists again put the place in a state of defence, and under the command of Colonel Barnabas Scudamore, in July and August 1645, it held out for several weeks against the assaults of a Scottish army, headed by the Earl of Leven, who was at length forced to raise the siege; and it was one of the last places that surrendered to the parliament when the royal cause became entirely hopeless. The city was anciently surrounded by a wall, with six gates, and fifteen watch towers; but these, as well as the castle, have been entirely destroyed, and the keep having been levelled, no part of the walls is remaining; but the site of those which inclosed the larger ward, is now converted into a public walk, which is deservedly admired. Hereford is governed by a corporation consisting of a mayor, and twelve aldermen, with a high steward, a deputy steward, a recorder, a town-clerk, thirty-one common council men, a sword-bearer, and four serjeants at mace. The mayor and five aldermen are justices of the peace, having power to hold courts for session for the trial of civil and criminal causes within the city. Here also are held

the assizes and quarter sessions for the county. This city has sent members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward I.; the right of election belongs to the freemen resident and non-resident, 1200 in number; and the mayor is the returning officer. The bishopric of Hereford was founded about 680, and has been governed by a succession of prelates, among whom were Edward Fox, almoner to Henry VIII., Francis Godwin, historian of the English hierarchy, and the learned Dr. Benjamin Hoadley. The other members of the cathedral church, are a dean, two archdeacons, six residentiary canons, among whom is the dean, a chancellor of the diocese, a chancellor of the cathedral, a treasurer, a precentor, twenty-eight prebendaries, a chapter-clerk and twelve vicars choral, with other officers. The bishopric is rated in K. B. at 768*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*; and it is stated by Mr. Duncomb, to be worth 2000*l.* a-year. The cathedral church is a cruciform building, with a small transept towards the east, and a chapel: the north porch has been greatly admired. In 1786, the great western tower fell down, crushing the west front, and a considerable part of the adjoining nave. It was rebuilt by Mr. James Wyatt, at the expense of nearly 20,000*l.*, a sum quite inadequate to the restoration of the fabric in a style corresponding with its original architecture. In the interior are several interesting monuments, particularly the shrine or tomb of Bishop Cantelupe, who died in 1287, and was afterwards canonized: it is an altar-tomb, finely ornamented with trefoil and cinque-foil, headed arches and arcades, and various sculptured figures. Hereford contains six parishes, the benefices of all which are in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford. The livings of All Saints and St. Martin's, are consolidated, both being discharged vicarages, valued in K. B. at 18*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.* 3*s.*; and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. St. John the Baptist's is a dis. vicarage, valued in K. B. at 7*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 146*l.* 10*s.*; and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Hereford. St. Nicholas is a discharged rectory, valued in K. B. at 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 14*l.*; patron, the King. St. Owen's is a rectory, valued in K. B. at 4*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; and united to St. Peter's, a discharged vicarage, valued in K. B. 10*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*; patron, (1829) Rev. H. Gipps. St. John's has no distinct church, being an appendage to the cathedral. There are places of worship for Independants, Methodists, and Quakers, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The college school is an endowed grammar-school, founded or augmented by Queen Elizabeth. It shares with the schools of Manchester and Marlborough, in the presentation to fifteen scholarships at Brazenose College, Oxford, of 17*l.* per annum each; and presents, in preference to any other school or seminary, to fifteen scholarships at St. John's College, Cambridge, of from 19*l.* to

26*l.* per ann. There is also a charity-school for fifty boys and thirty girls, with some endowment, but chiefly supported by subscription. Among the charitable institutions, are Coningsby's hospital, founded by Sir Thomas Coningsby, in 1614, for a chaplain, master, and ten servitors, who have all pensions or salaries; St. Giles's Hospital, for five poor men; Trinity Hospital, and Lazarus's Hospital, besides some others. This city has several good streets, which are broad and well paved, with many others of an inferior description. Great improvements have taken place within the last half century; the buildings in general are handsome; and the vicinity of the city, especially near the banks of the Wye, is extremely pleasant. The most important public structures not noticed, are the bishop's-palace, the shire hall, a modern erection from the design of Mr. Smirke, having in front a Grecian Doric portico; the town-hall, a curious wooden fabric; the Guildhall, the county jail, a small but neat theatre; the infirmary, a handsome building, and an asylum for lunatics. The manufactures here are those of gloves, formerly carried on to a great extent, flannels, and hats; several attempts have been made to introduce the woollen trade, but without success. Cider, hops, and tanners' bark are the grand articles of commerce; and the Wye being navigable here for barges of considerable burden, coal and other articles are brought from the Forest of Dean; but the want is greatly felt of a communication with Gloucester, such as would have been furnished by the Gloucester and Hereford canal, which has been left unfinished. Hereford was the birth-place of John Breton, who became bishop of this see, and is supposed to have been the author of a Treatise on the Laws of England, in the reign of Henry III.; of Dr. Miles Smith, bishop of Gloucester, one of the translators of the Bible; and of the famous Nell Gwynne, an actress, who became the mistress of Charles II. This city gives the title of Viscount to the family of Devereux.

**HEREFORD, LITTLE.** co. Hereford.

P. T. Tenbury (130) 3 m. W.  
Pop. with Upton, 353.

A parish in the hundred of Wolphy, through which passes the Kingston canal; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar exempt from visitation; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 14*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron, the Chancellor of Hereford.

**HERGEST,** co. Hereford.

P. T. Kington (155) 1½ m. SW b W.  
Pop. 145.

A township in the parish of Kington and hundred of Huntingdon.

**HERIOT,** shire of Edinburgh, S.

P. T. Middleton (12) 4 m. S b E. Pop. 298.  
Fair, 1st Frid. aft. May 26.

A parish and village, the former including

also the villages of Carcant, Chapel, Crookstown, Dewar, and Gala-Hill; it is ten miles in length, by six in breadth, and is principally appropriated to sheep pasture, the surface being rather mountainous, excepting near the Gala, and Heriot waters, the latter of which is crossed by a bridge. Here are vestiges of several circular camps, and an immense cairn, nearly eighty feet in diameter. A considerable quantity of Ewe cheese is made in this parish. The living is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. There is a large stone in the neighbourhood, bearing the name of an unfortunate female, Mary Gib, who was burned upon it for alleged witchcraft.

**HERMITAGE,** co. Dorset.

P. T. Sherborne (117) 7 m. S b E. Pop. 143.

A parish in the liberty of Fordington, Sherborne division; living, a vicarage with Ryme Intrinseca, and a peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 108*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**HERNE,** co. Kent.

P. T. Canterbury (55) 5 m. NE b N.  
Pop. 1675.

An ancient parish in the hundred of Blean Gate, lathe of St. Augustine, supposed to have been formerly the site of a Roman pottery. In the channel opposite Horn Bay, is the Pan Rock, so called from the fragments of Roman earthenware, and occasionally whole pans found there by the oyster-dredgers. The living is a vicarage, exempt from visitation, and in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is ancient, and has six stalls, and the choir divided from the nave by a skreen of carved oak; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**HERNE HILL,** co. Kent.

P. T. Feversham (47) 4 m. ENE. Pop. 477.

A parish in the hundred of Boughton-under-Blean, lathe of Scray; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 15*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**HERRIARD,** co. Southampton.

P. T. Basingstoke (45) 5 m. SSE. Pop. 369.

A parish in the hundred of Bermondspit, Basingstoke division; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 105*l.* 7*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Lord Bolton.

**HERRINGBY,** co. Norfolk.

P. T. Acle (121) 3½ m. E b S.  
Pop. with Stokesby, 291.

A parish in the hundred of East Flegg; living, a rectory with that of Stokesby, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; church ded. to St. Ethelbert; patronage with Stokesby rectory.



**HERRINGFLEET**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Lowestoft (114) 6 m. NW. Pop. 168.

A parish in the hundred of Mutford and Lothingland; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron (1829) John Leathes, Esq. Here was formerly a ferry across the river Waveney, which was replaced by a bridge in the reign of Henry VII. In the reign of Henry III. Roger Fitz Osbert founded here a priory of Black Canons, some parts of which are still discoverable.

**HERRINGSTON WINTERBOURN**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Dorchester (119) 2 m. S b W. Pop. 88.

A parish in the hundred of Colliford Free, Dorchester division. Herringston has no church, and claims to be extra-parochial.

**HERRINGSWELL**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Mildenhall (70) 3 m. S b E. Pop. 215.

A parish in the hundred of Lackford; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 9l. 9s. 9½d.; church ded. to St. Ethelbert; patron (1829) H. Sperling, Esq.

**HERRINGTON, EAST AND MIDDLE**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Sunderland (268) 4 m. SW b W. Pop. 133.

Two townships in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring and north-east division of Easington ward.

**HERRINGTON, WEST**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Sunderland (268) 4½ m. WSW. Pop. 329.

A township in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, and north division of Easington ward, where are some quarries of excellent freestone and limestone.

**HERTFORD**, county of.

NE. to SW. 34 m. NW. to SE. 26 m. No. of statute acres 337,920. Pop. 129,714. Hundreds 8. Parishes 135. Boroughs 2. Market-towns 18. Memb. of Pt. 6. Home Circuit. Partly in the diocese of London, and partly in that of Lincoln. Province of Canterbury,

An inland county, bounded on the north by Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, on the east by Essex, on the south by Middlesex, and on the west by the counties of Buckingham and Cambridge. It is partly separated from Essex by the rivers Lea and Stort, but on the other sides the boundary lines are not marked by nature. While the Britons were independent, this county was part of the territory of the Cassii, or Caticuchlani, whose chief, Cassibelanus, distinguished himself as commander of the confederated Britons, who opposed Julius Cæsar, in his memorable invasion about half a century before the beginning of the Christian era. This county was not again invaded till the reign of the Emperor Claudius, when this part of it was subdued by his lieutenant Aulus Plautius; and, on the final arrangement of the Roman provinces,

Hertfordshire was included in that called Flavia Cæsariensis. Under the Anglo-Saxons it was divided, the western part of it belonging to the kingdom of Mercia, and the eastern to that of Essex. The northern skirt of this county is hilly, forming part of a great chalk ridge, which extends in this direction across the kingdom. The climate is mild and healthy, and the general appearance of the county pleasing; being well-wooded and watered, containing numerous seats and fine parks, and affording an agreeable variety of hill and dale. Flint stones are scattered in profusion over the surface of the land, and beds of chalk are of frequent occurrence. The soil is found, under proper cultivation to be extremely favourable to corn, both wheat and barley growing in great perfection. The western part is in general tolerably rich land, and is extremely well cultivated. The principal river is the Lea, which has its source at Leagrave Marsh, in the south of Bedfordshire, and flowing obliquely eastward, it passes the towns of Hertford and Ware, from the last of which places, it is navigable to the Thames. On the south side of the county is the Coln, which, after receiving several streams in its passage, makes its exit near Rickmansworth. Besides these there are the Ver and the New River. The principal productions of the county have been already mentioned, and these, wheat and barley, when made into meal and malt, form the grand articles of trade. The flour of Hertfordshire has long been noted for its extraordinary whiteness and excellence, whence it is known by the appellation of Hertfordshire Whites. Malt is also made in large quantities, particularly for the London market; it is not, however, all made from the barley grown here, a great deal being purchased in the surrounding counties. The Grand Junction Canal, passing through the western part of the county, affords great facilities for the conveyance of these and other articles of trade to the metropolis. The names of the hundreds in Hertfordshire are Hitchin and Pirton, Broadwater, Odsey, Edwinstree, Braughin, Hertford, Dacorum and Cashio. The boroughs are Hertford and St. Alban's; and the market-towns Baldock, Barnet, Berkhamstead, Bishop Stortford, Buntingford, Hatfield, Hemel Hempstead, Hitchin, Hoddesdon, Redbourn, Rickmansworth, Royston, Stevenage, Tring, Ware, and Watford. Two members of Parliament are returned for the county, and two each for the boroughs of Hertford and St. Alban's.

**HERTFORD**, co. Hertford.

Pop. 12,451.

A hundred encircling the county-town, from which it takes its name, and separated from the county of Essex by the river Lea, containing thirteen parishes.

**HERTFORD**, or **HARTFORD**, co. Hertford.

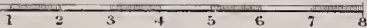
London, 21 m. N. Pop. 4265. M. D. Sat.



# HERTFORDSHIRE.

ENGRAVED BY SIDY HALL.

English Miles.



### REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS

Hitchin & Piton	1	Braughlin	5
Broadwater	2	Hertford	6
Odsey	3	Dacorum	7
Edwinstreet	4	Cashio	8

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denotes the distance from London.





Fairs, Sat. fort. before East. ; May 12; July 5; and Nov. 8; for horses and other cattle. Memb. of Pt. 2. Mail arr. 10. 23 a. Mail dep. 3. 10 f.

A considerable borough and market-town, the capital of the county, locally situated in the hundred of Hertford, but possessing a separate jurisdiction. It is supposed by some antiquaries that the Britons had a settlement here, which gave rise to the Roman station called *Duroeobrivæ*; but this is probably a mistake, and the origin of Hertford may be attributed to the Anglo-Saxons. An ecclesiastical council is said to have been held here in the seventh century. Alfred the Great erected a fortress to defend the town and neighbouring country from predatory attacks of the Danes, who had sailed up the river Lea to Ware, two miles south of Hertford, and their intrenched themselves and made a depot for their plunder. The lordship and castle of Hertford belonged to the crown, and in the war of the barons against King John the latter was taken by their forces, but it was restored in the reign of Henry III. Edward III. gave to the town a charter for holding two weekly markets; and he bestowed the earldom, or honour of Hertford, on his son John of Gaunt. Queen Mary granted a charter of incorporation for the government of the town by a bailiff and burgesses and another charter was given by Elizabeth, in the twenty-fifth year of whose reign the courts of law, during Michaelmas term, were removed hither, on account of the plague raging in London, as was the case again ten years afterwards. James I. bestowed a new charter on the corporation, under the style of the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough; and at present the corporation consists of a mayor, a high-steward, a recorder, ten aldermen (including the mayor), a town-clerk, ten capital burgesses and sixteen assistants, with two sergeants at mace. The mayor, recorder, and one of the aldermen are empowered to act as justices of the peace; and likewise to hold a court of record weekly for the recovery of sums not exceeding 60*l.* The assizes for the county, and the petty sessions for the division of Hertford, are held in this town. The borough first sent members to Parliament in the reign of Edward I., and continued to do so till the 7th of Henry V., when the bailiff and burgesses petitioned to be relieved from the burden of returning representatives on the score of poverty, which was granted, and they continued unrepresented till the 22d of James I., when the elective franchise was restored, and has been since regularly exercised. The right of voting is now vested in the inhabitant householders, and the freemen resident and non-resident, altogether 700 in number: the mayor is the returning officer; and the patronage of the borough is held chiefly by the Marquis of Salisbury. Here are five parishes, All Saints, St. Andrew's, St. John's, St. Mary's, and St. Nicholas; but

the churches belonging to the last three are demolished, and the benefices are annexed to the others: they are all in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln. The living of All Saints is a vicarage, valued in K. B. 10*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.*, with the vicarage of St. John's united; in the patronage of the King. St. Andrew's is a rectory, valued in K. B. 12*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*, with those of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, in the patronage of the King as Duke of Lancaster. St. Andrew's church, standing on the south side of the town, consists of a nave, transepts, and chancel, with a square western tower, surmounted by a spire; and at the west end of the nave is a spacious gallery for the boys belonging to the establishment at Hertford connected with Christ's Hospital; and here also is a handsome organ. The Quakers and the Independents have chapels in this town. A free grammar-school was founded here and endowed with a rent-charge of 40*l.* a-year, by Richard Hale, Esq. in 1616, under the government of the mayor and chief burgesses. There is also a charity-school, called the Green-coat School, founded and endowed by Gabriel Newton, in 1760, for the education of twenty-five boys; besides other schools, partly supported by subscription. At the east end of the town is the school belonging to Christ's Hospital, London, a large building, in which are accommodations for about five hundred of the younger children admitted into that establishment, who are sent hither from the metropolis. Four almshouses at Butchery Green, near the town, were built and endowed with 50*l.* a-year by Lady Harrison, who died in 1706. The town lies in a low valley, watered by the river Lea, near its junction with the Mimeram; and its outline approaches to the shape of the letter Y; the castle being placed between St. Andrew's Street on the north, and West Street and Castle Street on the south, forming the horns of this figure; while the remaining part consists chiefly of Maidenhead and Back Streets, extending in one line east and west, and Fore Street, which runs in a parallel direction with them. Among the principal edifices are the castle, founded by Edward the Elder about 905, but rebuilt and probably enlarged after the conquest. In the reign of Edward III., John, King of France, taken prisoner at the battle of Poitiers, was an occasional resident in this fortress, as also was another captive prince, David, King of Scotland. It is now the property of the Marquis of Salisbury. Other public buildings are the shire-house, or town-hall, erected from a design of Mr. Adams, and completed in 1771; a neat sessions-house, where the assizes are held; a gaol, and penitentiary-house, built on the plan of Howard; and a market-house. The commerce of Hertford chiefly depends on the navigation of the Lea; and the most important articles of trade are wheat, flour, malt, and wool, much of which is sent to London, whence coal and other



heavy commodities are brought in exchange, Here is held one of the largest provincial corn-markets in this part of the kingdom. A Benedictine priory for monks was founded here about 1087, by Ralph de Limesi, in subordination to the abbey of St. Alban's; and it subsisted till the Reformation; when its revenues were 7*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; but there are no remains of the monastic buildings. At the distance of two miles and a half from the town, on the London road, stands the East India College, founded in May 1806, for the purpose of educating young men for the company's service, in co-operation with the college of Calcutta. It is capable of accommodating one hundred students, who on entering at the age of sixteen are instructed for two years or longer, at the discretion of the East India Directors, in the usual branches of collegiate study, and also in the oriental languages. About thirty students are annually drawn off for the civil service of the company. The situation of the establishment is pleasant and healthy; and the building which is elegant, large, and convenient, was erected at the expense of 70,000*l.* This place gives the title of Marquis to the family of Seymour.

#### HERTINGFORDBURY, co. Hertford.

P. T. Hertford (21) 2 m. WSW. Pop. 827.

A parish in the hundred of Hertford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

#### HERTS MONCEAUX, co. Sussex.

P. T. Hailsham (59) 3 m. E. Pop. 1318.

A parish in the hundred of Foxearl, rape of Hastings; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 20*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Robert Hare, Esq. Here are the ruins of a very ancient castle built of brick, in the reign of Henry VI. It was formerly surrounded by a deep moat, which has long been dry.

#### HESKET-IN-THE-FOREST, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 9 m. N b W. Pop. 1799.

A parish in Leath ward, situated on the east side of Tarn Wadalyno, a lake, consisting of 100 acres, which is famed for its fine carp. The river Peterill also runs through this parish and abounds with trout and silver eels. It is crossed in different places by six stone bridges. The living is a curacy with that of St. Mary Carlisle, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, of the certified value of 22*l.* 15*s.*; ann. val. P. R. was 44*l.* 15*s.*; which has been augmented by sums from private individuals to the amount of 600*l.*, from Queen Anne's bounty 300*l.*, from government 600*l.*, making in all, 1500*l.*, with which land was purchased in Inglewood Forest; chapel ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. Here is an endowed

freeschool. In Hesket Moor are four small tumuli. In the neighbourhood is a quarry of excellent freestone.

#### HESKET, NETHER and UPPER, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 7½ m. SE. Pop. 780.

A township in the parish of Hesket-in-the-Forest and Heath ward.

#### HESKETH, co. Pal. Lancaster.

P. T. Ormskirk (219) 10½ m. N b E. Pop. with Becconsall, 476.

A township in the parish of Croston and hundred of Leyland.

#### HESLEDON, COLD, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Sunderland (268) 7 m. S b W. Pop. 55.

A township in the parish of Dalton-le-Dale and north division of Easington ward.

#### HESLEDON MONK, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Stockton-upon-Tees (241) 12½ m. N b E. Pop. of Pa. 503. Of To. 164.

A parish and township in the south division of Easington ward; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The parish contains five additional townships.

#### HESLERTON, EAST, E. R. co. York.

P. T. New Malton (217) 10 m. ENE. Pop. 196.

A township and chapelry in the parish of West Heslerton; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of West Heslerton in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York, not in charge.

#### HESLERTON, WEST, E. R. co. York.

P. T. New Malton (217) 9 m. ENE. Pop. of Pa. 469. Of To. 273.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Buckrose; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 21*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, the King.

#### HESLEY HURST, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Rothbury (303) 3½ m. SSE. Pop. 46.

A township in the parish of Rothbury and west division of Coquetdale ward.

#### HESLINGTON, E. R. co. York.

P. T. York (196) 1½ m. SE. Pop. of Pa. 513. Of To. 221.

A parish and township, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Onse and Darwent; living, a curacy and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York, of the certified value of 6*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 58*l.* 2*s.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron, the Prebendary of Ampleforth, in York Cathedral. Here is an hospital for nine poor persons. Heslington Hall is a magnificent building of the style prevailing in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

#### HESSAY, E. R. co. York.

P. T. York (196) 5½ m. W b N. Pop. 161.

A township in the parish of Moor Monkton,

and upper division of the ainstey of the city of York.

**HESSETT**, or **HEDGETT**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bury St. Edmund's (71) 6 m. ESE.  
Pop. 393.

A parish in the hundred of Thedwestry; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; patron, the King. The church ded. to St. Ethelbert is a handsome structure, containing several monuments to the Bacons, by which family it was built.

**HESSLE**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Hull (174) 5 m. WSW. Pop. 1021.

A parish in the county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, situated near the river Humber. Ship-building is here carried on to a considerable extent; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York: valued in K. B. 10*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Here is an ancient ferry to the opposite town of Barton, in Lincolnshire.

**HEST**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Lancaster (240) 3 m. NbW;  
Pop. with Styne, 317.

A township in the parish of Bolton-by-the-Sands and hundred of Lonsdale South-of-the-Sands, which has latterly become a small bathing-place.

**HESTERCOMBE**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Taunton (141) 4 m. N. Pop. 16.

A hamlet in the parish of Kingston and hundred of Taunton and Taunton Dean.

**HESTON**, stewardry of Kirkeudbright, S.

A beautifully smooth and verdant island, forming part of the parish of Rerrick, and lying at the entrance of Auchincarn Bay. It is elevated far above the level of the sea, affords the sweetest pasture for sheep, contains numerous rabbits, and abounds with shell-fish all around the coast.

**HESTON**, co. Middlesex.

P. T. Hounslow (10) 1½ m. NbW.  
Pop. 2810.

A parish in the hundred of Isleworth; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 11*l.*; church ded. to St. Leonard; patron, the Bishop of London. This parish is celebrated for the production of remarkably fine wheat, with which the table of Queen Elizabeth is said to have been served.

**HESWALL**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Great Neston (194) 3 m. NW b N.  
Pop. of Pa. 386. Of To. 233.

A parish and township in the hundred of Wirral; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; patron (1829) James Penny, Esq.

**HETHE**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Bicester (54) 4 m. NbE. Pop. 350.

A parish in the hundred of Ploughley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*;

church ded. to St. George and St. Edmund; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**HETHERSET**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Wymondham (100) 4 m. NE b E.  
Pop. 927.

A parish in the hundred of Humbleyard; living, a rectory in mediocities with that of Cantelose, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Remigius; patron, Cains College, Cambridge.

**HETHILL**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Wymondham (100) 4 m. EbS.  
Pop. 209.

A parish in the hundred of Humbleyard; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Sir T. Beevor, Bart.

**HETT**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Bishop Auckland (248) 2 m. EbN.  
Pop. 233.

A township in the parish of Merrington and south-east division of Darlington ward. Near here is Hett Mill, situated in Turdsdale, on the Thinford Beck, on which stream there are five other paper-mills and four corn-mills.

**HETTON**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 4 m. ENE. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Chatton and east division of Glendale ward. A good bridge has lately been erected by subscription, over the Hettonbourn, where the ford was often very dangerous.

**HETTON**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Skipton (216) 6 m. NNW.  
Pop. with Bordley, 180.

A township in the parish of Burnsall and east division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross.

**HETTON HALL**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 4 m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Chatton and east division of Glendale ward.

**HETTON-LE-HOLE**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 6 m. NE b E. Pop. 919.

A township in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring and north-east division of Easington ward. Here is a very large colliery, and the most remarkable and extensive of the colliery railways runs from this place to Sunderland. In this township are four places of worship belonging to different bodies of dissenters.

**HEUGH**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 13½ m. NW.  
Pop. 512.

A township in the parish of Stamfordham and north-east division of Tindale ward.

**HEVENINGHAM**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Halesworth (100) 5 m. SW b W.  
Pop. 411.

A parish in the hundred of Blything; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mar-



garet; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Here is Heveningham Hall, a most magnificent residence, and justly considered one of the finest seats in the county. At the old mansion, on the site of which the present structure was erected, it is said that Queen Elizabeth was entertained by Lord Hunsdon, who was then possessor of it.

**HEVER**, co. Kent.

P. T. Tunbridge (30) 7½ m. W b S. Pop. 606.

A parish in the hundred of Somerden, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone; living, a rectory and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. T. Streatfield. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, contains a handsome marble tomb in memory of Sir Thomas Boleyn, who died in March 1538, and is represented in the robes and collar of the order of the Garter by a full-sized brass. Here is Hever Castle erected in the time of Edward III., a very fine and venerable structure, surrounded by a moat, crossed by a drawbridge, and supplied by the river Eden, the entrance gateway, which consists of a centre, flanked by round towers, is embattled and defended by a porteuillis. This was the principal residence of the Boleyns, and Henry VIII. is said to have spent some of the happiest of his days here.

**HEVERSHAM**, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kendal (262) 7 m. S b W. Pop. 3996.

A parish in Kendal ward; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is a fine Gothic structure, with side aisles and a square tower with three bells; patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. Here is an endowed grammar-school.

**HEVINGHAM**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Aylesham (118) 3 m. S b E. Pop. 1853.

A parish in the hundred of South Erpingham; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 16*s.*; church ded. to St. Botolph; patron (1829) George Anson, Esq.

**HEWICK BRIDGE**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Rippon (212) 2 m. ESE. Pop. 77.

A hamlet in the parish and liberty of Rippon and wapentake of Claro.

**HEWICK COFT**, W. R. co. York

P. T. Rippon (212) 2 m. E. Pop. 131.

A township in the parish and liberty of Rippon and wapentake of Claro.

**HEWISH**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Pewsey (76) 3 m. NNW. Pop. 112.

A parish in the hundred of Swanborough; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patrons, the Trustees of Froxfield Almshouses.

**HEWORTH, N. R.** co. York.

P. T. York (196) 1 m. NE. Pop. 159.

A township, partly in the parish of St. Cuthbert, partly in that of St. Giles, and partly

in that of St. Saviour, in York, and in the wapentake of Bulmer.

**HEWORTH NETHER**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Gateshead (272) 2 m. ESE.

Pop. with Upper Heworth, 3921.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Jarrow and east division of Chester ward; living, a curacy with that of Jarrow, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 27*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) Cuthbert Ellison, Esq. The church is a modern Gothic edifice with a square tower.

**HEWORTH, UPPER**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Gateshead (272) 2 m. SE.

Pop. with Nether Heworth.

A township in the parish of Jarrow and east division of Chester ward.

**HEXHAM**, co. Northumberland.

London 278 m. NNW. Pop. 5436.

M. D. Tu. and Sat. Fairs, Aug. 5, and Nov. 8, for cattle, sheep, hogs, and woollen cloth.

A market-town and parish in the south division of Tyndale ward; seated on an eminence near the confluence of the rivers North and South Tyne, anciently a place of importance, and the see of a bishop. Some have supposed it to have been the site of the Roman station called Axelodunum; but its origin may with greater probability be ascribed to the period of the Saxon Heptarchy, when a bishopric was founded here, and a large and splendid monastery erected called Hagulstadt, or Hextoldesham, from the Hextold, a small stream in its vicinity. The district in which it is situated was formerly a county palatine, subject to the Archbishop of York; but in the reign of Elizabeth it was by act of Parliament annexed to Northumberland, though in ecclesiastical matters, it is still under a separate jurisdiction. The municipal government is under the direction of a bailiff appointed annually by the lord of the manor. The bishopric of Hexham was founded in 674, by Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, and was governed by a succession of prelates till 821, when Tydfrieth, the last having been driven away by the Danes, died during a journey to Rome. After a considerable vacancy, the see, united to that of Lindisfarne, was in 883 fixed at Chester-le-Street, and subsequently removed to Durham. In 1112 Thomas, Archbishop of York, rebuilt the ruined church, and founded here a priory of canons regular of St. Augustin, the revenues of which, at the dissolution of monasteries, amounted to 138*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of York; certified value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 113*l.*; with the chapel of Whitley, in the patronage (1829) of Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, consists of the choir of the priory church, originally founded in the reign of Henry I., the nave having been burned by the Scots when they invaded

England in 1296. It retains some portions of Norman architecture, mixed with the Gothic or pointed style of a later period : it is richly ornamented both within and without, and contains some fine sepulchral monuments, and other curious sculptures. Here were formerly an hospital, dedicated to St. Giles, and another, called the Spittle, stood about a mile west from the town, on an eminence near the Tyne. A free grammar-school was founded here by Queen Elizabeth in 1598, and placed under the direction of an incorporated body of governors : it has some endowment, arising from various benefactions, and it is open to boys born within the parish of Hexham. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, besides various places of worship for Protestant dissenters. The town is not large, but it contains some good buildings, though the streets are narrow and irregular ; in the centre is the market-place, a spacious and handsome quadrangle, on the south side of which are piazzas and other buildings ; on the east, an ancient stone tower, forming the court-house of the manor of Hexham ; and on the west, are the remains of the cathedral and conventual buildings. The peculiar manufacture of this place is tanned leather, for gloves, shoes, boots, &c. Many Roman inscriptions, altars, bas-reliefs, and other monuments of antiquity have been discovered in the neighbourhood, which also contains ruins of castles and other works of the middle ages. Near the town, in 1463, was fought the sanguinary battle of Hexham, in which Lord Montacute, brother of the Earl of Warwick, at the head of an army of Yorkists, utterly defeated the Lancastrians, when the Earl of Somersset, and several other men of rank, were taken prisoners, and immediately executed. In 1761, Hexham was the scene of domestic discord, an insurrection of the miners having taken place ; they were opposed by the North York militia, and were not suppressed till after numbers of them had been killed and wounded by the troops. Several eminent persons have been connected with this place. Among the bishops of Hexham, were Cuthbert and John of Beverley, both canonized, and Acca, the friend of Bede ; John of Hexham and Richard of Hexham, two monastic historians, were priors of the monastery ; and Joseph Richardson, a comic writer of some eminence, was born here in 1758 ; John Tweddale, a learned and ingenious traveller, who died at Athens in 1799, was likewise a native of this place or its vicinity.

**HEXTHORPE, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Doncaster (162) 2 m. SW.  
Pop. with Balby.

A township in the parish and soke of Doncaster and lower division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill.

**HEXTON, co. Hertford.**

P. T. Hitchin (31) 6 m. NW b W. Pop. 338.

A parish in the hundred of Cashio ; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of St.

Alban's and diocese of London ; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ; ann. val. P. R. 105*l.* ; church ded. to St. Faith ; patron (1829) William Young, Esq. Near the church-yard is a fountain called St. Faith's Well. Here are the remains of several military encampments.

**HEYBRIDGE, co. Essex.**

P. T. Maldon (37) 1 m. NNE. Pop. 868.

A parish in the hundred of Thurstable ; living, a vicarage and a peculiar in the diocese of London ; valued in K. B. 10*l.* ; ann. val. P. R. 75*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* ; church ded. to St. Andrew ; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

**HEYDON, co. Norfolk.**

P. T. Reepham (111) 3 m. NNE. Pop. 333.

A parish in the hundred of South Erpingham ; living, a rectory with that of Irmingham, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich ; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.* ; church ded. to St. Peter ; patron (1829) W. W. Bulmer, Esq.

**HEYFORD, NETHER, co. Northampton.**

P. T. Northampton (66) 7 m. W b S.  
Pop. 422.

A parish in the hundred of Nobottle Grove ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough ; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* ; patron (1829) the Rev. J. L. Crawley. The church, which is ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul, contains some very curious and ancient monuments, amongst which is one to the memory of Francis Morgan, Esq., who pronounced sentence of death on the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey. Here is an endowed freeschool.

**HEYFORD, PURCELL, or LOWER, co. Oxford.**

P. T. Bicester (54) 6 m. WNW. Pop. 495.

A parish in the hundred of Ploughley ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford ; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 13*s.* 1d½. ; church ded. to St. Mary ; patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

**HEYFORD, UPPER, co. Northampton.**

P. T. Northampton (66) 7 m. W. Pop. 122.

A township in the parishes of Bugbrook, Flower, and Nether Heywood and hundred of Nobottle Grove.

**HEYFORD, WARREN, or UPPER, co. Oxford.**

P. T. Bicester (54) 16 m. NW b W. Pop. 257.

A parish in the hundred of Ploughley ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford ; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.* ; church ded. to St. Mary ; patron, New College, Oxford.

**HEY HOUSES, co. Pal. of Lancaster.**

P. T. Clitheroe (217) 4 m. SE. Pop. 187.

A township in the parish of Whalley and hundred of Blackburn, and the first that was built in the wild forest of Pendle.

**HEYNSTOWN, or HAINSTOWN, co. Louth, Leinster, I.**

P. T. Dundalk (51) 2 m. S. Pop. 473.



A parish in the barony of Dundalk; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh. It does not possess church, parsonage, or glebe.

HEYOP, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Knighton (165) 3 m. W. Pop. 164.

A parish in the hundred of Knighton, situated upon the river Temè; living, a dis-rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. 103*l.* 6*s.* The area of the parish extends over a space of four miles in length by three in breadth, and is all under cultivation.

HEYSHAM, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Lancaster (240) 4½ m. W. Pop. 540.

A parish in the hundred of Lonsdale, south of the Sands; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Rev. T. Clarkson. Here are the remains of a chapel ded. to St. Patrick, which appears to have been of Norman architecture, the entrance door-way having a semicircular arch, ornamented with fluted mouldings.

HEYSHOT, co. Sussex.

P. T. Midhurst (50) 2½ m. SSE. Pop. 309.

A parish in the hundred of Easebourne, rape of Chichester; living, a rectory with that of Stedham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, not in charge; patronage with Stedham rectory.

HEYTESBURY, co. Wilts.

Pop. 5145.

A central hundred verging to the south-western corner of the county, and to the west of Salisbury Plain, containing fourteen parishes, including the borough from which it takes its name.

HEYTESBURY, co. Wilts.

London 92 m. WSW. Pop. 1329. Fairs, May 14, for horned cattle, sheep, and toys; and Sept. 25, for toys. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough and parish in the hundred of the same name, situated near the river Willy, and on the borders of Salisbury Plain. The town, consisting of one long street, is neat and well built, most of the old buildings having been destroyed by fire in 1766. A considerable woollen-manufacture established here employs a large portion of the population of this town. It formerly had a market, which, from the contiguity of Warminster, has altogether declined. Heytesbury is a borough by prescriptive right, and is governed by a bailiff and burgesses. It sends two members to Parliament, which privilege it has possessed since the reign of Henry VI. The elective franchise is vested in the burghage holders, and the bailiff is the returning-officer. The petty sessions for the hundred are holden here. The livings are two curacies, and peculiars of the Dean of Salisbury; of the certified value of 15*l.* and 38*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.* The latter belongs to an hospital, founded by Walter, Lord Hungerford, lord high treasurer of England, for twelve poor men and

a woman. Patrons of the former, the Dean of Salisbury; of the latter, the Chancellor of Salisbury, if resident, otherwise the Dean and Chapter. The church, ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a massive structure, which was formerly collegiate, still having four prebends in the patronage of Salisbury. Here is a freeschool, with a house adjoining for the master, which was built by Walter, Lord Hungerford. The neighbourhood of Heytesbury is remarkable for its antiquities, consisting chiefly of ancient fortifications of the Britons, Romans, Saxons, and Danes. It has latterly given title to the Acourt family.

HEYTHORPE, co. Oxford.

P. T. Chipping-Norton (71) 3 m. E b N. Pop. with Dunthorpe, 136.

A parish in the hundred of Wootton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patroness (1829) Miss Vernon. Here is the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, which is a beautiful mansion, surrounded by an extensive park. The approach is planted with fine rows of trees, having a very good effect, and pleasantly screening the road.

HEYWOOD, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Bury (195) 3 m. E b S. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Bury and hundred of Salford; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; certified value 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 111*l.* 10*s.*; patron, the Rev. G. Horuby.

HIBALDSTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Glanford Bridge (156) 4 m. S b W. Pop. 522.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Hibald; patron, the Rev. J. de Chair.

HICKLETON, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Doncaster (162) 6 m. W b N. Pop. 153.

A parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 4*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church ded. to St. Denis; patron (1829) G. W. Wentworth, Esq.

HICKLING, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Cottishall (116) 11 m. ENE. Pop. 679.

A parish in the hundred of Happing; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) N. Micklethwayte, Esq.

HICKLING, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Nottingham (124) 11 m. SE. Pop. 497.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Bingham, supposed to have been a Roman station, in the neighbourhood of the Fosseway; in confirmation of which, Roman coins have been discovered here;

living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Queen's College, Cambridge.

**HIDCOATE BATRIM**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Chipping-Campden (99) 3 m. N. b E.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Mickleton and upper division of the hundred of Kiftsgate.

**HIDE**, or **HIDE'S PASTURES**, co. Warwick.

P. T. Nuneaton (100) 2 m. E.  
Pop. with Hinckley, co. Leicester.

An extra-parochial liberty in the Kirby division of the hundred of Knightlow.

**HIDE, WEST**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 8 m. ENE. Pop. 193.

A parochial chapelry in the hundred of Radlow; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Stoke Edith, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Bartholomew; patronage with Stoke Edith rectory.

**HIGH**, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Presteign (151) m. Pop. 564.

A ward in the parish of Presteign and hundred of Radnor, united in the parliamentary returns with the ward of St. David's.

**HIGHAM**, co. Derby.

London 142 m. NNW. Pop. 591. M. D. Fri.  
Fairs, 1st Wed. aft. New Year's day.

A market-town and hamlet in the parish of Shirland and hundred of Scarsdale.

**HIGHAM**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Gloucester (104) 2 m. WNW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Churcham and lower division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's Barton.

**HIGHAM**, or **LILLECHURCH**, co. Kent.

P. T. Rochester (29) 4 m. NNW. Pop. 568.

A parish in the hundred of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 10*s.*; patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious structure. Here was formerly a nunnery of the Benedictine order, founded by King Stephen in 1151, and was suppressed in 1521, in consequence of the abandoned character of the sisterhood.

**HIGHAM**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Hadleigh (64) 5 m. S. Pop. 262.

A parish in the hundred of Samford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, Feoffees.

**HIGHAM**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bury St. Edmund's (71) 7 m. W b N.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Gazeley and hundred of Lackford.

**HIGHAM**, or **HIGHAM BOOTH**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Burnley (211) 4 m. NW. Pop. 891.

A township in the parish of Whalley and hundred of Blackburn.

**HIGHAM DYKES** co. Northumberland. :

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 10 m.  
NW b N. Pop. 23.

A township in the parish of Ponteland and west division of Castle ward.

**HIGHAM FERRERS**, co. Northampton.

Pop. 7568.

A hundred situated at the eastern extremity of the county bordering upon Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire, containing thirteen parishes, including the borough from which it takes its name.

**HIGHAM FERRERS**, co. Northampton.

London 65 m. NNW. Pop. 877. M. D.  
Sat. Fairs, Tues. before Feb. 5; March 7;  
or in Leap Year, March 6; Thurs. before  
May 12; June 23; Thurs. before Aug. 5;  
for horses and horned cattle; Oct. 11, for  
horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hogs; St.  
Catherine, Dec. 6, for horses, horned cattle,  
and sheep. Memb. of Pt. I.

A borough, market-town, and parish, in the hundred of the same name, but having separate jurisdiction, situated on a rocky elevation, abounding with springs. The town is small, but from its situation, particularly clean and salubrious; it consists of three streets, one of which is called the Market-stead, and in which is an ancient stone cross, with emblematical figures of the crucifixion. Higham is a borough, by prescriptive right, and sends one member to Parliament, having been incorporated in the reign of Philip and Mary. The elective franchise is vested in all the inhabitants, except paupers. It is governed by a mayor, who is the returning officer, seven aldermen, and thirteen capital burgesses. The aldermen are chosen from the burgesses, and the mayor is annually elected from the aldermen. He holds a court every three weeks, and has the power of determining all actions of debt under the sum of 40*l.* The living is a vicarage with the curacy of Chelveston, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; certified value 33*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; patron (1829) Earl Fitzwilliam. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a fine lofty spire, erected in 1632, the original having fallen down. Here an hospital was founded, in 1422, by Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was a native of this place, for eight secular canons. The building has been converted into an inn, and the endowment appropriated to the benefit of the freeschool, which is a handsome stone building. The same beneficent individual founded an almshouse for twelve poor men and a woman. He was also the founder of St. John's and All Souls' Colleges, Oxford. Here was formerly a castle, which is supposed to have been erected by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, grandson of Henry III., who obtained the lordship in the reign of that monarch.



**HIGHAM GOBION**, co. Bedford. ' '

P. T. Silsoe (40) 3 m. SE b S. Pop. 86.

A parish in the hundred of Flitt; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; patron (1829) R. Lee, Esq. This place is celebrated for having been the retreat and burial-place of the celebrated Dr. Edmund Castell, the great orientalist.

**HIGHAM GREEN**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Newmarket (61) 5 m. E. Pop. 270.

A hamlet in the parish of Gazeley and hundred of Risbridge.

**HIGHAM-ON-THE-HILL**, co. Leicester.P. T. Hinckley (99) 3½ m. W b N.  
Pop. with Lindley, 533.

A parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Thomas Fisher, Esq.

**HIGHAM PARK**, co. Northampton.P. T. Higham Ferrers (65) 3½ m. SSE.  
Pop. 14.

An extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Higham Ferrers.

**HIGH BRAY**, co. Devon.P. T. South Molton (178) 6 m. N b W.  
Pop. 278.

A parish in the hundred of Sherwell; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patronage with the King, by livery of the patron.

**HIGHCLERE**, co. Southampton.P. T. Whitchurch (56) 8½ m. N b W.  
Pop. 457.

A parish in the hundred of Evingar, Kingsclere division; living, a rectory and a peculiar in the diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Earl of Carnarvon.

**HIGHGATE**, co. Middlesex.

London 4 m. NNW. Pop. with St. Pancras and Hornsey Pa.

A populous village or hamlet, in the parishes of Hornsey and St. Pancras, and in Holborn division of the hundred of Ossulston. This place is supposed to have owed its origin and name to the erection of a toll-gate, by order of the Bishop of London, lord of the manor of Hornsey, on a new road being made in this direction from London to Barnet. The time when this happened is uncertain; but it must have been before 1386, when Bishop Braybroke committed the custody of his chapel at Highgate, near the park, to William Litchfield, a poor infirm hermit, for his support. During the insurrection of the common people of Kent, in 1461, Thomas Thorpe, Baron of the Exchequer, was seized and beheaded by the insurgents at Highgate. The church was erected as a chapel of ease to Hornsey, by the Bishop of London and Sir R. Cholmeley, in 1565. Adjoining to it is

a freeschool, founded by the latter, and rebuilt in 1819. It was designed as a seminary for instruction in classical literature, by its founder, who endowed it with property now of considerable value; but, like many other institutions for the gratuitous education of youth, it has been greatly perverted from its original purpose. In consequence, however, of the representations of the parliamentary commissions for the investigation of public charities, it is again to be made a free grammar-school, and a new charity-school has been erected at the foot of Highgate Hill, for children of that class, to which the old foundation had been appropriated. Highgate has been the scene of an odd practice of imposing on travellers, at the several inns, a ludicrous kind of oath, accompanied with ceremonies of characteristic absurdity. The oath was to be taken on a pair of stags' horns, to which allusion occurs in the form of swearing, the description of which is unnecessary, it having very properly become obsolete. It is worth notice, however, that the origin of the custom has never been traced, nor can any thing but conjecture be offered relative to its object or intention; and perhaps the most probable one is, that it was meant as a parody on the ancient religious custom of swearing on sanctified relics. A few years since, an act of Parliament was obtained for making a tunnel through Highgate Hill to the east of the village, for the passage of the road from London to Barnet. In the progress of the undertaking, the superincumbent mass fell into the passage; in consequence of which the plan was altered, an open road being cut through the hill, and a bridge or arched way erected over that part of it across which passes the road from Highgate to Hornsey. A little to the south of this arched way stands the Mereers' Hospital, or Almshouse, a handsome modern structure, in the Tudor style of architecture, consisting of three sides of an open quadrangle, with a chapel in the centre.

**HIGHLANDS** of Scotland.

SW. to NE. 200 m. SE. to NW. 80 to 100 m.

A term applied to the north-west grand division of Scotland, in contradistinction to the other on the south-east, which is designated the Lowlands. It comprehends the whole of that wild and mountainous tract stretching from Dumbarton and the Grampians to the northern extremity of the island, including also the Hebrides; and is subdivided into—1. The North Highlands, which comprise the shires of Caithness, Inverness, Ross, and Sutherland, the ancient districts of Athol and Rannoch, with the isles of Skye, Lewis, and a few of lesser note. 2. The Central Highlands, consisting of the districts of Breadalbane, Marr, and Monteith. And 3. The West Highlands, containing the shires of Dumbarton and Butc, part of Argyll, and Perth, and the rest of the Hebrides. This extensive region is in many places deeply indented by the sea,

and intersected by considerable chains of lakes, forming various natural divisions of the country; of these the most remarkable is that through which passes the Grand Caledonian Canal, and which extends seventy miles in almost a right line south-west, from Inverness on the Moray Firth to Fort William, where it joins an arm of the Atlantic, termed Loch Linnhé; and that running in a north-westerly direction also from the Moray Firth, and terminating at Loch Loxford on the same sea. The Highlands have been likened by some to the Moorlands in Yorkshire, though in altitude and general grandeur of scenery, the latter bear no comparison to the former. The principal ridges are the Grampians, running in a north-easterly direction from the Western Ocean to Aberdeen, and the Ardross Hills in Rosshire. Some of the mountains rise to the stupendous height of 4000 feet above the level of the sea, depriving the intervening valleys of the genial influence of the sun for several successive months in the year. Many of these vales are occupied by vast lakes, whence spring some of the largest rivers of Scotland, such as the Forth, the Spey, and the Tay; which precipitating their streams from these immense heights descend with astonishing force and rapidity towards the ocean, into which the Tay discharges a greater quantity of water, perhaps, than any other river of Great Britain. A singular plain, twenty miles square, which from the morassy nature of its soil is incapable of cultivation, and consequently destitute of inhabitants, forms the summit of those lofty mountains that connect the hills of Glen Lyon with Ben Nevis; and there is another district, quite dissimilar to this though equally remarkable, lying about twenty-four miles along the north-west coast as far as Loch Inchord, which is infinitely more rugged than any other to be met with in the island, and conveys the idea of a multitude of mountains rent in pieces and the fragments indiscriminately scattered over its surface. Interspersed among these huge rocks are innumerable lakes, verdant patches studded with a dwarf kind of birch, here and there a cottage, with distant views of the ocean, caught through the various openings in the general mass, exhibiting a combination of romantic scenery, strikingly picturesque and perhaps unrivalled. Of the ancient forests those of Marr and Rannoch now present the most considerable remains, and in many places are to be traced vestiges of volcanic eruptions. Fine specimens of the topaz are met with in the mountains, while, mixed with the sand on the sea-shores, are sometimes discovered rubies, hyacinths, &c., and the rivers abound with the great horse-mussel, enclosing pearls of great value. Rough and sterile as is the general character of the country, defying almost every human effort to ameliorate its soil, the principal nobility and gentry have lately formed themselves into what is termed the Highland Society

of Scotland, for the encouragement of agriculture and improving the breed of sheep and cattle, and by awarding premiums, &c. to the most industrious, their exertions are likely to be crowned with success. The means of access from the Lowlands so recently as a century ago were extremely limited, and in fact for the greater part of the year impassable, so that the Highlanders enjoyed but little intercourse with their more civilized neighbours till 1726, when, by a commission of George I., the formation of spacious military ways, bridges, &c. commenced under the direction of General Wade, who, with the assistance of only five hundred soldiers, completed in about eleven years three lines of road, entering the mountains respectively at Crieff, Dunkeld and Luss, the length of which taken together is 250 miles, and from which numerous branch-roads, communicating with the firths, lochs, and navigable rivers, have since been constructed so as to render available the produce of the fisheries, mines, and woods, with other natural productions of the country, and the agricultural pursuits of the inhabitants; as well as to facilitate the introduction of the arts and every description of trade and commerce amongst them. The Highlands, in common with the rest of North Britain, were first peopled about 200 B. C. by the Cimbric, from the Cimbric Chersonesus (Denmark) who subsequently gave way to the Caledonians or Picts from Norway, and these, according to the Romans, to the Attacotti, who in the middle of the third century passed from Ireland into Argyll, drove the former southward, and became the germ of the Highlanders as the preceding tribes had already become that of the Lowlanders, in proof of which they have ever used the Scandinavian dialect, while the Highlanders speak only the Celtic, a language hitherto preserved to them by their invulnerable fastnesses amidst the various alterations and convulsions that have occurred in all ages over every other part of Great Britain. The same causes have also secured to them most of their ancient customs, particularly that of dress, which bears a striking similarity to the Roman costume, consisting of a jacket, a kilt, or petticoat, reaching to the knees, with a pouch made of the skin of some wild animal, ornamented with silver trinkets, hanging in front, and used as a depository for money, tobacco, &c.; and over these the plaid of twelve or more yards of cloth, which is tastefully wrapped about the body and fastened round the middle by a girdle, and to the left shoulder by a brooch, or silver pin, the drapery falling gracefully behind to the bend of the knee. These garments are made of a chequered woollen cloth, termed Tartan, woven in various colours, the green predominating, each clan being distinguished by its own pattern, as well as by different symbols worn in the cap or bonnet. The hose which completes this picturesque habiliment is usually wove in small diamond-like



figures, alternately red and white, and is gartered below the knee. Their arms were the broad sword, target, Lochaber axe, and dagger, with pistols, a later addition carried in the belt, until an act passed in 1748 for abolishing the feudal system and disarming them. Addicted to war from the earliest times, the Highlanders have been always deemed a brave and hardy race, and not wanting either in hospitality or other good qualities. They existed chiefly by the chase and in predatory warfare with their neighbours before the reign of Fingal in the second century, but afterwards led a pastoral and more peaceful life, though agriculture was neglected and the breeding of cattle not so much attended to as now. This state of repose, however, was entirely broken in 845, when the conquest of the Picts was effected by Kenneth II., from which period may be dated a woful decline in the virtues of the Highlanders, their country having become the scene of rapine and fraud between hostile clans led on by chieftains, who, each to extend his own authority, formed factions, fomented divisions, and threw it into anarchy and confusion. Thus was the original character of the people completely changed to that of a lawless banditti; but since the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, and the regular establishment of the laws, they have armed themselves, in the true spirit of their ancestors, with justice, benevolence, and friendship, virtues at present nowhere more conspicuous than here. In the family of each chieftain, songs setting forth the valorous achievements of the house, were sung by the bard to the music of his harp, an instrument that has long given place to the more warlike sound of the bagpipe, to which they now dance their favourite strathspeys and use it at their funeral dances, which, with certain other festivals of remote origin, are still kept up. Their games are manly, consisting of feats in which strength and dexterity bear the palm of victory, and they yet labour under many superstitions, and especially retain a belief of fairies, though other ridiculous notions are rapidly wearing away in exact proportion with the manners of their progenitors. The Highlander is of middle size and muscular, remarkably active, persevering, and adventurous; quick and penetrating, capable of bearing almost incessant fatigue, and therefore admirably adapted for the army or navy, in which he ranks with the best soldier or sailor of the empire. Cattle is the staple commodity in the Highlands, and although many farms have been lately converted into sheep-pastures, the country produces grain sufficient for home consumption, including that used in distilling immense quantities of whiskey. The habitations are miserable huts, rudely formed of rough stones and layers of turf, with thatched roofs; they are usually divided by wicker-work into two apartments, one for the use of the family, the other for housing the cattle and poultry, the former

having an aperture in the roof to give vent to the smoke issuing from the fire in the centre of the room, where their simple repasts of oatmeal and milk are prepared, flesh, excepting at Christmas, seldom forming a part of their diet.

#### HIGH LAWS, co. Northumberland. †

P. T. Morpeth (288) 2½ m. NNW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Mitford and west division of Morpeth ward.

#### HIGH LAWS, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 9½ m. W b S. Pop. 27.

A township in the parish of Hartburn and west division of Morpeth ward.

#### HIGH WEEK, co. Devon.

P. T. Abbot's Newton (188) 1½ m. W b N.  
Pop. 907.

A parish in the hundred of Teignbridge; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of King's Teignton, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; patronage with King's Teignton vicarage.

#### HIGH PEAK, co. Derby.

Pop. 43,136.

A hundred, comprising the north-western part of the county, containing twelve parishes, including the market-towns of Bakewell Chapel-en-le-Frith and Tideswell, thirty-two townships, and nineteen chapelrys.

#### HIGHLEY, co. Salop.

P. T. Bridgenorth (139) 7 m. S b E.  
Pop. 424.

A parish in the hundred of Stottesden, situated near the river Severn; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 127*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) J. Fleming, LL. D.

#### HIGHLIGHT, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cardiff (160) 7 m. SW. Pop. 24.

An extra-parochial district in the hundred of Dinas Powis, occupying an area of 400 acres, and adjacent to the parish and church of Merthyr Dovan.

#### HIGHLOW, co. Derby.

P. T. Tideswell (160) 6 m. N b E. Pop. 36.

A township in the parish of Hope and hundred of High Peak.

