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Drawn by J. M. G. de la Roche.

Engraved by W. Tomblason.

HER STMONCEUX CASTLE..

Sussex.



Drawn by H. Gurney after a sketch by J. Stoddart

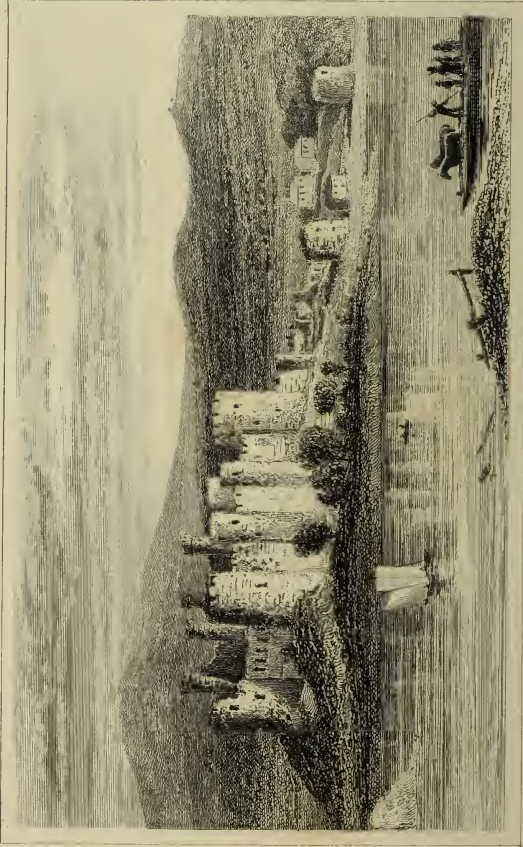
CAERLIDFORD CASTLE.
Carmarthenshire.

W. Bayne del.

914.2

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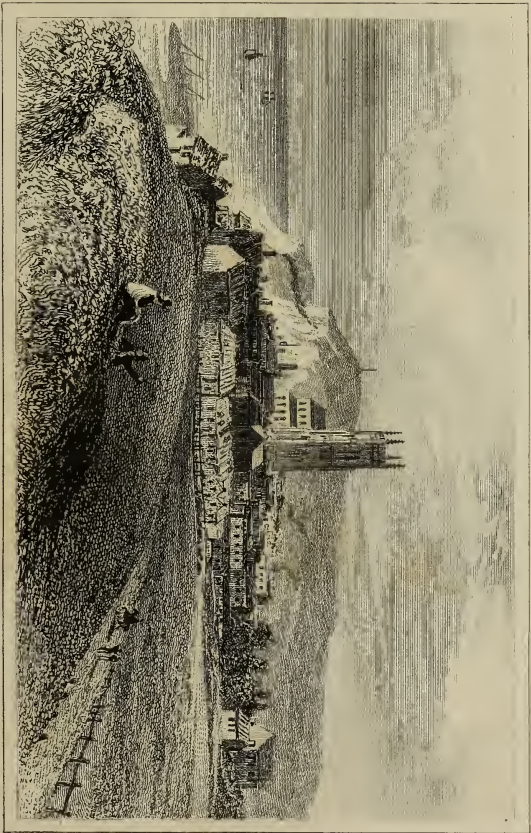
v. 9



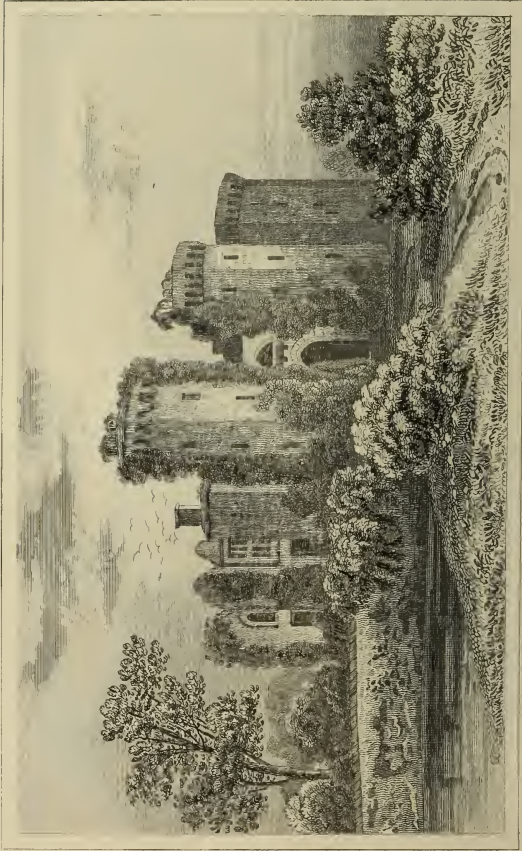
CONWAY CASTLE

CARNARVONSHIRE, NORTH WALES

Drawn & Engraved for DIGDALES ENGLAND & WALLS DELINEATED