#### HIGHWAY, co. Wilts.

P. T. Calne (87) 4½ m. NE. Pop. 108.

A parish in the hundred of Potterne and Cannings; living, a curacy with the vicarage of Bremhill, in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; patronage with Bremhill vicarage.

#### HIGHWOOD HILL, co. Middlesex.

London 12 m. NW b N. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Hendon and hundred of Gore. Here is a chalybeate mineral water.

**HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE**, co. Wilts.

Pop. 11,661.

A hundred at the northern extremity of the county, bordering upon Berkshire and Gloucestershire, containing nineteen parishes, including the towns of Cricklade and Highworth.

**HIGHWORTH**, co. Wilts.

London 77 m. W b N. Pop. of Pa. 3005. Of To. 1838. M. D. Wed. Fairs, Aug. 13, and Oct. 10 and 29, for all sorts of cattle, pigs, sheep, and horses.

A market-town, parish, and township, in the hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, situated on an eminence near the vale of White Horse, and commanding fine views over the adjacent country. It is supposed to have been formerly a borough, and is now governed by a mayor and an alderman; the petty sessions are held here, and a fixed pillory is preserved in the market-place. The living is a dis. vicarage, with the curacy of Sevenhampton, and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 44*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Prebend of Highworth, in Salisbury cathedral. The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, two side-aisles, a chancel, and two small oratories or chapels, one of which is hung with pieces of ancient armour, and contains several curious monuments. On Blunston Castle-hill, in this parish, are the remains of a Roman encampment; and a Roman road passes close under the hill.

**HILARY, ST.** co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cowbridge (172) 1 m. SE. Pop. 168.

A parish in the hundred of Cowbridge; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; ann. val. P. R. 37*l.* 14*s.*; patrons, the Bishop, Archdeacon, and Chapter of Llandaff. Area of parish about 900 acres. It is an agricultural district merely.

**HILCOATE**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Chipping-Campden (90) 2½ m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Ebrington and upper division of the hundred of Kiftsgate.

**HILDEN**, co. Kent.

P. T. Tunbridge (30) 1 m. NW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Tunbridge and Lowey of Tunbridge, lathe of Aylesford.

**HILDERSHAM**, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Linton (48) 1 m. N. Pop. 193.

A parish in the hundred of Chilford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron (1829) the Rev. Charles Goodwin.

**HILDERSTONE**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Stone (241) 3 m. ENE. Pop. 1591.

A liberty in the parish of Stone and south division of the hundred of Pirchill.

TOPOG. DICT.—VOL. II.

**HILDERTHORPE**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Bridlington (206) 2½ m. S b W. Pop. 51.

A township in the parish of Bridlington and wapentake of Dickering.

**HILFIELD**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Sherborne (117) 9 m. S. Pop. 127.

A parochial chapelry in the hundred of Cerne, Totcombe, and Modbury, Sherborne division; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Sydling St. Nicholas, in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol, not in charge; patronage with Sydling vicarage.

**HILGAY**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Market Downham (84) 4 m. S b E. Pop. 963.

A parish in the hundred of Clackclose; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the King, by reason of simony.

**HILL**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Thornbury (120) 3 m. NNE. Pop. 259.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Berkeley; living, a donative in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; certified value 32*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 107*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patroness (1829) Miss Langley.

**HILL**, co. Lincoln.

Pop. 3175.

A hundred situated on the east side of the county, parts of Lindsey, containing twenty parishes.

**HILL**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Pershore (106) 3 m. NE b E. Pop. with Moor, 295.

A township in the parish of Fladbury and middle division of the hundred of Oswaldslow.

**HILL DEVERILL**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Warminster (96) 3½ m. S. Pop. 135.

A parish in the hundred of Heytesbury; livings, a prebend in the church of Heytesbury, and a curacy, peculiars of the Dean of Salisbury; the former valued in K. B. 10*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, and the latter not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 30*l.*; patrons, of the former, the Dean of Salisbury, as Dean of Heytesbury; of the latter, the Prebendary.

**HILL END**, co. Berks.

P. T. Abingdon (56) 5 m. NNW. Pop. 102.

A titling in the parish of Cumner and hundred of Hormer.

**HILL FARENCE**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Taunton (141) 4 m. W. Pop. 483.

A parish in the hundred of Taunton and Taunton Dean; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; certified value 12*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 104*l.*; patron, Trinity College, Oxford.

**HILL HAMPTON**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Worcester (111) 6½ m. NW b W. Pop. 138.



A hamlet in the parish of Martley and lower division of the hundred of Doddingtree.

**HILL MARTON**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Calne (87) 3½ m. NNE. Pop. 787.

A parish in the hundred of Kingsbridge; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Laurence; patron, the King.

**HILL MORTON**, co. Warwick.

P. T. Rugby (83) 3 m. E. Pop. 779.

A parish in Rugby division of the hundred of Knightlow, situated partly on a hill, and partly on a rivulet, which comes from Crook, in Northamptonshire, and falls into the Avon; the part standing on the bank was anciently called Hull, and the other in the valley, Moreton, from which combination its name is derived. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 88*l.* 14*s.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patroness (1829) Baroness Grey de Ruthyn.

**HILLAM**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Ferrybridge (177) 3½ m. NNE. Pop. 269.

A township in the parish of Monk Fryston and lower division of the wapentake of Barkston Ash.

**HILLARY**, ST. co. Cornwall.

P. T. Marazion (281) 2½ m. ENE. Pop. 2811.

A parish in the east division of the hundred of Penwith; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*; patroness (1829) Mrs. Beard.

**HILLBECK**, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Brough (261) ½ m. NNE. Pop. 101.

A township in the parish of Brough, east ward, situated at the foot of Hillbeck Pill, and a range of lofty limestone scars, over which the water occasionally rushes down from the hills with tremendous fury. In this neighbourhood is a large coal-mine.

**HILLBOROUGH**, or **HILBURGH**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Swaffham (93) 6 m. S. Pop. 319.

A parish in the hundred of South Greenhoe; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Earl Nelson.

**HILLCOT**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Pewsey (76) 3½ m. WbS. Pop. with North Newenton.

A tithing in the parish of North Newenton and hundred of Swanborough.

**HILLESDEN**, or **HILLESDON**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Buckingham (55) 4 m. SbW. Pop. 247.

A parish in the hundred of Buckingham; living, a donative in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 30*l.* 5*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 42*l.*;

church ded. to All Saints; patron, Christ Church, Oxford.

**HILLESLEY**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Wootton-under-Edge (108) 3 m. S. Pop. 800.

A tithing and chapelry in the parish of Hawkesbury and upper division of the hundred of Grumbald's Ash; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Hawkesbury, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; certified value 6*l.*; patronage with Hawkesbury vicarage.

**HILLINGDON**, co. Middlesex.

P. T. Uxbridge (15) 1 m. SE. Pop. with Uxbridge, 5636.

A parish in the hundred of Elthorne; living, a dis. vicarage with the curacy of Uxbridge, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 16*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron, the Bishop of London. On the heath is an elegant mansion in the Italian style, built for Count de Salis, an Italian nobleman.

**HILLINGTON**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Castle Rising (100) 4 m. E. Pop. 252.

A parish in Lynn division and hundred of Freebridge; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Sir W. I. B. Folkes, Bart.

**HILLINGTON**, or **HELGHETON**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Norwich (168) 7 m. SE. Pop. 63.

A parish in the hundred of Loddon; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Ashby, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patronage with Ashby rectory.

**HILLSBOROUGH**, co. Down, Ulster, I.

Dublin 88 m. Pop. of Pa. 4631. Of To. 1428-Fairs, 3d Wed. in Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.

A town and parish in the barony of Lower Iveagh. The town is agreeably situated upon a gentle eminence; it consists of one broad avenue, in which are the market-house, a handsome and spacious inn, the handsomest country church in Ireland, adorned with three spires, a Roman Catholic chapel, and several good dwelling-houses. Here is the mansion of the Marquis of Downshire, one front of which stands in the main street. His lordship and his predecessors have bestowed much attention on the improvement of this place. The church was built by Lord Hillsborough, at an expense of 15,000*l.*; and the many additional and subsequent improvements, effected here by the noble proprietor, have rendered this one of the handsomest little towns in the kingdom. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Down and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the rectories of Drumboc, Drumbeg, and Killeieff, composing thereby the corps of the archdeaconry of Down. It possesses a church and a rectory, upon a glebe of thirty-five acres. Linen

and muslin are manufactured here. This was formerly a borough, and retains yet its government, consisting of a sovereign and his deputy. The family of Hill take the title of Earl from this place; and the Marquis of Downshire is hereditary constable of the castle, or fort.

**HILLTOWN**, shire of Ross, S.

Pop. with Pa.

A small fishing-village in the parish of Fearn, situated on the shore of the Moray Firth.

**HILPERTON**, or **HELPRINGTON**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Trowbridge (99) 1 m. NE. Pop. 904.

A parish in the hundred of Melksham; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 16*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) E. E. Heathcote, Esq.

**HILSTON**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Kingston-upon-Hull (274) 14 m. ENE. Pop. 39.

A parish in the middle division of the wapentake of Holderness; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 59*l.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron (1829) the Rev. C. Sykes.

**HILTON**, shire of Berwick, S.

P. T. Berwick-upon-Tweed (337) 8 m. WSW. Pop. with Whitsome.

An ancient parish united in 1735 to that of Whitsome. The church is in ruins and the village depopulated, but the soil is extremely productive.

**HILTON**, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 8 m. WSW. Pop. 533.

A township in the parish of Marston-upon-Dove and hundred of Appletree, situated on a small branch of the river Trent. On a hill of gypsum in this village are the ruins of Tutbury Castle.

**HILTON**, or **HELTON**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Blandford Forum (103) 8½ m. WSW. Pop. 610.

A parish in the hundred of Whiteway, Sherborne division; living, a vicarage and a peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury.

**HILTON**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Sunderland (268) 3 m. WNW. Pop. 320.

A township in the parish of Monk Wearmouth and east division of Chester ward. Hilton Castle is an ancient baronial mansion, situated in a large park, in a beautiful vale on the river Wear, and long the residence of the famous family of that name.

**HILTON**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Barnard Castle (246) 8½ m. E b N. Pop. 113.

A township in the parish of Staindrop and south-west division of Darlington ward.

**HILTON**, eo. Huntingdon.

P. T. St. Ives (59) 3½ m. SSW. Pop. 303.

A parish in the hundred of Toseland; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Fen Stanton, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patronage with Fen Stanton vicarage.

**HILTON**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Wolverhampton (123) 4½ m. NE b N. Pop. 55.

A township in the parish of Wolverhampton and east division of the hundred of Cuttlestone. Here was formerly an abbey of Cistercian monks, in 1223.

**HILTON**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Yarm (237) 3½ m. ESE. Pop. 135.

A parish in the west division of the liberty of Langbaugh; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; certified value 5*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 47*l.*; patron (1829) Lord G. II. Cavendish.

**HILTON**, **LITTLE**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Great Bolton (197) 2 m. SW b W. Pop. 2465.

A township in the parish of Dean and hundred of Salford.

**HILTON**, **MIDDLE**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Great Belton (197) 2 m. SW b W. Pop. 933.

A township in the parish of Dean and hundred of Salford.

**HILTON**, **OVER**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Great Bolton (197) 2 m. SW b W. Pop. 591.

A township in the parish of Dean and hundred of Salford.

**HIMBLETON**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Droitwich (116) 4 m. SE. Pop. 482.

A parish in the middle division of the hundred of Oswaldslow; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 135*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

**HIMLEY**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Dudley (119) 4 m. W. Pop. 379.

A parish in the north division of the hundred of Seisdon; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) Earl Dudley. Here is a mill where agricultural tools, after being forged, are ground to a fine edge.

**HINCASTER**, eo. Westmorland.

P. T. Kendal (262) 6 m. S. Pop. 120.

A township in the parish of Heversham, Kendal ward.

**HINCHINBROOK**, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. Huntingdon (59) ½ m. W. Pop. with Pa.

A liberty partly in the parish of St. Mary, partly extra-parochial, partly within the jurisdiction of the town of Huntingdon, and partly in the hundred of Hurstingstone, situated on an eminence commanding beautiful views over a fine expanse of



country. Hinehinbrook House stands on the site of a Benedictine nunnery, and was the residence of Sir Oliver Cromwell, who entertained King James I. in a most sumptuous manner on his journey from Edinburgh to London.

#### HINCKFORD, co. Essex.

Pop. 35,980.

A hundred in the northern border of the county, being separated from Suffolk by the river Stour, containing forty-eight parishes.

#### HINCKLEY, co. Leicester.

London 99 m. NW b N. Pop. 6706. M. D. Mon. Fairs, first, second, and third Mon. after Epiphany; Easter Mon.; Mon. before Whit Mon.; for horses, cows, and sheep; Whit Mon. in the morning, for horses, cows, &c., in the afternoon, for toys, &c.; Aug. 26; and Monday after Oct. 28, for cheese, &c.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, situated on an eminence near the borders of Warwickshire, and commanding a view of fifty churches; it was formerly surrounded by a wall and deep ditch, traces of which are still to be seen. It has a very extensive stocking-manufacture, which gives employment to nearly 3000 persons. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church, which is ded. to St. Mary, is an ancient and spacious edifice. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, and four dissenting meeting-houses. The ancient town-hall, school-house and ball-room are very curious, but in a dilapidated condition. Here was formerly a castle on the site of which a noble mansion has been built. Near the river are the remains of a Roman fortification. A priory of Benedictine monks was founded here by the Earl of Leicester about 1173. At a short distance from Hinckley is a spring called the Holy Well, originally dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and formerly known by the name of Our Lady's Well, and several other mineral springs are found in the vicinity.

#### HINCKLEY BOND, co. Leicester.

P. T. Hinckley (99) m. adjacent. Pop. 4216.

A township in the parish of Hinckley and hundred of Sparkenhoe.

#### HINDERCLAY, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bury-St.-Edmunds (71) 14½ m. NE b E. Pop. 403.

A parish in the hundred of Blackbourn; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) G. St. Vincent Wilson, Esq.

#### HINDERWELL, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Whitby (236) 9 m. NW b W. Pop. of Pa. 1719. Of To. 1483.

A parish and township in the east division of the liberty of Langbaugh; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 15*l.*;

church ded. to St. Hilda; patron (1829) Thomas Smith, Esq.

#### HINDLEY, co. Pal. of Laneaster.

P. T. Wigan (200) 2 m. ESE. Pop. 3757.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Wigan and hundred of West-Derby; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; certified value 38*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 114*l.* 5*s.*; patron, the Rector of Wigan. Here is the celebrated burning well, the water of which is cold, but on applying a lighted candle to the surface, a large flame is produced, but the water will not burn when detached: carbonated hydrogen is supposed to be the inflammable principle of this phenomenon.

#### HINDLEY, COLD, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Wakefield (182) 5 m. SE b S. Pop. with Havercroft township.

A township in the parish of Felkirk and lower division of the wapentake of Staincross.

#### HINDLEY, NORTH, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Barnesley (172) 6 m. NE b N. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Felkirk and lower division of the wapentake of Staincross.

#### HINDLEY, SOUTH, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Barnesley (172) 6 m. NE b N. Pop. 166.

A township in the parish of Felkirk and lower division of the wapentake of Staincross.

#### HINDLIP, co. Worcester.

P. T. Worcester (111) 3 m. NE b N. Pop. 129.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to St. James; patron (1829) James West, Esq.

#### HINDOLVESTON, or HILDERSTON, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Reepham (111) 6 m. NW b N. Pop. 756.

A parish in the hundred of Eynesford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 45*l.*; church ded. to St. George; patron, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

#### HINDON, co. Wilts.

London 94 m. WSW. Pop. 830. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, May 27, and Oct. 29, for cattle, sheep, horses, swine, and cheese. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough, market-town, and township, in the parish of East-Knowle and hundred of Downton. The town, consisting of one street of considerable length, is built on the declivity of a gentle eminence. It was formerly noted for its manufacture of silk twist, which has now entirely declined, and it gains its support chiefly from travellers. It is a borough by prescriptive right, and is governed by a bailiff and burgesses. It

has returned two members to Parliament since the reign of Henry VI.; the elective franchise is vested in the inhabitants residing within the borough not receiving alms; the bailiff is the returning-officer. The living is a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of East-Knowle, in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; patronage with East-Knowle rectory. The church, ded. to St. John the Baptist, is a neat modern structure. The petty sessions for the neighbouring part of the hundred are holden here. At a short distance from the town are some very evident traces of a considerable British village. Hindon was formerly the lordship of Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. In the last century it gave the title of Baron to Henry Hyde, son of the Earl of Clarendon and Rochester.

#### HINDRINGHAM, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Little Walsingham (113) 4 m. E b S.  
Pop. 657.

A parish in the hundred of North Greenhoe; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 9*l.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

#### HINGHAM, co. Norfolk.

London 100 m. NE b N. Pop. 1442. M. D. Sat. Fairs, March 7; Whit.-Tues.; and Oct. 20; for toys, &c.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Forehoe, situated near the source of the river Yare. The town is irregularly built, but the houses are for the most part neat; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 24*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 29*l.* 5*s.*; patron (1829) Lord Wodehouse. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a large handsome structure, with a lofty tower containing eight bells; it formerly had seven guilds, each having a stipendiary chaplain serving at the respective altars constituting a choir.

#### HINKSEY, NORTH, or LAWRENCE, co. Berks.

P. T. Oxford (54) 1½ m. W. Pop. 182.

A parish in the hundred of Hormer; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Cumner, in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 90*l.*; church ded. to St. Lawrence; patron, Earl Harcourt.

#### HINKSEY, SOUTH, co. Berks.

P. T. Oxford (54) 1½ m. S. Pop. 142.

A parish in the hundred of Hormer; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Cumner, in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; church ded. to St. John; patron, the Earl of Abingdon.

#### HINSTOCK, co. Salop.

P. T. Newport (142) 6 m. NNW. Pop. 671.

A parish in Drayton division of the hundred of Bradford, North; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of

Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 16*s.*; church ded. to St. Oswald; patron (1829) Sir A. Corbett, Bart.

#### HINTLESHAM, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Hadleigh (64) 4 m. E. Pop. 562.

A parish in the hundred of Samford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 33*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) William Deane, Esq.

#### HINTON, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Berkeley (114) m. adjacent. Pop. 346.

A tithing in the parish and upper division of the hundred of Berkeley.

#### HINTON, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Chipping Sodbury (108) 4½ m. S b E.  
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of Dirham and lower division of the hundred of Grumbald's Ash.

#### HINTON, co. Northampton.

P. T. Daventry (72) 9 m. SSW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Woodford and hundred of Chipping Warden.

#### HINTON, co. Salop.

P. T. Whitchurch (163) 1 m. NNE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Whitchurch and Whitchurch division of the hundred of Bradford north.

#### HINTON, co. Somerset.

P. T. Wells (120) 3 m. W b S. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Wookey and hundred of Wells Forum.

#### HINTON, co. Southampton.

P. T. Christchurch (99) 4 m. NE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish and hundred of Christchurch, New Forest west division.

#### HINTON, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Southwold (105) 4½ m. WSW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Blythburgh and hundred of Blything.

#### HINTON, AMPNER, co. Southampton.

P. T. New Alresford (57) 4 m. S b E. Pop. 325.

A parish in the hundred of Fawley, Fawley division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 19*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Bishop of Winchester.

#### HINTON, BLEWET, or COLD HINTON, co. Somerset.

P. T. Wells (120) 8 m. NNE. Pop. 264.

A parish in the hundred of Chewton; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Bath and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Rev. George Johnson.

#### HINTON, DAUBNEY, co. Southampton.

P. T. Petersfield (54) 8 m. SW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet, partly in the parish of Catherington, and partly in that of Hambledon.

#### HINTON, GREAT, co. Wilts.

P. T. Trowbridge (99) 3 m. E b N. Pop. 202.



A tithing in the parish of Steeple Ashton and hundred of Whorwelsdown.

**HINTON-ON-THE-GREEN**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Evesham (99) 3 m. SSW. Pop. 195.

A parish in the hundred of Tibaldstone; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) J. Baker, Esq.

**HINTON-IN-THE-HEDGES**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Brackley (63) 1½ m. W b S. Pop. 185.

A parish in the hundred of King's Sutton; living, a rectory with that of Stene, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron (1829) Earl Spencer.

**HINTON, LITTLE**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Swindon (83) 5 m. E. Pop. 281.

A parish in the hundred of Elstob and Everley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Swithin; patron, the Bishop of Winchester.

**HINTON MARTEL**, or **MAGNA**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Wimborne Minster (100) 4 m. N b E. Pop. 257.

A parish in the hundred of Badbury, Shaston division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to St. John; patron (1829) the Earl of Shaftesbury.

**HINTON PARVA**, or **STANBRIDGE**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Wimborne Minster (100) 2 m. N. Pop. 25.

A parish in the hundred of Badbury, Shaston division; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 86*l.*; patron (1829) Sir R. Carr Glyn, Bart.

**HINTON, ST. GEORGE**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Crewkerne (132) 3 m. NW b N. Pop. 737.

A parish in the hundred of Crewkerne; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron, Earl Powlett. The church, which is dedicated to St. George, consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a well constructed tower, containing five bells; it also possesses many ancient monuments. The views from this parish are very extensive and beautiful, and from one part both the North and South Seas are distinctly visible. Here is a large and magnificent seat, called Hinton St. George, surrounded by elegant parks and noble plantations.

**HINTON, ST. MARY**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Shaftesbury (101) 7 m. SW b W. Pop. 297.

A parish in the hundred of Sturminster

Newton Castle, Sherborne division; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Iwerne Minster, in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol, not in charge; church ded. to St. Peter; patronage with Iwerne Minster.

**HINTON, TARRANT**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Blandford Forum (103) 5 m. NE. Pop. 278.

A parish in the hundred of Pimperne, Blandford division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. William Pigott.

**HINTON, ST. WALERY**, co. Berks.

P. T. Great Farringdon (68) 6 m. NE b E. Pop. 315.

A parish in the hundred of Gomfield; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 23*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron (1829) the Rev. J. Loder.

**HINTS**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Tamworth (114) 4 m. W b S. Pop. 250.

A parish in the south division of the hundred of Offlow, beautifully situated on the side of a considerable eminence which commands an extensive and luxuriant prospect. From its Saxon name, Hendon, signifying Old Town, it would appear to occupy the site of some ancient station. The living is a curacy and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, of the certified value of 1*l.*; ann. val. 51*l.*; patron, the Prebendary of Hansacre in Lichfield cathedral. The church is a modern structure, built in the Grecian style of architecture, and contains several monuments. The original church, which was very ancient, contained a beautiful raised tomb in memory of one of the Bassets.

**HINWICK**, co. Bedford.

P. T. Higham Ferrers (65) 5 m. SSW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Paddington and hundred of Willey.

**HINXHILL**, co. Kent.

P. T. Ashford (53) 2 m. E b S. Pop. 146.

A parish in the hundred of Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Scray; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Sir J. C. Honeywood, Bart.

**HINXTON**, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Linton (48) 4½ m. WSW. Pop. 312.

A parish in the hundred of Whittlesford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 125*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Jesus College, Cambridge.

**HINXWORTH**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Baldock (37) 4½ m. N. Pop. 247.

A parish in the hundred of Odsey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B.

16*l.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) Rev. John Lafont.

HIPPENSCOMBE, co. Wilts.

Pop. 40.

An extra parochial district in the hundred of Kinwardstone.

HIPPERHOLME, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Halifax (197) 2 m. ENE. Pop. 3936.

A township in the parish of Halifax and wapentake of Morley. Here is a freeschool, and in the vicinity are several elegant villas.

HIPSWELL, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Richmond (233) 2 m. SE b S.  
Pop. 273.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Catterick and wapentake of Hang East; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, of the certified value of 9*l.* 13*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 55*l.*; patron, the Vicar of Catterick.

HIRNANT, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Llanfyllyn (179) 6 m. NW. Pop. 280.

A parish in the hundred of Llanfyllyn; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, covering an extent of 3000 acres. Here is a tumulus, and also a mineral spring, the former probably commemorative, and the latter dedicated to Illog, the patron Saint. There are also two ancient intrenchments, the contributors of which are not known.

HISKEN, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Chorley (298) 4 m. WSW. Pop. 274.

A township in the parish of Eccleston and hundred of Leyland.

HISTON, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Cambridge (50) 4 m. NW b N.  
Pop. 678.

A village containing the united parishes of St. Andrew and St. Etheldreda, in the hundred of Chesterton; livings, two dis. vicarages in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*; and 7*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; patron (1829) — Michael, Esq.

HITCHAM, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Maidenhead (26) 2 m. NE b E.  
Pop. 172.

A parish in the hundred of Burnham; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 5*s.* 7½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Eton College.

HITCHAM, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bideston (63) 2 m. NNW. Pop. 965.

A parish in the hundred of Cosford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the King.

HITCHENDEN, co. Buckingham.

P. T. High-Wycombe (29) 2 m. N. Pop. 1247.

A parish in the hundred of Desborough; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln;

valued in K. B. 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patrons (1829) J. Norris, Esq. and others.

HITCHIN and PIRTON, co. Hertford. }

Pop. 9321.

A hundred, forming the north-western point of the county, bordering upon Bedfordshire, containing eight parishes.

HITCHIN, co. Hertford.

London 34 m. NNW. Pop. 4486. M. D. Tu. Fairs, Easter-Tu. and Whit. Tu., for sheep and pedlery.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Hitchin and Pirton, situated in a fertile valley, entirely surrounded by eminences. The town is of considerable antiquity, but is very well built; it is supposed to have had its origin in the time of the Saxons. Its chief trade is in malting, very large quantities of corn being brought to its market, which is free of all tolls by prescriptive right. Hitchin is divided into three wards, each of which is governed by two constables, two headboroughs, two leather-sellers, and two ale-tasters. The living is a vicarage, with the curacy of Missenden, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 25*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, ded. to St. Mary and St. Andrew, is a handsome structure of stone, the whole being embattled; it consists of a nave, chancels, and side-aisles, with a square tower, terminated by a spire. Over the communion-table there is a fine altar-piece by Rubens; it also contains a considerable number of ancient monuments. Here are three chapels for different congregations of dissenters, a good freeschool for forty-five boys, and a charity-school for thirty-six girls; besides sixteen almshouses for poor men and women, and one for six widows. This town is considerably indebted to John and Ralph Skinner, who, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, founded and endowed the above institution, and left money also for apprenticing poor children. Here was formerly a priory, founded in the reign of Edward II., for White Carmelites; and at a short distance from the town was one for nuns of the Gilbertine order.

HITTESLEIGH, co. Devon.

P. T. Crediton (180) 7 m. WSW. Pop. 163.

A parish in the hundred of Wanford; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) — Calmady, Esq.

HOARCROSS, co. Stafford.

P. T. Lichfield (119) 8 m. N b E. Pop. 611.

A township in the parish of Yoxhall and north division of the hundred of Oflow.

HOATHE, co. Kent.

P. T. Canterbury (55) 6½ m. NE. Pop. 318.

A parish in the hundred of Bleam Gate, lathe of St. Augustin; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Reculver,



exempt from visitation, and in the diocese of Canterbury, not in charge; church ded. to Holy Cross; patronage with Reculver vicarage.

**HOATHLEY, EAST**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Uckfield (43) 5 m. SE b S. Pop. 510.

A parish in the hundred of Shiplake, rape of Pevensy; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Abergavenny.

**HOATHLEY, WEST**, co. Sussex.

P. T. East-Grinstead (28) 4 m. SW b S. Pop. 943.

A parish in the hundred of Street, rape of Lewes; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 16*s.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**HOBENDRED**, co. Salop.

P. T. Bishop's Castle (159) 5 m. S b W. Pop. 255.

A township in the parish of Clun and hundred of Purslow.

**HOBKIRK**, shire of Roxburgh, S.

P. T. Hawick (47) 5½ m. SE. Pop. 652.

A parish and village in the district of Jedburgh; the latter occupies the entrance of one of those little vales to which the term Hope is applied, and is watered by the river Rule. The parish, which is twelve miles in length by three in breadth, is intersected by the great road from Edinburgh to Newcastle, and is noted for the excellence of its pasturage, upon which sheep distinguished for producing wool of a superior quality are bred in great numbers. Here are extensive quarries of freestone and limestone, and in the bed of the river are found agates, somewhat similar to Bristol stones. The mountains Fanna and Winbrough have an ascent of a mile and a half from their bases, and from the summit of the latter are seen the East Seas at the distance of forty miles. The living is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; patron, the Crown. The church underwent a thorough repair in 1777. The gallant general Elliot, created Baron Heathfield for his memorable defence of Gibraltar against the combined forces of France and Spain, was born at the family seat, Stob Hall, in this parish.

**HOB-LENCH**, or **ABBE-LENCH**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Pershore (106) 6½ m. NE. Pop. 102.

A hamlet in the parish of Fladbury and middle division of the hundred of Oswaldslow.

**HOBY**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Melton-Mowbray (105) 6½ m. W b S. Pop. 352.

A parish in the hundred of East-Goscote; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 22*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Rev. H. Browne.

**HOCKENHALL**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 6 m. E b N. Pop. 38.

A township in the parish of Tarvin and hundred of Eddisbury.

**HOCKERING**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. East Dereham (100) 6 m. E b S. Pop. 392.

A parish in the hundred of Mitford; living, a rectory, with that of Mattishall Burgh, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patronage with Mattishall Burgh rectory.

**HOCKERTON**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Southwell (132) 2 m. NNE. Pop. 115.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Thurgarton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) Admiral Sotheron.

**HOCKHAM**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. East Harling (89) 5 m. NW b N. Pop. 525. Fair, Easter Monday, for small toys.

A parish in the hundred of Shropham; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron (1829) M. Mallett, Esq.

**HOCKLEY-SUPER-MONTEM**, co. Essex.

P. T. Rayleigh (34) 3 m. NE b N. Pop. 784.

A parish in the hundred of Rochford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, Wadham College, Oxford.

**HOCKLIFFE**, or **HOCKLEY-IN-THE-HOLE**, co. Bedford.

P. T. Dunstable (33) 3½ m. NW b N. Pop. 393.

A parish in the hundred of Momshead; living, a rectory with that of Chalgrove, in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) Mrs. Robinson.

**HOCKWOLD**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Brandon Ferry (78) 4½ m. W b N. Pop. with Wilton, 486.

A parish in the hundred of Grimeshoe; living, a rectory in four portions with Wilton vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patronage with Wilton vicarage. This is one of the principal thoroughfares of the north-east road.

**HOCKWORTHY**, co. Devon.

P. T. Bampton (161) 6 m. ESE. Pop. 354.

A parish in the hundred of Bampton; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patrons (1829) Agnes Comyns and others.

**HODDESDON**, co. Hertford.

London 17 m. N b E. Pop. 1354. M. D.  
Thurs. Fair, June 29, for toys.

A market-town and chapelry, partly in the parish of Amwell, and partly in the parish of Broxbourn and hundred of Hertford, situated on the river Lea. The town, consisting of one street, nearly a mile in length, is a well-built and pleasant place. In the centre is a fountain which supplies the town with excellent water. The living is a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Broxbourn, in the archdeaconry of St. Alban's and diocese of London, not in charge; church ded. to St. Catherine; patron (1829) R. C. Elwes, Esq. Here are a good grammar-school and two Sunday-schools. In the vicinity is a large cotton-mill.

**HODDINGTON**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Odiham (40) 3½ m. SW b W.  
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of Upton Grey and hundred of Bermondspit, Basingstoke division.

**HODDOM**, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Ecclesfechan (72) ½ m. S. Pop. 1640.

A parish including also the ancient parishes of Ecclesfechan and Line. It lies in that delightful part of the shire termed Annandale, being five miles in length by half as much in breadth, and intersected by the rivers Annan, Milk, and Mein, on the banks of which the meadows are rich and very extensive; indeed the entire surface is arable and in a high state of cultivation. Here is a considerable manufacture of cotton. The living is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Marquis of Queensbury. On the beautiful hill of Burnswark or Birrenswark, which rises between the Mein and Milk near the town of Ecclesfechan, are vestiges of the first Roman camp to be met with on entering Scotland from the southward; it is of great extent, in good preservation, and commands fine prospects over the shires of Dumfries, East Galloway, Cumberlând, and Westmorland. It is the Trimontium of Richard of Cirencester, which, according to Chalmers, had been originally occupied by the Britons. Hall-Guards, erected upon the site of the ancient castle of Hoddom, was formerly the seat of a branch of the family of Bruce, but was razed to the ground, in compliance with a border treaty, several centuries ago.

**HODGESTON**, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Pembroke (264) 3 m. E b S. Pop. 75.

A small parish in the hundred of Castle Martin; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*; patrons, Sir Hugh Owen, Bart., two turns, and Messrs. Loveden and Robertson, one each.

**HODNEL**, co. Warwick.

P. T. Southam (82) 3 m. S b W. Pop. 9.

An extra-parochial liberty in Southam division of the hundred of Knightlow. The

church, which formerly stood here, is now in ruins.

**HODNET**, co. Salop.

P. T. Drayton-in-Hales (153) 6 m. SW.  
Fairs, May 15, and Oct. 20. Pop. 2117.

A parish in Drayton division of the hundred of Bradford north, situated on the river Terme; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron (1829) Richard Heber, Esq.

**HODSOCK**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Worksop (146) 5 m. NNE. Pop. 223.

A lordship in the parish of Blythe and Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw.

**HOFFE**, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Appleby (270) 1½ m. SSW. Pop. 93.

A hamlet in the parish of St. Laurence Appleby, east ward, where a great battle is said to have been fought between the English and Scotch, in the reign of Richard II.

**HOGHTON**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Blackburn (212) 6 m. W b S. Pop. 2111.

A township and chapelry in the parish and hundred of Leyland; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge; patron, the Vicar of Leyland. Here are the remains of Houghton Tower, a very ancient and spacious mansion, in which James I. took up his residence in his return from Scotland.

**HOG-ISLAND**, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Kilrush (177) 2 m. S b W. Pop. 7.

An island in the parish of Kilrush and barony of Moyarta, situated at the Shannon Mouth. It is also called Inisbeg.

**HOGNASTON**, co. Derby.

P. T. Wirksworth (140) 5 m. WSW.  
Pop. 292.

A parish in the wapentake of Wirksworth; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 7*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 47*l.*; patron, the Dean of Lincoln.

**HOGSHAW**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Winslow (49) 4 m. SW b S.  
Pop. with Fulbrook.

A parish in the first division of the hundred of Ashenden; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge. The church, which is now desecrated, was dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

**HOGS-ISLANDS**, or **THE SEVEN HOGS**, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

Lat. 51. 45. N. Lon. 10. 15. W.

A cluster of islands, seven in number, in the parish of Killagheny, and off the barony of Corkaguinney, at the entrance of Tralee Bay; they are also called the Magheries, and an approach to them is attended with danger, owing to the number of sunk rocks which encompass them.

**HOGSTHORPE**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Alford (141) 5 m. E b S. Pop. 591.



A parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 54*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

**HOGSTON, or HOGGESTON, co. Buckingham.**

P. T. Winslow (49) 4 m. SE b E. Pop. 188.

A parish in the second division of the hundred of Cottesloe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron, Worcester College, Oxford.

**HOLBEACH, co. Lincoln.**

London 107 m. N b E. Pop. 3621. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, May 17; Sept. 11; and Oct. 11; for horses.

A market-town and parish in the wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland, indifferently built, but of great antiquity. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church, which is ded. to All Saints, is the principal building, and is a spacious, handsome edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, aisles, porch, and a square tower, surmounted with an octangular spire, and contains some very fine monuments. Here is an hospital, which was endowed by Sir John de Kirton, knight, about the year 1351, and was intended to support a warden, chaplain, and fourteen poor pensioners. A free grammar-school was founded here by Edward III.; and another freeschool was also established by George Farmer, Esq., about the year 1669. Holbeach gave birth to Henry de Rands, called from the name of the town, Holbech; and also to William Stukeley, M.D., C.M.L., F.A.S., and F.R.S.

**HOLBECK, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Leeds (189) 1½ m. SSW. Pop. 7151.

A township and chapelry in the parish of St. Peter, Leeds, and in the liberty of Leeds, situated on the south bank of the Aire; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Leeds, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 16*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Vicar of Leeds. Here are a great number of manufactories on a very extensive scale.

**HOLBECK, or HOLME HOWBECK, co. Nottingham.**

P. T. Worksop (146) 4 m. SW. Pop. 239.

A township in the parish of Cuckney and Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw.

**HOLBECK WOODHOUSE, co. Nottingham.**

P. T. Worksop (146) 4½ m. SW b S. Pop. 5.

An extra-parochial farm in Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw.

**HOLBERTON, or HOLBURTON, co. Devon.**

P. T. Modbury (208) 3 m. W b S. Pop. 1083.

A parish in the hundred of Ermington; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 24*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the King.

**HOLBROOK, co. Derby.**

P. T. Derby (126) 6 m. N b E. Pop. 563.

A township in the parish of Duffield and hundred of Appletree.

**HOLBROOK, co. Suffolk.**

P. T. Ipswich (69) 5 m. S b E. Pop. 641.

A parish in the hundred of Samford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) S. Holmes, Esq.

**HOLCOMBE, co. Pal. of Lancaster.**

P. T. Bury (195) 4 m. NNW. Pop. with Pa.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Bury and hundred of Salford; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 109*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; patron, the Rector of Bury.

**HOLCOMBE, co. Oxford.**

P. T. Wallingford (46) 5½ m. N b E. Pop. 110.

A hamlet in the parish of Newington, hundred of Ewelme.

**HOLCOMBE, co. Somerset.**

P. T. Shepton-Mallet (116) 6 m. NE b N. Pop. 527.

A parish in the hundred of Kilmersdon; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) J. D. Greenhill, Esq.

**HOLCOMBE BURNELL, co. Devon.**

P. T. Exeter (164) 5 m. W b S. Pop. 237.

A parish in the hundred of Wonford, situated near the source of the river Ken; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 135*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron, the Prebend of Holcombe in Wells cathedral.

**HOLCOMBE ROGUS, co. Devon.**

P. T. Bampton (161) 7 m. ESE. Pop. 829.

A parish in the hundred of Bampton; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.*; patron (1829) Samuel Wills, Esq. Here is Holcombe Court, a venerable mansion of limestone, having a porch and tower at the entrance.

**HOLCOTT, or HULCOTE, co. Bedford.**

P. T. Woburn (41) 4 m. N. Pop. 62.

A parish in the hundred of Momshead; living, a rectory, with the vicarage of Salford, in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 15*s.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) the Rev. E. O. Smith.

**HOLCOTT, co. Northampton.**

P. T. Wellingborough (67) 6½ m. WNW. Pop. 412.

A parish in the hundred of Hamfordshire;

living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary and All Saints; patron (1829) F. Montgomery, Esq.

**HOLDEN, W. R.** co. York.  
P. T. Clitheroe (217) 6 m. NNE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Bolton-by-Bowland, west division of the wapentake of Staincliff and Eweross.

**HOLDENBY**, co. Northampton.  
P. T. Northampton (66) 6½ m. NW b N.  
Pop. 149.

A parish in the hundred of Nobottle Grove; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the King. Here was Holdenby, or Holmby House, which appears from remaining vestiges to have been a most magnificent structure. It was erected in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir Christopher Hatton, a native of this place, who was bred to the law, and raised to the highest honours and preferments by that queen, who admired his comely person and graceful dancing; and it will be ever memorable for the circumstances attending it previous to its dilapidation, as it formed first a palace, and afterwards a prison for the unfortunate monarch Charles I.

**HOLDENHURST**, or **HOLM-HURST**, co. Southampton.  
P. T. Christchurch (99) 3 m. WNW. Pop. 580.

A parish in the liberty of Westover, New Forest west division; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Christchurch, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; patronage with Christchurch vicarage.

**HOLDERNESS**, E. R. co. York.  
Pop. 27,428.

A wapentake situated on the eastern side of the county, bounded on the east by the German Ocean, and on the south by the Humber, containing forty-eight parishes, including the towns of Aldborough, Heydon, and Patrington, fifty-six townships and three chapelries.

**HOLDFAST**, co. Worcester.  
P. T. Upton-upon-Severn (111) 1 m. S b W.  
Pop. 89.

A hamlet in the parish of Ripple and lower division of the hundred of Pershore.

**HOLDGATE**, or **CASTLE HOWGATE**, co. Salop.

P. T. Ludlow (142) 12 m. NNE.  
Pop. of Pa. 238. Of To. 77.

A parish and township in the hundred of Munslow; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron, the Bishop of Hereford.

**HOLDINGHAM**, co. Lincoln.  
P. T. Sleaford (115) 1 m. NW. Pop. 126.

A hamlet in the parish of New Sleaford and

wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven.

**HOLDSHOTT**, co. Southampton.  
Pop. 3668.

A hundred on the north side of the county, Basingstoke division, containing seven parishes.

**HOLDSHOTT**, co. Southampton.  
P. T. Hartford Bridge (35) 4 m. WNW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of Heckfield, hundred of Holdshott, Basingstoke division.

**HOLFORD**, co. Pal. of Chester.  
P. T. Northwich (173) 3½ m. E b N.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Great Budworth, partly in the east division of the hundred of Bucklow, and partly in the hundred of Northwich.

**HOLFORD**, co. Somerset.  
P. T. Bridgewater (139) 11 m. WNW.  
Pop. 249.

A parish in the hundred of Whitley; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*; patron, Eton College.

**HOLGATE**, E. R. co. York.  
P. T. York (196) 1½ m. WSW. Pop. 83.

A township in the parish of St. Mary Bishophill Junior, and partly within the liberty of St. Peter, partly in the upper division of the Ainstey of the city of York. Lindley Murray, the grammarian, passed the latter years of his life in this village, where he wrote many of his popular works.

**HOLKER, LOWER**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.  
P. T. Ulverston (273) 5 m. E b S. Pop. 1091.

A township in the parish of Cartmel and hundred of Lonsdale, north of the Sands. Here is Holker Hall, a large irregular edifice, forming two sides of a triangle; the park is finely wooded, and extends to the sands of the Leven.

**HOLKER, UPPER**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.  
P. T. Ulverston (273) 5 m. NE. Pop. 1120.

A township in the parish of Cartmel and hundred of Lonsdale, north of the Sands, pleasantly situated on a part of the county commanding a fine view over Furness.

**HOLKHAM**, co. Norfolk.  
P. T. Wells (118) 3 m. W. Pop. 810.

A parish in the hundred of North Greenhoe; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 92*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Withburgha; patron (1829) T. W. Coke, Esq., who has a magnificent seat here, long celebrated for its agricultural assemblages, and the great hospitality of its venerable owner.

**HOLLACOMBE**, co. Devon.  
P. T. Holdsworthy (214) 2 m. E b S. Pop. 96.

A parish in the hundred of Black Torrington; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; ann. val. P. R.



73*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* ; church ded. to St. Petrock ; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**HOLLAND, GREAT**, co. Essex.

P. T. Manningtree (60) 11½ m. SE b S.  
Pop. 413.

A parish in the hundred of Tendring ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London ; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* ; church ded. to All Saints ; patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

**HOLLAND, LITTLE**, co. Essex.

P. T. Colchester (51) 14½ m. SE b E. Pop. 73.

A parish in the hundred of Tendring ; living, a donative in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London, of the certified value of 6*l.* ; patron (1829) F. Nassau, Esq.

**HOLLAND, UPPER**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Wigan (200) 5 m. W b S. Pop. 3042.  
M. D. Wed. Fairs, ½ July 15, for horses, horned cattle, and toys.

A market-town, township, and chapelry, in the parish of Wigan and hundred of West Derby ; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, of the certified value of 27*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* ; ann. val. P. R. 10*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* ; church ded. to St. Thomas à Becket ; patron, the Rector of Wigan. Here was formerly a chantry, or college, afterwards converted into a priory of Benedictine monks, about the year 1319. It was founded by Sir Robert de Holland, whose posterity are celebrated in history both for their grandeur and their misfortunes.

**HOLLAWELL**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Northampton (66) 9½ m. NW b N.  
Pop. 279.

A hamlet in the parish and hundred of Guilborough.

**HOLLESLEY**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Woodbridge (77) 6 m. SE b E. Pop. 575.

A parish in the hundred of Wilford ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich ; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* ; church ded. to All Saints.

**HOLLETH**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Garstang (229) 5 m. N b W. Pop. 43.

A township in the parish of Garstang and hundred of Amounderness.

**HOLLINGBOURN**, co. Kent.

P. T. Maidstone (34) 6 m. E b S. Pop. 1000.

A parish in the hundred of Eythorne, lathe of Aylesford ; livings, a rectory and a vicarage with the curacy of Hucking, exempt from visitation, and in the diocese of Canterbury ; the former valued in K. B. 28*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* ; and the latter, 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a large handsome structure, containing a number of beautiful monuments.

**HOLLINGFARE**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Warrington (184) 6½ m. E.  
Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of Warrington and

hundred of West Derby ; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester ; certified value 6*l.* 2*s.* ; ann. val. P. R. 129*l.* ; patron, the Rector of Warrington.

**HOLLINGTON**, co. Derby.

P. T. Ashborne (139) 5½ m. SE b S. Pop. 314.

A township in the parish of Longford and hundred of Appletree.

**HOLLINGTON**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Hastings (64) 3 m. WNW. Pop. 272.  
Fair, 2d Mon. in July, for pedlery.

A parish in the hundred of Baldstow, rape of Hastings ; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester ; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* ; church ded. to St. Leonard ; patron (1829) W. Eversfield, Esq.

**HOLLINGWORTH**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Stockport (176) 7 m. NE b E. Pop. 1393.

A township in the parish of Mottram in Longden Dale and hundred of Macclesfield.

**HOLLINSCLOUGH**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Leeke (154) 8 m. NE b N. Pop. 560.

A township in the parish of Allstonefield and north division of the hundred of Totmonslow.

**HOLLOWAY**, co. Middlesex.

London 2 m. N b W. Pop. with St. Mary, Islington.

A hamlet in the parish of Islington, Finsbury division of the hundred of Ossulstone, divided into two parts, Upper and Lower Holloway, now nearly united. The whole village consists of ranges of handsome detached houses with gardens in front, and other buildings, extending along the great north road from Islington to Highgate. At Upper Holloway is an old public-house called the Mother Red Cap, noticed in Drunken Barnaby's Itinerary ; and another called the Half Moon, famous a century ago for excellent cheesecakes. A large edifice was erected at Lower Holloway some years since as a chapel of ease to Islington ; and a church in the Gothic style has recently been built in Upper Holloway. Within this hamlet are parochial and other schools for the gratuitous education of poor children. At a short distance to the west of the village stands the Caledonian Asylum, or Scots Hospital, a handsome modern building.

**HOLLYM, E. R.** co. York.

P. T. Hull (274) 21 m. E b S.  
Pop. of Pa. 368. Of To. 260.

A parish and township in the south division of the wapentake of Holderness, pleasantly situated near the coast ; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York ; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* ; church ded. to St. Nicholas ; patron, the Corporation of Beverley.

**HOLLYMOUNT**, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

Dublin 141 m. W b N. Pop. 459.  
Fairs, May 16, and Dec. 11.

A post and fair-town in the parish of Kilcommon and barony of Kilmaime, situated upon the river Robe. Here is a Sunday-

school, supported by subscription, consisting of ninety boys and one hundred and seven girls; also a London Hibernian Society's school of forty boys.

#### HOLLYWOOD, co. Down, Ulster, I.

Dublin 105 m. N. Pop. of Pa. 4035.  
Of Townland 996.

A town, townland, and parish, in the barony of Castlereagh, situated upon Belfast Lough; living, an inappropriate curacy in the diocese of Down and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, glebe-house, and about twenty-acres of glebe; patron, Lord Dunningannon. A Franciscan friary was founded here, but the date of its erection is uncertain. Quarterly fairs have lately been established here.

#### HOLLYWOOD, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

P. T. Balbriggan (19) m. W. Pop. 976.

A parish in the barony of Balroderly, upon the Dublin and Naul road. The district is entirely agricultural. The parish is a vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the vicarage of Naul and Grallagh, and possesses about eight acres of glebe; patron, the Marquis of Drogheda. The church of the union is at Naul. There is no glebe-house.

#### HOLLYWOOD, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Blessington (18) 6 m. SW.  
Pop. of Pa. 2259. Of To. 217. Fairs, Feb. 1;  
May 8; Aug. 1; and Nov.

A town and parish in the barony of Lower Talbotstown, near the base of Slicbh Gadoc Mountain. A new line of road has lately been opened from Glendalough to this town; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, possessing a church, parsonage, and a glebe of thirty-two acres.

#### HOLM, shire of Orkney, S.

P. T. Kirkwall (327) 4 m. SE. Pop. 773.

A parish, united to that of Paplay, in the island of Mainland or Pomona, and extending five miles in length by about one in breadth. It is a beautiful and fertile district, and one of the most prosperous in the shire; most of the land under cultivation forms an inclined plane towards the south, and is prettily diversified with farmhouses and neat cottages, each with a garden kept in the best order. A considerable quantity of flax is raised, dressed, and spun here for the English market, where, from its superior fineness, it fetches a high price. About fifty tons of kelp are annually made on the shore, and sea-weed for manure is here very plentiful. At the entrance of the Sound is Lamb-Holm, an island consisting of one farm belonging to this parish; it is three miles in circumference, and with a pier lately constructed forms the harbour of Holm-Sound, affording security for ships of 200 tons. The living is in the presbytery of Kirkwall and Synod of Orkney; patron, Lord Dundas. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and was rebuilt in 1781.

#### HOLME, co. Bedford.

P. T. Biggleswade (45) 1 m. S b W.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish and hundred of Biggleswade.

#### HOLME, co. Derby.

P. T. Bakewell (153) m. adjacent.  
Pop. with Great Longston.

A township in the parish of Bakewell and hundred of High Peak.

#### HOLME, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. Stilton (75) 2 m. SE b E. Pop. 311.

A parish in the hundred of Norman Cross; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Glatton, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; church ded. to St. Giles; patronage with Glatton rectory.

#### HOLME, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Glanford Bridge (156) 7 m. W.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Bottesford and east division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey.

#### HOLME, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Market Downham (84) 4 m. N. Pop. 198.

A parish in the hundred of Clackclose; living, a rectory with that of South Runcton, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; church ded. to St. James; patronage with South Runcton rectory.

#### HOLME, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Newark (124) 4 m. N b E. Pop. 114.

A township and chapelry in the parish of North Muskham and north division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, situated on the river Trent; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of North Muskham, and a peculiar of Southwell, in the diocese of York; certified value 7l. 10s.; patronage with North Muskham vicarage. The chapel, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curious and ancient structure, containing some old monuments.

#### HOLME, co. Stafford.

P. T. Cheadle (146) 4½ m. W b N.  
Pop. with Weston Coyney, 527.

A township in the parish of Caverswall and north division of the hundred of Totmonslow.

#### HOLME, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kirkby-Lonsdale (253) 7 m. W.  
Pop. 420.

A township in the parish of Burton-in-Kendal, Lonsdale ward, through which passes the Lancaster and Burton-in-Kendal canal. Here are two extensive flax-mills, which afford employment to the greater part of the labouring inhabitants.

#### HOLME, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Thirsk (217) 5½ m. W b S.  
Pop. with Howgrave, 102.

A township in the parish of Pickhill and wapentake of Allertonshire.



## HOLME, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Huddersfield (188) 9 m. SSW.  
Pop. 459.

A township in the parish of Almondbury and upper division of the wapentake of Agg-brigg.

## HOLME BALDWIN, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 5 m. W b S. Pop. 231.

A township in the parish of Orton, Cumberland ward.

## HOLME CULTRAM, or ABBEY HOLME, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Wigton (303) 6 m. WNW. Pop. 2772.  
Fair, Oct. 29, for horses and horned cattle.

A parish in Allerdale ward, below Darwent, situated on the west side, and near the mouth of that river and Solway Frith; it was formerly a market-town; living, a dis. vicarage, with that of Newton-Arlosh, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 113*l.*; patron, the University of Oxford. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is a handsome Gothic structure. At a short distance hence is also a Quakers' meeting-house. Here was formerly an abbey, founded and richly endowed in the year 1150, by Prince Henry, son of David, king of Scotland, for monks of the Cistercian order; the abbots of this establishment were, in the reigns of Edward I. and II., summoned to several Parliaments.

## HOLME EAST, co. Dorset.

P. T. Wareham (112) 2½ m. SW b W. Pop. 42.

An extra-parochial ville in the hundred of Hasilor, Blandford division.

## HOLME-HALE, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Swaffham (93) 5 m. ESE. Pop. 422.

A parish in the hundred of South Greenhoe; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) the Rev. T. P. Young.

## HOLME-NEAR-THE-SEA, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Burnham-Westgate (117) 8½ m. W b N.  
Pop. 219.

A parish in the hundred of Smithdon; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of Norwich.

## HOLME, NORTH, N. R. co. York.

P. T. New Malton (217) 10 m. NW. Pop. 24.

A township in the parish of Kirkdale and wapentake of Ryedale.

## HOLME PIERREPONT, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Nottingham (124) 5 m. E b S.  
Pop. 205.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Bingham; living, a rectory, with Adbolton, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; patron (1829) Earl Mansers. The church, which is dedicated to St. Edmund, consists of a nave and side-aisle, with a square tower and handsome lofty spire, and contains a great number of beau-

tiful monuments and ancient armorial brasses. Here is Holme Pierrepont House, still a large and ancient building, though much of it has been taken down at different periods.

## HOLME-SCALES, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Burton-in-Kendal (262) 6 m. SE b S.  
Pop. with Old Hutton.

A township in the parish of Burton-in-Kendal, Kendal ward.

## HOLME, SOUTH, N. R. co. York.

P. T. New Malton (217) 7 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 66.

A township in the parish of Hovingham and wapentake of Ryedale.

## HOLME-UPON-SPALDING-MOOR, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Market-Weighton (192) 5 m. SW b W.  
Pop. 1318.

A parish, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the Holme Beacon division of the wapentake of Hart-hill; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. Here is a small hill, which commands a very extensive prospect over the surrounding flat country; and also a beacon, formerly used to alarm the surrounding villages, in case of invasions or internal commotions.

## HOLME-ON-THE-WOLDS, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Beverley (183) 6½ m. NW. Pop. 138.

A parish in the Bainton Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of St. Mary, Beverley; certified value 8*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 30*l.*; patronage with St. Mary, Beverley.

## HOLMEFIRTH, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Huddersfield (188) 6½ m. S.  
Fair, Oct. 30, for horned cattle.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Kirk Burton, situated at the base and on the acclivities of three lofty hills; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Kirk Burton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 14*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 123*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*; patron, the Vicar of Kirk Burton. The inhabitants are for the most part employed in the manufacture of woollen cloths.

## HOLMER, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 2 m. N.  
Pop. with Shelwick, 524.

A parish in the hundred of Grimsworth; living, a dis. vicarage with the curacy of Huntingdon, and a peculiar of the dean of Hereford; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

## HOLMESFIELD, co. Derby.

P. T. Chesterfield (150) 6½ m. NW b N.  
Pop. 499.

A township and chapelry in the parish of

Dronfield and hundred of Scarsdale ; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Dronfield, in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry ; certified value 3*l.* ; ann. val. P. R. 85*l.* 17*s.* ; patrons, the Trustees.

**HOLMPATRICK**, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

P. T. Balbriggan (19) 4 m. SE. Pop. 462.

A parish in the barony of Balroderly, situated upon the sea-shore ; living, an inappropriate curc in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin. It possesses a church, but has neither parsonage or glebc. St. Patrick is supposed to have landed here, after he had been repulsed at Anat-Caltrain. Sitric, son of Murchard, founded a priory for Regular Canons, upon Inis Patrick, an island about one mile south-east of Holmpatrick ; but the situation proving inconvenient, the establishment was removed to Holmpatrick, by order of Henry, Archbishop of Dublin, between the years 1213 and 1228. The ruins of the ancient priory upon Inis Patrick are still visible.

**HOLMPTON**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Patrington (192) 4 m. E. Pop. 256.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Holderness ; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York ; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* ; ann. val. P. R. 135*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* ; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**HOLMS, THE**, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.

Pop. with Uist.

Three of the Shetland isles, lying in a groupe to the north-west of Uist, of which parish they form a part.

**HOLMSIDE**, or **HOLMSET**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 6 m. NW. Pop. 228.

A township in the parish of Rufford and west division of Chester ward.

**HOLMSTROW**, co. Sussex.

Pop. 1739.

A hundred situated in the centre of the county, rape of Lewes, containing five parishes.

**HOLMSWOOD**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Orm-kirk (219) 6½ m. N b E.

Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Rufford and hundred of Leyland.

**HOLMSWORTHY**, co. Devon.

London 214 m. W b S. Pop. 1410. M. D.

Sat. Fairs, April 27 ; July 10 ; and Oct. 2 ; for cattle.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Black Torrington, pleasantly situated between two branches of the river Tamar, and through which passes a canal to the harbour of Bude. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter ; valued in K. B. 32*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* ; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul ; patron (1829) the Rev. R. Kingdon. The inhabi-

tants chiefly derive their employment from the operations of agriculture. The petty sessions are holden here.

**HOLNE**, co. Devon.

P. T. Ashburton (192) 4 m. W. Pop. 410.

A parish in the hundred of Stanborough ; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter ; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* ; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.* ; patron (1829) the Rev. Samuel Lane.

**HOLNEST**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Sherborne (117) 5 m. S b E. Pop. 162.

A parish in the hundred of Sherborne, Sherborne division ; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Long Burton, and a peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury, not in charge ; church ded. to St. Mary ; patronage with Long Burton.

**HOLT**, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Wrexham (179) 5½ m. ENE.

Pop. of Pa. 1432. Of To. 866.

Fairs, June 22, and Oct. 29.

A town, having a distinct jurisdiction, in the parish of Holt and hundred of Bromfield, situated upon the river Dec, here crossed by a bridge. It is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, and a coroner, in conformity with the charter obtained by Thomas, Earl of Arundel, in the year 1410, and is contributory with Denbigh and Ruthin, in returning one member to Parliament. The living is a chapelry, not in charge, to the vicarage of Gresford, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph ; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The castle of Holt was a place of considerable strength, and garrisoned for Charles I. in 1643, but besieged, taken, and utterly demolished, by the Parliamentarians, in 1645. The lordship belongs to the Crown, and its duties are discharged by a steward. Roman antiquities are frequently found in this parish, whence it is conjectured to have been a Roman station.

**HOLT**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Winborn Minster (100) 3 m. NE.

Pop. 1180.

A tithing in the parish of Wimborne Minster and hundred of Badbury, Shaston division.

**HOLT**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Rockingham (83) 3½ m. WNW.

Pop. with Bradley, 53.

A township in the parish of Medbourne and hundred of Gartree.

**HOLT**, co. Norfolk.

Pop. 9128.

A hundred lying on the coast from Blakeney to Beeston, and northern extremity of the county, containing twenty-six parishes, including the town of its own name.

**HOLT**, co. Norfolk.

London 119 m. NNE. Pop. 1343. M. D.

Sat. Fairs, April 25 ; and Nov. 25 ; for horses, &c.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Holt, pleasantly situated on a rising ground : it formerly suffered great inconve-



nence from want of water, which was fetched from a considerable distance. Great part of the town was destroyed by fire in the year 1708, since which time many good houses have been erected. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. The sessions-house is a good building, and is occasionally used as an assembly-room. Here is a considerable freeschool, which was founded in the year 1556, by Sir Thomas Gresham, who was a native of the town, and the well-known founder of the Royal Exchange. The surrounding scenery is particularly fine, and the air very salubrious.

**HOLT**, co. Wilts.;

P. T. Bradford (100) 2 m. ENE. Pop. 846.

A chapelry in the parish and hundred of Bradford; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Bradford, in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; church ded. to St. Catherine; patronage with Bradford vicarage. This place is celebrated for a mineral spring, which was discovered upwards of a century ago.

**HOLT**, or **HOLT CASTLE**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Worcester (111) 6 m. NNW. Pop. 657.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow; living, a rectory, with the curacy of Little Witley, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*; patron (1829) Lord Foley. The church, which is dedicated to St. Martin, is very ancient, and justly considered the most complete specimen of Saxon architecture in the county. Here are the remains of a very ancient structure, called Holt Castle.

**HOLTLEY**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. York (196) 5 m. ENE. Pop. 170.

A parish in the wapentake of Bulmer; living, a rectory, exempt from visitation, and in the diocese of York; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity.

**HOLTON**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Wragby (141) 2½ m. N b W.  
Pop. with Bickering, 142.

A parish in the west division of the wapentake of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey; living, a rectory, with that of Bickering, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Edmund Turnor, Esq.

**HOLTON**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Oxford (54) 6½ m. E. Pop. 260.

A parish in the hundred of Bullington; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patron (1829) E. Biscoe, Esq. Here is Holton Park, a fine seat; the old mansion was formerly surrounded by a moat, but the present, a modern building, occupies a different

site, and is deeply embowered on one side, while the other commands an extensive and beautiful prospect.

**HOLTON**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Wincanton (108) 2½ m. SW b W.  
Pop. 235.

A parish in the hundred of Whitley; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) John Gibbs, gent.

**HOLTON**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Halesworth (100) 1 m. NE. Pop. 399.

A parish in the hundred of Blything; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**HOLTON**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Hadleigh (64) 4 m. SSE. Pop. 213.

A parish in the hundred of Samford; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Sir William Rowley, Bart.

**HOLTON-LE-CLAY**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Great Grimsby (165) 6 m. SSE.  
Pop. 220.

A parish in the wapentake of Bradley Harverstoe, parts of Lindsey; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**HOLTON-LE-MOOR**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Market-Raisen (148) 5 m. NNW.  
Pop. 135.

A parish in the west division of the wapentake of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Caistor, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; patronage with Caistor vicarage.

**HOLVERSTON**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Norwich (108) 7 m. SE b S. Pop. 26.

A parish in the hundred of Henstead; living, a rectory, in two portions, with the rectories of Burgh, Apton, and Rockland, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge. The church, which is now demolished, was ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Earl of Abergavenny.

**HOLWELL**, or **HOLYWELL**, co. Bedford.

P. T. Hitchin (34) 3 m. NNW. Pop. 179.

A parish in the hundred of Clifton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 139*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; patron (1829) Mr. Radcliff.

**HOLWELL**, or **HOLYWELL**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Melton Mowbray (105) 4 m. NNW.  
Pop. 132.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Ab-Kettleby and hundred of Framland; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Lei-

cester and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; church ded. to St. Leonard; patronage with Ab-Kettleby vicarage.

#### HOLWELL, co. Oxford.

P. T. Burford (72) 3 m. SW b S. Pop. 86.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Broadwell and hundred of Bampton; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Broadwell, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, not in charge; patronage with Broadwell vicarage.

#### HOLWELL, co. Somerset.

P. T. Sherborne (117) 6 m. SE b E.  
Pop. with Buckshaw, 312.

A parish in the hundred of Horethorne, though locally situate in the hundred of Sherborne, county of Dorset; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 14l. 13s. 9d.; church dedicated to St. Laurence; patron, Queen's College, Oxford.

#### HOLWELL, co. Somerset.

P. T. Frome (103) 4 m. SW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Cloford and hundred of Frome.

#### HOLWICK, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Greta-Bridge (242) 18 m. NW.  
Pop. 201.

A township in the parish of Ronald Kirk and wapentake of Gilling West. Here is one of the finest cataracts in England, formed by the precipitous descent of the river Tees, amidst much picturesque and beautiful scenery; it is called Great Force.

#### HOLYBOURN, co. Southampton.

P. T. Alton (47) 1 m. NE b E. Pop. 482.

A parish in the hundred of Alton, Alton north division; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Alton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; church ded. to Holy Rood; patronage with Alton vicarage.

#### HOLY CROSS, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Thurles (95) 4 m. SW. Pop. 2001.  
Fairs, May 11; Sept. 24; and Oct. 18.

A poor village in the parish of Holy Cross and barony of Eliogarty, upon the banks of the river Suir; living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the curacy of Rathkennen, and possessing a church, a glebe-house, and a glebe of thirty-two acres. The cure is augmented by a grant from the trustees of Boulter's bequest. Here are the ruins of a beautiful Cistercian abbey, founded between the years 1181 and 1186, by Donald O'Brien, king of Munster, whose monument is still shown, near to the high altar. The splendid remains, now visible, are the workmanship of different periods, the superior obviously of earlier date. Several chapels, and much of the principal buildings are in tolerable preservation, and exhibit masterly workmanship and design; but the most extraordinary pieces of architecture here, and which are quite perfect, are two small chapels, ten feet square, on

the south side of the choir, arched and supported by ogives from the sides and aisles, and enclosed on each side by double Gothic arcades, with curiously-twisted pillars, the whole composed of a beautiful dark marble, highly polished. The use of these cells is not satisfactorily explained; they are thought to have been the depositaries of reliques, amongst which a piece of the holy cross was enumerated; and they are also conjectured to have been intended for depositaries of the bodies of deceased monks, during the ceremony of waking; perhaps they will yet prove to be the tombs of some remarkable benefactors or pious prelates. The great extent of the ancient establishment may be readily ascertained at the present day, from the quantity of space enclosed by the overturned walls which surround the abbey on all sides. The abbot of Holy Cross was styled an Earl, and sat as Baron in Parliament.

#### HOLY CROSS, co. Worcester.

P. T. Worcester (111) adjacent. Pop. 1929.

A township and chapelry in the parish of St. Andrew, Worcester, and upper division of the hundred of Pershore; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of St. Andrew.

#### HOLYFIELD, or HALLIFIELD, co. Essex.

P. T. Waltham Abbey (12) 2½ m. N b E.  
Pop. 293.

A hamlet in the parish of Waltham Abbey and hundred of Waltham.

#### HOLYHEAD, co. Anglesea, N. W.

London 267 m. NW b W.  
Pop. of Pa. 4071. M. D. Sat.

A market-town in the parish of Holyhead, partly in the hundred of Llyfon, and partly in that of Tal-y-bolion, situated upon the Irish Sea. The town consists of two good avenues and a few cross streets, and possesses an open market-place around the old cross, with two inns, and several genteel residences. It has lately undergone great improvements, and being the adopted station for the transmission and receipt of the mails between London and Dublin, an asylum harbour has been constructed at the expense of government. It is formed by a pier, nine hundred feet in length, running in a direction west to east, faced with hewn limestone, and having a depth of fourteen feet at the pier-head, at low water. The land extremity of the pier, by the old lighthouse, is connected to the mainland by a cast-iron bridge across Salt Island Sound, and the new road continued thence to the Menai Bridge. There is a light on the pier-head; three leagues, north north-west, is the Skerries light; and a revolving light is placed upon the South Stack, at an elevation of 200 feet above sea level, bearing upon the Skerries light, south-west half west, nearly eight miles. Recently, also, two anchors, of one arm each, connected by a chain cable, of 140 fathoms, have been laid down across the entrance of the harbour, to prevent vessels from being driven upon the rocks to leeward, while attempting to



gain the harbour in stormy weather. The ground at the mouth of the harbour having become so broken as to afford no secure anchorage. The South Stack is approached by a suspension-bridge, thrown from the front of a magnificent rock of serpentine to the island. Besides the valuable improvements already mentioned to ensure a safe asylum for shipping here, there is a dry dock, large enough to admit a sixty-four gun ship; and it is in contemplation to enclose an extensive wet dock. The living is a curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in P. R. 120*l.* per annum; patron, Jesus College, Oxford, upon whom the great tithes were bestowed by Rhys Gwynne, Esq., for the maintenance of two free fellows and two scholars. The church is an ancient building, disfigured by an extravagant quantity of whitewashing; it is dedicated to St. Gybi, and on the north side was inscribed *Sancte Kybi ora pro nobis*. A low wall, enclosing the churchyard, is all that remains of the piece of Roman architecture so much spoken of. This parish is united to Bodedern, Bod Wrog, and Llan Drygarn. The harbour improvements have brought nautical traffic into this place. Ship-building is conducted here skilfully, and repairing of vessels is a source of constant occupation to the inhabitants. A traffic in the export of limestone might easily be established, and the manufacture of chimney-pieces, from the variety of beautiful marbles in the island, might be advantageously extended. The mountain of Holyhead, which rises to an elevation of 709 feet above the sea, is almost wholly composed of beautiful serpentine. The influx of passengers ought to be a greater source of profit also than it has proved to be, but their stay is so short, that the innkeepers alone appear to be enriched by them. In the year 1825, no less than 17,638 persons crossed the channel, between this port and Howth, but since that period, the number has uniformly decreased in each year. In 1821, King George IV. embarked here for Ireland, and a triumphal arch upon the pier commemorates the event. There is an endowed freeschool in the town. St. Gybi founded a monastery here, in the year 380. The Romans are thought to have had an intrenchment here, from the coins of that great nation found in the vicinity; and Druidical remains are yet traceable. The South Stack lighthouse, and the bold cliffs of the Holyhead mountain, are interesting and picturesque objects, and the latter are particularly deserving the attention of the naturalist.

#### HOLY ISLAND, co. Durham.

P. T. Belford (322) 5 m. NE. Pop. 760.

An island, or rather peninsula, united with Northumberland by a narrow isthmus which is covered by the flow of the tide. It belongs to Islandshire ward, county of Durham, though situated about eight miles

south-east of Berwick-upon-Tweed, nearly opposite the mouth of the river Land! or Linde, from which it derives its ancient appellation of Lindisfarne. It is about nine miles in circuit; and at its south-western angle is a village, principally inhabited by fishermen, near which is a commodious haven, which serves as a shelter for merchant vessels in stormy weather. On a precipitous rock in its vicinity stands a castle or block-house, occupied by a detachment of invalids from Berwick. During the rebellion in 1715, it was surprised by the partisans of the house of Stuart, but was speedily recaptured. Exclusive of the castle rock, the island is a continued plain inclining to the south-west, and consisting of about 1000 acres, more than half of which is covered with sand; but the soil of the cultivated portion is rich, producing, in 1796, a rental of 926*l.* per annum. Fish and wild fowl are plentiful here, and there are a great many rabbits. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; certified value 36*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is an old edifice, consisting of a nave and aisles, situated on the west side of the ruins of the ancient cathedral. On the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity by St. Aidan, a native of Scotland, this island was given to him by Oswald, King of Northumbria, in 635, when he founded the bishopric of Lindisfarne, and erected a cathedral church, dedicated to St. Peter. This structure was demolished by the Danes in 795, and again in 867, in consequence of which the island was deserted by Eardulph, the last bishop; and the see was subsequently united with Durham. On the establishment of the monastery at Durham, by Bishop William de Carilepho, in 1082, the episcopal church of Lindisfarne was made a part of the endowment, and thus became a cell to the Benedictine priory of Durham. At the dissolution of monasteries, its revenues were 60*l.* 5*s.* There are considerable remains of the priory church, which display the Norman style of architecture.

#### HOLY OAKS, co. Leicester.

P. T. Rockingham (83) 3 m. NNW. Pop. 7.

A lordship in the parish of Dry Stoke and hundred of Gartree.

#### HOLYWELL, co. Bedford.

P. T. Silsoe (40) 3 m. ESE. Pop. 50.

A hamlet in the parish of Shitlington and hundred of Clifton.

#### HOLYWELL, co. Flint, N. W.

London 203 m. NW. Pop. 8309.  
M. D. Friday.

A thriving manufacturing town in the parish of Holywell and hundred of Coleshill, situated upon an eminence on the south of the estuary of the river Dee. The plan of the town is devoid of all regularity or design, and consists of one broad and good avenue,

approached at each end by narrow crooked lanes. Several small streets branch off from the main one, the best of which is the approach to the church and well of St. Winifrede. There are many good and substantial private dwelling-houses, two Roman Catholic chapels, meeting-houses of Wesleyans and other sects. An established bank, and two capital inns, but no public buildings of any consequence. The living is a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph's, the nomination to which is vested in Jesus College, Oxford, and the presentation in the lay rector. The church possesses some beauty; it stands at the foot of the hill on which the town is erected, and was rebuilt in the year 1769, upon the site of a Norman structure, some parts of which are preserved in the interior. A square tower at the west end was added for the suspension of bells, but unluckily it lies so much below the level of the town, and is so immediately overhung by steep hills, that the toll of the bell is not heard in the town. The inhabitants are now summoned to prayers by a person having a good-sized bell suspended by a strap from his neck, and resting upon a cushion, which protects his knee; in this way regular tolls are produced as he walks along, by the advance of the cushioned knee. This town is the most important, as a place of trade, in the county, and its natural advantages are considerable. The celebrated spring, from which the place takes its name, in the short course of one mile, is employed in working eleven mills of various descriptions. The proximity of the Mostyn and other coal-mines, enables a cheap and abundant supply of fuel to be obtained; and the mines of lead and other valuable mineral productions have contributed to augment the rapidly increasing prosperity of the town. Here are four cotton-mills, established by the Holywell Cotton and Twist Company; an extensive silk and ribbon manufactory; a copper smelting-house and smithy; a brass-house and foundery; a wire-mill; smelting-houses for lead; a calamine calcinary, besides water corn-mills; all of which are dependent upon the issue of the well for their supply of water-power. The great mine, called the Holywell Level, opened in 1773, is carried into the hill for a length of one mile, the level acting as a canal for the transportation of the ore to the mouth of the Adit. Here are found petrosilex, used in the potteries lead-ore of the cubic and steel-grained kinds; calamine and ore of zinc. The exports consist of copper-sheets and nails for sheathing ships, and copper-bolts; used in ship-building. The copper works belong to the Anglesey Company; besides the various productions of the different factories. Vessels taking in lading lie at the Mark, which is dry at low water, and inconvenient at all times. The freeholders of the town possess certain rights over the Avon Marsh Siamber, which, as well as those of the river Dec Company,

were defined by commissioners in the year 1787. The plan and specification are presented by the clerk of the peace for the county of Flint. The navigation still requires much improvement. Steam-packets sail regularly between Bagilt and Chester, which affords an easy and cheap communication to the inhabitants of this town, in addition to the mail and stage-coaches, which pass here daily between Chester and Holyhead. There are private schools for the youth of both sexes, and a freeschool for sixteen boys, having an endowment of 10*l.* per annum. The Well of St. Winifrede, the fountain of prosperity of this place, gushes up within an area of two yards in diameter. It throws up eighty-four hogsheads every minute, has not been known to freeze, yields a supply which forms instantly a tolerable river, nor is it subject to any material increase or diminution from the drought or moisture of the seasons. Over the well, which is inclosed by octagonal sides, stands a temple in an exquisitely enriched Gothic style: the ceiling is of carved stone, ornamented with sculptured pendants, and supported by light coupled pillars, which form a Gothic open arcade around the fountain. The legend of St. Winifrede was represented in the different sculptures, and the arms of the noble house of Stanley emblazoned here and there; but all are now undiscernible, and the ceiling disfigured by a few contemptible reliques, such as hand-barrows and crutches. The temple still is remarkably beautiful, and a choice specimen of the florid Gothic of Henry VIIIth's reign, by whose mother the temple and little chapel over it were erected. The water, after gushing up within the octagonal inclosure, flows rapidly away beneath a low archway into a rectangular bath, twelve feet by seven, in which the superstitious continue to immerge, in the fond hope of miraculous consequences. Two festivals are observed here in honour of the saint: the 22d of June, to commemorate her martyrdom, and the 3d of November, her translation to Heaven. St. James's-day is also observed here as a festival, and called Dydd-Sul-y-Saint, *i. e.* the Sunday of the Saints. The legend informs us that St. Winifrede was the daughter of Thewith, and niece of St. Beuno, who flourished in the seventh century. She had resolved upon founding a religious house, and devoting her life to prayer and penitence, when Cradocus, the son of King Alen, became enamoured of her charms, and resolved to use violence rather than be disappointed in his lustful passion. Having expressed to her his determination; she fled from his presence, towards the church, where her parents were at prayers; but Cradocus, overtaking her at the descent of the hill, drew his sword, and cut off her head. The head rolled down the hill, nor stopped until it reached the altar in the church, around which the congregation were kneeling, when instantly a



fountain of clear water gushed up, and has continued to flow with an undiminished ebullition to the present day. St. Beuno caught up the head, and, *mirabile dictu*, united it to the body, and restored the beautiful virgin in all her bloom, while Cradocus fell down dead upon the spot, where he committed the impious act. At the bottom of the well, grows the *byssus jolithus*, a vegetable production of a reddish hue, which superstition points to as drops of blood. The bones of St. Winifrede were removed from Gwytherin, in Denbighshire, where she died abess, fifteen years after her decapitation, to the abbey church, at Shrewsbury. In excavating the foundation of the Brass House, a Roman hypocæust was discovered. Bryn-y-Castell is thought to be the site of Earl Randal's castle, built in 1210; and from Bryn Dwychwelwch Henry II. sounded his retreat, in 1157. Thomas Penant, Esq., the naturalist and learned tourist, resided at Downing, near this town, and his beautiful seat is now occupied by his descendants.

#### HOLYWELL, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. St. Ives (59) 2 m. E b S.  
Pop. with Needingworth, 792.

A parish in the hundred of Hurstingstone; living, a rectory with the curacy of Needingworth, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 30*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; patron, the Duke of Manchester. The church, which is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, and contains several monuments. At the bottom of the churchyard is a well, which in the days of superstitious credulity was much frequented by religious devotees, which circumstance gave name to the place. It is supposed to have been a Roman station, as various fragments of Roman vessels, pottery, &c., have been dug up within the parish.

#### HOLYWELL, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Stamford (89) 7 m. NNW.  
Pop. with Awnby, 116.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Castle Bytham and wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Castle Bytham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; patronage with Castle Bytham vicarage.

#### HOLYWELL, co. Northumberland.

P. T. North Shields (279) 5½ m. NNW.  
Pop. 109.

A township in the parish of Earsdon and east division of Castle ward, and derives its name from St. Mary's Well, which is medicinal, and becomes of a puce colour when galls are infused into it.

#### HOLYWOOD, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Dumfries (71½) 3 m. NW. Pop. 2004.

A parish in Nithisdale, ten miles in length by only one and a half in breadth, and containing about 7500 acres; most of which are under cultivation and watered by the Nith and Cluden. The living is in the

presbytery and synod of Dumfries; patron, — Macmillan, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1779, with the remains of a Præmonstratensian abbey founded in the thirteenth century by Devorgilda, daughter of Lord Galloway. Here are vestiges of a Druidical temple, around which was formerly a grove of oaks that is said to have given name to the parish. Charles Irvine, Esq. the discoverer of the method of rendering salt-water fresh, for which government granted him 5000*l.* was born here.

#### HOM, or HAM LACY, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 6 m. SE. Pop. 389.

A parish in the hundred of Webtrec; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Cuthbert; patron (1829) General Burr, alternately.

#### HOME, or HUME, shire of Berwick, S.

P. T. Greenlaw (36) 4 m. S b W. Pop. 401.

A parish and village, the latter, with the ancient castle of Home, a fortress made celebrated in the border wars, occupy the summit of a hill 898 feet above the level of the sea. This castle in 1547, surrendered to the Duke of Somerset; two years afterwards the Scots seized it by stratagem, and put the garrison to the sword; and subsequently Cromwell, with great difficulty, got possession of and almost demolished it. The queen-consort of James II., resided here during the siege of Roxburgh, and accidentally meeting with the bearer of tidings that the king had there met his death by the bursting of a cannon, was prematurely delivered of a child on a neighbouring hill, still called Queen's Cairn. The parish is of much smaller extent than formerly, when it included the greater part of Gordon and West Stratham. The living is in the presbytery of Kelso and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale; patron, the Earl of Dunbar. Here are some remarkable basaltic columns, termed Lurgie Craigs, resembling those of Arthur's Seat near Edinburgh, and the Giant's Causeway in Ireland; and about a mile west from the castle are vestiges of an old fortification, probably an outwork of that fortress.

#### HOMERSFIELD, or ST. MARY, SOUTH ELMHAM, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bungay (106) 14 m. SW. Pop. 201.

A parish in the hundred of Wangford; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons (1829) Alexander Adair, Esq.

#### HOMERTON, co. Middlesex.

London 3½ m. E. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Hackney, lower division of the hundred of Ossulstone; by the extension of modern buildings now connected with the village of Hackney, to the east of which it is situated. Homerton Chapel, or Ram's Chapel, was founded in 1723, by Stephen Ram, Esq., and is now a proprietary chapel, vested in trustees, in

connexion with the established church. Here is an academy for the education of dissenting ministers of the Independent denomination, established in 1769. The principal manufacture carried on here is colour-making.

**HOMINGTON**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Salisbury (81) 3½ m. SW b S.  
Pop. 177.

A parish in the hundred of Cawden and Cadworth; living, a curacy and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, not in charge; *ann. val.* P. R. 42*l.* 1*s.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, contains a black marble monument to the memory of G. Stanley, Gent. who died in 1719, aged 151.

**HONEY CHURCH**, co. Devon.

P. T. Hatherleigh (201) 6 m. E. Pop. 66.

A parish in the hundred of Black Torrington; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; *ann. val.* P. R. 90*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Hon. N. Fellowes.

**HONILEY**, co. Warwick.

P. T. Warwick (90) 6½ m. NNW. Pop. 63.

A parish in the Snitterfield division of the hundred of Barlichway; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; *ann. val.* P. R. 105*l.*; patron (1829) Courtney Granville, Esq.

**HONING**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. North Walsham (123) 4 m. SE b E.  
Pop. 268.

A parish in the hundred of Tunstead; living, a dis. vicarage with Dilham rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patronage with Dilham rectory.

**HONINGHAM**, or **HUNINGHAM**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Norwich (108) 7½ m. WNW. Pop. 321.

A parish in the hundred of Forehoe; living, a dis. vicarage with that of East Tudenham, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patronage with East Tudenham.

**HONINGTON**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Grantham (110) 5 m. NNE. Pop. 156.

A parish in the wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Wilfrid; patron (1829) Sir T. H. Apreece. This was formerly a small Roman summer camp, defended by a double foss and vallum; and a vast quantity of coins, contained in urns, have been found here.

**HONINGTON**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bury St. Edmunds (71) 8½ m. NE b N.  
Pop. 250.

A parish in the hundred of Blackbourne;

living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Lord Chancellor. This place gave birth to Robert Bloomfield, the poet.

**HONINGTON**, co. Warwick.

P. T. Shipston-upon-Stour (83) 2 m. N b E.  
Pop. 337.

A parish in Brailes division of the hundred of Kington; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; *ann. val.* P. R. 60*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Chandos Leigh, Esq.

**HONITON**, co. Devon.

London 148 m. WSW. Pop. 3206.  
M. D. Sat. Fair, July 20, for cattle.  
Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough, market-town, and parish, in the hundred of Axminster, situated in a delightful vale on the south side of the river Otter, and consists principally of one broad handsome street, running from east to west, and another crossing it at right angles: through the former runs a stream of excellent water, from which the inhabitants are supplied by a dipping-place opposite almost every door. The buildings are mostly modern, and covered with slate, an improvement that originated from several fires which nearly destroyed the town at four different periods. The streets are well paved and lighted. It is said that the first manufacture of serge in Devon was established here; but the principal manufacture at present, is that of broad lace and edgings: it also supplies the London markets with great quantities of butter. The town is governed by a portreeve and a bailiff, who are chosen annually; it is a borough by prescription, and sends two members to Parliament, the right of election being in the inhabitant-housekeepers not receiving alms, whose number is about 400. The returning-officer is the portreeve. The livings are a rectory and a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; the former valued in K. B. at 40*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; the latter not in charge; patrons (1829) the Trustees of Viscount Courtenay. The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, is situated on a bold eminence, a short distance from the town; it was originally a small chapel for mendicant friars, but was enlarged about the year 1482, chiefly at the expense of Courtenay, Bishop of Exeter, who also gave the curious screen which separates the chancel from the nave; it contains several ancient monuments. The chapel-of-ease, which is dedicated to All Saints, was erected by subscription, and is built of flint, with a tower and cupola, with six bells, a clock, and chimes. Here are also three meeting-houses for Protestant Dissenters, an endowed freeschool, and an hospital. Near the town is a hill, which commands one of the most beautiful views in the kingdom.



## HONLEY, W. R. co. York. ?

P. T. Huddersfield (188) 3½ m. S b W.  
Pop. 3501.

A township in the parish of Almondbury, upper division of the wapentake of Agg-brigg.

## HOO, co. Kent.

Pop. 2459.

A hundred in the lathe of Aylesford, situated on the north side of the county, to the west of the Isle of Grain, and bounded nearly on all sides by branches of the Thames, containing six parishes.

## HOO, co. Kent.

P. T. Rochester (29) 4 m. NE. Pop. 960.

A parish in the hundred of Hoo, lathe of Aylesford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 6*s.*; church ded. to St. Warburgh; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

## HOO, co. Norfolk.

P. T. East Dereham (100) 2½ m. NNE.  
Pop. 228.

A parish in the hundred of Launditch; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of East Dereham, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; patronage with East Dereham vicarage.

## HOO, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Market-Wickham (81) 4 m. NW.  
Pop. 174.

A parish in the hundred of Locs; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; certified value 18*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew and St. Eustachius; patron, the Bishop of Ely.

## HOOD GRANGE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Thirsk (217) 5½ m. E. Pop. 30.

A hamlet in the parish of Kilburn and wapentake of Birdforth. Here was formerly a hermitage, now converted into a farmhouse.

## HOOE, co. Sussex.

P. T. Battle (56) 8 m. SW. Pop. 800.

A parish in the hundred of Ninfield, rape of Hastings; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. James; patron (1829) Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart.

## HOOK, co. Surrey.

P. T. Kingston-upon-Thames (10) 3½ m. S b W.  
Pop. 222.

A hamlet in the parish of Kingston-upon-Thames and hundred of Kingston.

## HOOKE, co. Dorset.

P. T. Beaminster (141) 5 m. Eb S. Pop. 234.

A parish in the hundred of Eggerton, Bridport division; living in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.* 15*s.*; church ded. to St. Giles; patron (1829) Lord Bolton.

## HOOKE, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Feathard Wex (108) 6 m. SW. Pop. 441.

A parish in the barony of Shelburne, situated upon St. George's Channel. Here is an old tower, converted into a lighthouse, exhibiting a fixed bright light to the entrance of Waterford Haven; and this place is also a signal station. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the parishes of Templetown and Dunbrody; patron, the Marquis of Ely. It does not possess either a church or glebe.

## HOOKE, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Howden (180) 2½ m. SSE. Pop. 363.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Snaith and lower division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross; living, a curacy with that of Snaith, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 48*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; chapel ded. to St. John; patron (1829) — Starkie, Esq.

## HOOLE, or HOOLE HEATH, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 2 m. NE. Pop. 237.

A township in the parish of Plemonstall and hundred of Broxton.

## HOOLE, LITTLE, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Preston (217) 6½ m. SW b W. Pop. 216.

A township in the parish of Hoole Much and hundred of Leyland.

## HOOLE, MUCH, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Preston (217) 7 m. SW.  
Pop. of Pa. 860. Of To. 244.

A parish and township in the hundred of Leyland; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 14*s.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron (1829) the Rev. M. Barton. Hoole was formerly a township in the parish of Croston, but was made parochial in the reign of Charles I.

## HOONE, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 8 m. WSW. Pop. 40.

A township in the parish of Marston-upon-Dove and hundred of Appletree.

## HOOSE, or OULSE, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Great Neston (194) 8 m. NW b N.  
Pop. 114.

A township in the parish of West Kirkby and hundred of Wirrall.

## HOOTON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 9 m. N b W. Pop. 112.

A township in the parish of Eastham and hundred of Wirrall, pleasantly situated on the river Mersey. Here is Hooton Hall, still the residence of a branch of the Stanley family.

## HOOTON, LEVET, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Bawtry (153) 9 m. W b S. Pop. 95.

A township in the parish of Maltby and upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill.

## HOOTON PAGNELL, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Doncaster (162) 7½ m. NW b W.  
Pop. of Pa. 409. Of To. 326.

A parish and township in the lower division

of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patrons, the Governors of Wakefield grammar-school.

**HOOTON, ROBERTS, W. R.** co. York.

P. T. Rotherham (160) 4½ m. NE. Pop. 190.

A parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) Earl Fitzwilliam, who has a handsome seat here.

**HOPCROFT'S, HOLT, co.** Oxford.

P. T. Deddington (69) 4½ m. S. Pop. with Pa.

A small hamlet in the parish of Steeple Aston and hundred of Wootton, where the petty sessions are holden for the neighbouring district.

**HOPE, co.** Derby.

P. T. Tideswell (163) 6 m. NE. Pop. of Pa. 4102. Of To. 518. Fairs, May 12; and Sept. 29; for cattle.

A parish and township in the hundred of High Peak; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. Hope Moor is remarkable for its preservation of human bodies, frequent instances having occurred of their lying for many years, and on examination scarcely any change to have taken place.

**HOPE, or QUEEN'S-HOPE, or EAST-HOPE, co.** Flint, N. W.

P. T. Wrexham (179) 6 m. NW. Pop. 2498.

A parish and village in the hundred of Mold, near to the banks of the Alen river, and at a short distance from Caergwrle; living, a rectory and vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; the former belonging partly to the hospital of St. John, in Chester, and partly a sinecure. The vicarage is discharged, the rector enjoying a moiety. This place, with Caergwrle, constitutes a prescriptive borough, which, conjointly with Flint, returns one member to Parliament. The charter was granted by Edward, the Black Prince, in 1351, and dated from Chester; in it the constable of the castle is appointed mayor, and directed to choose annually, out of the burgesses, on Michaelmas-day, two bailiffs. The noble castle of Hope was erected upon the summit of a lofty and precipitous rock; its founder is not known, but in the reign of Owen Gwynedd, it appears to have been in the possession of Gryffydd Maclor. Edward I. granted the castle to Prince David, but subsequently conferred it upon his faithful Queen Eleanor, who settled here upon her journey to Carnarvon, at which latter place she shortly after gave birth to Edward, surnamed Carnarvon. The name, Queen's Hope, is probably derived from the circum-

stance of the royal visit. In 1307, the castle and manor were granted to John de Cromwell. The ruins are now inconsiderable. In the parish church is an ancient mural monument, to the memory of Sir John Trevor, comptroller of the navy during the remarkable period of the meditated descent of the Spanish Armada. There are two mineral springs in this parish, impregnated with muriate of soda, and believed to be efficacious in scorbutic cases. Some beautiful specimens of entrochi and astroites are found in the limestone of this district; and the uncommon species, usually denominated the Arborescent Sea Star, has also been discovered here. A British post formerly occupied the elevation called Caer Estwn, and the Welsh name of this parish is Estyn.

**HOPE, co.** Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Welch-Pool (171) m. N b W. Pop. 169.

A township in the parish of Buttington, within the jurisdiction of the borough of Pool, and in the hundred of Pool. It is one of the townships incorporated for the sustenance of the poor, in the house of industry at Forden.

**HOPE, W. R. co.** York.

P. T. Greta Bridge (212) 5½ m. SW. Pop. 44.

A township in the parish of Barningham and wapentake of Gilling West.

**HOPE, ALL SAINTS, co.** Kent.

P. T. New Romney (69) 1 m. W b N. Pop. 48.

A parish within the liberty of Romney Marsh, lathe of Shepway; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 136*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**HOPE, BAGOT, co.** Salop.

P. T. Ludlow (142) 6 m. E. Pop. 71.

A parish in the hundred of Stottesden; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) the Marquis of Cleveland.

**HOPE, BOWDLER, co.** Salop.

P. T. Ludlow (142) 16 m. N b W. Pop. 179.

A parish in the hundred of Munslow; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 131*l.* 7*s.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) C. P. Stainer, Esq.

**HOPE-UNDER-DINMORE, co.** Hereford.

P. T. Leominster (137) 5 m. S b E. Pop. 528.

A parish in the hundred of Wolphy; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; certified value 4*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 93*l.* 8*s.*; patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, consist of a nave and chancel, and was built by the Coningsbys of Hampton Court. Sir Thomas Coningsby, knight, founder of



Coningsby's Hospital, at Hereford, and several others of the family are buried here.

HOPE, MANSELL, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ross (120) 5 m. SE b S. Pop. 146.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Greytree; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 5*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 119*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

HOPE, SAY, co. Salop.

P. T. Bishop's Castle (159) 6 m. SE. Pop. 612.

A parish in the hundred of Purslow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. at 16*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) M. Pilkington, Esq.

HOPE, SOLLERS, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ross (120) 7½ m. N b E. Pop. 187.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Greytree; living, a dis. rectory with that of Howe Caple, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patronage with Howe Caple rectory.

HOPLEY, or HOPLER'S GREEN, co. Hereford.

P. T. Weobley (147) 5 m. W. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Almeley and hundred of Wolphy.

HOIPPEN, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Belford (322) 4 m. SE b E. Pop. 29.

A township in the parish of Bambrough and north division of Bambrough ward.

HOPPERTON, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Knaresborough (292) 5 m. E.  
Pop. with Allerton Maliverer.

A township in the parish of Allerton Maliverer and upper division of the wapentake of Claro.

HOPSFORD, co. Warwick.

P. T. Coventry (91) 7½ m. N b E.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Witherbrook and Kirby division of the hundred of Knightlow.

HOPTON, co. Derby.

P. T. Wirksworth (110) 2 m. W b S.  
Pop. 116.

A township in the parish and wapentake of Wirksworth.

HOPTON, co. Stafford.

P. T. Stafford (141) 2 m. NE b N.  
Pop. with Coton, 517.

A liberty in the parish of St. Mary and south division of the hundred of Firehill. A severe action was fought here between the king's forces under the Earl of Northampton, and the parliamentary army, commanded by Sir John Gell and Sir William Brereton. The latter having encamped at this place, the former immediately led his forces against them; and notwithstanding their great superiority in numbers, attacked them with incredible impetuosity; and after an obstinate contest, the earl's horse having been shot under him, he was surrounded

and slain; but the royalists continued the battle, and, according to their account, gained a decided victory; the parliamentary army, on the other hand, asserted that, though defeated at first, they were in the end successful.

HOPTON, co. Suffolk.

P. T. East Harling (89) 6 m. SW b S.  
Pop. 524.

A parish in the hundred of Blackbourn; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 5*s.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

HOPTON, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Lowestoff (114) 5 m. N b W. Pop. 274.

A parish in the hundred of Mutford and Lothingland; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; certified value 100*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

HOPTON CASTLE, co. Salop.

P. T. Knighton (165) 6 m. NE. Pop. 150.

A parish in the hundred of Purslow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) — Beale, Esq.

HOPTON-IN-THE-HOLE, or HOPTON CANGEFORD, co. Salop.

P. T. Ludlow (142) 5 m. NE b N. Pop. 21.

A parish in the hundred of Munslow; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; certified value 5*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) Sir C. N. Broughton, Bart.

HOPTON, MONKS, co. Salop.

P. T. Much Wenlock (148) 4½ m. S. Pop. 168.

A parish in the hundred of Wenlock; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Much Wenlock, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; certified value 5*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Sir R. Lawley, Bart.

HOPTON WAFERS, co. Salop.

P. T. Tenbury (130) 5½ m. NE b N. Pop. 459.

A parish in the hundred of Stottesden; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Thomas Botfield, Esq.

HOPWAS, co. Stafford.

P. T. Tamworth (114) 2 m. W b N. Pop. 3.

An extra-parochial liberty in the south division of the hundred of Offlow, situated near the river Tame.

HOPWELL, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 7 m. E. Pop. 34.

A liberty in the parish of Sawley and hundred of Morleston and Litchurch.

HOPWOOD, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Rochdale (198) 4½ m. SSW. Pop. 1384.

A township in the parish of Middleton and hundred of Salford.

**HOPWOOD**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Bromsgrove (116) 6 m. NE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Alvechurch and middle division of the hundred of Oswaldslow.

**HORBLING**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Folkingham (106) 3 m. E b N.  
Pop. 491.

A parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

**HORBURY**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Wakefield (182) 2½ m. SW b W.  
Pop. 2475.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Wakefield, and lower division of the wapentake of Aggbrig; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 7*l.*; patron, the Vicar of Wakefield. The chapel, which is ded. to St. Peter; is a modern structure, erected at the expense and after the design of the late eminent architect, Mr. Carr, who was a native of this place, and is a monument both of his skill and liberality.

**HORDD**, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.

One of the Orkney islands, forming part of the parish of Burray. It is one mile in length, half a mile in breadth, and though uninhabited, affords excellent pasturage for cattle and sheep.

**HORDERLEY**, co. Salop.

P. T. Bishop's Castle (159) m. adjacent.  
Pop. with Edgton.

An extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Purslow.

**HORDLE**, or **HORDWELL**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Lymington (88) 4½ m. WSW. Pop. 517.

A parish in the hundred of Christ Church, New Forest, east division; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Milford in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; church ded. to All Saints; patronage with Milford vicarage.

**HORDLEY**, co. Salop.

P. T. Ellesmere (163) 5 m. SSW. Pop. 308.

A parish in the hundred of Pimhill; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) J. K. Powell, Esq.

**HORE ABBEY**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Cashel (100) 1 m. SW.  
Pop. with Cashel.

A parish in the barony of Middlethird; living, a rectory entire in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the rectory and vicarage of Brickendown, and yielding, by commutation for tithes, 166*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* Here are the remains of a splendid abbey, founded originally for Benedictine monks, the professors of which order were dispossessed, and the abbey and its possession

conferred upon Cistercian monks, by archbishop Mac-Carvil, in consequence of his having dreamt that the Benedictines attempted to cut off his head.

**HORETHORNE**, co. Somerset.

Pop. 6669.

A hundred in the south-eastern extremity of the county, containing fourteen parishes, including the borough of Milbourn-Port.

**HORETOWN**, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Taghmon (103) 3 m. SW. Pop. 1007.

A parish in the barony of Shelmalier; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin; producing, by commutation for tithes, 213*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* It is united to the parishes of Kilgarran, Ballyngly, Dononey-Inch, and Ballyhenou. A Carmelite friary was founded here sometime in the fourteenth century, by — Furlong, Esq.

**HORFIELD**, or **HAREFIELD**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Bristol (114) 2½ m. N. Pop. 198.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Berkeley; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Gloucester and diocese of Bristol; certified value 3*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.*; patron, the Bishop of Bristol.

**HORHAM**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Eye (81) 4½ m. ESE. Pop. 423.

A parish in the hundred of Hoxne; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Lord Huntingfield.

**HORKESLEY, GREAT**, co. Essex.

P. T. Nayland (57) 2 m. SSW. Pop. 623.

A parish in the Colchester division of the hundred of Lexden; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 15*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patroness (1829) the Countess de Grey.

**HORKESLEY, LITTLE**, co. Essex.

P. T. Nayland (57) 2½ m. SW b S.  
Pop. 233.

A parish in the Colchester division of the hundred of Lexden; living, a donative in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 40*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patrons (1829) Mrs. Warren and E. C. Warren, Esq.

**HORKSTOW**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Barton-upon-Humber (167) 4½ m. SW b W. Pop. 200.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Maurice; patron (1829) Lord Yarborough. Many Roman antiquities have been discovered in this parish, chiefly consisting of tessellated pavements.

**HORLEY**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Banbury (69) 3½ m. NW. Pop. 846.



A parish in the hundred of Bloxham; living, a rectory with that of Hornton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Etheldreda; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**HORLEY**, co. Surrey.

P. T. Reigate (21) 6 m. SSE. Pop. 1063.

A parish in the hundred of Reigate; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patron, Christ's Hospital.

**HORMEAD, GREAT**, co. Hertford.

P. T. Buntingford (31) 4 m. E b S. Pop. 564.

A parish in the hundred of Edwinstree; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, St. John's College, Cambridge.

**HORMEAD LITTLE**, co. Hertford.

P. T. Buntingford (31) 4 m. ESE. Pop. 112.

A parish in the hundred of Edwinstree; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, St. John's College, Cambridge.

**HORMER**, co. Berks.

Pop. 3254.

A hundred forming the northern point of the county, and bounded on the east, north, and west by the river Isis, which separates it from Oxfordshire, containing eleven parishes, including the borough of Abingdon.

**HORN**, or **HORNFIELD**, co. Rutland.

P. T. Stamford (89) 7 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 10.

A parish in the hundred of Alstoc; living, a rectory with the vicarage of Exton, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 24*l.* It is a sinecure; patron (1829) Sir Gerard Noel, Bart.

**HORNBLUTTON**, co. Somersct.

P. T. Castle Cary (113) 4 m. NW b W.  
Pop. 111.

A parish in the hundred of Whitestone; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) John Roberts, Esq.

**HORNBY**, co. Lancaster.

London 249 m. NNW. Pop. 477. M. D. 1st Monday in every Month. Fairs, June 30, and July 30; for horned cattle and horses.

A market town and chapelry in the parish of Milling and hundred of Lonsdale, south of the Sands, situated on the river Wenning, over which there is a handsome stone bridge of three arches. The town is small, but extremely pleasant, commanding fine views of the river and its delightfully wooded banks. Here is a cotton-manufactory, which affords employment to many of the inhabitants. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of

Chester, of the certified value of 6*l.* 13*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 88*l.*; patron (1829) John Marsden, Esq. The church, ded. to St. Margaret, is a beautiful structure with a fine octagonal tower; it was built in the sixteenth century by the first Lord Montague, in consequence, it is said, of a vow made at Flodden; in the churchyard is a very ancient freestone cross. Hornby Castle, the elegant seat of J. Marsden, Esq. is much noted; the original edifice was built soon after the Conquest, on the site of an ancient Roman villa, by Nicholas Montbecon; but the present is not more than a century old. Here was formerly a priory of Premonstratensian canons.

**HORNBY**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. North Allerton (225) 8½ m. N.  
Pop. 238.

A township in the parish of Great Smeaton, and wapentake of Allertonsshire.

**HORNBY**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Catterick (228) 3½ m. SSW.  
Pop. of Pa. 315. Of To. 102.

A parish and township, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Hang East; living, a dis. vicarage, and a peculiar in the diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 85*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York. Hornby Castle, which is the seat of the Duke of Leeds, was the last fortress erected in Richmondshire; it is a spacious and handsome structure, commanding some fine views, but is combined of a singular mixture of architecture.

**HORNCASTLE**, co. Lincoln.

Pop. 7468.

A soke situated near the centre and Lindsey division of the county, to the north of the fens, containing thirteen parishes, including the borough, from which it takes its name.

**HORNCASTLE**, co. Lincoln.

London 136 m. N. Pop. 3058. M. D. Sat. Fairs, June 22; Aug. 21 (the latter of which was, until lately, held at Stainton, and is called Horncastle Stainton fair); and Oct 29.

A market-town and parish in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, situated in a valley, nearly surrounded by the river Bain and a small rivulet, called Waring; the former of which was made navigable from hence to the Witham, in 1792. The site of this town was anciently a Saxon fortification, in the form of a parallelogram. It was incorporated in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, at which time it received the privilege of its market and one of the fairs. Many of the inhabitants are tanners, and consequently a considerable trade is carried on here in leather. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. Here is an excellent public dispensary, founded by subscription in 1789. The town

has also the advantage of a grammar and clarity schools. The petty sessions for the soke are holden here. Considerable numbers of Roman coins have been discovered in this neighbourhood at different periods, by persons digging.

**HORNCHURCH**, co. Essex.

London 14 m. ENE. Pop. 1933.

A parish in the liberty of Havering Atte Bower; living, a vicarage and a peculiar of New College, Oxford, not in charge; patron, New College, Oxford.

**HORNCLIFF**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Berwick-upon-Tweed (337) 5 m. WSW. Pop. 351.

A township in the parish of Norham, Northamshire, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tweed.

**HORNDEAN**, shire of Berwick, S.

P. T. Berwick (337) 7 m. SW b W. Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry, formerly a distinct parish, but now united to that of Ladykirk. It is bounded on the east by the river Tweed.

**HORNDON, EAST, or GREAT**, co. Essex.

P. T. Brentwood (18) 4 m. SE. Pop. 459.

A parish in the hundred of Barstaple; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patrons (1829) Earl Brownlow, &c.

**HORNDON-ON-THE-HILL**, co. Essex.

London 24 m. E b N. Pop. 420. M. D. Sat. Fair, June 29, for wool.

A decayed market-town and parish in the hundred of Barstaple, situated on a hill, which commands a very fine prospect, and from whence it derives its name. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

**HORNDON, WEST, or LITTLE**, co. Essex.

P. T. Brentwood (18) 3½ m. SSE. Pop. 45.

A parish in the hundred of Barstaple; living, a rectory, with that of Ingrave, in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) Thomas Newman, Esq.

**HORNE**, co. Surrey.

P. T. Godstone (19) 5 m. SSW. Pop. 585.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Tandridge; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Thomas Poynder, Esq.

**HORNEHEAD**, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Dunfanaghy (174) m. Pop. with Pa.

A headland in the parish of Clondahorkey and barony of Kilmacrenan, forming the western protection of Sheep Haven, and is the *Boreum Promontorium* of Ptolemy. The

shore of this district is abrupt, and faced with bold rocks of greenstone porphyry, in which sea-fowl of various species build their nests. Here are gannets, gulls, pinquets, and eider-ducks; the last sort is extremely valuable, the down selling generally for five shillings per pound. Near this place is the picturesque demesne of Mr. Stewart.

**HORNING**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Acle (121) 6 m. NNW. Pop. 410.

Fair, Mond. aft. Aug. 2, for ordinary horses and petty chapmen.

A parish in the hundred of Tunstead; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Norwich; certified value 30*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 108*l.* 8*s.*; patron, the Bishop of Norwich. Here was an abbey of Benedictines, endowed by King Canute, whose superior had a seat in Parliament.

**HORNINGHOLD**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Rockingham (83) 5½ m. NW. Pop. 97.

A parish in the hundred of Gartree; living, a dis. vicarage, with the curacy of Blaston; in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 65*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* The church, which is ded. to St. Peter, is a very ancient structure, and a curious specimen of the real Saxon style; patron (1829) Mrs. Holland.

**HORNINGLOW**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Burton-upon-Trent (125) 2 m. NW. Pop. 341.

A township in the parish of Burton-upon-Trent and north division of the hundred of Offlow.

**HORNINGSEA**, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Cambridge (50) 5 m. NNE. Pop. 285.

A parish in the hundred of Flendish; living, a curacy, exempt from visitation, and in the diocese of Ely, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, St. John's College, Cambridge.

**HORNINGSHAM**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Warminster (96) 4½ m. SW. Pop. 1267.

A parish in the hundred of Heytesbury; livings, a prebendary in the church of Heytesbury and a curacy, both peculiars of the Dean of Salisbury; the former valued in K. B. 9*l.* 15*s.*, and the latter not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 75*l.* 16*s.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patrons of the former, the Dean of Salisbury, as Dean of Heytesbury; and of the latter, the Prebend.

**HORNINGSHHEATH**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bury St. Edmund's (71) 2 m. SW. Pop. 539.

A parish in the hundred of Thingoe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to St. Leonard; patron (1829) the Marquis of Bristol.

**HORNINGTOFT**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Fakenham (109) 4 m. S b E. Pop. 254.

A parish in the hundred of Launditch; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. at



Gl. 17s. 8½*l.*; church ded. to St. Edmund; patron (1829) F. R. Reynolds, Esq.

**HORNSEA**, E. R. co. York.

London (188) 3 m. N. Pop. with Burton, 790. M. D. Mon. Fairs, Aug. 13; and Dec. 17, for horses and beasts.

A market-town, parish, and township, in the north division of the wapentake of Holderness, bordering on the ocean, though formerly twelve miles distant; the sea is making almost daily encroachments, and some years since, nearly a whole street was washed away. It consists of four straggling streets, with a market-place. The living is a vicarage, with the rectory of Riston, in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a spacious edifice, and was formerly noted for its lofty spire, which served for a sea-mark till destroyed by a hurricane, which happened upwards of a hundred years since. Here is a lake, covering from four to 500 acres, called Hornsea Mere; it is interspersed with several wooded islands, and abounds with excellent fresh-water fish, is nearly two miles in length, and three-quarters of a mile wide; and, except Malham water, is the only lake in Yorkshire.

**HORNSEY**, co. Middlesex.

London 5 m. N b W. Pop. 4122.

A parish and village, in Finsbury division of the hundred of Ossulstone; the former including the hamlets of Crouch End, Muswell Hill, Stroud Green, a considerable part of Highgate, and a part of Finchley Common. This place, in the thirteenth century, was called Haringhee, and afterwards Haringey, whence its present appellation. The manor has, from time immemorial, belonged to the see of London; and here was anciently an episcopal palace, and also a park, now converted to tillage; lands in this manor descend according to the custom of gavelkind. Hornsey Park is mentioned in history as the place where the Duke of Gloucester and other nobles assembled in hostile array, in 1386, to oppose the favourites of Richard II.; here Edward V. was met in procession by the citizens, on his approach to London, after the death of his father; and Henry VII. was received in a similar manner, on his return from the north of England, in 1487, after the conclusion of a treaty with Scotland. In this parish, between Highbury and Hornsey, was a wooden aqueduct, 534 feet in length, for the purpose of preserving the level of the New River, which was destroyed in 1776, and replaced by a channel, made on a mound of clay. The living of Hornsey is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 22*l.*; patron, the Bishop of London. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, consisting of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, with a square western tower, appears to have been erected in the beginning of the sixteenth century. Among the cler-

gymen who have held the rectory, were Lewis Atterbury, brother of the celebrated Bishop of Rochester, and himself a man of some literary eminence; and William Cole, F. S. A., the author of voluminous antiquarian collections, preserved in MS., in the British Museum. At a short distance from the village is a coppice, called Hornsey Wood, at the entrance to which is a house of entertainment, much frequented in the summer season, on account of its pleasant situation and delightful and extensive prospects.

**HORNTON**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Banbury (69) 6½ m. NW b W. Pop. 529.

A chapelry in the parish of Horley and hundred of Bloxham; living, a curacy, with the vicarage of Horley, in the archdeaconry of Oxford and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. John the Baptist; patronage with Horley vicarage.

**HORSEHEATH**, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Linton (48) 3½ m. ENE. Pop. 413.

A parish in the hundred of Chilford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patrons, the Governors of the Charter House.

**HORSE HOUSE**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Middleham (232) 7 m. SW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Coverham and wapentake of Hang West; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 1*l.* 9*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; patron (1829) Rev. S. Hardcastle.

**HORSEFORD**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Norwich (108) 5 m. NNW. Pop. 512.

A parish in the hundred of Taverham; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. at 4*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.*; patron (1829) Lord Ranelagh. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a small plain building, of one aisle, a chancel, a chapel, and a square tower. In this parish are the site, moat, &c. of an ancient castle, which belonged to the lords of the manor, and who obtained their name from the place.

**HORSE-LEAP**. See *Ardnorcher*.

**HORSE-PASS BRIDGE**, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Blessington (18) 5 m. SW.  
Pop. not specified.

A village in the barony of Talbotstown, situated upon the river Liffey, and on the boundary-line of Kildare and Dublin counties.

**HORSLEY**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Minchin-Hampton (99) 2½ m. SW b W.  
Pop. 3565.

A parish in the hundred of Longtree; was formerly a market-town, but is now disused; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*; ann. val. P. R.

80*l.* 3*s.*; patron, the Bishop of Gloucester. The church, which is dedicated to St. Martin, is a spacious structure, with a handsome tower. Here were formerly several monastic buildings, the only remains of which is an ancient gateway, standing near the church.

**HORSLEY**, eo. Stafford.

P. T. Stafford (121) 7 m. NW b W. Pop. 487.

A township in the parish of Eceleshall and hundred of Pirehill north.

**HORSELEY, EAST**, co. Surrey.

P. T. Leatherhead (18) 5½ SW b W. Pop. 192.

A parish in the hundred of Woking; living, a rectory and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**HORSELEY, WEST**, eo. Surrey.

P. T. Leatherhead (18) 6½ m. WSW. Pop. 611.

A parish in the hundred of Woking; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 22*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; patron (1829) H. P. Weston, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient structure, containing several old stalls and monuments. In the chapel, which is the burial-place belonging to the manor-house, is interred Carew Raleigh, Esq., son of Sir Walter; near his coffin, a human skull, without any other bones or covering, was found in a niche in the rock of chalk, which is supposed to have been that of Sir Walter Raleigh, brought here by his son with the intention of having it buried with himself. Within a short distance is the venerable old mansion, which formerly belonged to the Raleigh family.

**HORSELL**, co. Surrey.

P. T. Ripley (24) 3½ m. NW b W. Pop. 617.

A parish in the hundred of Godley and Chertsey; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 29*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Trustees.

**HORSEMONDEN**, eo. Kent.

P. T. Lamberhurst (40) 2 m. NE b E. Pop. 1221.

A parish in the hundred of Brenehley and Horsemonden, lathe of Aylesford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patrons (1829) W. A. Morland, Esq., Sir J. W. Smith, Bart., and J. P. Ince, Esq.

**HORSENDON**, eo. Bucks.

P. T. Great Missenden (31) 7 m. W b N. Pop. 59.

A parish in the hundred of Aylesbury; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Bucks and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 17*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 147*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) — Grubb, Esq.

**HORSEPOOL**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Leicester (96) 8 m. NW b W. Pop. with Stanton-under-Bardon.

A township in the parish of Thornton and hundred of Sparkenhoe.

**HORSEY**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Caister (126) 9 m. NNW. Pop. 95.

A parish in the hundred of Happing; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 125*l.* The church was dedicated to All Saints, but is now in ruins; patrons, the Governors of North Walsham school.

**HORSFORTH**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Leeds (189) 5½ m. NW b W. Pop. 2324.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Guiseley and upper division of the wapentake of Skyrack, situated near the river Aire, over which there is a bridge to Calverley; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Guiseley, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 6*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 73*l.*; patronage with Guiseley rectory. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture.

**HORSHAM**, co. Sussex.

London 36 m. SSW. Pop. 4575. M. D. Sat. Fairs, April 5; and Mond. bef. Whit. Sun.; for sheep and lambs; July 18; for cattle, sheep, and lambs; Nov. 27; for cattle and pedlery; and last Tues. in every month, for cattle, sheep, &c. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough, market-town, and parish, in the hundred of East Easwith, rape of Bramber, situated on the river Adur, and is supposed to have derived its name from Horsa, the brother of Hengist, the Saxon, who is said to have built it, but there seems to be nothing more than a similarity of sound to support this conjecture. The town is governed by a steward, two bailiffs, who are the returning officers at elections for representatives, and two constables, annually chosen at the court-leet of the manor, which belongs to the Duke of Norfolk. It has returned two members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward I., the right of election being in those who possess an estate, by inheritance or for life, in burgage, houses, or lands, lying within the borough, whose number is about twenty-five; patron, the Duke of Norfolk. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 25*l.*; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a lofty spire of lead and slate, and contains some fine old monuments. Here are two freeschools and several meeting-houses for different sects of dissenters, and many charitable gifts to the poor parishioners. Horsham has a good market-house and a commodious townhall, in which the assizes are held alternately with Lewes. The county-gaol is a good modern structure, built partly with stone from the vicinity, and situated at the southern entrance of the town, where also are extensive barracks and a magazine, in which



are kept 30,000 stand of arms. Here also is an established bank.

#### HORSHAM, ST. FAITH'S, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Norwich (108) 5 m. N b W. Pop. 735.

A parish in the hundred of Taverham; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; certified value 20*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 38*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*; patron (1829) Lord Ranelagh. Here was formerly a priory of Black Monks.

#### HORSINGTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Horncastle (136) 3 m. W. Pop. 322.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, Magdalen College, Oxford.

#### HORSINGTON, co. Somerset.

P. T. Wincanton (108) 4 m. S b W. Pop. 925.

A parish in the hundred of Horethorne; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patrons (1829) G. Whitechurch, Esq., and others.

#### HORSLEY, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 6 m. NNE. 1  
Pop. of Pa. 1714. Of To. 624.

A parish and township in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 94*l.*; church ded. to St. Clement; patron (1829) the Earl of Chesterfield.

#### HORSLEY, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 10 m.  
W b NW. Pop. 257.

A township in the parish of Ovingham, and east division of Tindale ward. Here is a Presbyterian chapel.

#### HORSLEY, LONG, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 7 m. NW b N.  
Pop. 1006.

A parish in the west division of Morpeth ward; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Helen; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Here is a strong ancient tower, which formerly belonged to the Horsleys, but is now converted into a Catholic chapel, with a house for the priest. It is a plain square building, with a deer park adjoining it. A good school, under Dr. Bell's system, is supported by voluntary contributions.

#### HORSLEY WOODHOUSE, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 7 m. NE b N. Pop. 592.

A township in the parish of Horsley and hundred of Morleston and Litchurch.

#### HORSPATH, co. Oxford.

P. T. Oxford (54) 4 m. E b S. Pop. 264.

A parish in the hundred of Bullington; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, not in charge; ann. val.

P. R. 38*l.*; church ded. to St. Giles; patron, Magdalen College, Oxford.

#### HORSTEAD, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Coltishall (116) ½ m. W. 1  
Pop. with Staninghall, 492.

A parish in the hundred of Taverham; living, a rectory with that of Coltishall, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to All Saints; patronage with Coltishall rectory.

#### HORSTED KEYNES, co. Sussex.

P. T. Cuckfield (37) 6 m. ENE. Pop. 713.  
Fairs, May 57, and Sep. 12, for cattle and pedlery.

A parish in the hundred of Rushmonden, rape of Pevensey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Giles.

#### HORSTED, LITTLE, co. Sussex.

P. T. Uckfield (43) 2½ m. S b W. Pop. 286.

A parish in the hundred of Rushmonden, rape of Pevensey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 7*l.*; patron (1829) the Rev. John Hubbard.

#### HORTLAND, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kilcock (18) 5½ m. SW.  
Pop. of Pa. 624.

A village in the parish of Ballysculloge and united baronies of Ikeathy and Aughterany. See *Ballynculloge* and *Cloneurry*.

#### HORTON, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Ivinghoe (33) 3 m. NNW.  
Pop. with Seabrook, 139.

A hamlet in the parish of Edlesborough and hundred of Cottesloe.

#### HORTON, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Colnbrook (17) 2 m. SSW. Pop. 796.

A parish in the hundred of Stoke; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 22*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Rev. William Brown.

#### HORTON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Whitchurch (163) 8 m. NW. Pop. 141.

A township in the parish of Tilston and hundred of Broxton.

#### HORTON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 6 m. E b N  
Pop. with Peele, 36.

A township in the parish of Tarvin and hundred of Eddisbury.

#### HORTON, co. Dorset.

P. T. Cranborne (93) 5 m. SSW. Pop. 420.

A parish in the hundred of Badbury, Shaston division; living, a dis. vicarage with the curacy of Knowlton, in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.* The church, which is ded. to St. Wolfrida, was almost entirely re-edified about the year 1720; from its then ruinous state, it appeared to be very ancient, and is conjectured to have been a part of the church belonging to the priory, which was founded here for Benedictine monks, by Orgar.

Here is a large and deep circular intrenchment.

**HORTON, co. Gloucester.**

P. T. Chipping Sodbury (108) 4 m. NE.  
Pop. 335.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Grombald's Ash; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 16*l.*; church ded. to St. James; patron (1829) Thos. Brooks, Esq.

**HORTON, co. Kent.**

P. T. Canterbury (55) 3½ m. SW b W.  
Pop. with Chartham Pa.

A chapelry in the hundred of Bridge and Petham, lathe of St. Augustin; living, a curacy, with the rectory of Chartham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, not in charge; patronage with Chartham rectory.

**HORTON, co. Northampton.**

P. T. Northampton (66) 6½ m. SE. Pop. 87.

A parish in the hundred of Wymersley; living, a vicarage, with that of Piddington, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Sir R. H. Gunning, Bart., who has a handsome seat here, called Horton House, situated in a fine park, ornamented with excellent trees and a piece of water, crossed at a short distance from the house by a small stone bridge. Charles Montague, the first Earl of Halifax, who was born in 1661, was a native of this place.

**HORTON, co. Northumberland.**

P. T. Morpeth (283) 6 m. SE.  
Pop. of Pa. 2099. Of To. 139.

A parish and township in the east division of Castle ward; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Woodhorn, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; certified value 16*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.*; patron, the Vicar of Woodhorn. Here was formerly a strong castle, but in 1809 it was razed to the ground, and the fosse and rampart levelled.

**HORTON, co. Northumberland.**

P. T. Wooler (320) 3 m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Chatton and east division of Glendale ward. Here was formerly a strong castle, of which there are now scarcely any remains.

**HORTON, co. Oxford.**

P. T. Oxford (54) 7 m. NE.  
Pop. with Studley chapelry.

A hamlet in the parish of Beckley and hundred of Bullington.

**HORTON, co. Salop.**

P. T. Wem (163) 1 m. W b N. Pop. 99.

A township in the parish of Wem and Whitchurch division of the hundred of Bradford, North.

**HORTON, co. Salop.**

P. T. Wellington (142) 2 m. NE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Wellington and Wellington division of Bradford, South.

**HORTON, co. Stafford.**

P. T. Lecke (154) 3 m. W b N.  
Pop. with Horton Hay Township, 942.

A parish in the north division of the hundred of Totmonslow; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 20*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 85*l.* 16*s.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) Sir E. Antrobus, Bart.

**HORTON-IN-CRAVEN, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Skipton (216) 10 m. W b S. Pop. 187.

A township in the parish of Gisburn and west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross.

**HORTON-GRANGE, co. Northumberland.**

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 8½ m. NNW.  
Pop. 66.

A township in the parish of Ponteland and west division of Castle ward.

**HORTON, GREAT, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Bradford (196) 2 m. SW. Pop. 7192.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Bradford and wapentake of Morley; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Bradford, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 32*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 44*l.*; patron, the Vicar of Bradford.

**HORTON-HAY, co. Stafford.**

P. T. Leek (154) 3 m. W b N. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Horton and north division of the hundred of Totmons-low.

**HORTON KIRBY, co. Kent.**

P. T. Dartford (15) 4 m. S b E. Pop. 537.

A parish in the hundred of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Rev. P. Rashleigh. Here are the massive remains of an ancient castle.

**HORTON, LITTLE, W. R. co. York.**

P. T. Bradford (196) 1 m. SW b S.  
Pop. 7192.

A hamlet in the parish of Bradford and wapentake of Morley.

**HORTON, MONK'S, co. Kent.**

P. T. Hythe (65) 5 m. NNW. Pop. 186.

A parish in the hundred of Stouting, lathe of Shepway; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patronage with Brabourn vicarage. Horton Priory was founded here for Cluniac monks, about the reign of Henry II., by Robert de Vere, constable of England; it is now tenanted as a farm. Here is Mount Morris, for many years the seat and retirement of the late Lord Rokeby; it is a large square edifice of brick; the park is well wooded, and contains nearly 1000 acres.

**HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE, W. R. York.**

P. T. Settle (235) 6 m. N b W. Pop. 538.



A parish in the west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 13*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 55*l.*; patron (1829) the Rev. G. Holden, L.L.D. Here is a free grammar-school, founded in 1725 by John Armistead. In this parish are the sources of the Ribble and the Wharfe. To the east is Pennigent Hill, a towering mountain, at whose base are two frightful chasms, called Hulpit and Huntpit Holes; through each of them runs a subterraneous brook, which emerges at a considerable distance. On the west side of the mountain are the remains of some ancient places of interment, called the Giant's Graves, though the skeletons discovered here do not exceed the ordinary size. To the western boundary of the parish are the skirts of Ingleborough Hill; this mountain is 2361 feet in height, the top is flat, and nearly a mile in circumference; the summit is of a gritty sand stone, and commands a noble view. Here was formerly a beacon, to communicate any sudden alarm. Ingleborough is the first land descried by sailors in their voyage from Dublin to Lancaster.

**HORWICH**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Great Bolton (197) 5 m. WNW.  
Pop. 2873.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Dean and hundred of Salford; livings, two curacies in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; the former of the certified value of 9*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 119*l.* 12*s.*; and the latter not in charge; patron, the Vear of Dean.

**HORWOOD**, co. Devon.

P. T. Bideford (201) 4 m. ENE. Pop. 144.

A parish in the hundred of Fremington; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. at 7*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 131*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) John Dene, Esq.

**HORWOOD, GREAT**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Winslow (49) 2½ m. N. Pop. 658.

A parish in the hundred of Cottesloe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. James; patron, New College, Oxford.

**HORWOOD, LITTLE**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Winslow (49) 3 m. NE b N. Pop. 429.

A parish in the hundred of Cottesloe; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of St. Albans and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 92*l.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, the Bishop of London.

**HOSE**, or **HOWES**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Melton-Mowbray (105) 7 m. N b W.  
Pop. 325.

A parish in the hundred of Framland; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in

K. B. 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 115*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the King, by lapse.

**HOSPITAL**, co. Berks.

P. T. Abingdon (56) 14 m. W.  
Pop. with Wadley.

A tithing in the parish of Great Faringdon and hundred of Faringdon.

**HOSPITAL**, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Bruff (133) m. Pop. of Pa. 1666. Of To. 375. Fairs, May 10; July 9; Sept. 8; and Oct. 30.

A small town and parish in the barony of Small County; living, one of seven vicarages, which constitute the union of Aney, in the diocese of Emly and archdiocese of Cashel; patron, Lord Kenmare. (See *Aney*.) A commandery for knights hospitaliers was founded here in the reign of King John, by Geoffry De Mariscis, chief governor of Ireland, in the year 1215. This hospital and its possessions were granted by Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Valentine Browne, who erected, upon the site of the hospital, a magnificent castle. The ruins of the castle still exist, as well as some parts of the ancient church, in the side-wall of which, near to the high altar, may be seen the tomb of the founder, in a mutilated condition.

**HOTHAM**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. North Cave (185) 1 m. NNE. Pop. 293.

A parish in Hunsley Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.*; church ded. to St. Oswald; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**HOTHERSALL**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Preston (217) 7 m. NE b E. Pop. 948.

A township in the parish of Ribchester and hundred of Amounderness.

**HOTHFIELD**, co. Kent.

P. T. Ashford (53) 3 m. NW b W. Pop. 438.

A parish in the hundred of Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Seray; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 5*s.*; patron, the Earl of Thanet. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, was partly destroyed by fire in the reign of James I., but was soon afterwards re-edified by Sir John Tufton, Bart., to whose memory it contains a handsome monument. Hothfield House is a square edifice of Portland stone, and occupies a commanding situation.

**HOTHORPE**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Market-Harborough (83) 4½ m. WSW.  
Pop. 62.

A hamlet in the parish of Thedingworth and hundred of Rothwell.

**HOTON**, or **HOUGHTON**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Loughborough (109) 3 m. NE b E.  
Pop. 412.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Prestwold and hundred of East Goscote; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Prestwold, in the archdeaconry of Lei-

cester and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 15*l.*; patronage with Prestwold vicarage.

**HOUGH, THE**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Nantwich (161) 3 m. Eb S. Pop. 202.

A township in the parish of Wybunbury and hundred of Nantwich.

**HOUGH-ON-THE-HILL**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Grantham (110) 8 m. N. Pop. 533.

A parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 83*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**HOUGHAM**, co. Kent.

P. T. Dover (71) 2½ m. WSW. Pop. 834.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Bewsborough, lath of St. Augustin, partly in that of Folkestone, and partly in the Cinqueport liberty of Dover; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Laurence; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**HOUGHTON**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 2 m. Nb E. Pop. 288.

A township in the parish of Stanwix, Eskdale ward.

**HOUGHTON**, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. St. Ives (59) 2 m. Nb W. Pop. 427.

A parish in the hundred of Hurstingstone; living, a rectory with the curacy of Witton, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 34*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Mrs. Peck.

**HOUGHTON**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Stockport (176) 4 m. NE. Pop. 2084.

A township in the parish of Manchester and hundred of Salford.

**HOUGHTON**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Newton-in-Makerfield (193) 4 m. SE b E. Pop. with Arbury and Middleton, 280.

A township in the parish of Winwick and hundred of West Derby.

**HOUGHTON**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 8 m. W b N. Pop. with Close House, 362.

A township in the parish of Heddon-on-the-Wall and east division of Tyndale ward. Here is a large elegant mansion, called Close House, surrounded by plantations and pleasure-grounds, in which there are three fine sheets of water.

**HOUGHTON**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Arundel (55) 3½ m. Nb E. Pop. 162.

A parish in the hundred of Bury, rape of Arundel; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Amberley, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 10*l.*; patronage with Amberley vicarage.

TOPOG. DICT.—VOL. II.

**HOUGHTON**, E. R. co. York.<sup>1</sup>

P. T. Market-Weighton (192) 2 m. SSE. Pop. 331.

A township in the parish of Sancton and Hunsley Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill.

**HOUGHTON CONQUEST**, co. Bedford.

P. T. Ampthill (45) 2 m. Nb E. Pop. with Houghton Gildable, 651.

A parish in the hundred of Redborne-Stoke; living, a rectory, with that of Houghton-Gildable, in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, St. John's College, Cambridge.

**HOUGHTON GILDABLE**, co. Bedford.

P. T. Ampthill (45) 3 m. NNE. Pop. with Houghton Conquest.

A parish in the hundred of Redborne-Stoke; living, a rectory, with that of Houghton Conquest, in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; patron, St. John's College, Cambridge.

**HOUGHTON GLASS**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Pontefract (177) 3 m. NW b N. Pop. 412.

A township in the parish of Castleford and upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross.

**HOUGHTON, GREAT**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Northampton (66) 3 m. SE b E. Pop. 219.

A parish in the hundred of Wymersley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 22*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Magdalen College, Oxford.

**HOUGHTON, GREAT**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Barnesley (172) 6 m. Eb N. Pop. 287.

A township in the parish of Darfield and lower division of the wapentake of Strathforth and Tickhill.

**HOUGHTON HANGING**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Northampton (66) 8½ m. Nb W. Pop. 111.

A hamlet in the parish of Lamport and hundred of Orlingbury. Here was anciently a chapel.

**HOUGHTON-ON-THE-HILL**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Leicester (96) 6 m. Eb S. Pop. 374.

A parish in the hundred of Gartree; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Catherine; patrons (1829) Mr. and Mrs. Coulton.

**HOUGHTON-ON-THE-HILL**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Walton (91) 4 m. Nb W. Pop. 34.

A parish in the hundred of South Greenhoc; living, a dis. rectory with that of North Pickenham, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with North Pickenham rectory.



**HOUGHTON-IN-THE-HOLE**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. New Walsingham (113) 1 m. SW.  
Pop. 206.

A parish in the hundred of North Greenhoe; living, a dis. vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 146*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; patron (1829) H. D. Lec Warner, Esq.

**HOUGHTON, LITTLE**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Northampton (66) 3½ m. ESE. Pop. 501.

A parish in the hundred of Wymersley; living, a vicarage with that of Brayfield-on-Green, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Rev. J. Johnson.

**HOUGHTON, LITTLE**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alnwick (308) 4 m. NE b E.  
Pop. with Little Mill, 77.

A township in the parish of Long Houghton and South division of Bambrough ward. Here is a lead-mine.

**HOUGHTON, LITTLE, W. R.** co. York.

P. T. Barnesley (172) 5½ m. E. Pop. 112.

A township in the lower division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill.

**HOUGHTON, LONG**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alnwick (308) 4½ m. E b N. Pop. 650.

A parish in the south division of Bambrough ward; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Duke of Northumberland. In this parish is a stupendous and romantic eminence, called Ratcheugh Crag, covered with a thriving plantation.

**HOUGHTON, NEW**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Fakenham (109) 9 m. W. Pop. 209.

A parish in the hundred of Gallow; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 52*l.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patron (1829) the Marquis Cholmondeley.

**HOUGHTON, NORTH**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Stockbridge (66) 2 m. SW. Pop. 365.

A parish in the hundred of King's Sambourne, Andover division; living, a rectory and a peculiar in the diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 28*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Bishop of Winchester.

**HOUGHTON REGIS**, co. Bedford.

P. T. Dunstable (33) 2 m. N. Pop. 1283.

A parish in the hundred of Manshead; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Duke of Bedford.

**HOUGHTON-LEE-SIDE**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Darlington (241) 6 m. NW b N.  
Pop. 122.

A township in the parish of Gainsford and south-east division of Darlington ward.

**HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING**, co. Pal. of Durham.

London 266 m. NNW. Pop. of Pa. 12,550.  
Of Township 2905. M. D. Fri.

A market-town, parish, and township, in the north-east division of Easington ward, delightfully situated at the head of a fine vale, sheltered on the north and east by the hill of Houghton and Wardenlaw. Its market, which was established so lately as 1825, is too contiguous to the city of Durham for any very great attendance. The neighbourhood is famous for its chalybeate springs, from which the town receives its second appellation; it also abounds with coal, limestone, and freestone. The livings are a rectory and a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; the former valued in K. B. 124*l.*; the latter not in charge; patrons, the Bishop of Durham and Rector of Houghton. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, containing many monuments; besides which, there is a chapel-of-ease and three dissenting meeting-houses. Here also are a grammar-school and a blue-coat school for girls. The former was founded in 1574 by the Rev. Bernard Gilpin, who was rector of the parish for twenty-three years. The petty sessions are holden here every other Thursday.

**HOUGHTON, WEST**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Wigan (200) 4½ m. E b N. Pop. 4211.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Dean and hundred of Salford; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; certified value 2*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; chapel ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Vicar of Dean. This is a populous manufacturing place, in which the loom affords subsistence to a large portion of the inhabitants.

**HOUGHTON WINTERBOURNE**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Blandford Forum (103) 5½ m. WSW.  
Pop. 203.

A parish in the hundred of Pimperne, Blandford division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) E. M. Pleydell, Esq.

**HOUND**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Southampton (74) 4 m. SE b E.  
Pop. 387.

A parish in the hundred of Mansbridge, Fawley division; living, a dis. vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Winchester College.

**HOUND-STREET**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Pensford (116) 2 m. SE b E. Pop. 73.

A tithing in the parish of Marksbury and hundred of Keynsham.

**HOUNSBOROUGH, BERWICK, AND COKER**, co. Somerset.

Pop. 7285.

A hundred situated on the south side of the county, containing sixteen parishes.

**HOUNSLOW**, co. Middlesex.

London 10 m. WSW. Pop. with Pa.

A market-town, partly in the parish of Heston and partly in that of Isleworth, and in the hundred of Isleworth. It is situated on the principal road from London to the west of England, and has long been noted as a great thoroughfare. In ancient records this place is called Hundeslawe and Hundeslowe, whence doubtless was derived its present name. It is stated in a parliamentary survey made in 1650, that the town of Hounslow then contained one hundred and twenty houses, most of which were inns and alehouses, depending upon travellers; but such has since been the increase of population, that in 1795 a greater number of houses was comprised within that part of the town alone belonging to the parish of Heston. Its early importance may be inferred, from its having been the scene of a tournament, held during the insurrection of the associated barons, who procured the grant of the great charter from King John; and in the first year of Henry III. a conference took place at Hounslow between the partisans of that prince and those of the French dauphin, who had invaded England. On Hounslow Heath, both the royal and the parliamentary armies were encamped, at different periods, during the civil war. Here also James II. had collected a large body of troops, in June, 1688; and when on a visit to the camp to review the soldiers, he was alarmed by the loud exclamations of joy, on the arrival of the news of the acquittal of the seven prelates who had been tried for sedition, in consequence of their presenting to the king a remonstrance against his assumed power of dispensing with the established laws of the kingdom. While this encampment continued, the king granted the privilege of holding a daily market on the heath, for the convenience of the troops, and also a weekly market on Thursdays, the latter of which is still continued. There was anciently a priory at Hounslow, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which gave rise to the foundation of the present church, as a chapel of ease to the parish of Heston. A district church has also recently been erected under the authority of the parliamentary commission. The only manufacture of importance at present, is that of gunpowder; for making which there are two establishments in the vicinity of Hounslow. Barracks were erected on the heath, by government, in 1793, calculated to afford accommodation for more

than 600 men. This heath was formerly one of the most noted scenes of highway robberies in the neighbourhood of London; but almost every part of it which is capable of culture has been inclosed by act of Parliament, and numerous handsome houses have been erected, and plantations made within a few years past, which have materially changed the appearance of this formerly desolate tract of country.

**HOUSTON**, shire of Renfrew, S.

P. T. Paisley (50) 5 m. NW. Pop. 2317.

Fairs, St. Peter's Day; in July; and 2d Tues. in May.

A parish and village, in union since 1760 with the ancient parish of Killellan, together about six miles in length, and three in breadth. The soil is partly fertile, and partly covered with heath. Freestone, limestone, peat, and coal, are found in abundance, in working which, and in weaving, the inhabitants are chiefly employed. The living is in the presbytery of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patrons, alternately, — Fleming, Esq., and A. Spiers, Esq., who have each an elegant seat in the parish, situated amidst fine natural woods and flourishing plantations. Here are several cairns, in which urns, containing human bones and ashes, have been discovered; and on an adjacent hill is an ancient cross, which formerly stood by the side of the high-road, in the barony of Barschan.

**HOVE**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Brighton (51) 2 m. W b N. Pop. 312.

A parish in the hundred of Preston, rape of Lewes; living, a dis. vicarage with that of Preston, in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester, not in charge; church ded. to St. Andrew; patronage with Preston vicarage. Bathing-machines have been established here, and a few lodging-houses are open during the season.

**HOVERINHAM**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Southwell (132) 5 m. S. Pop. 335.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Thurgarton; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York, of the certified value of 20*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 30*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. Here is a ferry over the Trent.

**HOVETON**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Coltishall (116) 3 m. Eb S. Pop. 387.

A village containing the parishes of St. John and St. Peter, in the hundred of Tunstead; livings, two vicarages in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; patron, the Bishop of Norwich.

**HOVINGHAM**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. New Malton (217) 8½ m. WNW. Pop. of Pa. 1115. Of To. 649.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Ryedale, pleasantly situated in a rich vale, and formerly possessing a market, which is now disused; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York, of



the certified value of 20*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 57*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Earl of Carlisle. Hovingham appears to have been built nearly on the site of a Roman villa, as a tessellated pavement, and several other antique remains have been discovered.

#### HOW BOUND, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 9 m. NW. Pop. 279.

A township in the parish of Castle Sowerby, Leath ward.

#### HOWBURN, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Belford (322) 5 m. WNW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Lowick and east division of Glendale ward.

#### HOWDEN, E. R. co. York.

London 180 m. N b W. Pop. of Pa. 4443.  
Of To. 2089. M. D. Sat. Fairs, 2d Tues.  
after Jan. 11; April 5; Sat. before Holy  
Thurs.; 2d Tues. July 11; and Oct. 2; for  
horses, cattle, and linen.

A market-town, parish, and township in the wapentake of Howdenshire, situated at a short distance from the river Ouse. The town is neat and well-built, and has latterly been much improved; in the market-place is a large old building called the Moot Hall, where the Bishop of Durham, as lord of the manor, holds four copyhold courts in the year, two freehold courts, and a court-baron every three weeks, for causes under 40*s.* The Bishops of Durham formerly had a palace here, with many of whom it seems to have been a very favourite residence; among those who have lived here are particularly Hugh Pudsey, in 1195. Walter de Kirkham in 1260 and Walter de Skirlaw in 1405; also Bishop's Hatfield and Langley, who made great improvements in the town; the former was the original founder of the College at Oxford, which has since been refounded under the name of Trinity College. Henry III. granted to the Bishops of Durham, among many other privileges, those of having the property of all persons who died *felo de se* within the manor, all wrecks cast upon the shores of the river Ouse, and the power of issuing writs. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; patron the Lord Chancellor. The church, ded. to St. Peter, is a handsome building, of a cruciform construction, with a fine tower rising from the centre, which contains a peal of eight bells; this tower was erected in 1390, by Bishop Skirlaw, as a place of refuge, in case of the inundations of the Ouse, which were formerly very frequent occurrences. Here also are two chapels belonging to congregations of dissenters. The annual horse-fair held at Howden is the largest in the kingdom. John de Hoveden, an ancient monkish historian and chaplain to Henry II. was a native of this place, as his name proves, corresponding with the ancient appellation of the town.

#### HOWDENSHERE, E. R. co. York.

Pop. 7805.

A wapentake situated nearly in the centre of the county; bounded on the west by the river Derwent, and on the south by the Ouse, containing seven parishes, including the market-town of Howden, twenty-one townships and three chapelries.

#### HOWDEN PANS, co. Northumberland.

P. T. North Shields (279) 2½ m. SW b W.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Wall's End and east division of castle ward, situated at the foot of some lofty banks rising abruptly from the river Tyne. The inhabitants are for the most part employed in the coal-pits; many are also engaged in a rope-yard and a lamp-black and coal-tar manufactory. Here is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan methodists.

#### HOWE, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Norwich (108) 6½ m. ESE. Pop. 99.

A parish in the hundred of Clavering; living, a dis. rectory with that of Little Poringland, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patroness (1829) Mrs. Wheler.

#### HOWE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Thirsk (217) 6 m. SW b W. Pop. 32.

A township in the parish of Pickhill, wapentake of Hallikeld.

#### HOWE CAPLE, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ross (120) 6 m. NNE. Pop. 117.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Greytree; living, a rectory with that of Sollers Hope, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 9*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) Mrs. Gregory.

#### HOWELL, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Sleaford (115) 5 m. ESE. Pop. 693.

A parish in the wapentake of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to St. Oswald; patroness (1829) Mrs. Reynolds.

#### HOWFIELD, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Tarporley (178) 3 m. W. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Tarvin and hundred of Eddisbury.

#### HOWGILL, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Kendal (262) 9 m. E b N. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Sedbergh and west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 9*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 69*l.*; patron, the Vicar of Sedbergh. Here is an endowed grammar-school.

#### HOWGRAVE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Rippon (212) 5 m. N.  
Pop. with Sutton township.

A township in the parish of Kirklington and wapentake of Hallikeld.

**HOWICK, co. Pal. of Lancaster.**

P. T. Preston (217) 3½ m. SW b W. Pop. 136.

A township in the parish of Penwortham and hundred of Leyland.

**HOWICK, co. Monmouth.**

P. T. Chepstow (136) 3 m. NW b W. Pop. 34.

An extra-parochial hamlet in the upper division of the hundred of Caldicot.

**HOWICK, co. Northumberland.**

P. T. Alnwick (303) 6 m. NE b E. Pop. 235.

A parish in the south division of Bambrough ward, pleasantly situated about one mile from the sea; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The church, which is ded. to St. Mary, is a neat elegant edifice in the Grecian style, with a tower and flat roof. Here is an endowed school. Howick Hall, a noble and beautiful mansion, situated in a spacious park, is the seat of Earl Grey, who takes his title of Viscount from this place. Near the east side of the park are the remains of a Roman encampment, and several Roman coins and antiquities have been found here.

**HOWNAM, or HOUNAM, shire of Roxburgh, S.**

P. T. Kelso (42) 11 m. S. Pop. 327.

A parish in the district of Kelso, bounded on the east by the Cheviot Hills and Northumberland, and intersected by the Roman road from Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire. It is nine miles in length, six in breadth, and though rather a mountainous surface, is famed for excellent pasturage and a particular breed of sheep, termed the Kail-water breed, from the river that flows through the district. The living is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale; patron, the Duke of Roxburgh. Here are several vestiges of Roman occupancy, particularly those of a very extensive encampment on the summit of Hownam Law, one of the loftiest of the border hills.

**HOWRIGG, co. Cumberland.**

P. T. Wigton (303) 5½ m. E. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Westward in Allerdale ward below Darwent.

**HOWSIAM, or HOWSON, co. Lincoln.**

P. T. Glanford Bridge (156) 5 m. SE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Cadney and south division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey.

**HOWSHAM, E. R. co. York.**

P. T. New Malton (217) 7. m. SSW. Pop. 225.

A township in the parish of Scrayingham and wapentake of Buckrose.

**HOWSHILLS, or HOWSEL, co. Worcester.**

P. T. Worcester (111) 8 m. SW b W.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Leigh and lower division of the hundred of Pershore.

**HOWTH, or HOATH, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.**

Dublin 9 m. NE b E. Pop. of Pa. 1536.

A village and parish in the barony of Coolock, situated on the peninsula, called the Hill of Howth, and on the north side of Dublin Bay. The village, which is picturesquely placed in a little glen, watered by a rivulet, contains an excellent inn, and a few respectable houses. The inhabitants find employment in the deep sea fisheries. The harbour of Howth lies on the north side of the hill, and is sheltered by the island called Ireland's Eye. It was originally designed by Mr. Rennie, but subsequently conducted under Thomas Telford, Esq. The expense of its construction may be calculated at 320,000*l.* part of which was expended in the carriage to and from Kingstown. The area is embraced by two piers, the western 2700 feet in length, the eastern composed of three limbs, whose lengths successively are 1200, 220, and 860 feet. The breadth of the entrance between the jetties is 320 feet, and the area of the harbour covers fifty-two acres. The depth at entrance is eleven feet, at low water, and the rise of the tide varies from nine to twelve. The breadth of the causeway on the western pier is forty feet, and the base of the same pier measures 130. The carriage-way formed on the east pier is fifty feet broad, and the base of the pier itself 200. Much expense has been incurred in raising rocks from the bottom of the harbour, by means of the diving-bell, but the advantage attending it has been considerable. The harbour does not admit vessels of large burden or great draught; but had it been constructed one furlong to the eastward of its present situation, the navy of Great Britain might have been reviewed in a harbour sheltered from the prevailing winds, and affording safe anchorage and deep water, uninfluenced by ebb or flow of tide. As a packet-station the present harbour has fully answered the expectation of government, at whose expense it was constructed, and the regularity of the conveyance of the mail to and from Holyhead has never been interrupted, to any extent, since the establishment of the station at Howth. On a little promontory, the extremity of the peninsula, and called the Baily, stands a lighthouse, exhibiting a fixed, bright light. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the chapelry of Kilbarrack and curacy of Baldoyle, constituting thereby the corps of a prebend; valued, by commutation for tithes, at 231*l.* 5*s.* 0½*d.* It possesses a handsome church, adorned with a steeple. Near the village is the ancient seat of the St. Laurences, Earls of Howth, whose name was originally Tristram, but exchanged for the present honourable appellation, in consequence of the overthrow of the Danes, at this place, by Sir Armorius Tristram, on St. Laurence's day, in the year 1177. The two-handled sword, borne by the great warrior on that memorable occasion, is still preserved in the venerable family mansion of the present Earl of Howth.



This ancient family has continued in possession of the estate for the space of six centuries and upwards. There is one tower still remaining, which formed part of the castle of the famous knight, Sir Armoricus, the founder of the family. The Hill of Howth was anciently, it is supposed, well wooded, and a chief seat of the Druids, one of whose altars may still be seen here, in a little sequestered glen. On the west side of the town are the interesting ruins of St. Mary's church, containing some monuments of the noble family of St. Laurence. The gates of Lord Howth's castle are said to stand open always during dinner-time; a circumstance attributed to the power of Grace O'Maley, better known to the world by the title of Granuwal. This warrior princess, in the year 1575, having cast anchor, with a fleet of four sail, in Howth Harbour, despatched a messenger to the castle, to inform the noble proprietor of her arrival; but the family being then at dinner, and the gates closed, the messenger returned unanswered. Grace resolved to punish the indignity, and immediately besieged the castle with spirit, nor desisted until she exacted a promise, that his lordship and his descendants should never after dine with closed gates.

#### HOWTHORPE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. New Malton (217) 7 m. W.  
Pop. with Aryholme, 33.

A hamlet in the parish of Hovingham and wapentake of Ryedale.

#### HOWTELL, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 7½ m. NW & W. Pop. 192.

A township in the parish of Kirk Newton and west division of Glendale ward.

#### HOXNE, co. Suffolk.

Pop. 15,458.

A hundred situated on the north-eastern side of the county, divided from Norfolk by the river Waveney, and containing twenty-six parishes.

#### HOXNE, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Eye (81) 3 m. NE. Pop. 1063.

A parish in the hundred of Hoxne; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 12l. 3s. 6½d.; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patronage with Denham vicarage. It was to this place, anciently denominated Eglesdunc, that King Edmund fled after his last unsuccessful encounter with the Danes in 870. In hopes of escaping his pursuers, it is said he concealed himself under a bridge, now called Gold Bridge, from the gilt spurs which he happened to wear, and by which he was discovered. Here also the remains of that unfortunate monarch were first interred, but afterwards removed to Bury.

#### HOXTON, co. Middlesex.

Pop. with St. Leonard's Shoreditch.

A parochial district, formerly a hamlet or liberty in the parish of St. Leonard, Shore-

ditch, lower division of the hundred of Osulstone, and now forming a part of the north-east suburb of the metropolis. In Domesday Book this place is called Hoche-stone, and in other old records, Hoekesden, and Hogsden, whence its present name. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, when Hoxton was a detached village, it seems to have been a favourite place of resort for the citizens, and, like Islington, it was famous for cakes and ale, and also for custards, as appears from allusions of the dramatists and other popular writers of that period. The manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who held it before the Norman Conquest. It gives denomination to a Prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral; valued in K. B. 10l. 5s. The district church, recently erected, is a neat brick edifice, with a domed tower at the west end, and ornamented in front with Ionic columns. Hoxton consists of several streets, irregularly disposed, and two squares, one of which, called Hoxton Square, is noted as having formerly been the residence of several eminent dissenting divines. Here are various places of worship for dissenters; and an academy, for the education of ministers, was established here by William Coward Esq. of Walthamstow, who died in 1738; which was removed to Northamptonshire after a few years; and another academy, for Independent Dissenters, has been transferred to Highbury, near Islington. Among the charitable institutions connected with London, one of the most important is Haberdashers' Hospital, in this liberty, founded in 1692, in pursuance of the will of Robert Aske, Esq., for the support of twenty poor members of the Haberdashers' Company, and the education of twenty boys. The original building, from the design of the celebrated Dr. Robert Hooke, was taken down a few years since, and a new one erected, forming three sides of a quadrangle, with a chapel in the centre; and in the area is a statue of the founder, standing on a pedestal. The annual income of this hospital, derived from Mr. Aske's and other benefactions, was, in 1798, about 800l. Here are also Mr. Badger's almshouses, founded in 1698, for six aged women; Mr. Fuller's almshouses built in 1794, for twelve aged women; besides some others. Here is a vinegar manufactory, and another of verditer and aqua fortis. A mineral spring is said to have been discovered in or near Charles Square in 1685, but it has long since fallen into neglect.

#### HOY, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.

P. T. Stromness 2½ m. S. Pop. 283.

An island and parish in union with the parish of Gremsay. It is nine miles in length by six in breadth, and chiefly formed by three considerable hills in a triangular position with each other, of which that termed the Wart is elevated nearly a mile above the level of the sea, and is further remarkable for that curious relic of antiquity,

the Dwarfie stone, lying on the brink of a valley at its base, and hollowed into three apartments, which, according to tradition, was once occupied by a giant and giantess, though the more reasonable supposition is, that it has been a hermit's cell. Almost the entire surface of the parish is covered with heath, over which numerous sheep roam at large, subject to attacks from dogs and birds of prey, of which latter the heron and the black eagle find security in the terrific cliffs that rise in awful majesty from the shore. The village of Rackwick is delightfully situated in a valley opening on a fine bay towards the entrance of the Pentland Firth, and in another excellent harbour, called the Long Hope, the largest fleet may ride in complete safety. Sandstone abounds here, and a lead-mine has been discovered, the ore containing more silver than common. The living is in the presbytery of Cairston and synod of Orkney; patron, Lord Dundas.

#### HOYLAND, HIGH, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Barnsley (172) 6 m. NW b W.  
Pop. of Pa. 1122. Of To. 268.

A parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Staincross; living, a dis. rectory in mediocres, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; each valued in K. B. 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Earl of Mexborough.

#### HOYLAND, NETHER, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Barnsley (172) 5 m. SE b S.  
Pop. with High Hoyland, 1229.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Wath-upon-Dearn and upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Wath-upon-Dearn, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, not in charge; patron, the Vicar of Wath-upon-Dearn.

#### HOYLAND, SWAIN, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Barnsley (172) 6½ m. W b S. Pop. 733.

A township in the parish of Silkstone and upper division of the wapentake of Staincross.

#### HUBBERHOLME, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Settle (235) 14½ m. NE b N.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Arncliffe and east division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewecross; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Arncliffe, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 10*l.* 6*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 46*l.* 7*s.*; patronage with Arncliffe vicarage. The chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, situated in a sequestered spot, upon the north bank of the river Wharfe.

#### HUBBERSTON, or St. HUBERT'S TOWN, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Milford (273) ½ m. NW. Pop. 910.

A fishing-village in the parish of the same name, and hundred of Rhôs, situated upon Milford Haven, and forming, with the opposite shore of the creek, what is generally called the Port of Milford. The village,

interspersed with trees, has an agreeable appearance, and the old church possesses a vaulted roof. The presence of shipping confers an air of liveliness upon the place, and there is an export trade here in corn, limestone, and coals. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Here is an astronomical observatory.

#### HUBY, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Easingwold (213) 4 m. SE. Pop. 497.

A township in the parish of Sutton-in-the-Forest and wapentake of Bulmer.

#### HUCKING, co. Kent.

P. T. Maidstone (34) 6 m. E b N. Pop. 158.

A parish in the hundred of Eyborne, lathe of Aylesford; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Hollingbourn, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Margaret; patronage with Hollingbourn vicarage.

#### HUCKLECOT, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Gloucester (104) 3 m. ESE. Pop. 439.

A hamlet in the parish of Churchdown and upper division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's Barton.

#### HUCKLOW, GREAT, co. Derby.

P. T. Tideswell (160) 2½ m. NE. Pop. 274.

A township in the parish of Hope and hundred of High Peak.

#### HUCKLOW, LITTLE, co. Derby.

P. T. Tideswell (160) 2½ m. NNE. Pop. 218.

A liberty in the parish of Hope and hundred of High Peak.

#### HUCKNALL FORKARD, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Nottingham (124) 6½ m. NNW.  
Pop. 1940.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Broxtow; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron, the Duke of Devonshire.

#### HUCKNALL-UNDER-HUTHWAITE, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Mansfield (138) 5 m. W b S. Pop. 712.

A hamlet in the parish of Sutton in Ashfield and north division of the wapentake of Broxtow.

#### HUDDERSFIELD, W. R. co. York.

London 188 m. NNW. Pop. of Pa. 24,220.  
Of Township 13,284. M. D. Tu. Fairs,  
March 31; May 14; and Oct. 4; for lean,  
horned cattle, and horses.

A market-town, parish, and township, in the upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, pleasantly situated on the little river Colne. Here is a spacious cloth-hall, erected in 1765, by Sir John Ramsden; it is a circular building, consisting of two high stories, divided into two courts. Over the entrance is a handsome cupola, in which is a bell, rung at the commencement and close of the hours of attendance. A great deal of business is transacted at this place every Tues-



day by the woolstaplers from Leeds, Halifax, and Wakefield. † Huddersfield, from its coal-mines and numerous waterfalls, has every advantage for the woollen manufactures, in which great numbers of the inhabitants are employed. The livings are a vicarage and two curacies in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; the former valued in K. B. 17*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the latter is not in charge; patrons (1829) Sir J. Ramsden, B. H. Allen, Esq., and the Vicar of Huddersfield. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient building, but possessing nothing remarkable; that dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which is one of the chapels of ease, is a handsome Gothic structure, built by B. H. Allen, Esq. in 1817. By means of the Ramsden and Huddersfield Canals, this town has every facility for trade; the former is cut from the latter three miles in length to the river Calder, and thus opens a communication both with the eastern and western parts of the kingdom. On the Castle Hill, about two miles hence, are the evident remains of an ancient Roman city; in the neighbourhood are several medicinal springs.

#### HUDDLESTON, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Ferrybridge (177) 7 m. NNW.  
Pop. with Lumbay, 184.

A township in the parish of Sherburn and upper division of the wapentake of Barks-ton Ash.

#### HUDINGTON, co. Worcester.

P. T. Droitwich (116) 4½ m. SSE. Pop. 125.

A parish in the middle division of the hundred of Oswaldslow; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 34*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) — Talbot, Esq.

#### HUDSWELL, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Richmond (233) 2 m. WSW. Pop. 305.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Catterick and wapentake of Hang West; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 9*l.* 13*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 66*l.*; patron, the Vicar of Catterick.

#### HUELSFIELD, or HEWELSFIELD, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Chepstow (136) 5½ m. NNE. Pop. 434.

A parish in the hundred of St. Briavell's; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Lydney, in the archdeaconry of Hereford and diocese of Gloucester, not in charge; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patronage with Lydney vicarage.

#### HUGGATE, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Pocklington (212) 7 m. NE. Pop. 413.

A parish in Wilton Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 15*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Races are held here in the latter end of July.

#### HUGGLESCOTE, co. Leicester.

P. T. Market Bosworth (106) 7 m. N b E.  
Pop. with Douington, 683.

A township in the parish of Ibstock and hundred of Sparkenhoe.

#### HUGHLEY, co. Salop.

P. T. Much Wenlock (143) 5 m. W b S.  
Pop. 101.

A parish in the hundred of Wenlock; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) the Earl of Bradford.

#### HUGILL, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kendal (262) 6 m. NW. Pop. 300.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Kirkby in Kendal, Kendal ward; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; of the certified value of 6*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; patrons, the Landowners.

#### HUIISH, co. Devon.†

P. T. Hatherleigh (201) 5 m. N. Pop. 118.

A parish in the hundred of Shebbear; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.*; church ded. to St. James; patron (1829) Lord Clinton.

#### HUIISH, co. Somerset.

P. T. Crewkerne (132) 1½ m. SW b W.  
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish and hundred of Crewkerne.

#### HUIISH, co. Somerset.

P. T. Axbridge (130) 7½ m. N b W.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Yatton and hundred of Winterstoke, pleasantly situated on the river Yeo.

#### HUIISH CHAMPFLOWER, co. Somerset.

P. T. Wiveliscombe (153) 3 m. W b N.  
Pop. 317.

A parish in the hundred of Williton and Freemanors; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; patron (1829) Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart.

#### HUIISH EPISCOPI, co. Somerset.

P. T. Langport (128) ½ m. E. Pop. 472.

A parish in the hundred of Kingsbury East; living, a dis. vicarage, with that of Langport, and a peculiar, in the diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Archdeacon of Wells, as Prebendary of Huish, in Wells Cathedral.

#### HUIISH, NORTH, co. Devon.

P. T. Totness (196) 6 m. WSW. Pop. 440.

A parish in the hundred of Stamborough; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 29*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.*; patron (1829) Sir John Perring, Bart.

## HUIISH, SOUTH, co. Devon.

P. T. Kingsbridge (208) 4 m. SW. Pop. 383.

A parish in the hundred of Stanborough; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of West Allington, in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; patronage with Allington vicarage.

## HULAM, or HOLAM, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Stockton-upon-Tees (241) 13 m. N.  
Pop. 16.

A township in the parish of Monk Hesledon and south division of Easington ward.

## HULCOTT, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Aylesbury (38) 3½ m. NE b E.  
Pop. 139.

A parish in the hundred of Aylesbury; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) John Brereton, Esq.

## HULCOTT, or HULCOTE, co. Northampton.

P. T. Towcester (60) 3 m. NE.  
Pop. with Easton Neston, 137.

A hamlet in the parish of Easton Neston and hundred of Cleley.

## HULL, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Northwich (173) 3 m. N b E.  
Pop. with Appleton, 1435.

A township in the parish of Great Budworth and west division of the hundred of Bucklow.

HULL. See *Kingston-upon-Hull*.

## HULLAND, co. Derby.

P. T. Ashborne (139) 4½ m. E b S. Pop. 221.

A township in the parish of Ashborne and hundred of Appletree.

## HULLAND WARD, co. Derby.

P. T. Ashborne (139) 5 m. E b N. Pop. 289.

A hamlet in the parish of Ashborne and hundred of Appletree.

## HULLAND WARD INTACKS, co. Derby.

P. T. Ashborne (139) 6½ m. E b S. Pop. 39.

A township in the parish of Ashborne and hundred of Appletree.

## HULLAVINGTON, co. Wilts.

P. T. Malmesbury (96) 5 m. SW b S.  
Pop. 506.

A parish in the hundred of Malmesbury; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 142*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Eton College.

## HULME, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Warrington (181) 2 m. N.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Winwick and hundred of West Derby.

## HULME CURTIS, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Middlewich (167) 2 m. SE b S.  
Pop. with Kinderton, 469.

A township in the parish of Middlewich and hundred of Northwich.

## HULME KIRKHAM, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Manchester (182) 2 m. SE b S.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Manchester and hundred of Salford.

## HULME LEVENS, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Manchester (182) 3½ m. SE b S.  
Pop. 4234.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Manchester and hundred of Salford, divided from Manchester by the river Medlock, is pleasantly situated and contains many excellent houses. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge; patron, Manchester Collegiate church. The church, which is ded. to St. George, is a very beautiful modern edifice in the florid Gothic style. Here is Hulme Hall, a very ancient structure, and formerly the seat of the Prestwich family: it is a singularly curious and picturesque mansion, but has been long in a state of dilapidation. The barracks, which are generally occupied by a squadron of horse, form a large and handsome structure.

## HULME WALFIELD, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Congleton (162) 2 m. N b W. Pop. 168.

A township in the parish of Astbury and hundred of Northwich.

## HULMITRAY, shire of Inverness, S.

A small uninhabited island of the Hebrides, situated in the sound and forming part of the parish of Harris.

## HULSE, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Northwich (173) 4 m. E b S. Pop. 54.

A township in the parish of Great Budworth and hundred of Northwich.

## HULTON ABBEY, co. Stafford.

P. T. Newcastle-under-Lyne (150) 4 m.  
NE b E. Pop. 477.

A township in the parish of Burslem and north division of the hundred of Pirehill. Here was formerly an abbey of Cistercian monks.

## HULTON, LITTLE, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Bolton (197) 4 m. S b W.  
Pop. 2465.

A township in the parish of Dean and hundred of Salford.

## HULTON, MIDDLE, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Bolton (197) 3 m. SSW.  
Pop. 938.

A township in the parish of Dean and hundred of Salford.

## HULTON OVER, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Bolton (197) 3½ m. SW.  
Pop. 591.

A township in the parish of Dean and hundred of Salford.

## HULVERSTREET, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Beccles (109) 5 m. SE b E. Pop. 241.

A hamlet in the parish of Henstead and hundred of Wangford.



**HUMBER, co. Hereford.**

P. T. Leominster (137) 4 m. SE b E.  
Pop. 219.

A parish in the hundred of Wolphy; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; val. in K. B. 5*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**HUMBER, THE, E. R. co. York.**

One of the largest rivers in the kingdom, formed by the junction of the Trent, Ouse, Derwent, Aire, and several minor streams; it is the Abus of Ptolemy. It is here a mile broad, and runs towards the east, washing the port of Hull, where it receives the river of the same name. Thence taking a direction towards the south-east it widens itself into an estuary nearly seven miles across, and empties itself into the German Ocean. This river, thus, with a very few exceptions, receiving all the waters of Yorkshire from the Ouse, and most of those of the midland counties from the Trent, commands the inland navigation of very extensive and commercial parts of England, namely, that of the Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Severn, Thames, and Avon. It also forms the boundary between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

**HUMBERSHOE, co. Bedford.**

P. T. Luton (31) 2 m. SW b W.  
Pop. with Risbury township, 363.

A hamlet, partly in the parish of Caddington and partly in that of Studham, and partly in the hundred of Manshead, and partly in that of Dacorum.

**HUMBER SIDE, E. R. co. York.**

P. T. Hull (174) 19 m. ESE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Patrington and south division of the wapentake of Holderness.

**HUMBERSTON, co. Leicester.**

P. T. Leicester (96) 3 m. ENE. Pop. 415.

A parish in the hundred of East Goseote; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; val. in K. B. 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 115*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Rev. John Dudley.

**HUMBERSTON, co. Lincoln.**

P. T. Great Grimsby (165) 5½ m. SE b S.  
Pop. 217.

A parish in the wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 18*l.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 72*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Lord Carrington.

**HUMBERTON, N. R. co. York.**

P. T. Aldborough (207) 2 m. NNE.  
Pop. with Milby, 143.

A township, partly in the parish of Aldborough, partly in that of Kirkby Hill, and partly in the wapentake of Hallikeld, North Riding, and partly in the lower division of the wapentake of Claro, West Riding.

**HUMBIE, shire of Haddington, S.**

P. T. Haddington (10) 3 m. SSW. Pop. 937.

A parish comprising the ancient parishes of Keith-Hundaby and Keith-Marshall, and forming a square of about six miles in every direction. It is intersected by a small river running between steep banks, which, with the other high grounds are well adapted for sheep pasture, while the lower are well cultivated and productive in corn. Humbie Wood covering about 300 acres produces fine oak and birch, and iron ore is found here in abundance. Coal is supposed to exist in many parts of the parish, and there is a fine mineral spring efficacious in the cure of scorbutic diseases. The living is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patrons, the King and the Earl of Hopetown alternately. Vestiges of a Roman station are still traceable on the south-west boundary, where a gold coin of Trajan and other relics have been met with. There are several tumuli in the vicinity in which urns filled with human bones and ashes have been discovered.

**HUMBLETON, co. Northumberland.**

P. T. Wooler (320) 1 m. W. Pop. 184.

A township in the parish of Doddington and east division of Glendale ward. Humbleton Bourn is cut into a number of terraces, twenty feet deep; and in the plain below is a stone pillar, denoting the scene of a dreadful battle, in which 10,000 Scotchmen, under Earl Douglas, were defeated by Henry, Lord Percy, and George, Earl of March, on Holyrood Day, 1402.

**HUMBLETON, E. R. co. York.**

P. T. Hull (174) 9 m. NE b E.  
Pop. of Pa. 586. Of To. 136.

A parish and township in the middle division of the wapentake of Holderness; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

**HUMBLEYARD, co. Norfolk.**

Pop. 4808.

A hundred situated a little to the eastward of the centre of the county, and bounded on the east by the Tate, containing nineteen parishes and the city of Norwich.

**HUMBY, GREAT, co. Lincoln.**

P. T. Grantham (110) 4½ m. SE b E.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Somerby and wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven.

**HUMBY, LITTLE, co. Lincoln.**

P. T. Folkingham (106) 6 m. W b N. Pop. 65.

A hamlet in the parish of Ropesley and wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven.

**HUMSHAUGH, co. Northumberland.**

P. T. Hexham (278) 5 m. N. Pop. 334.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Simonbourn and north-west division of Tindale ward, pleasantly situated on a woody

and rising ground; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham, not in charge; patron, the Vicar of Simonbourn.

**HUNA**, shire of Caithness, S.

Edinburgh 296 m. N. Pop. with Pa.

A small post-town, or village, in the parish of Canisbay, near which Ewin, King of Scotland, gained a complete victory over an army of Orkney men.

**HUNCOAT**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Burnley (211) 5 m. WSW. Pop. 629.

A township in the parish of Whalley and hundred of Blackburn.

**HUNCOTE**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Leicester (96) 7 m. SW. Pop. 289.

A township in the parish of Narborough and hundred of Sparkenhoe.

**HUNDERSFIELD**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Rochdale (198) 4 m. NE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Rochdale and hundred of Salford; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 90*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Vicar of Rochdale.

**HUNDERTHWAITE**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Barnard Castle (246) 5½ m. NW.  
Pop. 313.

A township in the parish of Romald Kirk and wapentake of Gilling West. Here is Doe Park, or Ledgard Hall.

**HUNDLEBY**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Spilsby (132) 1 m. W. Pop. 348.

A parish in the east division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; held by sequestration.

**HUNDON**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Caistor (126) 1 m. N b W.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Caistor and south division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey.

**HUNDON**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Clare (56) 3 m. NW. Pop. 956.

A parish in the hundred of Risbridge; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; in a building adjoining which there is a beautiful monument to Arethusa Vernon, daughter of Lord Clifden; patron, Jesus College, Cambridge.

**HUNDREDSBARROW**, co. Dorset. 1

Pop. 539.

A hundred in the Blandford division and centre of the county, containing three parishes.

**HUNDRIDGE**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Chesham (27) 2½ m. W. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Chesham and hundred of Burnham.

**HUNGERFORD**, co. Berks. 7

London 64 m. W b S. Pop. 2025. M. D. Wed. Fairs, last Wed. in April; Aug. 10, for horses, cows, and sheep; and Mond. bef. and aft. New Michaelmas, statute.

A small market-town and parish in the hundred of Kintbury Eagle, formerly called Ingleford Charman Street, is situated on a marshy soil on the banks of the Kennet, and watered by two separate streams of that river. It consists chiefly of one long street, in the centre of which is the market-house and shambles; over the latter is a large room, used as a town-hall. In this room a curious relic of antiquity is preserved, denominated the Hungerford Horn, which was given as a charter to the town by John of Gaunt, and is now blown annually to assemble the inhabitants on the day appointed to choose the constable, who is assisted in the execution of his duties by twelve feoffees and burgesses, a bailiff, steward, town-clerk, and other inferior officers. The constable is lord of the manor, and holds his right immediately of the king. The town is chiefly inhabited by tradesmen, has a considerable traffic by means of its canal navigation, but no manufacture. The living is a vicarage and a peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The church, which is dedicated to St. Laurence, is an ancient structure, and contains some fine old monuments, and near it is a free grammar-school with a good endowment. Hungerford Park was formerly the residence of the Barons of Hungerford, who took their name and title from this town; a neat mansion in the Italian style, occupies the site of the old house, which was built by Queen Elizabeth and given to the Earl of Essex. The lands surrounding the house are mostly cultivated and have a neat and pleasing appearance.

**HUNGERTON**, co. Leicester. 1

P. T. Leicester (96) 7 m. E b N.  
Pop. with Queenby, 292.

A parish in the hundred of East Goseote; living, a vicarage with that of Twyford, in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) Sir T. A. Apreece.

**HUNGERTON**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Colsterworth (102) 4½ m. NW.  
Pop. with Wyvil, 124.

A parish in the wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; held by sequestration.

**HUNINGHAM**, or **HONYNGHAM**, co. Warwick.

P. T. Southam (82) 5½ m. NW b N. Pop. 193.

A parish in Southam division of the hundred of Knightlow; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.*; church ded. to



St. Margaret; patron (1829) Chandos Leigh, Esq.

HUNMANBY, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Scarborough (217) 8 m. SSE. Pop. 1018. Fairs, May 6, and Oct. 29, for toys.

A parish in the wapentake of Dickering, situated on a rising ground, and formerly had a market, which is now disused; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) H. Osbaldeston, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, contains some curious monuments. Here is an hospital for six poor widows. Hunmanby Hall is an ancient mansion with modern improvements. This place gave birth to Dr. Fiddes, a divine of the last century, author of a life of Cardinal Wolsey and of a body of divinity.

HUNSDON, or HONESDON, co. Hertford.

P. T. Sawbridgeworth (25) 5 m. W b S. Pop. 584.

A parish in the hundred of Braughin, situated on the river Stort in a fine gravelly soil; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; patron (1829) N. Calvert, Esq. Here is a house which was used by Henry VIII. and Elizabeth as a royal palace, and is still moated round.

HUNSHELF, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Barnsley (172) 7 m. SW. Pop. 436.

A township in the parish of Penniston and upper division of the wapentake of Staincross.

HUNSGORE, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Knaresborough (202) 6½ m. ESE. Pop. of Pa. 599. Of To. 237.

A parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Claro; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) Sir H. Goodricke.

HUNSLET, or HUNFLEET, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Leeds (189) 2 m. SSE. Pop. 8171.

A township and chapelry in the parish of St. Peter, Leeds, and in the liberty of Leeds; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 15*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; chapel ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Vicar of Leeds. This extensive township abounds in various woollen manufactures.

HUNSLEY, HIGH and LOW, E. R. co. York.

P. T. South Cave (192) 4½ m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

Two townships in the parish of Rowley and Hunsley Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill.

HUNSONBY, co. Cumberland.

T. P. Penrith (283) 6 m. NE. Pop. with Winskill, 151.

A township in the parish of Addingham and Leath ward. Here is a school which Mr.

Joseph Hutchinson endowed with fifty acres of land in the year 1726.

HUNSTANTON, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Burnham Westgate (117) 10½ m. W. Pop. 433.

A parish in the hundred of Smithdon, and remarkable for a cliff a hundred feet high called St. Edmund's Point, from a supposition that Edmund the Martyr landed here when he was brought from Germany to be crowned King of East Anglia. He is said to have built a tower here, in which he committed to memory the whole book of Psalms, in compliance with a previous vow. Some remains of an old chapel on the cliff, dedicated to St. Edmund, probably gave rise to this story. Near these ruins stands a lighthouse, the light of which is visible for seven leagues. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice; in the centre of the chancel is an altar-tomb, on which are divers coats of arms of the Le Strange family. Here is Hunstanton Hall, an ancient family mansion, erected in the time of Henry VII., and once the seat of the distinguished family of Le Strange. The celebrated political writer, Sir Roger Le Strange, was born here December 17, 1616.

HUNSTANWORTH, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Stanhope (262) 8 m. N b W. Pop. 411.

A parish in the west division of Chester ward; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; certified value 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 72*l.*; patron (1829) John Ord, Esq.

HUNSTERTON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Nantwich (164) 5½ m. SE. Pop. 239.

A township in the parish of Wybunbury and hundred of Nantwich.

HUNSTON, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Stow Market (69) 7 m. NW b N. Pop. 178.

A parish in the hundred of Blackbourn; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; certified value 16*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) J. Heigham, Esq.

HUNSTON, co. Sussex.

P. T. Chichester (62) 3 m. SSW. Pop. 166.

A parish in the hundred of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Leodegar; patron (1829) W. Brereton, Esq.

HUNSWORTH, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Bradford (195) 4 m. SSE. Pop. 870.

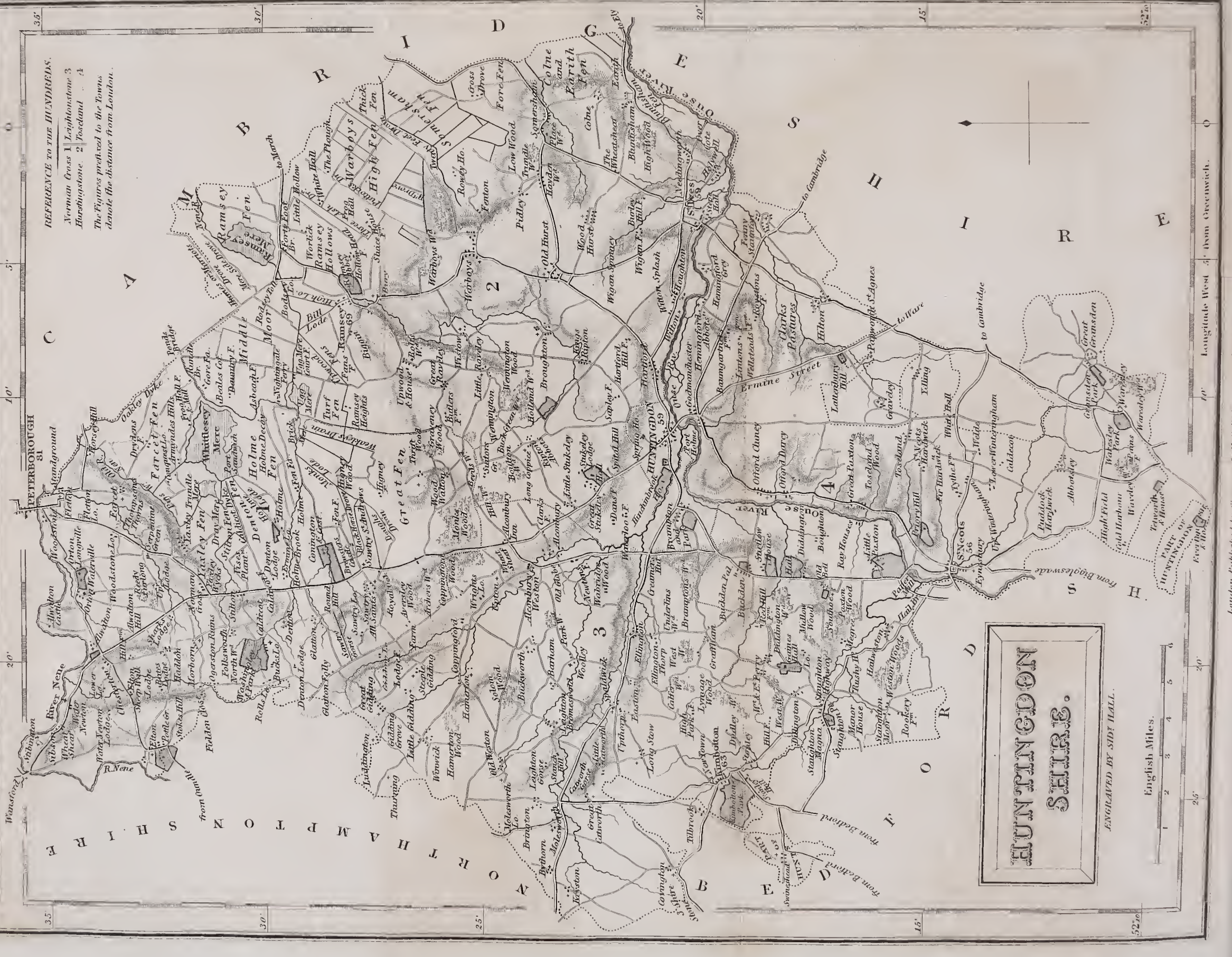
A township in the parish of Birstall and wapentake of Morley.

HUNTINGFIELD, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Halesworth (100) 4 m. WSW. Pop. 336.







REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.  
 Norman Cross 1 | Loughtonstone 3  
 Harbingtonstone 2 | Foxstead A  
 The Figures prefixed to the Towns  
 denote the distance from London.

**HUNTINGDON**  
**SHIRE.**

ENGRAVED BY SIDI HALL.

English Miles.



Longitude West 5° 00m Greenwich.

London, Published by Chapman & Hall, N° 186, Strand, Janr 1881.



A parish in the hundred of Blything; living, a rectory with that of Coakley, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Lord Huntingfield, to whom it gives his title.

#### HUNTINGDON, county of.

N to S, greatest extent, 24 m. E. to W. 18 m. No. of statute acres, 220,800. Pop. 48,771. Hundreds 4. Parishes 78. Borough 1. Market-towns 5. Memb. of Pt. 4. Norfolk Circuit. Diocese of Lincoln; province of Canterbury.

A small inland county, bounded on the north and west by Northamptonshire, on the south-west by Bedfordshire, and on the south and east by Cambridgeshire; from the first of these counties it is separated on the northern border by the river Nene; from the last-mentioned, partly by the Ouse, and the dykes and canals which unite it with the Nene; the Ouse also, previously to its entrance into this county, for a short distance, forms the line of separation from Bedfordshire. Before the Roman invasion, this county probably made a part of the territories of the Cassii or the Iceni; after that event, it was included in the Flavian province; and under the Saxon heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia. When the Normans became masters of England, William the Conqueror, in 1068, gave the earldom of this county to Waltheof, a noble Saxon, on whom he also bestowed the hand of his niece, Judith; but that lady betrayed her husband, who was executed for a treasonable conspiracy against the government. David, Prince of Scotland, having married the heiress of Waltheof, was made Earl of Huntingdon in 1108, and the honour continued in his family till 1219. Almost the whole county is said to have been forest land till the reign of Henry II.; but it is now open and well cultivated. The face of the country displays three varieties. That part bordering on the Ouse, which flows across the county from the south-west, consists of a tract of the most fertile and beautiful meadows, of which Portholm Mead, near Huntingdon, almost inclosed by a bend of the river, is especially celebrated. The middle and western parts present an agreeable variety of surface, fertile in grain, and sprinkled with woods. In the north-east are fens, which unite with those of Ely, and are supposed to cover nearly one-fifth of the county. Considerable portions of these are drained, so as to afford rich pasturage for cattle, and produce heavy crops of corn. In the midst of them are shallow ponds, abounding with fish; the largest, called Whittlesey Mere, almost deserves the appellation of a lake, being between five and six miles in length, and three in breadth. Ramsey Mere, situated to the north-east of the town of Ramsey, anciently distinguished for its rich monastery, is of smaller dimensions. The chief rivers have been already noticed; both of them receive from this

county many tributary streams, but none of any importance. The climate is healthful, except in the fens, where the damp foggy atmosphere gives rise to the diseases common in marshy countries; but the cutting of dykes and drains has greatly contributed to lessen this evil. The principal native products are corn and horned cattle, besides wild fowl and fish, which are very abundant. Peat or turf is in many places the usual kind of fuel, especially among the common people. Agriculture occupies the chief attention of the inhabitants; the manufactures, therefore, are trifling, consisting of woolstapling and spinning yarn, the latter principally practised by the women and children during the winter season, when they are prevented from finding more profitable employment in the fields. The four hundreds are Norman Cross, Hurstingstone, Leightonstone, and Toseland; the only borough is Huntingdon; and the other market-towns are Kimbolton, Ramsey, St. Ives, St. Neots, and Yaxley, of which last the market is discontinued. Two members are returned to Parliament for the town of Huntingdon, and two for the county.

#### HUNTINGDON, co. Huntingdon.

London 59 m. N b W. Pop. 2803. M. D. Sat. Fair, March 25, pedlers' ware, disused. Memb. of Pt. 2. Mail arr. 2. 41. f. Mail dep. 10. 53. a.

A market, borough, and county-town, forming a distinct liberty, under separate jurisdiction, but locally in the hundred of Toseland. It is situated at the junction of several other roads, with the great north road from the metropolis, and on a rising ground to the north of the river Ouse, over which there is a good stone bridge of six arches, leading to the neighbouring village of Godmanchester. It was called in Saxon, Huntingadun, or Hunters' Down, from the nature of the surrounding country, as adapted for the chase. It was a place of some importance in the reign of Edward the Elder, who is said to have erected a castle here, in 917, which was enlarged and strengthened with new buildings and ramparts, by David, King of Scotland, and Earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of Stephen; but was afterwards demolished by order of Henry II. At the period of the Norman Conquest, here was a mint, for coinage; and Matilda, the wife of William I., founded a monastery at this place, which must have been anciently much more extensive than it is at present, as there were fifteen churches, which in Camden's time were reduced to four, and at present there are only two. The first charter to this borough was granted by King John; but it is now governed by a charter of Charles I., under which the corporation consists of a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, and a common council. This town has sent members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The right of election is vested in the corporation and freemen, two hundred and forty in



number; the mayor is the returning officer, and the patronage of the borough belongs to the Earl of Sandwich. Here are held the assizes for the county. It contains at present] the four parishes of All Saints, a rectory united with St. John the Baptist; charged in K. B. 12*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 123*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*; St. Mary, united with St. Benedict, a dis. vicarage; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 5*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 111*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; patron of all, the Lord Chancellor. St. Mary's, which is called the corporation church, appears, from the dates over the north doorway, to have been rebuilt or repaired in the reign of James I. It consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a handsome embattled tower at the west end, having angular buttresses, with ornamented niches. It contains a good organ. The church of All Saints, on the north side of the market-place, has been ascribed to the period just before the Reformation. It is adorned with battlements, and has a small tower with pinnacles at the north-west end. Two of the cemeteries are remaining, which belonged to churches destroyed in the reign of Charles I. There are places of worship belonging to the Society of Friends, and the followers of the Countess of Huntingdon. Here are a free grammar-school, which is well endowed; and a green-coat school, called also Walden's Charity, for clothing and educating twenty-four boys. The town is of moderate size, consisting principally of a street, extending north-westward from the banks of the Ouse, about a mile in length, with several lanes branching from it at right angles, which are well paved, and lighted during the winter season. The town-hall is a neat and commodious building, standing on one side of a large square; and in the interior are two courts, for the trial of civil and criminal causes at the assizes: over these courts is a handsome assembly-room, in which are portraits of George III. and his queen. The commerce of the town is favoured by its vicinity to the river Ouse, which is navigable as far as Bedford; and the principal trade carried on is in corn, flour, and malt. Huntingdon was the birth-place of the celebrated Oliver Cromwell, who was born in the parish [of St. John, April 25, 1599. It gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Hastings.

#### HUNTINGFORD, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Gloucester (104) 19 m. SSW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of Wotton-under-Edge and upper division of the hundred of Berkeley.

#### HUNTINGTON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 3 m. SSE. Pop. 133.

A township in the parish of St. Oswald and hundred of Broxton.

#### HUNTINGTON, co. Hereford.

Pop. 5482.

A hundred, situated on the north-western side of the county, bordering upon Radnorshire, containing eight parishes.

#### HUNTINGTON, co. Hereford.

P. T. Kington (155) 4½ m. WSW. Pop. 215.

A parish in the hundred of Huntington; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Kington, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, not in charge; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patronage with Kington vicarage.

#### HUNTINGTON, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 2½ m. WNW. Pop. 82.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Holmer and hundred of Grimsworth; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Holmer, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Bartholomew; patronage with Holmer vicarage.

#### HUNTINGTON, co. Salop.

P. T. Worcester (111) 22 m. NNE.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Hales Owen and Hales Owen division of the hundred of Brimstree.

#### HUNTINGTON, co. Stafford.

P. T. Penkridge (131) 3 m. E. Pop. 138.

A township in the parish of Cannock and east division of the hundred of Cuttlestone.

#### HUNTINGTON, N. R. co. York.

P. T. York (196) 3 m. NNE.  
Pop. of Pa. 517. Of To. 346.

A parish and township, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Bulmer; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of the North Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patrons, the Subchanter and Vicars Choral of York Cathedral.

#### HUNTLEY, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Newent (112) 4½ m. S b W. Pop. 405.

A parish in the hundred of the duchy of Lancaster; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Hereford and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patrons (1829) Mrs. Morse, &c.

#### HUNTLEY, shire of Aberdeen, S.

Edinburgh 140 m. N. Pop. 3349. Fairs,  
1st Tues. O. S. July and Dec.; and 2d Tues.  
O. S. Sept.

A market and post-town and parish in the district of Strathbogie, the former of which occupies a pleasing point of land formed by the junction of the rivers Bogie and Deveron, each crossed by a substantial stone bridge, and affording a quantity of fine trout. It is a healthy and well-built place, consisting principally of two spacious streets, intersecting each other at right angles, having a commodious market-place; in the centre and on one side of the square there were formerly a town-house and prison; near the bridge over the Deveron are the remains of Huntley Castle, once the magnificent residence of the ancient family of that name, and on its banks is Deveron Lodge, the present elegant seat of the Duke of Gordon. The population has been on the

increase for these several years past, in consequence of the thriving state and considerable extension of the linen manufacture carried on in the town and neighbourhood. The parish is about six miles in length and its surface generally rugged and rocky, though it is diversified with patches of arable land and hills clothed with verdure and fine plantations. On the summit of St. Mungo's Hill is a small lake occupying what is supposed to have been the crater of a volcano. The living is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray; patron, the Duke of Gordon, who takes his title of Marquis from this place. The church is a very small structure.

HUNTON, co. Kent.

P. T. Maidstone (31) 4½ m. SW b S.  
Pop. 633.

A parish in the hundred of Twyford, lathe of Aylesford; living, a rectory and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.* The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, contains some handsome monuments; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

HUNTON, co. Southampton.

P. T. Whitchurch (56) 5½ m. S b E. Pop. 122.

A township and chapel in the parish of Crawley and hundred of Buddlesgate, Fawley division; living, a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Crawley, exempt from visitation, and in the diocese of Winchester, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. James; patronage with Crawley rectory.

HUNTON, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Richmond (233) 5½ m. S b E. Pop. 496.

A township, partly in the parish of Patrick Brompton, partly in that of Hornby, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Hang West.

HUNTSHAM, co. Devon.

P. T. Bampton (161) 3½ m. E b S. Pop. 153.

A parish in the hundred of Tiverton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; patron (1829) W. Troyte, Esq.

HUNTSHAW, co. Devon.

P. T. Great Torrington (194) 3 m. NNE.  
Pop. 291.

A parish in the hundred of Fremington; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron (1829) the Earl of Orford.

HUNTSPILL and PURITON, co. Somerset.

Pop. 1687.

A hundred situated on the north side of the county, containing two parishes.

HUNTSPILL, co. Somerset.

P. T. Bridgewater (139) 7½ m. N b E.  
Pop. 1337.

A parish in the hundred of Huntspill and Puriton, situated on the river Parret, near its junction with the Bristol Channel;

living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 72*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, Baliol College, Oxford.

HUNTWICK, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Pontefract (177) 4½ m. SW.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Wragby and lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg.

HUNWICK, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Bishop Auckland (248) 2 m. NW b N.  
Pop. with Helmington, 160.

A township in the parish of St. Andrew Aneklund and north-west division of Darlington ward, occupies a romantic situation on the north side of the river Wear.

HUNWORTH, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Holt (119) 2½ m. SSW. Pop. 220.

A parish in the hundred of Holt; living, a dis. rectory, with that of Stody, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 4*l.*; church ded. to St. Laurence; patron (1829) Lord Suffield. A considerable tanning business is carried on here.

HURDSFIELD, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Macclesfield (167) 2 m. ENE.  
Pop. 1082.

A township in the parish of Prestbury an hundred of Macclesfield.

HURLESTON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Nantwich (164) 3 m. NW. Pop. 191.

A township in the parish of Acton and hundred of Nantwich.

HURLEY, co. Berks.

P. T. Maidenhead (26) 5 m. WNW.  
Pop. 1065.

A parish in the hundred of Beynhurst, beautifully situated on the banks of the Thames; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 138*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Duke of Marlborough. Hurley House, a spacious mansion, occupies the site of a monastery, which was founded here in 1086 for Benedictines; the remains of the monastery may still be traced in several of the apartments, and, in a vault beneath the hall, some bodies have been found buried in Monkish habits. During the reigns of Charles II. and his successor, the principal nobility held frequent meetings in a subterraneous vault beneath this house; and it is also reported, that the principal papers which produced the revolution of 1688, were signed in the dark recess at the end of this vault.

HURLEY, co. Warwick.

P. T. Coleshill (104) 5 m. NE b N.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Kingsbury and Tamworth division of the hundred of Hemlingford.

HURN, co. Southampton.

P. T. Southampton (74) 21½ m. SW b W.  
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish and hundred of Christchurch, New Forest, west division,



**HURSLEY**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Winchester (62) 5 m. SW b W.  
Pop. 1302.

A parish in the hundred of Buddlesgate, Fawley division; living, a vicarage, with the curacy of Otterbourne, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 9*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Sir W. Heathcote, Bart. Richard, son of Oliver Cromwell, resided at the old mansion in Hursley Park, during great part of the time that his father held the protectorate. Hursley Lodge is a substantial, spacious edifice, occupying the site of the old house, which was pulled down; and in one of the walls, the dye of a seal was discovered, which being cleaned, proved to be the seal of the Commonwealth of England, and was supposed to be the identical seal which Oliver Cromwell took from the Parliament. The park is well stocked with deer, and the woods and shrubberies are extensive.

**HURST**, co. Berks.

P. T. Wokingham (31) 3½ NNW. Pop. 2091.

A parochial chapelry, partly in the hundred of Sonning, partly in that of Charlton, and partly in that of Amesbury, Wilts; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Sonning, and a peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury, of the certified value of 40*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, the Dean of Salisbury. An almshouse was founded here in 1682, by William Barker, Esq., for eight single persons, who receive sixpence a-day, and a gown once in two years.

**HURST**, or **FALCONER'S HURST**, co. Kent.

P. T. Hythe (65) 5½ m. W. Pop. 30.

A parish partly within the liberty of Romney Marsh and partly in the hundred of Street, lathc of Shepway; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; patron (1829) Miss Carter.

**HURSTBOURNE PRIOR'S**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Whitchurch (56) 2 m. WSW.  
Pop. 404.

A parish in the hundred of Evingar, Kingsclere division; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, the Bishop of Winchester. Here is the noble mansion of the Earl of Portsmouth.

**HURSTBOURNE TARRANT**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Andover (63) 7½ m. N b E. Pop. 766.

A parish in the hundred of Pastrow, Kingsclere division; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Prebend of Hurstbourne and Burbage in Salisbury cathedral.

**HURST COURTENAY**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Snaith (173) 2½ m. NW. Pop. 145.

A township in the parish of Birkin and lower division of the wapentake of Barkston Ash.

**HURST, LONG**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 2½ m. NE. Pop. 176.

A township in the parish of Bothall and east division of Morpeth ward. Here is Longhurst House, a handsome mansion, with extensive out-offices.

**HURST, NORTH**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 5½ m. E b N. Pop. 42.

A township in the parish of Woodhorn and east division of Morpeth ward. Hurst castle was one of the ancient fortified erections, so common in this county.

**HURST, OLD**, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. St. Ives (59) 4 m. N b W. Pop. 427.

A parish in the hundred of Hurstingstone; living, a curacy with that of Woodhurst, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; of the certified value of 17*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patronage with St. Ives vicarage.

**HURST-PIERREPOINT**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Chichester (62) 32 m. ENE.

Pop. 1321. Fairs, May 1, and Aug. 10, for pedlers' ware.

A parish in the hundred of Buttinghill, rape of Lewes; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; patron (1829) Sir J. G. Shaw, Bart. The church, which is ded. to St. Laurence, consists of a nave, south aisle, a small north transept, and two chancels, one of which, called the Dannychancel, is the burial-place appropriated to the owners of the mansion of that name. At the west end is a substantial tower, with a wooden shingled spire of considerable height. In the Dannychancel are several curious and ancient monuments.

**HURST, TEMPLE**, or **WEST HURST**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Snaith (173) 3 m. NE. Pop. 141.

A township in the parish of Birkin, and lower division of the wapentake of Barkston Ash.

**HURSTINGSTONE**, co. Huntingdon.

Pop. 15,688.

A hundred situated on the eastern side of the county, and bounded on the south by the river Ouse, containing twenty-four parishes, including the borough of St. Ives.

**HURSTLEY**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Weobley (147) 5 m. WSW. Pop. 68.

A township in the parish of Letton and hundred of Wolphy.

**HURWORTH**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Darlington (241) 4 m. SE b S.

Pop. of Pa. 1124. Of To. 811.

A parish and township in the south-west division of Stockton ward, pleasantly situated on the brink of a steep hill and commanding an extensive view over Teasdale, where the river winds round a plain, and its opposite banks rise abruptly to a considerable height, forming an amphitheatre of about four miles in circumference. The living is a

rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 27*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patrons (1829) W. Hogg, and R. H. Williamson, Esqrs. alternately. Here is a Methodist chapel and a National School, built by subscription, and a grant of 30*l.* from the National Society. Hurworth gave birth to that great self-taught mathematician, William Emerson.

**HUSBAND'S BOSWORTH**, co. Leicester.—See *Bosworth Husband's*.

**HUSTHWAITE**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Easingwold (213) 4 m. N b W.  
Pop. of Pa. 493. Of To. 321.

A parish and township in the liberty of St. Peter of York; living, a curacy and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York; certified value 25*l.*; patronage with Carlton curacy.

**HUTTOFT**, or **HIGHTOFT**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Alford (141) 4 m. E. Pop. 401.

A parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln, seq.

**HUTTON**, shire of Berwick, S.

P. T. Berwick-upon-Tweed (53½) 6 m. W b N.  
Pop. 1118.

A parish embraced by the rivers Tweed and Whittadder, the former on the south, the latter on the north, and each producing fine salmon and trout. The Tweed is navigable for small vessels to New Waterford, and the tide flows as high up as Norham Castle, ten miles above Berwick. This parish, which comprises the ancient parishes of Fishwick and Hutton, also the village of Paxon, is four miles in length, three in breadth, and tolerably fertile, containing also an abundance of freestone of a superior quality. The living is in the presbytery of Chirtside and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale; patron, the Crown. The church is a commodious edifice, rebuilt in 1765. The learned Philip Redpath, the translator of Boethius, was minister here.

**HUTTON**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 10 m. W b N. Pop. 214.

A township in the parish of Greystock, Leath ward. Here is a good freestone quarry.

**HUTTON**, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Lockerby (66) 7 m. N. Pop. 804.

A parish in union with the ancient parish of Corrie, with which it contains about 19,000 acres, watered chiefly by the rivers Corrie, Dryfe, and Milk, on the banks of which the soil is fruitful, while many other streams run through a more mountainous and barren tract, producing nothing but heath and moss, though abounding with game. The living is in the presbytery of Lochmaber and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Earl of

Hopetown. In this parish are vestiges of several circular forts, a Roman camp, and the ruins of a massive tower, the ancient residence of the Grahams of Gillespie.

**HUTTON**, co. Essex.

P. T. Billericay (23) 2½ m. W. Pop. 418.

A parish in the hundred of Barstable; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

**HUTTON**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Preston (217) 4 m. SW b W.  
Pop. 613.

A township in the parish of Penwortham and hundred of Leyland. Here is a grammar-school, founded in the reign of Edward VI., by Christopher Walton.

**HUTTON**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Axbridge (130) 5½ m. NW b W.  
Pop. 325.

A parish in the hundred of Winterstoke; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 14*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) A. G. H. Battersby, Esq.

**HUTTON**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Stokesley (237) 4 m. WSW. Pop. 919.

A township in the parish of Rudby in Cleveland and west division of the liberty of Langbaugh, where the linen manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent.

**HUTTON BONVILLE**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. North Allerton (222) 4 m. NNW.  
Pop. 107.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Birkby and wapentake of Allerton shire; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Birkby, exempt from visitation, in the diocese of York; certified value 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 40*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Laurence; patron (1829) H. Piers, Esq.

**HUTTON BUSHELL**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Scarborough (217) 6 m. SW b W.  
Pop. of Pa. 648. Of To. 419.

A parish and township in the east division of the wapentake of Pickering Lythe; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Matthew; patron (1829) Earl Fitzwilliam.

**HUTTON CONYERS**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Rippon (212) 2 m. NNE. Pop. 127.

An extra-parochial district in the wapentake of Allertonshire.

**HUTTON CRANSWICK**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Great Driffeld (196) 3 m. S.  
Pop. of Pa. 1000. Of To. 917.

A parish and township in the Bainton Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 53*l.* 1*s.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Lord Hotham.



**HUTTON-IN-THE-FOREST**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 5½ m. NW.  
Pop. of Pa. 252. Of To. 157.

A parish in Leath ward; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 18l. 12s. 8½d.; ann. val. 128l.; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a neat edifice, which was rebuilt in 1714. Hutton Hall, the seat of F. F. Vane, Esq., is a handsome mansion, standing on an eminence, surrounded by highly cultivated lands and fine plantations.

**HUTTON HANG**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Middleham (232) 3 m. ENE. Pop. 25.

A township in the parish of Fingall and wapentake of Hang West.

**HUTTON-IN-THE-HAY**, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kendal (262) 3½ m. SE b E.  
Pop. with Scathwaiteirigg Township.

A hamlet in the parish of Kirkby in Kendal, Kendal ward.

**HUTTON HENRY**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Stockton-upon-Tees (241) 12 m. N b W.  
Pop. 174.

A township in the parish of Monk Hesledon and south division of Easington ward. Here is a Catholic chapel, which was built by the Rev. Thomas A. Slater, for his own congregation, in 1824.

**HUTTON-IN-THE-HOLE**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Pickering (226) 8½ m. NW. Pop. 304.

A township in the parish of Lastingham and wapentake of Ryedale.

**HUTTON JOHN**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 6 m. WSW. Pop. 30.

A township in the parish of Greystock, Leath ward.

**HUTTON LOCRAS, or LOWCROSSE**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Guisborough (245) 2 m. SW b S.  
Pop. 56.

A township in the parish of Guisborough and east division of the liberty of Langbaugh. Here was formerly an hospital for lepers; some of its mutilated arches still remain.

**HUTTON MAGNA**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Greta Bridge (242) 3 m. E b S.  
Pop. of Pa. 317. Of Township, with Lane-Head, 248.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Gilling West; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Gilling, in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 28l. 6s. 6d.; ann. val. P. R. 36l.; patron, the Vicar of Gilling.

**HUTTON MULGRAVE**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Whitby (236) 4½ m. W. Pop. 99.

A township in the parish of Lythe and east division of the liberty of Langbaugh.

**HUTTON, NEW**, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kendal (262) 1 m. ESE. Pop. 127.

A township and chapelry in the parish of

Kirkby in Kendal, Kendal ward; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 64l.; patron, the Vicar of Kendal.

**HUTTON, OLD**, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kendal (262) 4½ m. SE.  
Pop. with Holmescales, 424.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Kirkby in Kendal, Kendal ward; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 9l. 17s. 10d.; ann. val. P. R. 114l. 5s. 3d.; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron, the Vicar of Kendal.

**HUTTON PRIEST**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Lancaster (240) 9 m. NNE. Pop. 213.

A township in the parish of Warton and hundred of Lonsdale, south of the sands. Matthew Hutton was born here of humble parentage in 1529, and became successively Bishop of Lichfield and of Durham and Archbishop of York; he perpetuated his memory by the foundation of a freeschool at Warton, his native parish.

**HUTTON ROOF**, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kirkby Lonsdale (253) 3½ m. W b S.  
Pop. 257.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale, Lonsdale ward; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 2l. 10s.; ann. val. P. R. 90l.; patron, the Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale.

**HUTTON SAND**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Thirsk (217) 4 m. W b S. Pop. 273.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Thirsk and wapentake of Birdforth; living, a curacy with that of Thirsk, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; certified value 2l. 10s.; patronage with Thirsk curacy.

**HUTTON SAND**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. York (196) 8 m. NE. Pop. 202.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Bossall and wapentake of Bulmer; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Bossall, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York, not in charge; patronage with Bossall vicarage.

**HUTTON SESSAY**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Easingwold (213) 6 m. NW. Pop. 129.

A township in the parish of Sessay and wapentake of Allerton shire.

**HUTTON SHERIFF**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. York (196) 11 m. NNE.  
Pop. of Pa. 1278. Of To. 756.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Bulmer; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 10l.; church ded. to St. Helen; patron, the Archbishop of York. Here are the considerable ruins of a castle built by Bertrand de Bulmer in the reign of King Stephen, seated on an eminence and commanding an extensive prospect.

**HUTTON SOIL**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Penrith (233) 6 m. W b S. Pop. 230.

A township in the parish of Greystock and Leath ward.

**HUTTON WANDESLEY**, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Tadcaster (190) 5 m. NNE. Pop. 125.

A township in the parish of Long Marston, upper division of the Ainstey of the city of York.

**HUTTON'S AMBO**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. New Malton (217) 3 m. SW. Pop. 455.

A parish in the wapentake of Bulmer; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; certified value 13*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 106*l.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron, the Archbishop of York.**HUXHAM**, co. Devon.

P. T. Exeter (64) 4 m. NNE. Pop. 172.

A parish in the hundred of Wouford; living, a rectory with that of Paltimore, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patronage with Paltimore rectory.**HUXLEY**, or **HURLEY**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 7½ m. SE b E. Pop. 247.

A township in the parish of Waverton and hundred of Broxton.

**HUXLOE**, co. Northampton.

Pop. 11,632.

A hundred situated on the eastern side of the county, and nearly surrounded by branches of the river Nen, containing twenty-one parishes.

**HUYTON**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Prescott (198) 2 m. SW b W. Pop. of Pa. 3046; Of To. 863.

A parish and township in the hundred of West Derby; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 9*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; patron, the Earl of Derby. The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient edifice with a square tower, and formerly belonged to the priory of Burseough. Here is a dilapidated mansion called Huyton Hay, for many generations the residence of the Harrington family.**HYCKHAM, NORTH**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Lincoln (132) 5 m. SW b S. Pop. 296.

A parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Boothby Graffo, parts of Kesteven; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. at 19*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Lord Chancellor.**HYCKHAM, SOUTH**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Lincoln (132) 6½ m. SW. Pop. 102.

A parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Boothby Graffo, parts of Kesteven; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 1*l.* 5*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 136*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.**HYDE**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Stockport (176) 4 m. NE b E. Pop. 3355.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Stockport, which obtained its name from a chapel for dissenters, which, with a solitary house, were the only buildings here till within these forty years; but the place now resembles a small town, and the houses range along each side of the road for nearly a mile. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge; patron, the Vicar of Stockport. Hyde Hall, an ancient brick edifice, is situated in a romantic spot, on the banks of a small river, and surrounded with bold swelling eminences, gradually sloping to the water's edge. At a short distance from the house is a neat bridge of one arch, for the accommodation of those who frequent the coal-mines that are worked on this estate, which includes both sides of the river Tame. A weir, formed to supply a water-engine, causes the river above to assume the appearance of a large lake, which, with the cascade produced by the falling of the water to a considerable depth, adds great interest to the surrounding scenery; the grounds are pretty well wooded, and the general character of the seat is picturesque and elegant.

**HYDE HILL**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Leominster (137) 6 m. SW. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Leominster and hundred of Wolphy.

**HYSSINGTON**, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Bishop's Castle (159) 4 m. W. Pop. 230.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Montgomery, and partly in the hundred of Chirbury and county of Salop; living, a dis. curacy to the parish of Church Stoke, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; patron, the incumbent of Church Stoke. The church stands within the precincts of the ruined castle. On one of the bells may be read the following inscription: "Sancto Etheldeda, ora pro nobis." The parish lies in the manor of Halceton, includes part of the forest of Corwdal, and was formerly dependent on the priory of Cherbury.

**HYTHE**, co. Kent.

Pop. 2300.

A hundred in the lathe of Shepway, on the south-east borders of the county, containing two parishes, including the Cinque Port of Hythe.

**HYTHE**, co. Kent.

London 65 m. ESE. Pop. 2181. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, July 40 and Dec. 1.

A market-town, incorporated borough, and one of the Cinque Ports, pleasantly situated on the eastern coast of Kent, in the hundred of Hythe, lathe of Shepway. It is sometimes called East Hythe, to distinguish it from West Hythe, a neighbouring seaport, the harbour of which, as well as that of Limme, having been rendered useless by the accumulation of sand driven in by the



tide, those ports were deserted, and East Hythe, profiting by their decay, became a place of importance. It seems to have been made one of the Cinque Ports at their original institution, which is ascribed to William I. In the reign of Henry IV. the town was desolated by a dreadful pestilence, two hundred houses were destroyed by fire, and the merchants suffered by the loss of five ships sunk at sea; in consequence of which accumulated disasters, it is said the inhabitants were about to abandon the town, but they were induced to remain there, on obtaining from the king a new charter, exempting them, for a certain period, from the burden to which they had been previously subjected, of providing for the royal service, in the time of war, five vessels, with a hundred men, to be maintained fifteen days. The town anciently contained four or five churches; but of these, one only was standing in the middle of the sixteenth century. The original style of the corporation was that of Barons of the town and port of Hythe; but since the grant of a charter by Queen Elizabeth, it consists of a mayor, twelve jurats, and twenty-four common-council men, who, with the freemen resident and non-resident, elect the members of Parliament, the mayor being the returning officer. The mayor is chosen into office annually on Candlemas-day. The living is a curacy not in charge, subordinate to the rectory of Southend, and exempt from visitation. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is an ancient structure, displaying in its architecture considerable diversity of style: it had formerly a lofty steeple, which fell by accident, in April 1739. Beneath this building is a vault, or charnel-house,

containing a pile of bones, described in Hasted's History of Kent, as being twenty feet in length and eight feet in height and breadth. These remains are supposed to be those of British and Saxon warriors who fell in an engagement which took place between Hythe and Folkstone in 456. Here are various places of worship for dissenters. Among the charitable institutions are a free-school for thirty-eight boys; and two hospitals, or almshouses, under the government of the corporation. The town consists principally of one long street; and its situation being convenient for sea-bathing, it contains commodious lodging-houses, bathing-machines, and other accommodations. The coast is defended by Martello towers, erected during the war with France, under the government of Bonaparte; at which period also was constructed the Royal Military, or Shorncliffe and Rye Canal, which passes by Hythe, and which was originally designed as a protection against foreign invasion, but has since been adapted to commercial purposes. A considerable trade is carried on here in corn, hops, &c., and a market, formerly kept on Saturdays, is discontinued. About two miles and a half north of Hythe is Westernlanger House, anciently an extensive fortress belonging to the family of Aberville; but in 1701, a great part of it was taken down, and the remainder is occupied as a farm-house.

**HYTHE, WEST or OLD**, co. Kent.

P. T. Hythe (65) 2 m. WSW. Pop. 119.

A parish in the hundred of Hythe, lathe of Shepway; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 30*l.*; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

## I.

**IARCONNAUGHT**, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

An ancient name of the district, including the present baronies of Moycullen and Ballynahinch, and included between the Lough of Corrib and Mash and the Atlantic Ocean. See *Connemara*. The O'Flahertys were the chiefs of this mountainous region.

**IBBERTON**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Blandford Forum (103) 8½ m. W b N. Pop. 222.

A parish in the hundred of Whiteway, Sherborne division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 19*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Enstache; patron (1829) Lord Rivers.

**IBERIUS, ST.**, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Broadway (103) m. Pop. 486.

A parish in the barony of Forth, situated adjacent to Salt Lake. The living is an impropriate cure in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, and united to seven

other benefices in the same diocese, constituting thereby the union of Killinick.

**IBLE**, co. Derby.

P. T. Wirksworth (140) 4 m. NW. Pop. 135.

A township in the parish and wapentake of Wirksworth.

**IBRICKEN**, co. Clare, Munster, I.

Pop. 16,203.

A barony included between the Atlantic Ocean and the barony of Islands. It is almost wholly occupied by mountains, extends over an area of 24,297 acres, and contains three parishes, several inhabited islands, and the village of Miltown-Malbay. The shore is productive of kelp in vast quantities, and the inhabitants are much engaged in the fisheries.

**IBSLEY**, co. Southampton.

P. T. Ringwood (90) 2½ m. N b E. Pop. 317.

A parish in the hundred of Fordingbridge, New Forest, west division; living, a curacy,

subordinate to the vicarage of Fording-bridge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; church ded. to St. Martin; patronage with Fordingbridge vicarage.

**IBSTOCK, or IBOTSTOKE, co. Leicester.**

P. T. Market Bosworth (106) 5 m. N.  
Pop. 1741.

A parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 19*l.* 8*s.* 11½*d.*; church ded. to St. Dennis; patron, the Bishop of Rochester.

**ICCOMBE, or ICKHAM, co. Worcester.**

P. T. Stow-on-the-Wold (86) 2½ m. SE.  
Pop. 161.

A parish, partly in the upper division of the hundred of Slaughter, county of Gloucester, and partly in that of Oswaldslow, county of Worcester; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 127*l.* 4*s.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, and contains a curious tomb of a knight in armour, surrounded by seven figures, some of which are in religious habits.

**ICKBOROUGH, or ICKBURGH, co. Norfolk.**

P. T. Brandon Ferry (78) 5½ m. NNE.  
Pop. 151.

A parish in the hundred of Grimeshoe, and supposed to have been the station Ictiani of Antoninus; living, a dis. rectory, with that of Langford, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patronage with Langford rectory. Several Roman coins and antiquities have been dug up here at different periods.

**ICKENHAM, co. Middlesex.**

P. T. Uxbridge (15) 3 m. NE. Pop. 231.

A parish in the hundred of Elthorne; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Giles; patron, the Bishop of London.

**ICKFORD, cos. Buckingham and Oxford.**

P. T. Thame (41) 4 m. WNW. Pop. 324.

A parish partly in the hundred of Ashenden, county of Buckingham and partly in the hundred of Ewelme, county of Oxford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) R. Townsend, Esq.

**ICKHAM, co. Kent.**

P. T. Wingham (62) 2 m. W. Pop. 521.

A parish in the hundred of Downhamford, lathe of St. Augustin; living, a rectory, with the curacy of Weld, exempt from visitation, and in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 29*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Evangelist; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**ICKLEFORD, co. Hertford.**

P. T. Hitchin (31) 2 m. N. Pop. 442.

A parish in the hundred of Hitchin, said to have been anciently a market-town; it derives its name from its situation on the Ickneild Way, near a ford of the river Ivel; living, a rectory with the vicarage of Pirton, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; patron (1829) C. Peers, Esq. In the church ded. to St. Catherine, was buried Henry Boswell, king of the gipsies, who died in 1780.

**ICKLESHAM, co. Sussex.**

P. T. Winchelsea (64) 2 m. W b S.  
Pop. 585.

A parish in the hundred of Guestling, rape of Hastings; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, the Bishop of Chichester.

**ICKLETON, co. Cambridge.**

P. T. Linton (48) 4 m. SW. Pop. 602.

A parish in the hundred of Whittlesford; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron, the Bishop of Ely.

**ICKLINGHAM, co. Suffolk.**

P. T. Mildenhall (70) 4 m. ESE. Pop. 424.

A village comprising the parishes of All Saints and St. James, in the hundred of Lackford, which has evidently been the site of a Roman station, some remains of an ancient encampment, being still visible; the livings are two rectories in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and 11*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. D. Gwilt.

**ICKWELL, co. Bedford.**

P. T. Biggleswade (45) 3 m. W b N.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Northill and hundred of Wixamtree.

**ICKWORTH, co. Suffolk.**

P. T. Bury St. Edmund's (71) 2½ m. SW.  
Pop. 82.

A parish in the hundred of Thingoe; living, a dis. rectory united to that of Chedburgh, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*; patronage with Chedburgh rectory. In Ickworth Park, which comprises the whole of the parish, being eleven miles in circumference, and containing 1800 acres, is the handsome seat of the Hervey family, one of whom, John Hervey, was created a peer of the realm, by Queen Anne, in 1703, and was invested by George I. in 1714, with the title of Earl of Bristol.

**I-COLM-KILL, shire of Argyll, S.**

Pop. about 350.

A celebrated island of the Hebrides, in the parish of Kilfinichen and district of Mull,



lying to the westward of the Isle of Mull, and separated from it by the narrow sound of I. It is three miles in length, and averages three-quarters of a mile in breadth, the surface exhibiting peculiar alternations of broken, rocky, and fertile ground, and the interior rich in beautifully variegated marbles, with many valuable minerals, particularly a curious yellow serpentine, jasper, quartz, lapis-nephriticis, porphyry, limestone, &c. Bede, the venerable historian, terms this still interesting spot Iii, but Monkish writers call it Iona, signifying in Gaelic, The Island of Waves, a name most applicable to its locality; while others affirm Iona to have been derived from the Hebrew word, signifying a dove, in allusion to St. Columba, who in the middle of the sixth century landed at I, converted the Pictish monarch to Christianity, and founded here the magnificent monastery, Columbkille, famed as the only seat of piety and learning in the darker ages, when profound ignorance had thrown her mantle over every other portion of western Europe. It was first occupied by Canons Regular, who, till 716, differed in some points from the Romish church, and in 807, were dislodged by the Danes; but some years afterwards a fraternity of Cluniac monks was placed in it and continued till the general dissolution, when its revenues were bestowed on the Bishops of Argyll. Of the cathedral, which exhibits specimens of various styles of ancient architecture, there are yet considerable remains, particularly a central tower of three stages, rising from four arches; the east window, an elegant piece of Gothic architecture; and pillars, all of different orders, having their capitals highly sculptured either with scriptural or grotesque figures. Near the altar is a monumental tomb of black marble with the effigies of the Abbot Macfingone, and on the south side is a chapel containing the tombs of several lords of the isles. This is also the reputed burial-place of forty-eight Scottish, four Irish, one French, and eight Norwegian kings. On the north side of the church are some remaining fragments of the bishop's palace. Here was also a nunnery, of which the conventual church, now used as a cow-house, and other vestiges are yet conspicuous, as are the ruins of five chapels, the sites of three others, and two ancient crosses. Many of these venerable relics have been secured from further dilapidation by strong walls built at the expense of the Argyll family, the proprietors ever since the abolition of Episcopacy in Scotland, but this place, once so remarkable for religious exercises, has divine service now performed only four times a-year by the minister of the parish. A considerable extent of ground around these edifices are literally covered with grave-stones, and the cemetery of the nunnery was till lately never opened but for the interment of females. The neighbouring village is situated on the Bay of Martyrs, so called from its having been the landing

place to which the illustrious dead were anciently brought for interment on this supposed holy spot. The island is extremely productive, both in corn and cattle, much of each being exported; fish also is plentiful on the coast. The present inhabitants are rude and unlettered; they speak only the Gaelic dialect, but the Christian Knowledge Society having recently established a school amongst them, much benefit must ultimately accrue therefrom.

**IDAGH**, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

Pop. 17,880.

One of the nine baronies contained in this county. It occupies an area of 60,434 acres, includes thirteen parishes and the village of Rossercon. It is entirely an agricultural district.

**IDBURY**, co. Oxford.

P. T. Burford (72) 5½ m. N b W. Pop. 193.

A parish in the hundred of Chadlington; living, a curacy with that of Swinbrook, and a peculiar of the Chancellor of Salisbury, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 57l.; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patronage with Swinbrook.

**IDDESLEIGH**, co. Devon.

P. T. Hatherleigh (201) 4 m. NE b N. Pop. 482.

A parish in the hundred of Shebbear; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 17l. 1s. 3d.; church ded. to St. James; patron (1829) H. Harris, Esq.

**IDE**, co. Devon.

P. T. Exeter (164) 2 m. SW. Pop. 724.

A parish in the hundred of Exminster; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Ida; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

**IDEFORD**, co. Devon.

P. T. Chudleigh (132) 2 m. SE. Pop. 356.

A parish in the hundred of Teignbridge; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 17l. 13s. 9d.; patron (1829) the Rev. J. Heywood.

**IDE-HILL**, co. Kent.

P. T. Sevenoaks (23) 4 m. SW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Sundridge and hundred of Codsheath; late of Sutton-at-Hone; living, a curacy, and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 100l.; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**IDEN**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Rye (63) 2 m. N. Pop. 542.

A parish in the hundred of Goldspur, rape of Hastings; living, a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 18l. 8s. 6½d.; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Thomas P. Lamb, Esq.

## IDLE, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Bradford (196) 4 m. N b E.  
Pop. 4666.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Calverley and wapentake of Morley, possessing some extensive woollen-manufactories, and from its contiguity to Bradford, is a place of some trade; livings, two curacies, subordinate to the vicarage of Calverley, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, one of which of the certified value of 18*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 109*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; the other not in charge; patron, the Vicar of Calverley.

## IDLICOTE, co. Warwick.

P. T. Shipston-upon-Stour (83) 3 m. NNE.  
Pop. 88.

A parish in the Brailles division of the hundred of Kington; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. James; patron (1829) Samuel Peach, Esq.

## IDMISTON, or IDMERSTON, co. Wilts.

P. T. Salisbury (81) 6 m. NE b N.  
Pop. of Pa. 438. Of Tithing 177.

A parish and tithing in the hundred of Alderbury; living, a vicarage, with the curacy of Purton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury.

## IDRIDGE, or HITHERIDGE HAY, co. Derby.

P. T. Wirksworth (140) 4 m. S.  
Pop. with Allton, 160.

A township in the parish of Wirksworth and hundred of Appletree.

## IDRONE, co. Carlow, Leinster, I.

Pop. 7415.

A small but rich barony, containing thirteen parishes, and the town called Bagnallstown. It is bounded on the west by the navigable river Barrow, and on the east is hemmed in by the Blackstairs mountains.

## IDSTONE, co. Berks.

P. T. Lambourn (68) 6 m. WNW. Pop. 151.

A hamlet in the parish of Ashbury and hundred of Shreveingham.

## IDS WORTH, co. Southampton.

P. T. Petersfield (54) 7 m. S b W. Pop. 310.

A tithing and chapelry in the parish of Chalkton and hundred of Finch Dean, Alton, south division; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Chalkton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; patronage with Chalkton rectory.

## IFFA, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

Pop. 74,032.

An extensive and populous barony, united to that of Offa, and including twenty-nine parishes, besides the capital towns of Clonmel, Carrick-on-Suir, and Caher, the most flourishing places in the county. The only occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture, to which the remarkable fertility of this district naturally directs them. The noble

river Suir, navigable by barges to Clonmel, affords an influx for the produce of the barony at Waterford Haven.

## IFIELD, co. Kent.

P. T. Gravesend (22) 3 m. S b E. Pop. 55.

A parish in the hundred of Toltingtrough, lathe of Aylesford; living, a dis. rectory and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 7*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to St. Edmeades; patron (1829) W. Edmeades, Esq.

## IFIELD, co. Sussex.

P. T. Horsham (36) 7 m. NE. Pop. 758.

A parish in the hundred of Burbeach, rape of Bramber; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patrons (1829) Mr. and Mrs. Lewin.

## IFLEY, co. Oxford.

P. T. Oxford (54) 2 m. SE b S.  
Pop. with Littlemoor Liberty, 881.

A parish and village in the hundred of Bulington, anciently called Gifteley. The village, which is but inconsiderable, is situated on the bank of the river Isis, near its confluence with the Cherwell. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; patron, the Archdeacon of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was formerly regarded as a specimen of Saxon ecclesiastical architecture, and is mentioned as such by Dr. Ducarel, in his "Anglo-Norman Antiquities," but the style it displays is purely Norman, and it was probably erected in the twelfth century; the western portal, with its receding arch-mouldings, richly ornamented, is peculiarly characteristic of the Norman style of building. In the interior is an antique square stone font, supported on four pillars.

## IFORD, co. Southampton.

P. T. Christchurch (99) 2 m. W b N.  
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish and hundred of Christchurch New Forest west division.

## IFORD, co. Sussex.

P. T. Lewes (50) 2 m. SW. Pop. 157.

A parish in the hundred of Swanborough, rape of Lewes; living, a vicarage with that of Kingston, near Lewes, in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patronage with Kingston vicarage.

## IFORD, co. Wilts.

P. T. Bradford (100) 2 m. SW b W.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Westwood and hundred of Elstub and Everly.

## IFTON, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Chepstow (136) 6 m. SW. Pop. 50.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Caldecot; living, a rectory with that of Rogeat, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; patronage with Ro-



geat rectory. It is a sinecure, the church having fallen to decay.

**IGHTERMURROUGH**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Castle-Martyr (164) 3 m. SE.  
Pop. with Garryvol.

A parish in the barony of Imokilly, situated upon the river Phœnix; living, a rectory in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the vicarages of Garryvoe, Kilmacdonogh, and Killereden; patron, the King. It possesses a church and six acres of glebe, but is without a residence for the rector. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle.

**IGHTONHILL-PARK**, eo. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Burnley (211) 1½ m. NW. Pop. 208.

A township in the parish of Whalley and hundred of Blackburn, formerly one of the demesnes belonging to Clitheroe Castle. In the park, which commands some fine views to the north and west, was an ancient manor-house of the Lacy family.

**IGHTFIELD**, co. Salop.

P. T. Whitchurch (163) 4 m. SE & E.  
Pop. 261.

A parish in the Whitchurch division of the hundred of Bradford, North; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) P. Justice, Esq.

**IGHTHAM**, co. Kent.

P. T. Wrotham (24) 1½ m. SW. Pop. 867.

A parish in the hundred of Wrotham, lath of Aylesford; living, a rectory and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; patroness (1829) Miss Cobb. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains several curious old monuments.

**IHEATH**, eo. Kildare, Leinster, I.

Pop. 6025.

One of the fourteen baronies into which the county is divided. It contains eight parishes, besides the market-town of Killocock, and is a fertile district. It is watered by the Blackwater river, and a few streamlets tributary to that river. The old barony of Oughterony is united to this, and the population return is applied to both.

**IKEN**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Orford (90) 4½ m. N. Pop. 363.

A parish in the hundred of Plomesgate; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Botolph; patron (1829) Thomas Syer, Esq.

**IKERIN**, eo. Tipperary, Munster, I.

Pop. 24,024.

A populous barony containing nine parishes and the market-town of Roscrea. The surface in general is level, and productive, although much interspersed with bog. The family of Butter, now Earls of Carrick, take the title of Baron from this district.

**ILA**. See *Islay*.

**ILAM**, eo. Stafford.

P. T. Ashborne (139) 3½ m. NW.  
Pop. with Trowley and Casterton, 253.

A parish in the north division of the hundred of Totmonslow, situated in one of the most romantic spots in the country; the rivers Hamps and Manyfold rise from some limestone rocks in this parish, under which they run in separate streams for several miles. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron (1829) J. Wotts Russell, Esq. In the church, ded. to Holy Cross, St. Bertram is recorded to have performed many miracles.

**ILCHESTER**, co. Somerset.

London 121 m. WSW. Pop. 994, M. D.  
Wed. Fairs, Monday before Palm Sund.; July 2; and Aug. 2; for all sorts of cattle.  
Memb. of Pt. 2.

A market and borough-town in the hundred of Tintinhull, situated on the navigable river Yeo, or Ivel, whence its name of Ivelchester or Ilchester. It is supposed to be the place mentioned by Ptolemy and Richard of Cirencester, under the appellation of Ischalis, as one of the towns belonging to the Hedui, an ancient British tribe, and afterwards occupied by the Romans. Traces are still visible of the extent of the walls and fortifications of the Roman station, which, according to Dr. Stukeley, formed an oblong square; crossed from the north-east to the south-west by the old road called the Fosse-way, passing in the line of one of the principal streets. In and near the town Roman coins and other antiquities have repeatedly been discovered. It seems to have been a place of some importance at the time of the Norman Conquest, and had then belonging to it 107 burgesses. In the reign of William Rufus it was besieged by Robert de Mowbray, the leader of an insurrection against that prince; and the town was successfully defended by the inhabitants. In the thirteenth century the manor belonged to Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, and afterwards to John of Eltham, son of Edward II., on whose death it reverted to the crown. It is a borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff and twelve burgesses, and has sent members to Parliament, with some intermissions, ever since the 26th of Edward I. The right of election is vested in the bailiff, burgesses, and the inhabitants not receiving alms, in all, seventy: the bailiff is the returning officer; and the patronage is disputed between the Marquis of Cleveland and Lord Huntingtower. It was considered as the county-town in the time of Edward III., who granted a patent or charter for holding the county assizes at Ilchester; but they have been since held at this place, alternately with Taunton, Wells, and Bridgewater. Among the few public buildings are a county court-house, and a county

gaol, the latter erected on the plan proposed by Howard, and it has been occasionally the place of confinement for persons prosecuted by Government, and convicted of sedition. Leland says the town had anciently four churches, only one of which was entire when he wrote, just before the Reformation, but there were then traces of two of the others remaining. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.*, and in the patronage of the Bishop of the diocese. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an old edifice, with an octangular stone tower. An hospital, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was founded here about 1220; and it is said to have been subsequently converted into a nunnery, and at length into a free chapel. Here was also a convent of the Black Friars or Dominicans. There is an almshouse for sixteen poor women. The town has a small manufacture of lace, thread, and silk; but it has long been in a state of decline. Ilchester is commonly stated to be the birthplace of Roger Bacon, the great luminary of science, in the thirteenth century; and here likewise was born, in 1674, Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe, a popular writer on devotional subjects, whose family name was Singer. This place gives the title of Earl to the family of Fox.

#### ILDERTON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 4½ m. SSE.  
Pop. of Pa. 579. Of To. 157.

A parish and township in the north division of Coquetdale ward, situated on a hill, and bounded on the west by the picturesque mountains of Cheviot; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 4*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Duke of Northumberland. Between this village and one of the highest of the Cheviot mountains, called Hedghope, is a Druidical temple, consisting of ten large rude and unequal stones, placed in an oval form, from east to west. This neighbourhood was a favourite place with the Druids, who generally fixed their temples amongst towering hills and thick woods.

#### ILERAY, shire of Inverness, S.

An island of the Hebrides, forming part of the parish of North Uist, and situated to the southward of it. It is about three miles long, half a mile broad, and yields plentiful crops of barley, with good pasturage for cattle.

#### ILFORD, co. Somerset.

P. T. Ilminster (133) 2 m. N b E.  
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Ilton and hundred of Abdick and Bulstone.

#### ILFORD, GREAT, co. Essex.

London 7½ m. NE b E.  
Pop. with Little Ilford, 2972.

A ward and chapelry in the parish of Barking, hundred of Becontree, situated on the

high road from London to Chelmsford, Colechester, &c. Morant supposes the name of this place to have been derived from the existence of an "ill ford" here, over the river Rodon, previously to the erection of the bridge and causeway; to which point the river is now navigable, having been made so about 1738. The living is a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Barking, in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London, not in charge; patron (1829) James H. Leigh, Esq. In the village, an hospital for lepers, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded in the reign of Stephen, by Adeliza, Abbess of Barking; and its revenues, at the dissolution of monasteries, amounted to 16*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.* Queen Elizabeth granted the property to Thomas Fanshaw, Esq. remembrancer of the exchequer, on condition that the chapel should be kept in repair for the use of the village, and also apartments for six paupers, with pensions of 2*l.* 5*s.* per annum each. The hospital stands to the north of the turnpike-road, forming three sides of a quadrangle, the chapel being situated on the south side. The latter appears to have been built in the fifteenth century, but has undergone many subsequent alterations and repairs: some of the windows contain armorial bearings in stained glass. In 1812, on digging for brick earth in a field near the bank of the river Rodon, and about two miles north of the Thames, various fossil remains were discovered, consisting of very large bones of oxen, horns and bones of stags, a spiral horn thirteen feet long, and the head, bones, and teeth of an elephant, differing on examination from those of the Asiatic or African elephants. In a neighbouring field, other remains were disinterred, including the teeth and tusks of the hippopotamus.

#### ILFORD, LITTLE, co. Essex.

London 7 m. NNE.  
Pop. with Great Ilford.

A village and parish in the hundred of Becontree, distinguished by its prefix from the neighbouring village of Great Ilford. It is situated southward of the great road through Essex, and on the east side of the Rodon, which separates it from Barking. The manor of Ilford Parva anciently belonged to the abbey of Stratford Langthorn; and in the last century it was held by the family of Wight. There is another manor in the parish, called Aldersbroke, which in the reign of Henry VIII. was the property of Giles Heron, the son-in-law of Sir Thomas More, on whose attainder it fell to the crown: in 1694 it was aliened to Sir John Lethieullier, whose descendant, Stuart Lethieullier, a distinguished antiquary, resided at Aldersbroke House till his death in 1760. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; patron (1829) James H. Leigh, Esq. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a small structure, with a low tower at the west end. In 1583 the



rectory was given to Thomas Newton, a writer of some eminence on medicine, botany, poetry, and other subjects, who died in 1607, and was interred in his parish church. A great annual mart, for the sale of cattle from Wales, Scotland, and the north of England, is held from February to May, on Epping Forest, within the parishes of Ilford, East Ham, West Ham, Leyton, and Wanstead; but the business is chiefly transacted at a house on the high road, in this parish.

#### ILFRACOMBE, co. Devon.

London 202 m. W b S. Pop. 2622. M. D. Sat. Fairs, April 14, and the 1st Sat. aft. Aug. 22, for cattle.

A considerable seaport, market-town, and parish, in the hundred of Braunton, at the northern extremity of the county, bordering on the Bristol Channel. Its maritime importance was considerable at an early period; and it contributed six ships and eighty-two mariners towards the expedition fitted out against Calais in 1346. In the civil war under Charles I., this place was garrisoned for the Parliament, and it was taken in September, 1644, together with a quantity of arms and ammunition, by Sir Francis Doddington, a royalist officer. The town is under the government of a port-reeve. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 50*l.* 4*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; in the patronage of the Prebendary of Ilfracombe, in the cathedral of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a large, plain building, containing some handsome monuments, particularly one erected by government, in memory of Captain Richard Bowen, who fell in July, 1797, in the memorable attack on Teneriffe, under Admiral Nelson. There is a place of worship for Dissenters, who have been established at Ilfracombe for more than a century. Here is a school for the gratuitous instruction of boys, and another for girls, partly supported by the benefactions of Mrs. Gertrude Pyncomb, and partly by subscriptions; and here are also a school of industry for girls, and other charitable foundations. The harbour, which is safe and commodious, is greatly resorted to, particularly in the winter season, by vessels passing up and down the Channel, from Ireland and other places. It consists of a natural basin, defended from the violence of the sea by a bold mass of rock, stretching nearly half way across the entrance, and an artificial pier, 850 feet in length, which was repaired by an act of Parliament in 1731, and partly rebuilt in 1761, by Sir Bouchier Wrey, the lord of the manor. The rock, forming the mouth of the harbour, rises almost to a point, and on its summit has been erected a lighthouse, somewhat in the style of an ecclesiastical structure. There is a daily intercourse by means of packets with Swansea and Milford Haven, in Wales, and also with Bristol. A considerable coasting-trade

is carried on here, the grand article of export being oats: the herring-fishery is likewise considerable. The number of vessels belonging to this port in 1820 was about seventy. Ilfracombe has, of late years, been much frequented as a watering-place; in consequence of which, a number of good houses for the accommodation of visitors have been erected along the side of the harbour; and there are bathing-machines, and warm baths for the use of invalids.

#### ILKESTON, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 9½ m. NE b E. Pop. 3681.

A parish in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. at 5*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 107*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

#### ILKLEY, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Otley (205) 6 m. WNW. Pop. of Pa. 911. Of To. 496.

An ancient parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Skyrack, considered by antiquaries to have been the Olicana of the Romans; it is situated on the river Wharfe, to the south of which, on a lofty bank, is the outline of a Roman fortification, still in very good preservation; at Middleton Lodge is an altar inscribed to Verbeia, probably the tutelary nymph of the river. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. at 7*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 56*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; patron (1829) L. W. Hartley, Esq. In the church, dedicated to All Saints, is a monument to Sir Adam de Middleton, bearing the date of 1312. From a neighbouring hill issues a fine clear and cold stream, forming an excellent bath, which is much resorted to in the summer season.

#### ILLINGTON, co. Norfolk.

P. T. East Harling (89) 4 m. NW b W. Pop. 96.

A parish in the hundred of Shropham; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patroness (1829) Mrs. Kellett.

#### ILLINGWORTH, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Halifax (197) 2½ m. NW b N. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Halifax and wapentake of Morley; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Halifax, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 12*l.* 16*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 135*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Vicar of Halifax.

#### ILLOGAN, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Redruth (261) 3 m. NW. Pop. 5170.

A parish in the east division of the hundred of Penwith; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 22*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; patron (1829) Lord de Dunstanville. Here is one of the

richest copper-mines in the county, called Cook's Kitchen. On the summit of a steep hill is Carn Brè Castle, 697 feet above the level of the sea, situated on a ledge of rocks, and surrounded with Druidical remains and immense masses of granite.

#### ILLMIRE, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Thame (41)  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E b S. Pop. 68.

A parish in the hundred of Ashenden; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 97*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Earl of Chesterfield.

#### ILMINGTON, co. Warwick.

P. T. Shipston-upon-Stour (83)  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW b W. Pop. with Compton Scorpion, 722.

A parish in Kington division of the hundred of Kington, and separated from the rest of the division by a part of Worcestershire; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 30*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Rev. H. Townsend.

#### ILMINSTER, co. Somerset.

London 133 m. WSW. Pop. 2156. M. D. Sat. Fairs, last Wednesday in Aug., for horses, bullocks, pigs, sheep, cheese, &c.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Abdick and Bulstone, situated at the southern angle of the county, on the river Ile, from which it derives its name, signifying the minster, or church on the Ile. It stands low, but pleasant, at the intersection of two turnpike-roads which cross this part of the county. The town is said to have been privileged with a market before the Norman Conquest; and it was formerly much larger than at present, its limits having been reduced by frequent conflagrations, especially in 1491, when the place was nearly reduced to ashes. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 25*l.* 5*s.*; patron (1829) W. Hanning, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome structure, in the decorated Gothic style, consisting of a nave, south porch, transepts, and chancel, with a central square tower, ornamented with pinnacles and battlements. In the north transept is a sepulchral monument for Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham, the founders of Wadham College, Oxford, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. A free grammar-school was founded here in 1550, by Humphry Walrond and Henry Greenfield, who gave considerable estates for the endowment of this charity. The town comprises two streets, intersecting each other, one of them being nearly a mile in length. Many of the houses were formerly thatched; but considerable improvements have been made, and good houses erected within a few years past. The manufacture of woollen cloth was at one period largely carried on here, but the trade is now in a state of decay. At Horton, about a mile and a half from

Ilminster, is a mineral spring, said to be efficacious in curing diseases of the eyes.

#### ILSINGTON, co. Devon.

P. T. Chudleigh (182) 5 m. WSW. Pop. 1122.

A parish in the hundred of Teignbridge; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

#### ILSLEY, EAST, co. Berks.

London 54 m. W. Pop. 676. M. D. Wed. Fairs, Wed. in Easter week; and every other Wed. till July, for sheep; Aug. 26, for sheep and lambs; 1st Wed. after Sept. 29; Wed. after Oct. 17; and Wed. after Nov. 12.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Compton, situated on a gentle eminence, in a pleasant valley, in the centre of a range of downs, and celebrated for its sheep-market, which, next to the metropolis, is said to be the largest in England, not less than 20,000 sheep having been sometimes sold in one day; the annual average is upwards of 250,000, which are principally purchased for the farmers of Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, where they are afterwards fattened for the London market. The number of houses does not exceed 200. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 22*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Magdalen College, Oxford.

#### ILSLEY, WEST, co. Berks.

P. T. East Ilesley (54) 2 m. NW. Pop. 323.

A parish in the hundred of Crompton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 22*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

#### ILSTON, or LLAN-ILLTYD, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Swansea (206) 7 m. WSW. Pop. 279.

A parish in the hundred of Swansea, situated upon a small river, called Pen-Arths Pill, a little north of its union with Oxwich Bay; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. 105*l.* 10*s.* per annum; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Here is a manufactory of woollen cloth.

#### ILSTON-ON-THE-HILL, co. Leicester.

P. T. Leicester (96) 9 m. ESE. Pop. 125.

A township and chapelry, partly in the parish of Carlton Curliu, and partly in the parish of Norton and hundred of Gartree; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Carlton Curliu, in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; church ded. to St. Michael; patronage with Carlton Curliu rectory.

#### ILTON, co. Somerset.

P. T. Ilminster (133) 2 m. NNW. Pop. 460.



A parish in the hundred of Abdick and Bulstone; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar in the diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Prebend of Ilton, in Wells cathedral.

ILTON, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Bedale (223) 9 m. SW b S. Pop. 266.

A township in the parish of Masham and wapentake of Hang East. Here is a modern erection of rude stones, called the Druids' Temple.

IMBER, co. Wilts.

P. T. East Lavington (90) 5 m. SSW. Pop. 414.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Heytesbury, and partly in that of Swanborough; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 58*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Giles; patron (1829) the Marquis of Bath.

IMLAGH. See *Emlagh*.

IMMINGHAM, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Great Grimsby (165) 8 m. NW. Pop. 207.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Yarborough; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patrons (1829) W. Ancotts, Esq., &c.

IMOKILLY, co. Cork, Munster, I.

Pop. 53,615.

An extensive, fertile, and populous barony, containing eighteen parishes, and the market-towns of Castle-Martyr, Middleton, Cloyne, and Youghal. It extends about thirty miles in length, and measures nineteen in breadth, and has the advantage of a maritime position. The soil in the lowlands is not inferior to that of the richest southern counties, resting upon a substratum of limestone; but the highlands are found less profitable, and recline upon a coarse schistus. Fuel is, unfortunately, a scarce article; but imported coal might be sold at a cheap rate if canals were provided to connect the inland places with the valuable line of coast which the barony possesses. Many large landed proprietors reside in this district.

IMPINGTON, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Cambridge (50) 3 m. N b W. Pop. 149.

A parish in the hundred of North Stow; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 7*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. During the inclement weather of 1799, a poor woman lost her way in this parish and was overwhelmed in a snow-drift, where she continued nearly eight days and nights, but was discovered alive and survived her confinement several months.

INCE, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Frodsham (191) 5 m. W b S. Pop. 460.

A parish in the hundred of Eddisbury; liv-

ing, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; certified value 8*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 125*l.*; church ded. to St. James; patron (1829) Edmund Yates, Esq. INCE BLUNDELL, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Liverpool (206) 8 m. N b W. Pop. 472.

A township in the parish of Sephton and hundred of West Derby. Here is Ince Hall, the seat of Charles Blundell, Esq., whose ancestors have possessed the manor since the reign of Henry III. The mansion is a spacious modern structure, attached to which is an edifice built after the model of the Pantheon at Rome, for the purpose of containing a collection of ancient marbles and statuary.

INCE-IN-MAKERFIELD, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Wigau (200) 1½ m. E. Pop. 1362.

A township in the parish of Wigau and hundred of West Derby. Here is found the Cannel coal. Ince Hall, an ancient manor-house, is one of those curious and picturesque half-timbered buildings not unfrequently met with in this county.

INCH, or INSCH, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Old Rayne (136) 2¾ m. W. Aberdeen 26 m. NW. Pop. 1059. Fairs, 3 annually.

A burgh of barony, market-town, and parish, in the district of Garioch; the former of which is pleasantly situated on the northern bank of a rivulet, near the parish church, and has been gradually increasing in population and importance since the opening of a canal communication with the town and port of Aberdeen through the district of Garioch, which has been significantly termed the granary of Aberdeen, from its great fertility. The parish contains about 7500 Scotch acres, of which one-third is in a high state of cultivation, producing early and heavy crops. The lofty hill of Fondland extends into this parish and affords great quantities of fine blue slate from its quarries. Half a mile from the town, on the curious isolated hill Dun-o-Deer, whose base is 3000 yards in circuit, and its elevation about 300 feet, are the ruins of a castle said to have been built by Gregory the Great, of volcanic materials dug from the spot. The living is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; patron, Sir W. Forbes, Bart.

INCH, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cloyne (186) 5 m. SW. Pop. with Aghada.

A parish in the barony of Imokilly, situated upon the sea-coast; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Aghada, which has been attached to the sec for the last century; patron, the King.

INCH, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Downpatrick (93) 3 m. Pop. 2746.

A parish in the barony of Lecale, situated upon Strangford Lough; living, a rectory in the diocese of Down and archdiocese of Armagh, united by charter of James I. in

1609, to the rectory of Ardkeen and vicarage of Witter, constituting the corps of the prebend of St. Andrews; Inch alone produces, by commutation of tithes, the sum of 28*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

INCH, shire of Inverness, S.

P. T. Pitmain (112½) 10½ m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

An ancient parish now united to that of Kingussie. It is about three miles square, is intersected by the Feshie and Fromie streams, having their sources in the Grampian hills, and is bounded on the west by the river Spey, which flows through a considerable piece of water called Loch Inch, and a branch of which sometimes circumscribes the little hill upon which the church stands; hence the name Inch, *i. e.* Island.

INCH, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Arklow (49) 3 m. SW. Pop. 1315. †

A parish in the barony of Gorey, including the village of Coolgraney; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the vicarage of Kilgorman. It possesses a church and parsonage upon a glebe of fifty-nine acres.

INCH, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Taghmon (103) 7 m. SW. Pop. 966.

A parish in the barony of Shemalier; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, forming a part of the union of Horetown.

INCH, shire of Wigtown, S.

P. T. Stranraer (126) 2½ m. E. Pop. 2386.

A parish, about nine miles square, including the fishing village of Cairn, and occupying the greater part of the isthmus formed by the bays of Luce and Ryan. Towards the east is a fine range of verdant hills which extends the entire length of the district, and is chiefly appropriated to pasturage. It contains numerous lakes well stocked with various kinds of fish; and on an island in the centre of one of these are the ruins of Castle Kennedy, once the seat of the Cassil family, but destroyed by an accidental fire in 1715. In the lake adjoining is another island upon which are the remains of a monastic building. The living is in the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway; patron, the Crown. Near the village of Cairn is a spring strongly impregnated with sulphur, and efficacious in scorbutic and stomachic complaints.

INCH BRAYOCK, shire of Forfar, S.

A small island in the parish of Craig, lying in the river South Esk, and joined to the mainland on each side by a bridge on the high road between Arbroath and Montrose, on which line a spacious street has been recently formed through the island, and commodious docks for building and repairing ships have been constructed. The principal burial-place of the parish is here.

INCH CAILLOCH, shire of Stirling, S.

Pop. with Pa.

An island in Loch Lomond, forming part of

the parish of Buchanan. It is about one mile long, is considerably elevated above the level of the water, and finely wooded. The name, signifying *the Island of the Old Women*, is derived from its ancient nunnery. The parish church stood here till 1621, but having gone to decay, and the parishioners finding it inconvenient to cross the lake, particularly in stormy weather, it was not rebuilt; they have ever since attended the chapel of Buchanan.

INCH-COLM, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Aberdour (8) 1 m. S. Pop. with Pa.

A small island in the Firth of Forth, and parish of Aberdour, upon which there is a fort erected at the public expense for the protection of the Channel. Here are considerable remains of a sumptuous monastery of Augustin canons, founded in 1123, by Alexander I. and dedicated to St. Columba. It was most richly endowed, and remarkable for its wealth, which in the time of Edward III. fell a prey to the English fleet lying in the Forth. The Earl of Moray, the present proprietor, derives the title of Lord of St. Colm from this place.

INCH CRUIN, shire of Stirling, S.

Pop. with Pa.

An island in Loch Lomond, forming part of the parish of Buchanan. It is about three quarters of a mile long, and is appropriated to the growth of corn and pasturage. This is an asylum for lunatics.

INCHEGEELAH, or INCHIGEELAGH, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Macroom (191) 9 m. SW. Pop. 169.  
Fairs, May 31, and Dec. 3.

A village in the parish of Eveleary, or Inchegeelagh and barony of Muskerry, situated upon the river Lee, near to the Lakes of Allua and Gouganebarra, in the heart of a romantic and mountainous district.

INCH FAEL, shire of Stirling, S.

Pop. with Pa.

An island in Loch Lomond, forming part of the parish of Buchanan. It is inhabited, and chiefly consists of good arable and pasture lands.

INCH GALBRAITH, shire of Stirling, S.

An island in Loch Lomond, forming part of the parish of Buchanan. Here are the ruins of the ancient castle of the Galbraiths.

INCH GARVIE, shire of Fife, S.

Pop. with Pa.

A small island in the parish of Inverkeithing and district of Dunfermline. It lies in the Firth of Forth, about midway across Queen's-ferry, and has a Fort, mounting four pieces of heavy ordnance, with a small detachment of artillerymen for the defence of the passage. In 1779, on the appearance of the celebrated Paul Jones off this coast, the fortifications underwent a thorough repair.

INCHICRONANE, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Ennis (112) 6 m. NE. Pop. 4173.



A parish in the barony of Bunratty ; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel, being a part of the corps of the prebend of Dysert, and yielding, by commutation for tithes, 133*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.*

**INCHHOLOGHAN, or CASTLEINCH,** co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kilkenny (75) 2¼ m. SW. Pop. 1195.

A parish in the barony of Shillelogher ; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the vicarage of Tullohanbrogue and prebend of Outrath, forming thereby the corps of the chancellorship of the diocese. This parish possesses a church, a glebe-house, and fifty-three acres of glebe. Lady Cullé supports a school here of forty-nine children.

**INCHINABRACKY, or ROCKSBO-ROUGH,** co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Castle Martyr (161) 4 m. NW. Pop. 515.

A parish in the barony of Barrymore ; living, a rectory in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, and one of the parishes, forming the union of Templenacarrigg and corps of the treasureship of Cloyne. The church is situated at Middleton.

**INCH-INNAN,** shire of Renfrew, S.

P. T. Renfrew (49) 1½ m. W b N. Pop. 582.

A parish three miles in length, half as much in breadth, and intersected by the high-road between Glasgow and Greenock, which crosses the rivers Gryfe and White Cart, by an elegant and substantial bridge of ten arches. It is also watered by the Clyde, on the banks of which the soil is particularly fertile, and was once graced by the ancient castle of the Dukes of Lennox. North Barr, a fine old mansion, formerly the residence of the Lords Sempill, is in this parish. Living, in the presbytery of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr ; patron, Archibald Campbell, Esq.

**INCHQUIN,** co. Clare, Munster, I.

Pop. 16,165.

One of the inland baronies of the county, containing 48,595 acres, seven parishes, the town of Corofin, and the village of Coolnahana. The eastern portion is a level, calcareous, and rather light soil ; the western, for the most part moory and hilly, but having many valleys of great fertility. The proximity of limestone renders the reclamation of the whole a work of no great difficulty. It is watered by the lakes of Inchiquin, an area of 300 acres, Tedano, and a chain of pools of less magnitude, connected together by subterranean channels. This barony, anciently called *Tullogh I'Dea*, was granted to the baron of Inchiquin, in the year 1585, by Queen Elizabeth ; and the noble family of O'Brien, descended from the famous Brian Boromhe, Monarch of Ireland, now derive title of Earl from this place. Here is also an ancient castle belonging to the family.

**INCH-ISLAND,** co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Buncraua (164) 3 m. SE. Pop. 1094.

An island in the parish of the same name and barony of Ennishowen, situated in the inlet called Lough Swilly, and separated by a deep and narrow channel from Ramullen. It is of a conical shape, rather fertile, contains one small village, and a fortified barrack, constantly garrisoned. There is a good roadstead to the north of the island, where vessels bound to Letterkenny and Rametton drop anchor ; and a valuable bed of oysters close to the shore. The living is a chapelry in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh, in charge to the rectory of Templemore.

**INCH-ISLAND, or INIS-COURCEY,** co. Down, Ulster, I.

A peninsula, improperly styled Inch or Inis, stretching into Lough Strangford, from the barony of Lecale. In the year 1180, John de Courcy founded an abbey here for monks of the Cistercian order, in lieu of the abbey of Erynagh, which he had destroyed. He supplied it with monks from Furness, in Lancashire, and endowed it with the possession of Erynagh. Part of the abbey still remains. On the same peninsula stands the ruins of a church, wherein may be seen a monument to the memory of Sir James Melville, a Scottish knight, supposed to be a descendant of the secretary to Queen Mary.

**INCH-ISLAND, or ORLEAN-IONANIS,** co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.

A small island situated at the entrance of the Shannon river into Lough Allen. Here are the remains of a religious edifice, erected by St. Beorg, and the cemetery adjoining it is a favourite place of burial.

**INCH-KEITH,** shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Dunfermline (154) 12 m. SE. Pop. with Pa.

A small rocky island belonging to the parish of Kinghorn in the district of Dunfermline. It lies about midchannel, in the Firth of Forth, and in 1549 was taken possession of by the English, who fortified it, though, after a gallant defence, the garrison was compelled by the Scots to evacuate it. On the summit of the rock is a spring of remarkably pure water, also an excellent lighthouse, recently erected. The French termed it *L'Isle des Chevaux*, from its property of fattening horses, but it is now occupied only as pasturage for cows, and particular breeds of sheep, belonging to the British Wool Society.

**INCH KENNETH,** shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Aros (150) 12 m. SW b W. Pop. with Pa.

An island of the Hebrides, in the parish of Kilfinichen and district of Mull. It is one mile long and half a mile broad, covered with verdure, and fit for pasture and tillage. Its only inhabitants are the chieftain of the great clan Maclean, his family, and domestics. Here are traces of a monastic establishment or college, once subject to that of

I-Colm-Kill, of which the ancient chapel still remains, except its roof, having on one side of the altar a bas-relief of the Virgin Mary, and near it a small bell, relics protected only by the sacred influence of the venerable building itself. The cemetery is covered with grave-stones of the Macleans, and continues to be the burial-place of their descendants. Around the coast are beds of delicious oysters, with various specimens of beautiful marine shells; and on the neighbouring little island, Sandilands, there was formerly a hermitage.

**INCH-KENNY**, or **INIS-KENNY**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cork (166) 5 m. W. Pop. 1071.

A parish in the county of the city of Cork; living, a rectory in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel; forming the corps of a prebend; valued, by commutation for tithes, at 369*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* per annum. It possesses a church, but wants a residence for the rector, as well as a glebe.

**INCH-MARNOC**, shire of Bute, S.

A beautiful little island, lying off the south-west side of the isle of Bute, and exhibiting vast strata of coral and shells. Here are the ruins of a chapel, said to have belonged to a monastery dedicated to St. Marnoc.

**INCH MURIN**, shire of Stirling, S.

An island, said to be the largest in Loch Lomond. It is extra-parochial, but the inhabitants are allowed church privileges, when requisite, at Buchanan. It is two miles in length by one in breadth, is well wooded, and kept as a deer park by its proprietor, the Duke of Montrose, who in 1793 erected a convenient hunting-seat, with proper offices, at present occupied by the forester and his family. Here are the ruins of a castle of the ancient Earls of Lennox.

**INCHTURE**, shire of Perth, S.

Edinburgh 49½ m. N. Dundee 9 m. W b S. Pop. 985.

A post-town and parish on the great road from Perth to Dundee; the parish, which is four miles in length and three in breadth, is remarkable for the richness of its soil and the high state of cultivation into which it has been brought; and contains also the villages of Balledyarne and Polgavie, the latter having a good harbour and pier on the river Tay. The living is in the presbytery of Dundee and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Crown. The beautiful grounds of Drimmie House, the seat of Lord Kinaird, are partly in this parish, adjacent to which are the ruins of the ancient castle of Moncur, forming, with the surrounding plantations, a most pleasing object. At the foot of the eminence that skirts the northern boundary of the Carse of Gowrie, is Balindean, the delightful residence of Sir John Wedderburn, Bart.

**INCHYCRONANE**, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Ennis (142) 6 m. N.

An island, encompassed by a rivulet, in the

barony of Bunratty. Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, founded an abbey here for canons regular, in the year 1190.

**INCHYRA**, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Perth (40½) 5 m. SE. Pop. with Pa.

A small village in the parish of Kinnoul, though situated in a disjoined district. It possesses a good harbour on the eastern side of the Tay, which affords shelter for vessels of considerable tonnage.

**INGATESTONE**, co. Essex.

London 23 m. NE b E. Pop. 747. Market disused. Fair, Dec. 1, for cattle of all sorts.

A small market-town and parish in the hundred of Chelmsford, situated on the main road from London to Colchester and Harwich. The town consists chiefly of one street, a part of which extends into the parish of Frierning; and being a great thoroughfare, it contains a considerable number of inns for the accommodation of travellers. The name of this place is from the Saxon *Ing atte Stone*, or the Meadow *ad Lapidem*, i. e. at the military stone; and in some old records it is called *Ging*, or *Ing ad Petram*. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron (1829) R. W. Lewis, Esq. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a lofty brick embattled tower at the west end. On the north side of the chancel is a sepulchral chapel, containing several elaborate monuments belonging to the noble family of Petrie. Here is an almshouse for seven women and three men, founded in 1557 by Sir W. Petrie, and endowed with considerable landed property.

**ING-BIRCHWORTH**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Barnsley (172) 9 m. W b S. Pop. 367.

A township in the parish of Penniston and upper division of the wapentake of Staincross.

**INGERSBY**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Leicester (96) 6½ m. E. Pop. 14.

A hamlet in the parish of Hungeston and hundred of Gartree.

**INGERTHORPE**, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Rippon (212) 4 m. SSW. Pop. 44.

A township in the parish of Rippon, and within the liberty of Rippon.

**INGESTREY**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Stafford (111) 4 m. ENE. Pop. 125.

A parish in the south division of the hundred of Pirehill; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Earl Talbot.

**INGHAM**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Lincoln (132) 8 m. NNW. Pop. 287.

A parish in the west division of the wapentake of Aslaoe, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B.



6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; patron (1829) Cr. Neville, Esq.

INGHAM, co. Norfolk.

P. T. North Walsham (123) 7½ m. ESE.  
Pop. 418.

A parish in the hundred of Happing; living, a dis. curacy in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; certified value 50*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.* The church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, contains several ancient and beautiful monuments; patron, the King by lapse.

INGHAM, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bury St. Edmund's (71) 5 m. N b W.  
Pop. 185.

A parish in the hundred of Blackburn; living, a rectory with that of Culford and Timworth, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patronage with Culford and Timworth rectory.

INGLEBY, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 7 m. S b W. Pop. 141.

A township in the parish of Foremark and hundred of Repton and Gresley.

INGLEBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Lincoln (132) 6 m. NW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Saxilby and west division of the wapentake of Lawres, parts of Lindsey.

INGLEBY, ARNCLIFFE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Stokesley (237) 7½ m. SW b W.  
Pop. 331.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Arncliffe and west division of the liberty of Langbaugh; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; certified value 6*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 39*l.*; patron (1829) Bryan Abbs, Esq.

INGLEBY BERWICK, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Yarm (237) 3 m. NE. Pop. 175.

A township in the parish of Stainton, west division of the liberty of Langbaugh.

INGLEBY GREENHOW, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Stokesley (237) 4½ m. ESE.  
Pop. of Pa. 347. Of To. 158.

A parish and township in the west division of the liberty of Langbaugh; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; certified value 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.* 15*s.*; patron (1829) Sir Wm. Fonlis, Bart.

INGLESHAM, co. Wilts.

P. T. Highworth (77) 3 m. N. Pop. 129.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Faringdon, county Berks, and partly in the hundred of Highworth Cricklade and Staple, county of Wilts; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury.

INGLETON, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Barnard Castle (246) 8½ m. E.  
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Staindrop and south-west division of Darlington ward.

INGLETON, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Settle (235) 10½ m. N. W. Pop. 1302.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Bentham and west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, pleasantly situated near the junction of two rivers; its collieries nearly supply the country around with coals, but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of cotton yarn. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value of 20*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 116*l.*; patron, the Vicar of Bentham. Here are several of those celebrated natural curiosities, the Caves of Craven; about four miles north of the town is Gingle Pot, ten yards across, and about twenty deep; and one hundred and fifty yards further is Hurtle Pot, about forty yards in diameter, and forty feet in depth; round this abyss the branches of several trees almost meet in the centre, and shed, by their gloomy foliage, additional horror on the yawning gulf; at the bottom is a deep lake, in which are several large black trout; in great floods both these pots run over. At a short distance is Weathercoat Cave, perhaps the most surprising natural curiosity in Great Britain; it is situated in a low field, where such a phenomenon would not be expected, and is about one hundred feet deep, sixty yards long, and thirty broad, and divided into two parts by a rude and grotesque arch of limestone-rock; at the south end is an entrance down into this abyss, where the astonished visitant sees a cataract issuing from an immense aperture in the rock, and falling twenty-five yards in an unbroken sheet, and with a deafening noise, disappears amongst the rocks at the bottom, and running about a mile through a subterraneous passage, again emerges; the cave is filled with the spray of the dashing water, which sometimes produces a small rainbow of surprising brilliancy. One of the most astonishing features of the scene is a stone of enormous magnitude, suspended by its opposite angles, touching the sides of a crevice, over the orifice, whence the cataract issues. About a mile to the south is Dank Cave, resembling Weathercoat, on a smaller scale, its stream not falling more than eight or nine yards.

INGLISTON, shire of Edinburgh, S.

Edinburgh 7½ m. WSW. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Kirkliston.

INGLISTOWN, shire of Peebles, S.

P. T. Linton (16½) 4 m. SW. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Linton, where there was formerly a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

INGOE, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 3 m.  
NW b W. Pop. 239.

A township in the parish of Stamfordham and north-east division of Tindale ward.

**INGOL**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Preston (217) 3 m. NW b N.  
Pop. with Lea Ashton and Cottam, 658.

A township in the parish of Preston and hundred of Amounderness.

**INGOLDMELLS**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Alford (111) 8 m. ESE. Pop. 155.

A parish in the Marsh division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 23*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 65*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patroness (1829) Miss Hutton.

**INGOLDSBY**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Corby (105) 4 m. N. Pop. 360.

A parish in the wapentake of Aswardhurn; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 21*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, Christ's College, Cambridge. Here is a circular encampment, which comprehends an area of about 500 feet in diameter.

**INGOLDESTHORPE**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Castle Rising (100) 5 m. NNE.  
Pop. 247.

A parish in the hundred of Smithdon; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Rev. Lovick Cooper.

**INGRAM**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 9½ m. S b E.  
Pop. of Pa. 228. Of To. 74, with Linop and Greensidehill townships.

A parish and township in the north division of Coquetdale ward; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 24*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) J. P. Selby, Esq.

**INGRAVE**, or **GING-RALPH**, co. Essex.

P. T. Brentwood (18) 2 m. ESE. Pop. 427.

A parish in the hundred of Barnstable; living, a rectory with that of West Hornndon, in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) the Rev. T. Newman, sen.

**INGS-IN-HUGILL**, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kendal (262) 6½ m. NW.  
Pop. with Hugill.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Kirkby in Kendal, Kendal ward; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 6*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; patrons, the Landowners.

**INGWORTH**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Aylesham (118) 2 m. N. Pop. 161.

A parish in the hundred of South Erpingham; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to St. Laurence; patron (1829) W. Windham.

**INIS-BEG**, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

An island off the barony of Kilmacrenan.  
TOPOG. DICT.—VOL. II.

Inis-beg, signifies the little island, and is applied to many in different parts of Ireland. There is one so called off the barony of Corkaguiney, in the county of Kerry; a second off the barony of Carbery, in the county of Cork; a third off the coast of Wexford, where a church was founded in the early ages, and placed under the care of Erdicus and of Augustin.

**INISBOFIN**, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Dunfanaghy (174) m. Pop. 252.

An island in the parish of Tullaghbigly, and off the barony of Kilmacrenan, situated on the Atlantic Ocean, due south of Tory Island, and west of Horn-Head. It is tolerably fertile, and manured by the saline deposit from the spray wafted across it by the storms.

**INISBOFIN**, co. Longford, Leinster, I.

An island off the barony of Rathcline, situated in Lough Ree, an expansion of the Shannon river. St. Rioch, the son of Danerca, sister of St. Patrick, founded an abbey here, of which he was himself the first abbot, sometime in the sixth century. The Danes plundered this place, A. D. 1089.

**INISCALTRA**, or **INNISCALTRA**, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Killaloe (110) 9 m. NW. Pop. 1685.

An island and parish off the baronies of Tulla and Leitrim, the latter being in Galway county, situated in the Bay of Scariff, an expansion of the river Shannon; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the vicarages of Moynoe and Clonrush, and possessing a church and parsonage. A school of sixty boys and forty-two girls is supported here by the Dublin Association. Here are the ruins of seven churches, and of an ancient pillar-tower.

**INISCARAGH**, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

Pop. 47.

A small island in the parish of Templecroan, off the barony of Boyleagh.

**INISCARRA**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cork (166) 5½ m. SW.  
Pop. with Maltby.

A parish in the barony of Barretts, situated upon the river Lee; living, a prebend and rectory in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel; valued, by commutation for tithes, 636*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*; and possessing a church, with a parsonage-house upon a glebe of twenty-four acres. It is united to the rectory and vicarage of Maltby. There was a charter-school founded here in 1760, and endowed with a grant of land by Sir J. C. Colthert, Bart. St. Senanus, of Scattery Island, built an abbey here, and placed eight of his disciples over it.

**INISCATHY**, or **INNISCATHRIE**, or **INISCATRY**, or **SCATRY**, or **SCATTERY ISLAND**, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Kilrush (177) 3 m. SW. Pop. 35.

A parish in the barony of Moyarta. The island is small, but picturesque and fertile,  
U



situated at the mouth of the noble river Shannon, between the counties of Clare and Kerry. The living is a prebend in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel (see *Kilrush*). About the year 534, St. Senan, the son of Ercan, a Christian prince, and a native of Corco-baskind, a district in the west of Thomond, founded an abbey here. He erected eleven churches and many cells here for his monks; and one of his rules was, that no female should be permitted to land upon the island. This singular regulation gave occasion to the beautiful ballad of "St. Senanns and the Lady," in Moore's Irish Melodies. Considerable ruins of the cells and churches still remain. Here is also an ancient pillar-tower, 120 feet in height, which has been split by lightning from top to bottom. The festival of the patron saint is regularly observed around the holy well, upon the eighth day of March, and pilgrims continue to visit the islands at all periods of the year. Scattery was an ancient bishopric, and united to the see of Limerick, in 1190. St. Senan's monument is still shown; and in the gable of Kilrush is a large stone upon which some figures are engraven, said to represent the saint in the act of destroying a monster which infested the island. The beautiful form of the island, the singular appearance of the lofty solitary tower, and the ruinous assemblage of ancient edifices, constitutes it once an object of deep interest and matchless beauty, when viewed from the surface of the great estuary on which it reposes.

**INIS-CHONNEL**, shire of Argyll, S.

An island in Loch Awe, forming part of the parish of Kilchrenan, in the district of Lorn. It is a beautifully romantic spot, surrounded by numerous other small islands, but most remarkable for the stately and ivy-clad ruins of its ancient castle, formerly the chief residence of the illustrious family of Argyll.

**INISCLOGHRAN**, or **INISCLOTHRAN**, **STONEY-ISLE**, co. Longford, Leinster, I.

An island off the barony of Ratheline, situated in an expansion of the river Shannon, called Lough Ree. St. Diermit, a contemporary of St. Senan, and descended from the illustrious house of Ily-fiachri, in Connaught, founded an abbey here about the year 540. Dr. Lannigan is of opinion that he was not the author of the prayers and Litanies generally attributed to him.

**INISDONEY**, or **INCHIDONEY**, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

An island, whose area measures about twenty-four acres, off the barony of Tyrkenedy, and situated in the lower division of Lough Erne. It is uninhabited.

**INISFALLEN**, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Killarney (221) m. One family resides here.

An island, containing about nineteen acres of land, in the parish of Killarney and the barony of Magienihy. It is remarkable

for affording an infinite variety of agreeable and picturesque scenes and views, amidst its undulating lawns and shady groves, and along its pebbly and shelving strand. The soil is remarkably fertile, and rests upon a limestone base, the formation of the island. The growth of the various shrubs and trees, all planted by nature, is most luxuriant, and its position, in the spacious and beautiful lower lake of Killarney, most happy. Near the close of the sixth century, a monastery was founded here by St. Finian, the Leper, son of Alild, King of Munster, and a disciple of St. Brendan. The inhabitants of the surrounding county were in the habit of depositing their treasures in the abbey of Inisfallen, for safe keeping; but this practice led to the destruction of the abbey and massacre of the monks, by the M'Carthys, in the year 1180. Malduin O'Donaghoe, the chief actor in this tragedy, carried away the accumulated treasures. The annals of Inisfallen are esteemed of much value in the illustration of Irish history. The ruins of the abbey are insignificant; but there is a little chapel, or oratory, now converted into a banqueting-room for visitors, the door-way of which presents a beautiful specimen of the ornamental Saxon style.

**INISFREE**, or **INNISFREE**, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

Pop. 171.

An island in the parish of Templecroan and barony of Boyleagh. See *Templecroan*.

**INISFREE**, or **INIS-GLORIA**, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

Pop. 7.

An island in the parish of Kilmore, off the barony of Erris, situated in the Atlantic Ocean, at the entrance of Broad Harbour in the Mullet.

**INISGOULA**, or **INISGOWLEY**, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

Pop. 42.

An island in the parish of Kilmina, off the barony of Burrishoole, situated in Clew Bay.

**INISHAIL**, shire of Argyll, S.

Pop. with Glenorchy.

A beautiful and picturesque island in Loch Awe, formerly a distinct parish, but now united to that of Glenorchy, in the district of Lorn. Here are the remains of a Cistercian nunnery, and the ruins of its ancient chapel, which, until 1736, was used as the parish church; but another having been erected at Inis-Drynich, opposite to the island, on the road between Dalmally and Inverary, the inhabitants usually resort thither.

**INISHANNON**, or **INISHONAN**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

Dublin 182 m. SW. Pop. of Pa. 3653. Of To. 636. Fairs, May 29, and Oct. 23.

A post and fair-town in the parish of Inishonan, which latter is partly in Carbery and

partly in Kinnalea baronies. The town is in that part of the parish which is in Kinnalea barony, and situated upon the river Bandon, which is navigable by small vessels from Kinsale. It is more remarkable for the beauty of its position than for its opulence or magnitude. It possesses many good houses, enjoys some share of the linen manufacture, besides that of cottons and dimities; it is encompassed by gentlemen's seats, and owes much of its beauty and all of its manufacturing importance to the late Thomas Adderly, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel; valued at 632*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* per annum, by commutation for tithes. It possesses a church, with a glebe of one acre; patron, the King, during the incapacity of T. Rochfort, Esq. A charter-school, for forty boys, was established here in 1752, and endowed by Mr. Adderly; it now consists of but twenty-six scholars.

**INISHARK, or SARK, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.**

Pop. 180.

One of the inhabited islands in the parish of Kilgener, off the barony of Morisk, near the entrance to Killeny Harbour.

**INISHEGIL, or INISBIGLE, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.**

Pop. 54.

An island in the parish of Kilcommon, off the barony of Erris, situated in Bullan Bay.

**INISHERK, co. Galway, Connaught, I.**

Pop. 32.

A small island in the parish of Kilcummin, and off the barony of Moycullen.

**INISHERKIN, or SHERKIN, co. Cork, Munster, I.**

P. T. Bandon (186) m. Pop. 1953.

A large and populous island in the parish of Tullagh and barony of Carbery, situated between Clare Island and Baltimore Bay. In the year 1460 Houme O'Driscol founded a monastery here for Franciscan Friars; others attribute its foundation to Dermot O'Driscol, and date its erection ten years later. The citizens of Waterford despoiled this island in the year 1537, and demolished the villages, the castle, and the mill.

**INISHOWEN, or ENNISHOWEN, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.**

Pop. 48,147.

A barony of a peninsular form, connected to the mainland by an isthmus, four miles in breadth, which it is intended to cut through, and thereby unite the salt-water loughs of Foyle and Swilly. The surface of the barony is mountainous, but produces good crops of oats and barley; and before the improved system of revenue police was established, the greatest share of the grain was consumed in illicit distillation. The superficial contents of this peninsula amount to 150,000 acres, and it contains twelve parishes, besides two villages and the post-

town of Buncrana; chief proprietors, the Marquis of Donegal and the Bishop of Derry.

**INISKTRAVA, co. Galway, Connaught, I.**  
Pop. 38.

An island in the parish of Moyrus, off the barony of Ballynahinch.

**INISKEA, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.**  
Pop. of North 157. Of South 19.

Two islands, one containing 140 acres, the other only nineteen, in the parish of Kilmore, and off the barony of Erris.

**INISKEEL, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.**  
Pop. 5.

An island in the parish of Iniskeel, off the barony of Boylagh. The festival of St. Conald, who was slain by pirates at this place in 1590, is observed here on the 12th of March.

**INISKEEL, or NAIRN, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.**

Dublin 173 m. NW. Pop. 7323.

A parish in the barony of Boylagh, situated upon the sea-coast; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Raphoe and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, with a parsonage upon a glebe of sixty-four acres.

**INISKEEN, or INISKEAN, co. Cork, Munster, I.**

P. T. Dunmanway (203) m. E. Pop. with Pa-

A village, having a good market, in the parish of Kinnagh and barony of Carbery, situated upon the Bandon river. At Kinnagh is a pillar tower, seventy feet in height, the basement story of which is of an hexagonal form.

**INISKEEN, co. Monaghan, Ulster, I.**

P. T. Carrickmacross (56) m.  
Pop. not specified.

A parish in the barony of Donaghmoynce, situated upon the Fane river; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh; valued, by commutation for tithes, at 447*l.* 13*s.* 10½*d.*; and possessing both church and glebe-house.

**INISKELTAIR.** See *Iniscaltra*.

**INISKERRY, or ENNISKERRY, co. Clare, Munster, I.**

Pop. 17.

An island belonging to the parish of Kilmurry and barony of Idrichane. The inhabitants are supported by the fishery on the coast, and by the gathering and sale of kelp. It is also called Mutton Island. (See *Kilmurry*.)

**INISKERRY.** See *Enniskerry*.

**INISKILLEN.** See *Enniskillen*.

**INISLACKEN, co. Galway, Connaught, I.**

P. T. Clifden (184) m. Pop. 122.

An island belonging to the parish of Moyrus and barony of Ballynahinch. Gathering of kelp and the deep sea fishery occupy the population.



INISLEAGUE, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Newport (177) m. W. Pop. 13.

A small island attached to Kilmina parish, off the barony of Burrishoole, situated in Clew Bay.

INISLIRE, or INISLYER, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Newport (177) m. W. Pop. 44.

One of the three hundred islands in Clew Bay. It belongs to the parish of Kilmina and barony of Burrishoole, and contains seven habitations.

INISLOUGH, or INISLOUNAGH, or INISLONAGHTY, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Clonmel (123) 3 m. SW. Pop. 1550.

A parish in the barony of Iffa and Offa, situated on the banks of the river Suir; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel; producing, by commutation for tithes, 576*l.* 18*s.* 5½*d.*; possessing a church, but neither parsonage nor glebe. It is united to the rectory of Monksland. St. Mochoemoc founded an abbey here; he died the 13th of March, 655. The building is said to have possessed singular beauty, and to have contained a chapel, which was consecrated by St. Patrick. There is a holy well here, which has the reputation of having wrought miraculous cures. The learned Nicholas Fagan, abbot of Inislough, promoted by the pope to the see of Waterford, was interred here in 1617.

INISMACSAINT. See *Ennismacsaint*.

INISMAIN. See *Arranmore*.

INISMAKEERAGH, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

Pop. 47.

An island in the parish of Templecroan and off the barony of Boyleagh. See *Templecroan*.

INISMOOTHY, or INISMOUTHY, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Ardre (43) 5 m. W b S. Pop. 382.

A parish in the barony of Lower Slane; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh. It does not possess either church or glebe.

INISMORE, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

An island in the parish of Calry and barony of Carbery. It is two miles in length by about one in breadth, was formerly called the Church Island, and is situated in the beautiful and romantic piece of water, called Lough Gill. Here are the ruins of a church, founded by St. Loman, the contemporary of St. Columb. In 1416 the old church was destroyed by fire, and the MSS. of O'Currin, together with the short book of that family, consumed. The holy well here is visited on the patron day by pilgrims. This was formerly the burial-place of Calry parish. In a rock near the church-door is a cavity called "Our Lady's Bed," which is said to possess the miraculous property of saving from the perils of child-birth, those females, who, in a state of pregnancy, turn round thrice within it, and repeat at the same

time appropriate prayers. The ruins of the church are remarkably picturesque.

INISMURRY, or ENNISMURRY, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Sligo (132) m. N b W. Pop. 61.

An island in the parish of Ahamplish and off the barony of Carbery, situated in the Atlantic Ocean, five miles westward of Mullaghmore Harbour. The area of the surface is 110 acres; it is occupied by persons all related to each other and bearing the same name; they submit their disputes to the oldest man upon the island. Here are a stone-roofed chapel, dedicated to Molassius, the patron saint, and ruins of several cells and stations for the performance of pilgrimage and penance. The approach to the shore is difficult, and escape from it sometimes impossible for months at a time, owing to the exposed position of the only boat harbour. The inhabitants are vain of the sanctity of their island, and detail numerous traditions of the miraculous efficacy of a wooden figure preserved here. Lord Palmerston is the proprietor of this interesting and curious place. There are three places of burial here, one for drowned persons and unbaptized children, a second for males, and a third for females of the island inhabitants.

INISTIOGE, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

Dublin 80 m. S b W. Pop. of Pa. 2127. Of To. 876. Fairs, June 9 and 13, and Oct. 14.

A post, market, and fair town, in the parish of the same name and barony of Gowran, picturesquely situated upon the banks of the river Nore, which is here overhung by the noble woods of Woodstock demesne. This was anciently a borough, although a poor place, and is well situated for trade, standing at the head of the tide-water. The bridge is a beautiful piece of architecture; it consists of ten equal circular arches, the piers on the southern front are adorned with coupled Ionic pilasters, and the causeway on the top is perfectly flat; G. Smith was the architect. The living is a half rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, possessing a church and glebe-house and united to the rectory and vicarage of Cloneamery, constituting thereby the corps of a prebend. The salmon-fishery of the Nore gives occupation to many persons, and the females in the town are engaged in lace-making. Besides the public charity-school there is a school supported by Mr. Tighe, wherein twelve boys and an equal number of girls are clothed and educated, and from which, when fit, they are apprenticed with a small fee.

INISTRAHUL, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Carn (174) m. E. Pop. with Pa.

An island in the parish of Cloncalh and off the barony of Inishowen, situated in the Atlantic Ocean, east-by-south of Malin Head. The lighthouse upon this island

exhibits a bright-coloured revolving light. This light is still insufficient to prevent the entrance at Lough Swilly from being mistaken for Stra-Bregagh Harbour, an error which can only be effectually remedied by a lighthouse upon Dunnaff Head.

**INISTUSKAR**, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

An island in the parish of Donquin and off the barony of Corkaguinney, situated in the Atlantic Ocean.

**INISTURC**, or **INISTURK**, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Newport (177) m. W. Pop. 456.

An island in the parish of Kilgeven and off the barony of Mörisk, at the entrance of Clew Bay adjacent to Clare Island; it lies nine miles from the main land, and possesses an excellent natural harbour, with a breakwater, behind which twelve vessels of 150 tons burden may shelter safely. Here stood anciently a cell of the abbey of Knockmoy.

**INISTURK**, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

Pop. 66.

An island in the parish of Moyrus, off the barony of Ballynahinch, situated in the Atlantic Ocean.

**INKBERROW**, or **INTEBOROUGH**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Alcester (103)  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Pop. 1667.

A parish in the middle division of the hundred of Oswaldslow; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Earl of Abergavenny. Here are the ruins of the abbey of Cokehill, founded in 1260 by Isabella, Countess of Warwick, who also took the veil here.

**INKPEN**, co. Berks.

P. T. Hungerford (64) 4 m. SE b S. Pop. 617.

A parish in the hundred of Kintbury Eagle; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) John Butler, Esq.

## INLAND COMMUNICATION.

### RIVERS, CANALS, AND RAILROADS, IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

[The Editor is indebted for much valuable assistance in this article to the excellent quarto volume, recently published by Mr. Priesley, intitled "Historical Account of the Rivers, Canals, and Railways, throughout Great Britain."]

The construction of navigable canals has been brought nearer to perfection in this country during the last and present centuries than in any other part of the world. Ancient history affords accounts of most magnificent plans for cutting channels across the isthmus of Corinth in Greece, and that of Suez, which separates the Mediterranean from the Red Sea. But these were mere projects which remained unexecuted, like the modern scheme for making a canal across the

isthmus of Darien or Panama, which unites North and South America. In modern times works of this kind of considerable extent and importance have been carried into execution in Russia, Sweden, the Netherlands, France, and other parts of Europe; but it may be fairly asserted that in boldness of design, ingenuity and skill of execution, and general utility, the inland navigation of England is superior to that of any other country. By far the greater part of our canals have been constructed since the middle of the last century, and these will nearly all be noticed in detail in the course of this article.

In tracing the history of Inland Navigation previously to the period just mentioned, but few circumstances of peculiar interest occur. The oldest canal in England is supposed to be the Caerdyke, said to have been cut by the Romans during the time they governed this country, in order to form a communication between the rivers Nene and Witham; but some writers ascribe this work to the Danes. Alfred the Great is reported to have had a canal made at Ware in Hertfordshire, in 894, for the purpose of facilitating his military operations against the Danes; and in 1016 Canute the Dane cut a canal from the Thames near Horsely Down through Lambeth to Chelsea Reach, concerning which it is stated in the Saxon Chronicle, that "the Danes brought their ships to Greenwich and thence to London, where they sunk a deep ditch on the south side, and dragged their ships to the west side of the bridge." In the reign of Edward VI. an attempt was made to improve Sandwich Harbour, by means of a navigable cut from Sandown castle to the sea, of which, according to Smeaton, there are still some traces remaining. In 1608 Sir Hugh Myddelton commenced his noble undertaking, called the New River, which, however, was not designed as a navigable canal, and will be noticed elsewhere. Early in the last century were undertaken Kindersley and Badslade's surveys and works for improving the canals through the fen countries of Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Hertford, and Northamptonshire. But to the magnificent undertakings of the Duke of Bridgewater, and the success which attended his schemes for making navigable communications from his collieries to Manchester and other great towns may be principally attributed the vast improvements in the art of constructing canals which have taken place in this country. Among the most celebrated engineers who have distinguished themselves by the skill and ability with which they have planned and executed works of this description may be mentioned the names of Brindley, Henshall, Smeaton, Mylne, Rennie, and Dodd; besides many others still living.

**ABERDARE CANAL**, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

This canal extends from the Glamorgan-



shire canal to Ynys Cynon, about three-quarters of a mile from Aberdare, a distance of about six miles and a half; and from its termination a railroad has been formed two miles long, to the Llwydcoed Furnaces, from which branches reach to Godleys and Abernaut Furnaces. It was made under the authority of an act of Parliament, passed in 1793.

#### ABERDEENSHIRE, or DON AND DEE CANAL, co. Aberdeen, S.

This navigation was executed by an incorporated company, under acts of Parliament obtained in 1796, 1801, and 1809. It commences on the north bank of the Dee, in the tideway of the harbour of Aberdeen, and passing the town of Aberdeen to Word-side, continues its course by Fintray to Kintore, and joins the river Don at Inverury, near its confluence with the water of Ury. The entire length is nineteen miles; and the fall from the Don to low water-mark at Aberdeen harbour is 168 feet, by seventeen locks.

#### ADUR RIVER, co. Sussex.

In 1807 an act passed for improving the navigation of this river from its junction with the Baybridge Canal at Binesbridge, to its estuary at Shoreham harbour, on the English Channel, a distance of about fourteen miles.

#### AIRE AND CALDER NAVIGATION, W. R. co. York.

An act of Parliament for making navigable the rivers Aire and Calder was obtained in 1699, in consequence of which several improvements took place; but the increase of trade requiring greater facilities for the transmission of goods, a second act was passed in 1774, for making a canal from the Aire at or near Haddlesey to the Ouze at Ouzegate End, in the township of Selby, and for other purposes. In 1820 an act was procured for making a canal from the former line of navigation at Knottingley to the river Ouze, near Goole, with two collateral branches; which was executed by Mr. G. Leather, under the direction of the late Mr. Rennie, and opened in July 1826. Further improvements are in progress, from a survey made by Mr. Telford; a fourth act of Parliament having been passed in 1828, empowering the proprietors to borrow at interest 750,000*l.*

#### ALFORD CANAL, co. Lincoln.

This canal was designed by Mr. W. Tierney Clarke, and executed at the expense of about 37,000*l.*, under an act of Parliament passed the 7th George IV.; and it extends five miles from Alford to the sea, near Anderby, where is a basin, harbour, and pier.

#### ANCHOLME RIVER NAVIGATION, co. Lincoln.

Acts of Parliament for improving the navigation of the Ancholme, from the Humber, near Ferraby Sluice to the town of Glamford Briggs, and thence to Bishop

Briggs, and for draining the adjacent lands, were passed in 1767, 1802, and 1825; and the works were carried on under the direction of the late Mr. Rennie.

#### ANDOVER CANAL, co. Hants.

This canal commences near Andover, and after crossing the river Anton, and passing Stockbridge, Romsey, and other places, enters the tideway of Southampton Water at Redbridge; having a fall of 176½ feet in a course of about twenty-two miles. It was constructed under the authority of an act of Parliament of the 29th George III.; the engineer was Mr. Robert Whitworth.

#### ARUN RIVER NAVIGATION, co. Sussex.

In 1785, an act of Parliament was passed for improving the navigation of the Arun from Houghton Bridge to New Bridge, in the parish of Pulborough, whence a canal has been cut parallel with the Arun to Pallenham Wharf, where the river itself becomes navigable; and another canal extends from Greatham Bridge to New Bridge, which shortens the distance arising from the windings of the river. The entire length of this navigation is thirteen miles; but to the sea at Arundel Port is twenty-six miles, there being a good tideway navigation, free of toll, from Houghton Bridge to Arundel; and acts were passed in 1732 and 1793, for erecting piers and making other improvements in the harbour of Littlehampton, or Arundel Port, including the cutting of a new channel through the sea beach.

#### ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH CANAL, cos. Warwick, Derby, and Leicester.

An act of Parliament was passed in 1794, for making a canal from the Coventry Canal, three miles south of Nuneaton to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and continuing it to the lime-works at Ticknall, in Derbyshire, and in another line to those at Cloundhill, in Leicestershire. This canal crosses the Watling Street, Bosworth Field, and the river Sence, and passes through Snareston Tunnel; being twenty-six miles and a half in length, and having several railways branching from it, one extending to Ticknall, and another to Cloundhill, the canal itself ending at Ashby. It was executed under the direction of Mr. Robert Whitworth, and opened in May, 1805. There is an uninterrupted level through the whole of this canal, that of Coventry, and a part of the Oxford canal to Hill Morton, a distance of seventy miles.

#### ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE CANAL, co. Lancashire.

In 1792 and 1793 acts of Parliament were obtained for making a canal from Manchester to Clayton, with a branch to Stockport, and continuing the canal from Clayton to Fairfield, whence one branch proceeds to Ashton and another to Oldham: the latter passing through a tunnel, and by an aqueduct over the river Medlock. Other acts relating to this canal were passed in 1798, 1800, and 1805. Several collateral cuts and

basins have been made from wharfs, quays, and manfactories, in the town and suburbs of Manchester, and great advantages are derived from the cheapness and facility of carriage thus afforded for stone, coal, and other heavy articles. This canal forms a part of a line of inland navigation between the Irish Sea and the German Ocean.

**AVON RIVER**, cos. Wilts and Hants.

The Upper Avon was made navigable from Christchurch to Salisbury, under an act of Parliament, 17th Charles II.; but the works were destroyed by a flood soon after their completion; and the river is now navigable only at spring tides, and for small vessels, two miles from the sea.

**AVON RIVER**, cos. Warwick, Worcester, and Gloucester.

This river becomes navigable at Stratford-on-Avon, and after passing Evesham, Pershore, and other places, it falls into the Severn at Tewkesbury. The property of the tolls, &c. formerly belonged to George Perrott, Esq., but in 1793, an act of Parliament passed, vesting the navigation in trustees.

**AVON AND FROME RIVERS**, co. Gloucester.

The profits arising from the navigation of these rivers have long been vested in the corporation of Bristol, by grants from the crown; but several acts of Parliament, regulating their rights, have been passed in the reigns of William III., George II., and George III. Their jurisdiction on the Avon extends from Hanham Mills, south-east of Bristol, to the Severn at Kingroad, a course of fifteen miles and a half. The river formerly ran through the middle of the city, but a new channel has been cut on the southside of Bristol, while the ancient course has been converted into a floating-dock and harbour. The Frome is a small stream which enters the city on the north, and falls into the floating-dock just mentioned; the last half-mile only of its course is navigable, and this is used as a dock and harbour, the advantages of which, from the situation, are very important. In 1803 an act was passed for improving the port and harbour of Bristol, which incorporated the Mayor, burgesses, merchants, and other persons, under the style of the Bristol Dock Company, and authorized making a canal, or entrance-basin, in Rownham Mead, and other works; and an additional act was obtained in 1806, under which have been constructed a solid dam across the Avon at the Red Cliff, another between what is now the floating-dock and the new channel of the river, and a third dam across the Avon at Totterdown, besides other improvements. These works were executed under the direction of William Jessop, engineer. The Avon, from the contraction of the channel of the Severn, is subject to sudden rising of the tide, the usual height at its mouth at spring-tide being forty feet, and in Novem-

ber, 1813, the perpendicular rise was full fifty feet.

**AVON RIVER**, cos. Somerset and Gloucester.

This is the same river that visits Bristol, called the Lower Avon, to distinguish it from others of a similar name. It rises on the borders of Wiltshire, and running through the northern part of that county, by Chippenham to Bath, there becomes navigable, in its passage to Bristol, dividing the counties of Gloucester and Somerset. Acts for improving its navigation were obtained in 1712 and 1807; and in 1811 an act was passed for making a canal parallel with the Avon, from Bath to Bristol Dock, in continuation of the Kennet and Avon Canal; but the scheme was relinquished, after a large sum had been subscribed, in consequence of the Kennet and Avon Company, with whom it originated, having purchased most of the shares in the Avon navigation.

**AXE RIVER**, co. Somerset.

The navigation of this river, from Lower Weare, near Axbridge, to its entrance into the Bristol Channel, a distance of nine miles, was greatly improved, in consequence of an act of Parliament, passed in 1802.

**BARNSLEY CANAL**, W. R. co. York.

This canal extends from the river Calder, near Wakefield, to the neighbourhood of Barnsley, and thence to Barnby Bridge, in the township of Cawthorne. At Haw Park Wood is a feeder, communicating with Hiendley Reservoir, which covers 127 acres; near Burton, this canal crosses the river Dearne, by an aqueduct of five arches; and in the latter part of its course of fifteen miles, it forms a junction with the Dearne and Dove Canal. It was constructed in pursuance of an act, passed in 1793, and was opened in June, 1799. It is connected with a railroad to Silkstone, and its principal purpose was to facilitate the conveyance of coal from the extensive mines near Barnsley and Silkstone.

**BARROW RIVER**, cos. Kildare, Carlow, and Wexford, I.

Grants from the Irish Parliament, to the amount of 13,600*l.*, for improving the navigation of this river were made between 1753 and 1771.

**BASINGSTOKE CANAL**, cos. Surrey and Hants.

This canal commences from the navigable river Wey, about three miles from its junction with the Thames, and extends to Basingstoke, a distance of thirty-seven miles. After passing Odiham to Grewell, it enters Grewell Hill Tunnel, more than half a mile long; and at Aldershot is a reservoir for the supply of the canal. It was made under the authority of acts passed in 1778 and 1793.

**BAYBRIDGE CANAL**, co. Sussex.

This canal, made in pursuance of an act of Parliament, procured in 1825, extends from Baybridge to Binesbridge, in the pa-



rish of West Grinstead, where commences the navigation of the river Adur, with which the canal is connected.

#### BELFAST CANAL, co. Antrim, I.

This canal, from Belfast to Lough Neagh, forming a communication with the sea at Carrickfergus Bay, was begun several years ago, under the authority of an act of Parliament. On the line of this navigation are marble quarries, for the produce of which it will afford great facilities for exportation.

#### BEVERLEY BECK, E. R. co. York.

The canal, or creek, thus denominated, extends from the navigable river Hull to Beverley; and it was formerly maintained and kept in repair by the corporation of that town, by whom acts of Parliament were obtained in 1726 and 1744, for the improvement of the navigation, and to authorize the collection of tolls for the carriage of goods.

#### BIRMINGHAM CANAL NAVIGATIONS, cos. Warwick and Stafford.

These works were executed under the authority of various acts of Parliament, the first of which was procured in 1768, for making a cut from Birmingham to Bilstone, and thence to Autherley, to communicate with another canal between the Severn and the Trent, and for making collateral cuts to several coal-mines; and a supplementary act was obtained the following year. In 1783 was passed an act for making a canal from Rider's Green, in Staffordshire, to Broadwater Fire Engine; and another from Birmingham, to join the Coventry Canal at Fazeley, in the parish of Tamworth. The two incorporated companies of the proprietors of the Birmingham and Bilstone Canal, and Birmingham and Fazeley Canal, were united by an act passed in 1784; and the next year they procured a new act for joining the latter canal to the Trent and Mersey navigation, and for other purposes. Under the authority of subsequent acts, a communication has been opened within the town of Birmingham, between the preceding navigation and the Worcester Canal: various collateral cuts and branches have been made, and other improvements have taken place. Of the extent of the commerce carried on through this navigation, an idea may be formed from the annual amount of tonnage-rates received by the company, which in 1823 exceeded 88,000*l.*

#### BIRMINGHAM AND LIVERPOOL JUNCTION CANAL, cos. Stafford, Salop, and Chester.

Acts of Parliament were passed in 1826 and 1827, for making a canal from Tettenhall, about a mile from Autherley, where the Birmingham Canal joins the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, to Norbury, whence a branch diverges to Newport, and communicates with the Shrewsbury Canal; and from Norbury the canal proceeds to Drayton, crossing the river Tarn,

and then passing Audlem and Nantwich, joins the united navigation of the Ellesmere and Chester Canals, near Dorfold Hall. Its entire length is thirty-nine miles, with a fall of 174 feet and three quarters, by twenty-seven locks.

#### BLACKWATER NAVIGATION, cos. Armagh and Monaghan, I.

This river falls into Lough Neagh, and for extending a navigable line from it to the Dungannon and Tyrone collieries, grants from the Parliament, amounting to 11,000*l.*, were made between 1753 and 1770. A canal, with eight locks, was constructed, extending within three miles of the collieries, but including a rise of 200 feet, to surmount which Mr. Davis Dukart, engineer, in 1776, made four water-levels, connected by three inclined planes, by which small boats were raised or lowered; but this plan was, after a short time, exchanged for a railway.

#### BORROWSTOWNNESS CANAL, cos. Linlithgow and Stirling, S.

Acts of Parliament were passed in 1768 and 1783, for making a canal from the river Forth, at Borrowstownness, to the Forth and Clyde Canal at Grangemouth; but after considerable sums had been expended the work was abandoned.

#### BOURN EAU NAVIGATION, co. Lincoln.

In 1781, an act of Parliament was procured for improving the navigation of the river called Bourn Eau, from the town of Bourn to its junction with the river Glen, at Tongue End, opening a communication with the port of Boston.

#### BOYNE RIVER, co. East Meath, I.

This river, which falls into the sea at Drogheda Bay, has received improvements in its navigation, for which grants, amounting to 9507*l.*, were made by Parliament between 1768 and 1771. At Edenderry commences a cut, joining this river to the Grand Canal.

#### BRADFORD CANAL, W. R. co. York.

This canal extends from the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, near the manufacturing village of Shipley, to the town of Bradford. Its length is three miles, with a rise from the Leeds Canal of eighty-six feet and a quarter, by ten locks. It was executed under the authority of an act passed in 1771, and finished in 1774.

#### BRECKNOCK AND ABERGAVENNY CANAL, cos. Brecknock and Monmouth, S. W.

This canal commences in the Monmouthshire Canal, about a mile south of Pontypool, and passes by Abergavenny to Brecknock, after a course of thirty-three miles, in the last eighteen of which there is a rise of sixty-eight feet. It crosses the river Avon by an aqueduct, passes through a short tunnel, and communicates by several railways with ironworks, collieries, and limestone quarries. It was executed under acts passed

in 1793 and 1804, the engineer being T. Dodford, junior.

**THE DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER'S CANAL, cos. Lancashire and Cheshire.**

An act of Parliament for making navigable Worsley Brook, from Worsley to the river Irwell, was obtained in 1737; but the undertakers having neglected to carry their scheme into execution, the Duke of Bridgewater, who possessed valuable coal-mines at Worsley, in 1759, procured a fresh act for a canal from Salford to Worsley and to Hollin Ferry; and in 1760, another act for carrying the canal from Worsley Mill, over the river Irwell to the town of Manchester, the line from Worsley to Hollin Ferry being abandoned. The canal from Worsley to Manchester, together with extensive subterranean works in the coal-mines of Worsley, were speedily completed; and the aqueduct over the Mersey and Irwell navigation at Barton was opened in July, 1761, as also was the line of canal to Manchester a short time after. The underground canals and tunnels at Worsley are said to be eighteen miles in length, and the expense of making them to have been 168,960*l.* In 1762 this nobleman obtained an act to extend his navigation so as to form a communication with Liverpool, by a cut from Longford Bridge, in the township of Stretford, to the river Mersey, at Hempstones in Cheshire. But an act of Parliament being procured by a company in 1766, for a canal to connect the Trent and Mersey, a clause was inserted in it, authorizing the Duke of Bridgewater to unite his canal with the Trent and Mersey Canal at Preston, instead of proceeding to the Mersey at Hempstones. The whole of this canal and other works were completed to Manchester in March, 1776. The duke, in 1766, obtained an act of Parliament for a canal to Stockport, but it was never executed; and in 1795, he was enabled, by another act, to make a cut from the Worsley navigation to Pennington, near Leigh, to which place the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company have since extended a branch of their navigation. In order to continue the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal on one level from Manchester to Runcorn, and from Longford Bridge by Worsley to Leigh, immense embankments were requisite in consequence of the line passing over several valleys. One of these, over Stretford meadows, is 900 yards in length, seventeen feet high, and 112 wide, at its base; that at Barton aqueduct, thirty-nine feet above the Mersey and Irwell navigation is 200 yards long; and there is a vast embankment between Dunham Massey and Oughtrington Hall. These canals, except the cut to Leigh, were all executed in five years, under the direction of the celebrated Brindley, at an expense of more than 220,000*l.* The property now belongs to the Marquis of Stafford, who is reported to derive from it the immense annual income of 260,000*l.*; such is the vast extent of

commercial intercourse facilitated by this navigation.

**BRIDGEWATER AND TAUNTON CANAL, co. Somerset.**

In 1811 an act was obtained for making a canal from the Avon below Bristol to join the Grand Western Canal near Taunton; but part of the plan was abandoned, and in 1824 a new act passed for a canal between Bridgewater and Taunton.

**BRITTON CANAL, co. Glamorgan, S. W.**

This canal, which is private property, extends from the river Neath, above Britton Ferry, to Swansea Harbour, in the river Tawe, a distance of four miles and a quarter.

**BUDE HARBOUR AND CANAL, cos. Cornwall and Devon.**

An act of Parliament was passed in 1774, for making a cut from Bude Harbour to the river Tamar at Calstoke, but the project did not succeed; and in 1819, a new act was procured for improving the harbour of Bude and making a canal to the village of Thornbury, in Devonshire, with various branches, one of which extends towards Launceston.

**BURE, or NORTH RIVER, co. Norfolk.**

The navigation of the Bure from Coltishall to Aylsham Bridge, a distance of nine miles, was improved under the authority of an act of Parliament passed in 1773, by the erection of six locks and making short canals to avoid mills and bends of the river.

**BURE, YARE, and WAVENEY RIVERS, and YARMOUTH HAVEN, co. Norfolk.**

An act was passed the twenty-second of Charles II. for making navigable the rivers Brandon and Waveney; and in 1722, another act for improving the harbour of Great Yarmouth, and deepening and clearing the rivers running into it; for which purpose also additional acts were obtained in 1747, 1749, and 1772.

**BURY, LOUGHOR, and LLIEDI RIVERS, cos. Glamorgan and Carmarthen, S. W.**

The river Bury is a spacious estuary between the south coast of Carmarthenshire and a promontory of Glamorganshire forming its western extremity; and the Loughor and Lliedi are tributary streams. In 1813 an act was passed for improving the navigation of these rivers, which, with the canals and railroads connected with them, afford great facilities for the conveyance of coal, iron ore, and limestone, the produce of the neighbouring country.

**BUTE SHIP CANAL, co. Glamorgan, S. W.**

This canal extends from the south side of the town of Cardiff to the Eastern Hollows near the mouth of the river Taff, passing through some of the streets of Cardiff, in its course of about one mile and a half. It was planned by Mr. J. Green, civil engineer to the Marquis of Bute, in pursuance of an act passed in 1830; estimated expense 76,669*l.*

**CAISTOR CANAL, co. Lincoln.**

An act was obtained in 1793, for making



this canal from the navigable river Ancholme at South Helsey, to Moortown, three miles and a half west of Caistor.

**CALDER and HEBBLE NAVIGATION,** W. R. co. York.

In 1758 an act was procured for extending the navigation of the river Calder to Sowerby Bridge, in the parish of Halifax, and for making the Hebble navigable from Brooksmouth to Salterhebble Bridge; and the execution of the undertaking was superintended by Mr. Smeaton. The navigation having been materially injured by a great flood in October, 1767, the proprietors obtained a new act of Parliament in 1769, and the works were subsequently repaired. This navigation extends twenty-two miles from its junction with that of the Aire and Calder to Sowerby, where it joins the Rochdale Canal. On its banks are iron and coal-works and stone-quarries, to some of which railways have been made for the convenience of carriage. In 1825, an act was passed for making a cut from this canal at Salterhebble to Bailey Hall, near Halifax, where wharfs and basins have been constructed for the benefit of commerce. The water supplying this cut is procured, by means of a drift 1170 yards long, from the basin of the canal at Salterhebble to a pit beyond the uppermost lock, from which it is raised by a steam-engine, into the head level, a height of 100 feet. The engineer, Mr. Bradley, adopted this method of obtaining a supply of water to avoid disputes with the owners of the numerous mills on the Hebble below Halifax.

**CALEDONIAN CANAL,** co. Inverness, S.

This magnificent canal, or rather line of canals and navigable lakes, intersects Scotland from sea to sea, extending from Inverness on the north-east to Fort William on the south-west, and passing through that valley called the Great Glen of Caledonia. Its entire length is sixty miles and a half, of which about twenty-three are artificially formed, and the remainder consists of natural lochs or lakes; these are Loch Ness, Loch Oich, and Loch Lochy. There are on this navigation twenty-eight locks: from Clachnacarry Basin in Loch Beaully, on the east sea, it rises by seven locks to Loch Ness, from the west end of which at Fort Augustus, it rises by seven more to the summit level in Loch Oich, whence it descends by two locks to Loch Lochy, and there are twelve more between that lake and the Corpach Basin in the tideway of Loch Eil, near Fort William. This undertaking was carried on at the expense of government; Acts of Parliament for that purpose having been passed in 1803, 1804, and 1825; but the second of these secures proportionate shares of the profits to subscribers of any sum above 50*l.*, towards the completion of the works. This canal, which is fifteen feet deep, was opened in October, 1822; and the money expended on it up to the 1st of January, 1828, amounted to 977,524*l.* It

was projected with a view to the advantage of the Baltic trade in timber, which has been in a great measure destroyed, a new scale of duties having diverted that branch of commerce to Canada. It however affords a passage for ships, which enables mariners to avoid the circuitous and hazardous voyage through Pentland Firth and the western Hebrides; yet the numbers of the vessels which have annually passed through it show that its safety and convenience have not been fully appreciated, the produce of the rates being far below the expenditure; however those rates were somewhat lowered in January, 1828, which reduction may eventually increase the amount of profits from this great national concern.

**CAM, or GRANT RIVER,** co. Cambridge.

The navigation of this river from Claythlythe Ferry to Queen's Mill, about seven miles, is managed by conservators, under acts passed in 1702 and 1813.

**CAMEL RIVER,** co. Cornwall.

This river has a tideway navigation of eight miles and a half, from Guinea Port, near Wade Bridge, to the sea; chiefly useful for the conveyance of tin and copper ore from the mines in its vicinity.

**CANTERBURY NAVIGATION, or RIVER STOUR,** co. Kent.

An act of Parliament relating to the navigation of this river was passed in the reign of Henry VIII.; and under that it was managed till 1825, when an act was procured for improving the navigation of the Stour from Canterbury to Sandwich Haven, and for making a new harbour at that port. The works proposed consist chiefly of a canal or harbour from the sea to the river Stour, two miles and a half long, and three short cuts connected with the river; together with a jetty, 1000 feet in length, at the end of the canal in the Downs.

**CARLISLE CANAL,** co. Cumberland.

This canal, for making which an act was obtained in 1819, extends from the east side of Carlisle to the Solway Firth, near Fisher's Cross, in the parish of Bowness, a course of eleven miles and a quarter, with a rise of seventy feet, by nine locks. Estimated expense 73,392*l.*

**CARRON RIVER,** co. Stirling, S.

This is a tideway navigation, of only three miles, noticed on account of its vicinity to the famous Carron iron-works.

**CART RIVER,** co. Renfrew, S.

An act for improving the navigation of this river from Paisley to its junction with the Clyde, passed in 1753; and in 1787, another act was procured by the magistrates and town council of Paisley, for further improving this river, and for making a navigable cut across the turnpike-road from Glasgow to Greenock.

**CHELMER and BLACKWATER NAVIGATION,** co. Essex.

An act for making the Chelmer navigable

was obtained in 1766; and another in 1793, under which the navigation was completed. Its whole length is thirteen miles and a half from Chelmsford to the tideway at Collier's Reach, including a cut which unites the rivers Chelmer and Blackwater, and a canal from the latter at Heybridge to the basin at Colliers' Reach, which was executed under the direction of Mr. John Rennie, and opened in 1796.

**CHESTERFIELD CANAL**, cos. Derby, York, and Nottingham.

This canal, authorized by an act passed in 1771, was planned by the celebrated Brindley, who, dying in September, 1772, it was completed by his brother-in-law, Mr. Henshall, in 1776. It commences in the tideway of the Trent, at Stockwith, Notts, and passing by East Retford and Worksop to Shire Oaks, enters Yorkshire, and then proceeds southwards through a part of Derbyshire abounding in coal, to its termination at Chesterfield, after a course of forty-six miles. It has sixty-five locks, the rise from the Trent being 335 feet to its summit level at Harthill, where it passes through a tunnel, 2850 yards long; and near Gringley Beacon is another tunnel, 153 yards in length. In 1789 the whole cost of this undertaking was about 152,400*l.*; but it has been highly profitable, as the proprietors, sixteen years after that period, received dividends of six per cent., and the profits have been progressively increasing.

**CLYDE RIVER**, cos. Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, S.

This river, originally navigable at high water, spring tides, as far as Glasgow, has undergone various improvements, in consequence of several acts of Parliament between 1759 and 1825, under which bridges have been erected; the harbour of Glasgow has been enlarged, and other works for the benefit of that great commercial city have been executed.

**COLNE RIVER**, co. Essex.

As early as 1623, an act passed for repairing and maintaining the haven, river, and channel of Colchester; and in 1698, another for making navigable the channel from the Hythe at Colchester to Wivenhoe, on the coast, where there is a dockyard for frigates and merchantmen. Four subsequent acts for the improvement of this part of the navigation have since been obtained, the last in 1781. The chief imports by this river are coal, deals, and groceries; and the exports, agricultural produce and Colchester oysters.

**CONWAY RIVER**, cos. Denbigh and Carnarvon, N. W.

This is a tideway navigation, about thirteen miles in length, with an harbour at the mouth of the river for vessels of small burden.

**COOMBE HILL CANAL**, co. Gloucester.

This canal, for making which an act passed in 1792, extends from Coombe Hill, about

seven miles from Gloucester, to the Severn, at Fletcher's Leap, in the parish of Deerhurst.

**COVENTRY CANAL**, cos. Warwick and Stafford.

In 1768 an act was procured for making a canal from Coventry to Fradley Heath, in Staffordshire, the plan and estimate of which were made by Brindley. The canal was finished to Fazeley, near Tamworth, where it communicates by locks with the Birmingham and Fazeley Canal; and the line was afterwards completed to Fradley, in conjunction with the Trent and Mersey Canal Company; the whole extent of the navigation is thirty-seven miles and three-quarters, and it was opened in July, 1790.

**CREE RIVER**, or **WATER OF CREE**, cos. Kirkeudbright and Wigton, S.

This river is navigable eight miles from its mouth, in Wigton Bay.

**CRINAN CANAL**, co. Argyll, S.

Acts were passed in 1793 and 1799 for making this canal, which connects Loch Crinan, a small inlet of the sea, on the west coast of Argyllshire, with Loch Gilp, a branch of Loch Fine. It is nine miles and a half long, and it affords a more convenient passage from the ports of the Highlands to the Clyde than that by the Mull of Cantyre. The engineer was Mr. John Rennie.

**CROMFORD CANAL**, cos. Nottingham and Derby.

This canal was constructed under the authority of acts passed in 1789 and 1790. Commencing in the Erewash Canal, near Langley Bridge, Notts, it proceeds to Codnor Park Ironworks, thence to Butterley Park, where it passes through a tunnel 2965 yards long; it afterwards crosses the river Amber, by an aqueduct 200 yards long and fifty feet high, and having passed through two short tunnels, and been conducted over the Derwent by an aqueduct, the principal arch of which is eighty feet wide, it terminates about one mile and three-quarters from Cromford.

**CROUCH RIVER**, co. Essex.

This is a tideway navigation, sixteen miles long.

**CROYDON CANAL**, cos. Surrey and Kent.

In 1801 an act was passed for making a canal from Croydon into the Grand Surrey Canal, at Deptford; and other acts to facilitate the completion of the undertaking were obtained in 1808 and 1811. It is nine miles and a half in length, and its summit level is about 149 feet above the high watermark in the Thames. The original engineers were John Rennie and Ralph Dodd.

**DARENT RIVER**, co. Kent.

On this river, navigable as a tideway, four miles from the Thames, are situated the Dartford gunpowder-mills.

**DART RIVER**, co. Devon.

The harbour of Dartmouth is formed by



the estuary of the Dart, which has a tide-way navigation about twelve miles in length.

**DEARNE AND DOVE CANAL**, W. R. co. York.

An act passed in 1793 for making a canal from the river Dunn navigation cut, at Swinton, to the Barnsley Canal, near Barnsley, where the latter is carried by an aqueduct over the river Dearne. It is nine miles and a quarter long, with a total rise of 127 feet to the point of junction, near Barnsley. A second act of Parliament was procured in 1800, for completing this canal and the collateral cuts belonging to it.

**DEBEN RIVER**, co. Suffolk.

This river is navigable from Woodbridge to its confluence with the sea, about four miles north-west of Harwich, a distance of nine miles and a half. At Woodbridge are docks for ship-building, and convenient wharfs and quays; and there is also a dock at Ramsholt, six miles lower down the river.

**DEE RIVER**, co. Chester.

The ancient navigation of this river, from Chester to the sea, having been nearly destroyed, an act for restoring and preserving it was procured by the mayor and citizens of that city, in 1700, and considerable sums were expended, but without effect. A new act was therefore passed in 1734, and the necessary works were completed in March, 1740, in which year a third act was obtained for incorporating the undertakers of the navigation as a joint-stock company; and acts, authorizing further improvements, passed in 1744, 1753, and 1791; but the maritime commerce of Chester is still comparatively inconsiderable.

**DERBY CANAL**, co. Derby.

This canal, an act for making which passed in 1793, commences at the Trent, near Swarkstone, and shortly after enters the Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, leaving which, it proceeds through Derby to Little Eaton, where it terminates. A branch from the main line joins the Erewash Canal; and it communicates, by railways, with several collieries.

**DERWENT RIVER**, co. Derby.

This river was made navigable from Derby to the Trent, under an act of 6th George I.; but the advantage arising from it nearly ceasing on the opening of the Derby Canal, the proprietors of that work purchased the river navigation for 3996*l*.

**DERWENT RIVER**, N. R. co. York.

The navigation of this river is the private property of Earl Fitzwilliam. In 1701 an act was passed for making the Derwent navigable from New Malton to its confluence with the Ouze, at Barmby-on-the-Marsh, thirty-eight miles; and in 1805 the navigation was extended eleven miles and a half further to Yedingham Bridge.

**DEVON RIVER**, cos. Perth and Claekmannan, S.

This river has only a tideway navigation: plans proposed for its improvement by Mr. Smeaton, not having been executed.

**DORSET AND SOMERSET CANAL**, eos. Dorset, Somerset, and Wilts.

In 1796 and 1803 acts were passed for making a canal from the river Stour to the Kennet and Avon Canal, near Bradford; but it was never completed.

**DRIFFIELD NAVIGATION**, E. R. co. York.

An act passed in 1767, for improving the navigation of the river Hull, from Aike Beekmouth, four miles and a half north of Beverley to Fisholme Clough; and extending it by a canal to Great Driffield. The navigation was further improved by making cuts to avoid bends of the river, under the authority of acts proeured in 1801 and 1817.

**DROITWICH CANAL**, eo. Woreester.

In 1768 an act was obtained for making a canal from Droitwich to the Severn, which Brindley, who was the engineer, regarded as the best executed of his numerous undertakings.

**DRUMGLASS CANAL**, eo. Tyrone, I.

This canal is connected with the Drumglass collieries; and between 1753 and 1771 no less than 117,714*l*. were granted for making it by the Irish parliament.

**DUDLEY CANAL**, eos. Woreester and Stafford.

This canal commences from the Worcester and Birmingham Canal, near Selly Oak, and proceeding westward, near Stone House, enters the Lapal Tunnel, 3776 yards in length; it then passes north towards Hales Owen, beyond which it enters another tunnel 623 yards long, and near Dudley is a third tunnel, 2926 yards in length, from which it emerges near Tipton Green, and soon after joins the Birmingham Canal. A branch from this unites it with the Stourbridge Canal, north of Stourbridge. This undertaking was executed under the authority of acts passed in 1776, 1785, 1790, 1793, and 1796.

**DUN RIVER NAVIGATION**, W. R. eo. York.

This navigation affords the means of exporting the cutlery and hardware of Sheffield, and the coal, iron, and agricultural produce of the neighbouring country; and it forms a line of water-carriage, from Tinsley, twenty-one miles above Doncaster, to the river Ouze, several miles below that town. The Don, or Duu, has been greatly improved, as a navigable river, under various acts of Parliament between 1726 and 1826; cuts having been made to avoid bends of the river, so that the whole line from Tinsley to the Ouze is now only thirty-nine miles.

**EDEN RIVER**, co. Cumberland.

An act was passed in 1721 for making

this river navigable to Carlisle; but the Carlisle Canal has superseded in a great degree this circuitous navigation.

**EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW UNION CANAL**, cos. Stirling, Linlithgow, and Edinburgh, S.

This canal commences from the sixteenth lock of the Forth and Clyde navigation, and terminates by a basin at the Lothian Road, half-a-mile south-west of the castle of Edinburgh; and in its course of thirty miles, it passes through Black Hill Tunnel, and is carried by aqueducts over the rivers Avon and Almond, and some smaller streams; keeping one level from Edinburgh to its junction with the Forth and Clyde Canal, where it falls at once by a series of locks, 110 feet. The works were designed by Mr. Telford and Mr. Baird, and executed under the authority of various acts passed from 1817 to 1826.

**ELLESMERE AND CHESTER CANAL**, cos. Chester, Denbigh, and Salop.

From its commencement in the tideway of the Mersey, at Ellesmere Port, ten miles south-east of Liverpool, this canal passes to Chester, where is a short branch which locks down into the river Dee. Hence it proceeds eastward, and then south to join a branch of the Trent and Mersey canal at Middlewich; the main line goes on to near Hurleston, where a cut branches off to the Birmingham and Liverpool canal; after passing other places, the canal enters Shropshire near Whitechurch; and in its way to join the Montgomeryshire canal at Careghofa, it sends off various other branches, crosses the river Ceiriog, by a fine stone aqueduct 200 yards long, penetrates Chirk Tunnel, and is carried over the Dee by the famous aqueduct of Pont-Cysylltec, at the height of 125 feet above the bed of that river. There are several collateral cuts and railways belonging to this extensive navigation, which was completed under the sanction of twelve acts of Parliament, passed since 1772; but these are, with the exception of that of 1827, repealed by a provision of that statute: a new act for further improvements was obtained in 1830. Total length, sixty-one miles.

**ENGLISH AND BRISTOL CHANNELS SHIP CANAL**, cos. Devon, Dorset, and Somerset.

This is a magnificent project for forming a navigable communication between the seas on the southern and the western coasts of England, by a canal admitting vessels of 200 tons burden, from which immense advantages were anticipated; but, though it was sanctioned by an act of Parliament in 1825, it remains unexecuted.

**EREWASH CANAL**, cos. Derby and Nottingham.

This canal extends from the Trent about a mile east of Sawley to the Croniford canal, near Langley Bridge; and in its course of eleven miles and three quarters, it unites

with a branch of the Derby Canal, crosses the Nutbrook by an aqueduct and joins the Nutbrook Canal, near Sandiacre. It was made in pursuance of an act passed in 1777.

**EXE RIVER AND EXETER CANAL**, co. Devon.

The Exe, between the sea and Topsham forms a considerable estuary, in some parts one mile and a half wide. The navigation of the river above that town having been interrupted, the corporation of Exeter, under the authority of an act of 31st Henry VIII. constructed a canal three miles in length, parallel with the river. But this work having been at first imperfectly executed, and afterwards injured by the flux and reflux of the tide, it was extended lower down, and considerable improvements have recently been made in the navigation, under the sanction of an act passed in 1829.

**FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL**, cos. Dumbarton, Lanark, and Stirling, S.

This noble navigation commences in the river Forth, in Grangemouth Harbour, near the mouth of the Carron. It runs westward parallel with that river, and passing north of Falkirk to Redbridge, quits the county of Stirling, and enters a detached portion of Dumbartonshire. Hence it proceeds to the south of Kilsyth, and extending along the south bank of the Kelvin, crosses the Logie Water at Kirkintullock by a fine aqueduct; it then passes about two miles north-west of Glasgow, to which there is a branch communicating with the Monkland Canal at Port Dundas; the canal then crosses the Kelvin by a noble aqueduct, and after running parallel with the Clyde for some distance, it locks down into that river at Bowling's Bay. This canal is thirty-five miles in length, rising from low water-mark in the Forth to the summit level 155 feet, by twenty locks; and after continuing at that height for sixteen miles, it descends to low water in the Clyde, 156 feet, by nineteen locks. The plan of a canal across the isthmus, formed by the estuaries of the Forth and the Clyde, was suggested in the reign of Charles II., and revived in 1723, and again in 1762. A survey was made the following year by Mr. Smeaton, and after some delay an act of Parliament, authorizing the undertaking, was obtained in March, 1768; and on the 10th of July the work was commenced under the direction of that engineer. Great difficulties occurred, in spite of which the navigation was, in 1775, completed to Stockingfield, whence the cut branches off to Glasgow; and the canal remained in this state till 1784, when the work was renewed, and in July, 1790, the whole line was opened from sea to sea. Several acts of Parliament relative to the supply of funds for the completion and improvement of the works were passed at different periods, the last in 1820; when the capital stock of the Forth and Clyde Company amounted to 519,840*l*.

**FOSS NAVIGATION**, N. R. co. York.

The river Foss was made navigable from



Stillington to its junction with the Ouze near York, under the authority of acts passed in 1793 and 1801. The line extends twelve miles and a half, including a short canal, which cuts off a considerable bend of the river. Mr. W. Jessop was the engineer, whose estimate for the works amounted to 16,274*l*.

#### FOSSDIKE NAVIGATION, co. Lincoln.

This very ancient canal extends from the Trent at Torksey, ten miles south of Gainsborough, to the Witham near Lincoln. It is supposed by Dr. Stukeley to have been constructed by the Romans.

#### GIPPING RIVER, co. Suffolk.

The navigation of this river between Stowmarket and Ipswich, a distance of sixteen miles, was improved under the sanction of acts of Parliament in 1790 and 1793.

#### GLAMORGANSHIRE, or CARDIFF CANAL, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

This canal, for making which an act was obtained in 1790, extends from Merthyr Tidvill to Lower Layer, in the tideway of the river Taff, where is a sea-lock, with a floating dock, which will admit ships of 300 tons burden. It crosses the Taff by an aqueduct, near which it is joined by the Aberdare Canal.

#### GLASGOW, PAISLEY, and ARDROSSAN CANAL and RAILWAY, cos. Ayr, Renfrew, and Lanark, S.

The canal commencing from Port Eglington, west of Glasgow, is continued by Paisley to Johnstone, where it terminates, after a course of eleven miles; and from the canal wharf the railway extends twenty-two miles to Ardrossan Harbour, with a short branch to the harbour of Salcoats. An act for making a canal throughout the line passed in 1806; but the plan being altered, a new act for constructing the railway was obtained in 1827.

#### GLASTONBURY NAVIGATION, co. Somerset.

The object of this navigation is to open a communication between Glastonbury and the sea, by a canal to Highbridge and the river Brue; for improving which and making the canal an act passed in 1827.

#### GLENKENNS CANAL, co. Kirkeudbright, S.

This navigation extends from the Boat Pool of Dalry, in the Glenkens, to Kirkeudbright, north of which town it terminates in the tideway of the river Dee. The act for making it passed in 1802; and the engineer was Mr. John Rennie, whose estimate was 33,382*l*.

#### GLOUCESTER AND BERKELEY CANAL, co. Gloucester.

This useful and important ship canal commences in a spacious basin on the south side of Gloucester, communicating by a lock with the Severn, in the estuary of which river it terminates at Sharpness Point, about three miles north of Berkeley. The object of this navigation is to avoid the te-

dious and dangerous passage of the Severn, the canal being one-third shorter than the corresponding line of the river. Various acts of Parliament were passed from 1793 to 1825, for raising money and other purposes connected with this undertaking; the expense of which was about 480,000*l*. The canal was opened in April, 1827.

#### GRAND CANAL, eos. Dublin, Kildare, and King's County, I.

A line of inland navigation, commencing in the floating docks on the north side of the river Liffey and to the west of the city of Dublin, and extending to the river Shannon, with which it unites near Banagher, in the King's county, a length of eighty-seven English miles. The wet-docks are capable of floating 400 sail in sixteen feet water, and have three entrance locks, and three graving docks. The canal passes by the towns or stations of Hazel-Hatch, Sallins, Robertstown, Lowtown, Ticknerin, Edenderry, Ballybrittan, Philipstown, Tullamore, Comorlom, Gillen, and Shannon Harbour. Branches issue from the main trunk at Sallins, Lowtown, and Edenderry. In passing through its course it attains a summit level of 264 feet above Dublin Bay, which equals 160 feet above the surface of the river Shannon. This elevation might be lowered sixteen feet six inches at a comparatively moderate expense. There are forty-four locks on the line of the grand trunk, and two aqueducts, the Griffith and the Leinster; the latter is thrown across the river Liffey. The branch from Lowtown to Athy is twenty-six miles long, and attains a height of thirty-two feet above the river Barrow at Monastenevan. It is intended to open a branch from this last place to Portarlinton; and the extension of the grand line beyond Banagher to the town of Ballinasloe, was first opened for trade and passage-boats on the 29th of September, 1828. This noble line of inland navigation was commenced in 1756, by a body incorporated under the name of the Company of Undertakers of the Grand Canal. They received early subscriptions to the amount of 100,000*l*., and enjoyed Parliamentary aid and additional subscriptions at subsequent periods. The line from Dublin to Monastenevan was completed in 1788. The Shannon navigation was perfected in 1806, at an expense of 54,631*l*. 18*s*. 7*d*., and the extension to Ballinasloe in 1828.

#### GRAND JUNCTION CANAL, cos. Northampton, Buckingham, Hertford, and Middlesex.

This stupendous navigation begins at Braunston, where it joins the Oxford Canal, and after passing through Braunston Tunnel 2045 yards in length, it proceeds to Norton, giving off in its passage a branch to Northampton, it then passes through Blisworth Tunnel 3080 yards long, and after a considerable descent it gives off a branch in its course to Fenny Stratford, the line afterwards rises to the Wendover branch, beyond

which the ascent is continued to the summit level at Tring, thence is a continued descent by Hemel Hempstead, Rickmansworth, and other places, to Harefield Park, and subsequently to Uxbridge, Norwood, and Osterley Park, where, intersecting the river Brent, it falls into the Thames between Brentford and Sion House, after a course of more than ninety miles. From Norwood a navigable cut proceeds to the Paddington Canal, by which and the Regent's Canal, another communication is formed with the Thames and the metropolis. In the progress of this navigation are several reservoirs and feeders, and some extensive embankments, one of which is thirty feet high, with three aqueduct arches, where it crosses the river Ouse at Wolverton. This undertaking originated in 1792, and the first act of Parliament relating to it passed in 1793, since which twelve more acts, the last in 1819, have been obtained for raising the necessary funds and other objects connected with the navigation. Mr. Telford, Mr. Jessop, and other engineers, were employed on this great work, which, though executed at an immense expense, will be the source of great profit to the proprietors, the tonnage dues amounting to nearly 160,000*l.* per annum.

**GRAND SURREY CANAL**, cos. Surrey and Kent.

This canal, which is about four miles long, begins a quarter of a mile below the Thames Tunnel, at Rotherhithe, enters the docks belonging to the navigation, and thence passing by Peckham New Town, crosses the Kent Road to Addington Square, Camberwell Road, where it terminates. The engineer was Mr. Ralph Dodd, whose estimate for the work was 80,220*l.*; but under four acts of Parliament passed in 1801—1811, the company had authority to raise more than 300,000*l.*, for which the shareholders have not received more than two and a half per cent.

**GRAND UNION CANAL**, cos. Leicester and Northampton.

An act of Parliament passed in 1810, for making a canal from the Union Canal, at Gumley, in Leicestershire, to the Grand Junction Canal, near Long Buckby, in Northants, with a collateral cut to Market Harborough. The length of the canal is forty-five miles, and on the line are two tunnels; the estimated cost was 219,000*l.*

**GRAND WESTERN CANAL**, cos. Devon and Somerset.

The purpose of this undertaking is to form a communication between the English and the Bristol Channels, for which an act was obtained in 1796, and others in 1811 and 1812. The canal extends from Topham, by Exeter, Tiverton, and Wellington, to Taunton, where it forms a junction with the river Tone.

**GRANTHAM CANAL**, cos. Lincoln and Nottingham.

In 1793 an act was passed for making a

canal from Grantham to the Trent, near Nottingham, with a collateral cut to the town of Bingham; and an act for raising additional funds passed in 1797.

**GRESLEY CANAL**, co. Stafford.

This canal, from the coal-mines at Ape-dale to Newcastle-under-Lyne, was made at the expense of Sir Nigel Gresley, under an act passed in 1775.

**HEREFORD AND GLOUCESTER CANAL**, cos. Hereford and Gloucester.

In 1791 and 1793 acts of Parliament were obtained for making a canal from the Severn at Gloucester, by Ledbury to Hereford; and in 1792 the works were commenced; but after being continued seven years, at the expense of 105,000*l.*, the canal was completed only so far as Ledbury, a distance of eighteen miles, being somewhat less than half the purposed length, according to the original plan. The engineer was Mr. Jos. Clowes; and the line of the navigation includes three considerable tunnels, one of which only is finished, the Oxenhall Tunnel, 2192 yards in length.

**HERTFORD UNION CANAL**, cos. Hertford and Middlesex.

The object of this canal, for making which an act passed in 1824, is to connect the river Lea navigation with the Regent's Canal, at Old Ford, Bethnal Green.

**HORNCASTLE NAVIGATION**, co. Lincoln.

An act passed in 1792 for improving the Tattershall Canal, from the river Witham to the town of Tattershall, extending it to the river Bain, and making the latter navigable to Horncastle; and likewise for completing the navigation between the Witham and the Fossdike canal at Lincoln. The length of this canal is eleven miles, and it was opened in 1802.

**HUDDERSFIELD CANAL**, W. R. cos. York and Chester.

In 1794, an act passed for making a canal from Huddersfield, where it communicates with Sir John Ramsden's Canal, to join the canal navigation from Manchester, near Ashton-under-Lyne; and two other acts were obtained in 1800 and 1806, previously to its completion, at an expense of more than 300,000*l.* This canal thrice crosses the river Colne by aqueducts, and ascending 436 feet, by forty-two locks, to its summit level near Marsden, it enters a mountain district, and passes under Pule Hill and Brunn Top, through a tunnel 5451 yards in length; and in its subsequent descent of 334 feet, by thirty-three locks, it crosses the river Tame repeatedly, and passes through two short tunnels. Its whole course is nineteen miles and three quarters, forming part of one of the lines of inland navigation between the German Ocean and the Irish Sea; and its summit level is 656 feet above the surface of the sea, being higher than that of any other canal in the kingdom.



**ISLE OF DOGS CANAL**, co. Middlesex.

This canal, made by government, under the authority of an act passed in 1807, was purchased in 1829, by the West India Dock Company, for 120,000*l.* It crosses the northern part of the Isle of Dogs, just below the West India Docks, being three quarters of a mile in length, with a tide-lock at each end.

**ITCHIN NAVIGATION**, co. Hants.

An act for making the river Itchin navigable for boats and barges, was passed in the beginning of the reign of Charles II.; and after a considerable period the property of this navigation became vested in one individual, whose exorbitant charges induced the corporation of Winchester, the dean, the warden of Winchester College, and others, to procure a new act in 1767, to explain and amend the former. Other acts were obtained in 1795, 1802, 1811, and 1820, under the authority of which improvements have been made in this line of navigation, extending from the city of Winchester to the tideway in Southampton Water, a distance of fourteen miles.

**IVEL RIVER**, cos. Bedford and Herts.

The Ivel was rendered navigable from its junction with the Ouse at Tempsford to Shefford, both in Bedfordshire, under the sanction of an act passed in 1757; but the works requisite between Biggleswade and Shefford have not long been completed.

**IVELCHESTER AND LANGPORT CANAL**, co. Somerset.

In 1795, an act was procured for making a navigable communication between the river Parrett, near Langport, and the town of Ilchester, a distance of about seven miles.

**KENNET AND AVON CANAL**, cos. Wilts and Berks.

This important navigation, which forms part of one of the lines of communication across the southern part of the kingdom, from sea to sea, was commenced under the authority of an act of Parliament passed in 1794, and various subsequent acts were obtained previously to the opening of the canal in December, 1810; besides which, in 1813, an act was procured to enable the proprietors to purchase the river Kennet navigation. The entire length of the canal is fifty-seven miles, extending from the Kennet, at Newbury, by Hungerford and Bedwin to Crofton, near which commences its summit level; and after passing through a tunnel, 510 yards long, it descends in its course by Devizes, Semington, and Bradford, through Sidney Gardens, to the Avon, near the Old Bridge, at Bath. It communicates with the Wilts and Berks Canal, at Semington, with the Frome Canal at Widbrooke, and with the Somerset Coal Canal, near Bradford; and it is carried over rivers by several aqueducts, one of which, over the Avon, near Limpley Stoke, has been much admired, on account of its architecture. The engineer was Mr. Rennie.

**KENNET RIVER**, co. Berks.

This river was made navigable from the Thames, at Reading to Newbury, under acts of Parliament passed in 1715, 1720, and 1730.

**KENSINGTON CANAL**, co. Middlesex.

In 1824 an act was passed for enlarging and making navigable an inlet of the Thames, called Counter's Creek, extending from the river to the western extremity of Kensington; and in 1826, another act was obtained, under which the work was completed, at the estimated expense of 21,000*l.*; Mr. Thomas Hollingsworth being the engineer.

**KIDWELLY CANAL**, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

In 1766, Mr. T. Kymer procured an act of Parliament for making a canal from Kidwelly Harbour to his coal and lime-works, about three miles from that place; and in 1812 and 1818, other acts passed, authorizing various improvements to be carried on by an incorporated body, called The Kidwelly and Llanelly Canal and Tram-road Company."

**LANCASTER CANAL**, cos. Westmorland and Lancaster.

This vast undertaking, which was commenced under the authority of an Act of Parliament, passed in 1792, extends from Kirkby Kendal to Hincaster Green, where it passes through a tunnel, and crossing Stainton Beck, turns southward by Milthorp and Burton in Kendal, to Lancaster, near which it is carried over the river Lune, or Loyne, by a grand aqueduct of five arches, seventy feet in span each: it afterwards passes Garstang and Preston, and at this last place the canal is interrupted by a railroad, which crosses the Ribble, and is continued about four miles and a half, rising 222 feet to its termination, where the head level of the canal commences, and after passing through a short tunnel, the line is extended to Bark Hill, near Wigan, where it terminates, the total length being about sixty miles. The original plan included an extension of the line fifteen miles further to West Houghton, but this has been rendered unnecessary by a junction between this and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, about two miles and a half from the last tunnel. Various acts of Parliament were procured during the progress of this work, the last of which was in 1819. Mr. Rennie was the engineer, and the money raised for this undertaking amounted to 614,100*l.*

**LARKE RIVER**, cos. Suffolk and Cambridge.

The navigation of this river was improved under the authority of acts passed in 1700 and 1817.

**LEA RIVER**, cos. Middlesex, Herts, and Essex.

This navigation commences at Hertford, and passes by Ware to its junction with the Stort River Navigation, near Hoddesdon;

thence it extends southward to Waltham Abbey, and passing Wanstead and Bromley, falls into the Thames at Bow Creek, a short distance eastward of the East India Docks. Near Bromley it communicates by a short cut with the Regent's Canal; and further south branches off the Lea Cut, or Limehouse Canal, which forms a junction with the Thames above the Isle of Dogs. Two acts of Parliament relating to this river passed in the early part of the reign of Henry VI.; one in 1561, three in the last century, one in 1805, and one for making the branch to the Regent's Canal in 1824.

**LEEDS and LIVERPOOL CANAL**, cos. York and Lancaster.

This canal commences at Leeds Bridge, where it joins the Aire and Calder Navigation, and passing north-westward by Armley, Kirkstall, and Forge, to near New Leeds, after several windings, it reaches Shipley, where the Bradford Canal branches from it; thence its course is westward to New Mill, where it crosses the river Aire by an extensive aqueduct, and runs north-westerly to Bingley; at which place it rises eighty-eight feet and a half, by what is termed the Great Lock, consisting of five ascents in one range of gates and masonry, an arrangement which has the inconvenience of causing a great waste of water. From Bingley Great Lock the canal is continued, in the same direction, towards Keighley, and then to Skipton, a short branch diverging to Skipton Castle; it afterwards passes north-westward by Thorleby and Gargrave, crossing the Aire by another large aqueduct; then bending to the south-west, it reaches its summit level at Greenberfield, 411 feet above the Aire at Leeds. The canal next proceeds by Barnoldswick and Salterford to Foulridge, where commences the great tunnel, 1640 yards in length; after passing which it descends by locks seventy feet near Barrowford, crosses the Colne Water by an aqueduct, passes to Burnley, where there are an extensive embankment, aqueducts over the rivers Brown and Calder, and a road aqueduct under the canal. Passing on near Gannah, it enters another tunnel, proceeds by various places to Blackburn, crossing different rivers by three aqueducts, in its way towards Chorley; thence it passes on to Cophurst Valley, where it descends by seven locks to the head level of the Lancaster Canal, at Johnson's Hillock. From this point the joint navigation continues in one level eleven miles, when the Leeds and Liverpool Canal recommences near Kirkclees, at the head of a range of twenty-three locks, by which it falls 214½ feet to the basin at Wigan; thence to Newburgh is a line of seven miles, called the Upper Douglas Navigation, from the termination of which to Liverpool is twenty-eight miles and a half, making the entire length of this canal somewhat more than 127 miles. This gigantic undertaking was completed from Leeds to Liverpool in

October, 1816, at an expense of 1,200,000l.; and a collateral branch from Wigan to the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, at Leigh, opening a communication with Manchester, was finished in 1821, at an additional cost of more than 50,000l. The line of this canal was surveyed by Brindley, and the work partly executed by Mr. Longbotham, of Halifax, who appears to have been the first projector of the scheme. An act of Parliament for making the river Douglas navigable passed in 1720, and acts for forming this canal were obtained in 1770, 1783, 1790, 1794, and 1819, the branch to Leigh being executed under the authority of the last of these acts. The importance of this grand undertaking may be appreciated from the consideration of its opening a communication between Liverpool and Hull, and furnishing the means of transit for the products of nature and art through districts noted for manufactures and commerce.

**LEICESTER NAVIGATION**, co. Leicester.

In 1791 was passed an act for making a cut from the Loughborough Canal to the river Soar, at Quorndon, and making that river and the Wreak navigable to Leicester, with collateral cuts and railways. The engineer was Mr. W. Jessop; the works were finished in 1794; though some additions were made under the authority of a second act in 1797.

**LEICESTERSHIRE AND NORTHAMPTONSHIRE UNION CANAL**, co. Leicester.

This joins the preceding navigation near Leicester, and forms a communication with the river Nen, near Northampton, by its union with the Grand Junction Canal, at Foxton, whence there is a collateral cut to Market Harborough. At Saddington the canal passes through a tunnel 880 yards in length. The works were carried on by Mr. J. Varley, senior, and Mr. C. Staveley, junior, under the authority of acts passed in 1793 and 1805.

**LEOMINSTER CANAL**, co. Hereford.

This navigation commences at Kington, where it meets the Kington railway, and after passing Leominster and Tenbury, with a winding course, it joins the Severn at Stourport; [having traversed a distance of forty-six miles, crossing the Lugg at Kingsland by an aqueduct, and passing through a tunnel near Sousant 1250 yards long, and another at Great Pensax 3850 yards in length. Mr. T. Dadford, junior, was the engineer, and the undertaking was executed under acts passed in 1791, 1796, 1803, and 1826.

**LIFFEY RIVER**, cos. Kildare and Dublin, I.

The course of this river through Dublin county to the bay of Dublin, at the entrance basin of the Grand Canal, where also are an harbour and docks, has with these works been improved by Mr. W. Jessop. In 1800 it was proposed to avoid the bar at



the mouth of this river by cutting a ship canal from Dunleary to Ringstead Dock ; which plan, with other improvements, failed for want of parliamentary sanction, the bill relating to them being rejected by the House of Lords.

**LISKEARD AND LOOE CANAL**, co. Cornwall.

This navigation, for making which an act passed in 1825, extends from Tarras Pill, in the parish of Duloe, to Moorswater, in the parish of Liskeard, a distance of nearly six miles. In its course are twenty-five locks ; and the estimated expense of the undertaking was 12,577*l*.

**LIVERPOOL DOCKS AND HARBOUR**, co. Lancaster.

The various improvements which have taken place at Liverpool for the advantage of its commerce and navigation, will be noticed in the article relative to that seaport. It will, therefore, be sufficient here to state, that the works have been carried on under the sanction of several acts of Parliament passed between 1710 and 1828, and that the management of these works is vested in the incorporated Trustees of the Liverpool Docks.

**LLANELLY DOCK AND RAILWAY**, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

These works, consisting of a wet-dock at Maehynis Pool, in the parish of Llanelly, with a tram-road extending from it, upwards of two miles in length, were executed under the authority of an act of Parliament passed in 1828, at the estimated expense of 11,736*l*.

**LONDON AND CAMBRIDGE JUNCTION CANAL**, eos. Essex and Cambridge.

In 1812 an act was obtained for a canal from the Stort Navigation, near Bishop's Stortford, to join the river Cam, near Clayhithe Sluice, in Cambridgeshire ; and a supplementary act passed in 1814.

**LOUTH CANAL**, eo. Lincoln.

This canal extends from the Humber, at Tetney Haven, to Alvingham, where it joins the river Ludd, by which the navigation is continued to Louth, the entire length being about fourteen miles. It was constructed and improved under the authority of acts passed in 1763 and 1828.

**LOYNE or LUNE RIVER**, eo. Laneaster.

The estuary of this river forms the harbour of Laneaster ; and acts of Parliament for its improvement passed in 1749, 1772, 1789, and 1807.

**MACCLESFIELD CANAL**, eos. Chester and Stafford.

In 1826 an act was obtained for making a canal from the Peak Forest Canal, in the township of Marple, to join the Trent and Mersey Canal at Talk-on-the-Hill in Staffordshire, a distance of about twenty-nine miles and a half.

**MANCHESTER, BOLTON, AND BURY CANAL**, eo. Lancaster.

This canal, commencing on the north side of Manchester, joins the river Irwell, and run-

ning parallel with it to Clifton Hall, crosses the river there by an aqueduct and passes on to Bolton over the river Roach by a second aqueduct near Darley Hall, and again over the Irwell by a third aqueduct near Bolton ; whence it proceeds to its termination at Bury. It was executed under the authority of acts passed in 1791 and 1805.

**MARKET WEIGHTON CANAL**, E. R. co. York.

In 1772 an act was obtained for making this canal from Market Weighton to the river Humber, and draining the neighbouring lowlands ; the works were executed under the direction of Mr. Whitworth.

**MEDWAY RIVER**, eo. Kent.

An act for improving the navigation of this river passed in 1664 and another in 1740 ; but the principal improvements have been made under the authority of acts obtained in 1792, 1802, and 1824 ; by widening the channel of the river and other alterations in that part of its course between Maidstone and Halling.

**MERSEY AND IRWELL NAVIGATION**, eo. Laneaster.

The navigation of these rivers has been variously improved since the passing of an act of Parliament in 1720, which was altered and amended by an act passed in 1794. They form a communication between Manchester and Liverpool, the line of which, owing to the winding of the rivers, is nearly fifty miles ; but the distance is lessened by side-cuts across the loops or bends of the stream.

**MONKLAND CANAL**, co. Lanark, S.

This canal from the collieries at Monkland to the city of Glasgow, was made under the authority of an act passed in 1770 ; the works having been commenced in 1782. It joins the Forth and Clyde Canal at Port Dundas.

**MONMOUTHSHIRE CANAL**, co. Monmouth.

In 1792 an act was obtained for making a canal from Pontnewynydd to the river Usk and Newport, with collateral cuts and railroads to various mines and iron-works. It passes by Pontypool, between which place and Pontnewynydd it is connected with the Abergavenny and Brecknock Canal. Supplementary acts for completing these works were passed in 1797 and 1802.

**MONTGOMERYSHIRE CANAL**, eos. Montgomery, N. W. and Salop.

This canal commences at Portyvain lime-works, in the parish of Llanyblodwell, Shropshire, where it unites with a branch of the Ellesmere Canal : it passes near Llanymynach, and crossing the Verniew river, it joins another branch of the Ellesmere Canal ; thence running to Gwern-felu, it sends off a branch to Guilsfield, after which it proceeds to Welshpool, and then runs parallel with the Severn till it forms a

junction with that river on the east side of Newtown. Acts relative to this undertaking passed in 1794, 1815, and 1821.

**NEATH CANAL NAVIGATION**, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

Acts were passed in 1791 and 1798, authorizing this navigation, which extends from Abernant to Neath, a distance of about fourteen miles.

**NEN, or NYNE RIVER**, co. Northampton.

In 1714 an act was obtained for making this river navigable from Northampton to Peterborough; and improvements have since taken place under the sanction of acts passed in 1725, 1756, and 1794.

**NEN RIVER BEDFORD LEVEL**, co. Cambridge.

The navigation of this river through part of Cambridgeshire was improved under the authority of an act obtained in 1754.

**NENE AND WISBECH RIVERS**, cos. Cambridge, Norfolk, and Lincoln.

In 1827 an act passed for improving the outfall of the river Nene, the navigation of the Wisbech river, draining the neighbouring lands, and other purposes; in consequence of which a plan was formed in conjunction by Mr. Rennie and Mr. Telford, and the requisite improvements undertaken, at the estimated expense of 127,890*l*. In 1829 a second act passed for altering the line of the navigation, and enlarging the provisions of the former enactment.

**NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE CANAL**, co. Stafford.

This canal extends from the Trent and Mersey navigation, at Stoke-upon-Trent, to Newcastle; and it was constructed under an act obtained in 1795.

**NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE JUNCTION CANAL**, co. Stafford.

In 1798 was passed the act for making this canal, which forms a communication between the preceding and the Gresley Canal.

**NEWPORT - PAGNEL CANAL**, co. Bucks.

This canal extends from Newport-Pagnel to the Grand Junction Canal at Great Linford. An act for making it passed in 1814; and the estimated expense was 12,650*l*., though it is only one mile and a quarter in length, with a rise of fifty feet, by seven locks.

**NEWRY CANAL**, co. Down, I.

This canal from the tideway at Fadham Point to the town of Newry, was executed in 1761, under the direction of Mr. Golborne. It was designed to have been connected with the Blackwater navigation; and between 1753 and 1771 the Irish Parliament granted sums amounting to 11,434*l*. for that purpose.

**NITH RIVER NAVIGATION**, cos. Kirkcudbright and Dumfries.

The harbour of Dumfries and the naviga-

tion of the Nith were improved under the sanction of an act passed in 1811.

**NORTH LEVEL NAVIGATION AND DRAINAGE**, cos. Lincoln and Cambridge.

The drainage of the fens called Bedford Level was commenced under the sanction of an act of Parliament procured by Francis Earl of Bedford in the reign of Charles II., and numerous subsequent enactments have taken place; but in 1830 a new act was obtained for making extensive improvements, including a navigation to be called the North Level Main Drain, commencing in the Nene Outfall cut, and extending to Clows Cross, with a drainage cut from that place to the Old Eau Drain, at Black Horse Sluice, two miles south of Crowland. Estimated expense 92,517*l*.

**NORTH WALSHAM AND DILHAM CANAL**, co. Norfolk.

This canal, from the rivers Ant and Bure, near Dilham to North Walsham and Antingham, was made in pursuance of an act of Parliament passed in 1812.

**NORTH WILTS CANAL**, co. Wilts.

An act was obtained in 1813 for making this canal from the Wilts and Berks Canal near Swindon, to join the Thames and Severn Canal in the parish of Latton; passing in its course of about eight miles and a half by the town of Cricklade.

**NORWICH AND LOWESTOFT NAVIGATION**, cos. Norfolk and Suffolk.

This is a ship canal, principally formed by deepening, widening, and otherwise improving the course of the rivers Wensum and Waveney. It extends from Norwich by Buckenham and other places to Raveningham Mill, where a canal, two miles and a half long, joins the Wensum, or Yare, to the Waveney, from which river at Oulton Dyke is another cut, three-quarters of a mile in length to Oulton Broad, forming a connexion with Lake Lothing, at the east end of which is a cut, half a mile in length, to the sea, where is a tide-lock for the entrance of vessels, eighty-four feet long and twenty-one wide. These works were executed under an act passed in 1827.

**NOTTINGHAM CANAL**, co. Nottingham.

An act passed in 1792, for making this canal from the Cromford Canal to the river Trent, near Nottingham, a distance of about fifteen miles.

**NUTBROOK, or SHIPLEY CANAL**, co. Derby.

This canal, extending from the collieries at Shipley and West Halton to the Erewash canal, in the parish of Stanton-by-Dale, was constructed in pursuance of an act of Parliament passed in 1793.

**OAKHAM CANAL**, cos. Leicester and Rutland.

This canal, constructed under the authority of acts passed in 1793 and 1800, reaches from Oakham to the Melton-Mowbray navigation, near the town so called, after a course of fifteen miles.



**OUSE RIVER, co. Sussex.**

Various acts of Parliament passed from 1790 to 1814, for improving the navigation of this river, especially in that part of its course from Lewes to Newhaven, where it falls into the sea. The whole length of the navigable line from Cuckfield to the sea is nearly thirty miles.

**OUSE RIVER, W. and E. R. co. York.**

An act of Parliament passed in 1657, for amending the river Ouse, near the city of York; and subsequently acts have been obtained in 1727, 1732, 1767, and 1770, for improving its navigation from Linton, and for making navigable the Swale and other contributory branches. The commercial intercourse on the Ouse, above York, is but limited; while an immense traffic is carried on between York and the junction of this river with the Humber, as in this last part of its course it unites with numerous rivers and canals, extending from the manufacturing districts, iron-works, coal-fields, and limestone-quarries of Yorkshire and Lancashire.

**LITTLE OUSE, or BRANDON AND WAVENEY RIVER, cos. Norfolk and Suffolk.**

This navigation, commencing at Thetford, passes Santon, Downham, and Brandon, to its junction with the Ouse, at Brandon Creek Bridge, after a course of about twenty-two miles and a half. The first act relating to this river passed in 1670, and it was followed at a considerable interval by five more acts, the last in 1810.

**OUSE AND LARKE, cos. Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk.**

This navigation was made under the authority of acts of Parliament, consolidated by a subsequent statute of 1827; and it is connected with the Little Ouse, with the New Bedford River, and with the Eau Brink Cut to Lynn, recently made by Sir Edward Banks.

**GREAT OUSE RIVER, cos. Bedford, Huntingdon, and Cambridge.**

The Old Bedford River, a cut which communicates with the Great Ouse, was made in pursuance of an act of the 6th Charles I.; and in 1649 another act was obtained (confirmed the 15th Charles II.), for establishing the Fen Corporation, under which was completed the New Bedford River, which also joins this navigation.

**OXFORD CANAL, cos. Oxford and Warwick.**

This extensive and important line of navigation commences in the Coventry Canal, at Longford; and after communicating with the Grand Junction Canal, at Braunston Tunnel, and with the Warwick and Napton Canal, near Napton, it reaches its summit level at Marston Wharf; then passing a tunnel, near Fenny Compton, it proceeds to Banbury, where it crosses a branch of the Cherwell, and thence takes its course between Doddington and Aynhoe,

to the Thames at Oxford. It is carried over the valley, at Brinklow, by an aqueduct of twelve arches; and by two others over the Swift and Avon rivers, at Casford and Clifton. The tunnel, near Fenny Compton, is 1188 yards long; and a short tunnel conveys the canal under the churchyard and street, at Newbold. The first act of Parliament relative to this undertaking passed in 1769, and it was followed by several others, which are repealed or consolidated by the last in 1829. The money raised under these acts amounted to 178,648*l*.

**PEAK FOREST CANAL, cos. Derby and Chester.**

This canal begins near Ashton-under-Lyne, where it joins the Manchester, Ashton, and Oldham Canal, then crosses the Tame River, and proceeds to Hyde Bank Tunnel, afterwards over the Mersey, by an aqueduct ninety feet high, below Water Meetings; and, passing on to Marple, it rises 212 feet to its summit level by sixteen locks; here it is joined by the Macclesfield Canal, and proceeding to Whaley Bridge and Bugsworth, a railway is thence continued by Chapel Milton and Chapel Town-end, where is an ascending plane 600 yards long, to Limestone Rock, in Peak Forest. The canal is nearly fifteen miles in length, and the railway about seven. The undertaking was executed under the sanction of acts passed in 1794, 1800, and 1805, and the line was opened May 1, 1800; engineer, Mr. Benjamin Outram.

**PEMBREY HARBOUR CANAL AND RAILWAY, co. Carmarthen, S.W.**

These works were carried on under an act of the 6th George IV.

**PENCLAWDD CANAL, co. Glamorgan, S. W.**

This canal, from the river Burry to the township of Loughor, and the railroads connected with it, were constructed pursuant to an act passed in 1811.

**POCKLINGTON CANAL, E. R. co. York.**

An act was obtained in 1815, for making a canal from the river Derwent, at East Cottingwith, to Street Bridge, in the township of Poeklington; which was executed under the direction of Mr. George Leather, engineer.

**POLBROCK CANAL, co. Cornwall.**

An act, authorizing this undertaking, passed in 1797.

**PORTSMOUTH AND ARUNDEL CANAL, cos. Sussex and Hants.**

This canal commences from the tideway in the river Arun, at Ford, two miles and three-quarters from Arundel, and extends westward to within half a mile from North Mundham, where it gives off a branch to Chichester, and proceeding by Donnington to Chichester Harbour, there the main line terminates, but there are cuts extending to Langstone Harbour and Portsea; and these, with other works connected with them, were

executed by Mr. Rennie, under the sanction of acts of Parliament passed in 1817, 1819, 1821, and 1828. The length of the line from the Arun to Chichester Harbour is about twelve miles; the distance from thence to the canal at Cosham is fifteen miles; and the length of the canal to Portsmouth Lake, in Portsmouth Harbour, one mile and a quarter. The estimate for the whole undertaking was 125,490*l*. This vast work not only opens a navigable communication between the southern coast and various other parts of England, but likewise affords the means of transmitting military or other stores from London to Portsmouth, without the risk of capture in time of war.

**SIR JOHN RAMSDEN'S CANAL**, W. R. co. York.

This navigation, which is private property, extends from the river Calder, near Cooper's Bridge, to the head of the Huddersfield Canal. It was constructed under an act obtained in 1774.

**REGENT'S CANAL**, co. Middlesex.

The acts authorizing this undertaking were passed in 1812, 1813, 1816, 1819, and 1821; and the sums raised in pursuance of these enactments collectively amount to 1,000,000*l*. This canal commences in the Paddington branch of the Grand Junction Canal, in the north-western suburb of the metropolis, and passing by a short tunnel under the Edgware Road at Maida Hill, proceeds to the west angle of the Regent's Park, where it gives off a supply of water for an ornamental pond in that park; then passing eastward, near the Zoological Gardens a cut diverges to Cumberland Market, the main line proceeding to the north of Camden Town, St. Pancras, and Pentonville; near which the canal enters a tunnel under Islington and the New River; on emerging it sends off a branch to a basin across the road from Finsbury to Islington, and then proceeds eastward, crossing the Kingsland and Hackney Roads, and afterwards southward crossing the Mile-End and Commercial Roads to Limehouse, where is a basin from which it locks into the Thames. Its length is about eight miles and a half, with a fall of ninety feet, by twelve locks, besides the last or tide lock. Mr. Morgan is the engineer in the direction of this concern, which derives its importance from the additional facilities it affords to the commercial intercourse between different parts of London and the surrounding country.

**RIBBLE RIVER**, co. Lancaster.

The navigation of this river, from Penwortham Bridge, near Preston, to the sea, was improved under an act of Parliament obtained in 1806.

**ROCHDALE CANAL**, cos. York and Lancaster.

This canal extends from the Calder navigation at Sowerby Bridge Wharf, by Heb-

den Bridge and Todmorden to Warland, where commences the summit level; it then proceeds to Littleborough, and sending off a branch to School Lane, near Rochdale, continues its course southward and then southwest, through Manchester to the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal at Castlefield; having previously joined the Manchester, Ashton, and Oldham Canal at Piccadilly Wharf. The rise from Sowerby to the head level is 275 feet, and the fall thence to the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal 438½ feet; the entire length of the line being thirty-one miles and a half. Mr. Rennie was the engineer, and the works were executed under the sanction of acts passed in 1794—1807.

**ROTHER RIVER**, co. Sussex.

This navigation, belonging to the Earl of Egremont, extends from Midhurst to the river Arun, near Stopham Bridge, a distance of eleven miles. An act for making the river navigable passed in 1791.

**ROYAL CANAL**, cos. Dublin, Westmeath, and Longford, I.

This canal from Dublin to the river Shannon at Tarmunbury, was commenced by a body of subscribers, subsequently incorporated by a royal charter. One branch originates at Glassuanogue, the other from the river Liffey; at the latter point is a sea lock, with a depth of fourteen feet and a half at high water, within which is a floating dock capable of containing about twenty-five sail. In a length of one mile and a half the line of the navigation rises sixty-two feet, by the four locks to the Broadstone level, where there is a large boat harbour, and a basin for the supply of the northern side of the city of Dublin with water. From the Broadstone there is a rise, in eighteen miles and a half, of 175 feet, by fourteen locks; and this level continues for sixteen miles, when another rise of seventy feet, by eight locks in a distance of five miles and a half, brings the canal to the summit level, 307 feet above high water in Dublin Bay. It keeps this height for twelve miles; and communicates by a navigable river at Mullingar with Lough Owel, the chief reservoir whence the navigation is supplied with water. From Coolnabay the descent is accomplished by fifteen locks to Tarmunbury, or Richmond Harbour, on the Shannon, the surface of which river is 191 feet lower than that of Lough Owel, or the head level. The whole length of the canal is eighty-three miles.

**ROYAL MILITARY, or SHORNCLIFF AND RYE CANAL**, cos. Kent and Sussex.

This canal, as its name indicates, was constructed by government for military purposes, in pursuance of a plan for the defence of the coast against invasion. It extends from the tide-way at Shorncliff, not far from Sandgate Castle, to Hythe, and then proceeds westward, leaving Lympone, Bonnington, Ruckinge, and Appledore, on its north bank, to the junction with the in-



tended Weald of Kent Canal; here it turns south till it unites with the river Rother, in the channel of which the line is continued past Rye to Winchelsea, whence the canal diverges southward to Cliff End, where it terminates, after a course of about thirty miles. In 1807 an act of Parliament passed containing arrangements for the application of this navigation to the service of commerce, under the management of commissioners, including the Speaker of the House of Commons and other principal officers of state.

**ST. COLUMB CANAL**, co. Cornwall.

This canal was constructed under the authority of an act of Parliament procured by John Edyvean, Gent., of St. Austell, in 1773.

**SALISBURY AND SOUTHAMPTON CANAL**, cos. Wilts and Hants.

Acts for making a canal from Salisbury to Southampton passed in 1795 and 1800; but only that part of the line between Southampton and Redbridge, where it joins the Andover Canal, has been completed.

**SANKEY CANAL**, co. Lancaster.

This was the earliest work of the kind in this country, an act respecting it having passed in 1755, four years before that for making the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal; and a second act was obtained in 1762. It runs parallel with a stream called the Sankey Brook, which serves as a feeder to the canal, from the junction of that brook with the Mersey to the coal-mines at St. Helen's, near Prescot, a distance of about twelve miles. Mr. John Eyes, a surveyor of Liverpool, directed this undertaking as engineer. The canal about a mile from Newton is crossed by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, at the height of seventy feet from the surface of the water. The plan of propelling vessels by steam was the subject of a successful experiment on this canal in 1797. An additional act of Parliament was obtained in 1830, for extending this navigation from its present junction with the Mersey to Widness Wharf, near West Bank, to communicate there with the Mersey.

**SEVERN RIVER**, cos. Montgomery, N. W. Salop, Worcester, and Gloucester.

An act of Parliament for improving the navigation of this river passed in 1503, and another in 1532; since which several were obtained during the reign of George III., the latest in 1811.

**SEVERN AND WYE CANAL AND RAILWAY**, co. Gloucester.

These works were executed under the authority of acts of Parliament passed in 1809, 1810, 1811, 1814, and 1822. The railway crosses the forest of Dean, nearly from north to south, connecting the rivers Severn and Wye. From the latter river to Cross Pill the railway extends thirteen miles and a half; and thence the canal proceeds to the Severn at Nass Point, one mile fur-

ther; besides which there are nine branches, the united extent of which is about twelve miles.

**SHEFFIELD CANAL**, W. R. co. York.

This canal, for making which an act passed in 1815, connects the town of Sheffield with the river Dunn, or Don; its length somewhat exceeding four miles.

**SHREWSBURY CANAL**, co. Salop.

In 1793 an act was obtained for making this canal from the north end of the Shropshire Canal at Rockwardine Wood to the town of Shrewsbury, a distance of seventeen miles and a half. It crosses the river Tern by an aqueduct; and passes through a tunnel near Atcham, 970 yards in length. The engineers were Mr. T. Telford and Mr. W. Reynolds.

**SHROPSHIRE CANAL**, co. Salop.

This navigation commences at the Donnington Wood Canal, in the parish of Lillishall, and joins the Severn at Coalport, two miles below Colebrook Dale. Its length is seven miles and a half, in the course of which are three inclined planes; the first at Donnington Wood, a perpendicular ascent of 122 feet; the second at Stirchley, a perpendicular descent of 126 feet; and the third at Hay, near the Severn, a descent of 207 feet. The machinery connected with these planes is worked by steam-engines. This canal was constructed under the authority of an act passed in 1788.

**SLEAFORD NAVIGATION**, co. Lincoln.

An act was obtained in 1794, for making this navigation from Sleaford Castle Causeway, through the town of Sleaford, along the course of Sleaford Mill Stream and Kyme Eau, to the river Witham, near Chapel Hill, a distance of about thirteen miles and a half.

**SOAR RIVER, or LOUGHBOROUGH NAVIGATION**, co. Leicester.

Acts passed in 1766 and 1776, for making a navigable communication from the Trent to Loughborough, which has been effected by constructing a canal from the Rushes at Loughborough to the river Soar at Bishop's Meadow, in the liberty of Garenton.

**SOMERSETSHIRE COAL CANAL**, co. Somerset.

This canal, with the railways connected with it, forms a communication between the coal-mines at Radstock, &c., and the Kennet and Avon Canal at Limpley Stoke, between Bath and Bradford. The works were executed under the sanction of acts passed in 1794, 1796, and 1802.

**STAFFORDSHIRE AND WORCESTERSHIRE CANAL**, cos. Worcester and Stafford.

This branch of inland navigation commences in the Severn at Stourport, and passing by Kidderminster, Penkridge, and other places, unites with the Trent and Mersey Navigation near Haywood, in Staffordshire. It is conveyed by aqueducts over the rivers Trent, Sow, Penk, Smester,

and Stour; and by a tunnel under the town of Kidderminster. The act authorizing this undertaking was obtained in 1766; and the celebrated Brindley was the engineer. In 1790, a new act was procured for improving this navigation.

**STAINFORTH AND KEADBY CANAL**, cos. York, W. R., and Lincolnshire.

This canal extends from the river Don navigation near Stainforth to the Trent at Keadby, passing in its course to the south of the towns of Thorne and Crowle. It was executed under the authority of acts passed in 1793, 1798, and 1809.

**STORT RIVER**, cos. Essex and Herts.

Acts for making this river navigable from Bishop Stortford to the river Lea passed in 1759 and 1766.

**STOURBRIDGE CANAL**, cos. Stafford and Worcester.

This canal commencing near Stourbridge, proceeds to Wordesley Brook, where it crosses the river Stour, and joins the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal at Stewponey, near Stourton. Acts authorizing this canal were obtained in 1776 and 1782.

**STRATFORD-UPON-AVON CANAL**, cos. Warwick and Worcester.

This canal extends from King's Norton, where it joins the Worcester and Birmingham Canal to Stratford; passing through a tunnel, and crossing the river Ane, in its course of twenty-three miles and a half, besides which it has four branches. This undertaking was carried on under various acts of Parliament passed in 1793 and 1821.

**STROUDWATER NAVIGATION**, co. Gloucester.

This canal extends from Wallbridge, near Stroud, to the Severn, at Framiload. An act for making a navigable communication from Stroud to the Severn, passed in 1730, but the scheme failed, as also did another in 1759. The act for making the present canal was procured in 1776.

**SWANSEA CANAL**, co. Glamorgan and Brecknock, S. W.

In 1794 an act was obtained for making this canal from Swansa Harbour to Ystradgunlais, in the county of Brecon, a distance of seventeen miles. Mr. Thomas Sheasby was the engineer.

**TAVISTOCK CANAL**, co. Devon.

This canal from the tideway of the Tamar at Morwelham quay to Tavistock, was constructed under the authority of an act passed in 1803. It is about four miles long and passes through a tunnel, 2640 yards in length, at Morwelham Down; and crosses the Lumbourn river, near Crebar, by an aqueduct bridge, 200 yards long and sixty feet above the river.

**TAY RIVER AND PERTH NAVIGATION**, cos. Perth, Fife, and Forfar, S.

The Tay is navigable at spring tides to Perth; but the navigation is liable to obstructions from floods and shallows; in con-

sequence of which an act for improving it, building quays, &c., was obtained in 1830. The estimated expense is 14,504: engineer, Mr. James Jardinc.

**TEES NAVIGATION**, cos. Durham and N. R. York.

An act passed in 1808 for making a navigable cut from the east side of the Tees, near Stockton into the same river near Portrack, with other improvements; and in 1828 a second act was obtained for making a cut from Portrack into the Tees near Newport in the township of Acklam, Yorkshire.

**THAMES RIVER**, cos. Gloucester, Oxford, Berks, Buckingham, Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent.

The first act of Parliament for improving the navigation of this river was passed in the reign of Henry VI., and many have been subsequently obtained under Henry VII., Henry VIII., James I., William III., Anne, George II., George III., and George IV. The Thames was formerly navigable to Cricklade, in Wiltshire, but since the completion of the Thames and Severn canal in 1789, which joins the Thames at Lechlade, the river navigation has been considered as terminating at that town, the distance of which from London by water is 146½ miles, and the fall from Lechlade to low water-mark is 258 feet.

**THAMES AND MEDWAY CANAL**, co. Kent.

In 1800 an act was obtained for making this canal from the Thames near Gravesend to the river Medway in the parish of Frindsbury; which obviates the necessity for the circuitous passage of vessels round the Nore, from Gravesend to Stroud. In the latter part of its course of nine miles the canal passes through a tunnel about two miles in length. Four additional acts of Parliament were procured during the progress of the undertaking, the last in 1824; engineers, R. Dodd and R. Walker.

**THAMES AND SEVERN CANAL**, cos. Gloucester and Wilts.

This canal, projected by Brindley, and executed by R. Whitworth, extends from the Stroudwater Canal, at Stroud, to the Thames at Lechlade; passing in its course through a tunnel at Saperton, near Cirencester, two miles and three-eighths in length, being the most extensive in the kingdom; it also sends off a branch to Cirencester, and passes a little to the north of the town of Cricklade. The whole length of the canal is thirty miles; and it was executed under acts passed in 1783—1813.

**STONE AND PARRETT NAVIGATION**, co. Somerset.

The extent of this navigation is about twenty-seven miles from its junction with the Grand Western Canal at Taunton to the tideway in the Bridgewater Bay, Bristol Channel. It was made under the sanction of acts passed in 1699 and 1707.



**TRENT RIVER**, cos. Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln.

The earliest act for improving the navigation of this river passed in 1699, and five more acts were obtained in the reign of George III. the last in 1794. The river is navigable from Burton-upon-Trent to the Humber, a distance of 117 miles, with a fall to low water-mark of 118 feet.

**TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL**, cos. Chester, Stafford, and Derby.

The acts under the authority of which this important undertaking was executed, are numerous, and were obtained between 1766 and 1827. It commences at Wilden Ferry in Derbyshire, where the Derwent joins the Trent, and passing south-westward to Swarkestone, it is crossed by the Derby Canal; at Burton it communicates with the river Trent, at Fradley with the Coventry and Fradley Canal, at Heywood Mill with the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, at Stoke, with the Newcastle-under-Lyne Canal, at Harecastle with the Macclesfield Canal, and at Preston Brook with the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, in which it terminates, the remainder of the line to Runcorn Gap, on the Mersey, being reckoned a part of the Duke's Canal. It gives off the Caldon branch at Stoke, another branch at Middlewich, and is connected with various railways: it also passes through a short tunnel at Armitage, another at Harecastle, 2880 yards long, and three more at Barnton, Saltersford, and Preston; and in its course are 126 aqueducts and culverts, and ninety-one locks. The rise from Wilden Ferry to the summit level at the Great Tunnel is 316 feet, and the descent to Preston Brook, 326 feet: total length, ninety-three miles. Engineers, Brindley and Henshall.

**ULSTER CANAL**, cos. Fermoy, Monaghan, Armagh, and Tyrone, l.

This projected line of navigation is to commence at Wattle Bridge, in the county of Fermanagh, and unite with the Upper Bann River, and so connect the two great lakes, called Loughs Erne and Neagh. The total length is about fifty-nine miles, and the number of required locks twenty-two. The line is remarkably well chosen; it may be said that it will open a communication between the seas on the east and west of Ireland, and its particular advantages are very conspicuous. At Wattle Bridge, where it unites with the Finn River, a short cut would open it to the Royal Canal; and at Portadown it falls in with the Newry navigation. In its transit it approaches the town of Clones, passes Smithborough, very near to Monaghan, just touches Middletown and Caledon, and at the nineteenth lock, admits of a union with the navigable river Blackwater, by a cut of about one mile, thence passing Loughgall, it terminates in the Bann, at Portadown.

**WARWICK AND BIRMINGHAM CANAL**, cos. Warwick and Worcester.

This canal extends from Saltisford, in the borough of Warwick, to Birmingham, where it joins the Digbeth branch of the Birmingham Canal; and in its course joins the Lapworth branch of the Stratford Canal. It is twenty-two miles and a half in length, passing through two tunnels, and over three rivers, by aqueducts. The acts under which it was executed, passed in 1793 and 1796.

**WARWICK AND NAPTON CANAL**, co. Warwick.

This canal, commencing at Budbrook, where it joins the preceding navigation, passes north of Warwick, by Leamington Prior's and other places, to its union with the Oxford Canal, near Napton-on-the-Hill. By an act passed in 1794 authority was given to terminate this canal at Braunton, Northants; but the line was altered to the present termination, by an act in 1796, and another, granting additional powers, was obtained in 1809.

**WEALD OF KENT CANAL**, co. Kent.

The act for making this canal passed in 1812, but it has not been executed.

**WEAR RIVER**, co. Durham.

Various acts passed from 1716 to 1830, for improving the navigation of this river from Durham to its estuary at Sunderland, a distance of eighteen miles.

**WEAVER NAVIGATION**, co. Chester.

The navigation of the Weaver has been improved, from Frodsham to Winsford Bridge, and a communication opened between this river and the Mersey, under the authority of various acts passed in 1720—1829.

**WELLAND RIVER**, co. Lincoln.

The navigable part of this river extends from Stamford, by Market Deeping, Crowland, and Spalding, to its estuary in the Wash. An act for making it navigable passed in 1571, and some considerable improvements were authorized by an act obtained in 1794.

**WEY RIVER**, co. Surrey.

This river is navigable from Godalming to its junction with the Thames, a distance of about twenty miles, in the course of which it communicates with the Wey and Arun Canal, and with the Basingstoke Canal. It has been improved under acts passed in 1671 and 1760.

**WEY AND ARUN JUNCTION CANAL**, cos. Surrey and Sussex.

The length of this canal from its union with the Arun navigation, at New Bridge, to the Wey at Shalford, between Guildford and Godalming, is about eighteen miles. It was made under the authority of an act passed in 1813.

**WILTS AND BERKS CANAL**, cos. Berks and Wilts.

This canal, commencing in the Thames, at Abingdon, passes to Breach Field, where a cut branches off to Wantage, and proceeds westward by Sparsholt, Uffington, Shriven-

ham, Stratton, and other places, to Swindon, where the North Wilts Canal diverges from it, the main line continuing by Wootton Bassett, Dauntsey, Laycock, and Melksham, to Semington, where it unites with the Kennet and Avon Canal; having sent off branches to Calne and Chippenham, in its passage through Wiltshire. The length of this canal is fifty-two miles. The acts under which it was executed, were obtained in 1795, 1801, 1810, 1813, 1815, and 1821.

#### WISBECH CANAL, co. Cambridge.

This canal, extending six miles from the Nene River, at Wisbech, to the Old River, at Outwell, was constructed under the sanction of an act passed in 1794.

#### WITHAM RIVER, co. Lincoln.

Several acts passed between 1671 and 1829, for improving the navigation of this river; which extends from Lincoln, by Tattershall, where it is joined by the Horn-castle Navigation, and three miles further south by the Sleaford Canal, through the Fens to Boston, five miles below which it terminates in the Wash, after a course of about thirty-eight miles.

#### WORCESTER AND BIRMINGHAM CANAL, co. Worcester.

This canal begins at the junction of the Birmingham and Birmingham and Fazeley Canals, communicates with the Dudley Canal, at Selly Oak, with the Stratford Canal, at King's Norton, and passing south-west by several places, and near Droitwich and Bromsgrove, joins the Severn at Diglis, a little below Worcester. Its whole length is twenty-nine miles, in which there is a fall of 428 feet by seventy-one locks. It was made under the authority of an act passed in 1791, and other acts relating to it were obtained in 1798, 1804, 1808, and 1815.

#### WREAK AND EYE RIVERS, or LEICESTER AND MELTON - MOWBRAY NAVIGATION, co. Leicester.

Acts passed in 1791 and 1800, for improving this navigation from Leicester, where it joins the Leicester Navigation to Melton-Mowbray, a distance of eleven miles.

#### WYE AND LUGG RIVERS, cos. Radnor, S. W. Hereford, Monmouth, and Gloucester.

The navigable portion of the Wye, from Hay to the Severn, is ninety-nine miles and a half. It is crossed by the Hay Railway, near Whitney Bridge, whence its course to Hereford is very circuitous: near Mordiford it receives the Lugg, which is navigable but a short distance before the junction; and hence it proceeds southward by Ross and Monmouth to Chepstow, where it falls into the Severn. Acts for improving this navigation passed in 1662, 1695, 1727, and 1809.

#### WYRLEY AND ESSINGTON CANAL, co. Stafford.

This canal, made under the authority of acts passed in 1792 and 1794, extends from

Wyrley Bank to the Birmingham Canal, near Wolverhampton, with various branches, one of which joins the Coventry Canal, near Huddlesford. The length from the Coventry Canal to the junction with that of Birmingham is twenty-four miles; engineer, Mr. W. Pitt.

Railways or tramroads have been in use to a limited extent in coal-mines and other situations, for a considerable period of time; but when they were first introduced is uncertain. Their principal importance arises from the advantages they afford for employing locomotive steam-carriages. Mr. Trevethick, of Cornwall, is said to have been the first person who adopted the idea of applying the steam-engine to the purpose of propelling loaded waggons on railways; and his plan was practised with improvements by Mr. John Blenkinsop, manager of the collieries, at Middleton, near Leeds, belonging to the late C. Brandling, Esq., and the first experiment which he made was upon Brandling's railroad from Middleton to Leeds. Since that attempt, the subject has occupied the ingenuity of several eminent engineers; and the trials which took place in October, 1829, on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, to ascertain the comparative powers of different steam-carriages made by Messrs. Gurney, Stephenson, Acworth, and Erickson and Braithwaite, have been followed by regular establishments for travelling and conveying goods, by means of the propelling power of steam.

#### ABER DULAIS RAILWAY, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

It extends from Aber Dulais to Cwm Dulais, about eight miles and a half on an ascending plane, with a rise of 426 feet, and it was constructed in pursuance of an act of Parliament of 7 George IV. at the estimated expense of 8730*l.*; engineer, Mr. W. Brough.

#### AIRDRIE, or BALLOCHNEY RAILWAY, co. Lanark, S.

This railway extends from Kipps Colliery Branch of the Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway, one mile and a half west of Airdrie, to New Monkland, a distance of four miles: besides various branches. It was made under the authority of an act of Parliament passed in 1826, at the estimated cost of 18,431*l.*; engineer, Mr. T. Grainger.

#### BERWICK AND KELSO RAILWAY, cos. Durham, Roxburgh, and Berwick, S.

An act authorizing this undertaking passed in 1811; but it remains unexecuted.

#### BOLTON AND LEIGH RAILWAY, co. Lancaster.

This railway, forming a communication between the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, was constructed under the authority of acts passed in 1825 and 1828. Mr. Dalglish was the engineer first employed in this



work, but it has since been under the direction of Mr. Stevenson.

**BRANDLING'S RAILROAD, W. R.** co. York.

This railway, extending from collieries belonging to the Rev. R. H. Brandling, about three miles south of Leeds, to that town, was made under the sanction of an act passed in 1758.

**BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE RAILWAY, co. Gloucester.**

In 1828 an act was passed for making this railway from the east side of the city of Bristol to Coalpit Heath, in the parish of Westerleigh, a distance of nine miles, in the course of which, at Staple Hill, is a tunnel 880 yards in length. The estimate for this work, made by Mr. W. H. Townsend, was 41,819*l*. This railway is to be joined near Rodway Hill by the Avon and Gloucestershire Railway.

**BULLO PILL, or DEAN FOREST RAILWAY, co. Gloucester.**

Acts for making this railway, through the forest of Dean to the bank of the Severn, passed in 1809 and 1826.

**CANTERBURY AND WHITSTABLE RAILWAY, co. Kent.**

This road extends from Whitstable Bay, opposite the eastern point of the Isle of Sheppey, to Canterbury. Acts for making it were obtained in 1825, 1827, and 1828.

**CLARENCE RAILWAY, co. Durham.**

This railway extends from the river Tees to the city of Durham, with various branches, one of which joins the Stockton and Darlington Railway; the entire length being forty-five miles and a half. Acts for making it passed in 1828 and 1829; and the estimate for the works made by Mr. Leather, the engineer, amounted to 243,003*l*.

**CROMFORD AND HIGH PEAK RAILWAY, co. Derby.**

In 1825 an act was obtained for making this road from the Cromford Canal at Wirksworth, to the Peak Forest Canal near Whaley, in Cheshire. Mr. Josias Jessop was the engineer, and his estimate for the works was 155,079*l*.

**CROYDON, MERSTHAM, and GODSTONE RAILWAY, co. Surrey.**

This road, from Pitlake Meadow, Croydon, where it joins the south end of the Surrey Railway, to Merstham and Godstone, was constructed under acts passed in 1803 and 1806. The railway is double, and its length is about twelve miles.

**DUNDEE AND NEWTYLE RAILWAY, co. Forfar, S.**

Acts passed in 1826 and 1830, for making this railroad from the port of Dundee to Newtyle, through a mountainous tract of country, eleven miles and a half in length. There are three inclined planes on the line of this road; and the estimated expense of the works was 27,600*l*.

**EDINBURGH AND DALKEITH RAILWAY, co. Edinburgh, S.**

This railway, from Edinburgh to the south side of the river North Esk, near Dalkeith and Newbattle, with various branches, is making, under the authority of acts passed in 1826 and 1829.

**GARNKIRK AND GLASGOW RAILWAY, co. Lanark, S.**

Acts for making this road from the Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway, at Cargill Colliery, to Glasgow, were passed in 1826, 1827, and 1830.

**GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND AVON RAILWAY, co. Gloucester.**

In 1828 an act passed for constructing this railway, from the river Avon, near Keynsham, to the Bristol and Gloucestershire Railway, at Rodway Hill.

**GLOUCESTER AND CHELTENHAM RAILWAY, co. Gloucester.**

This road was made under the authority of acts passed in 1809 and 1815.

**KILMARNOCK RAILWAY, co. Ayr, S.**

This road, extending from Kilmarnock to Troon, a distance of about nine miles and a half, was made under the sanction of an act passed in 1808.

**KINGTON RAILWAY, eos. Hereford and Radnor, S. W.**

This railway forms a communication between the Hay Railway, at Eardisley, and the lime-works, near Burlinjob, Radnorshire; and its length is fourteen miles. The act for making it passed in 1818.

**KIRKINTILLOCH, or MONKLAND AND KIRKINTILLOCH RAILWAY, eos. Dumbarton and Lanark, S.**

This road, extending from Old Monkland to the Forth and Clyde Canal, near Kirkintilloch, was undertaken under the sanction of an act passed in 1824.

**LEEDS AND SELBY RAILWAY, W. R. co. York.**

The act for making this railway passed in 1830. It will extend nearly twenty miles; and its estimated cost is 200,000*l*.

**LEICESTER AND SWANNINGTON RAILWAY, co. Leicester.**

For making this road from the river Soar through Leicester to Swannington, with four branches, an act passed in 1830. Estimate 75,453*l*.

**LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER, RAILWAY, co. Lancaster.**

This tramroad extends from Liverpool, through Walton, Prescott, Winwick, Warrington, Leigh, and Eccles, to Manchester, with various collateral branches. The first act relating to it passed in 1826, by which the proprietors were authorized to raise 510,000*l*.; and subsequent enactments took place in 1827, 1828, and 1829. The whole length of the road, including a tunnel under Liverpool, is thirty miles and three-quarters, in which space there are three inclined planes.

















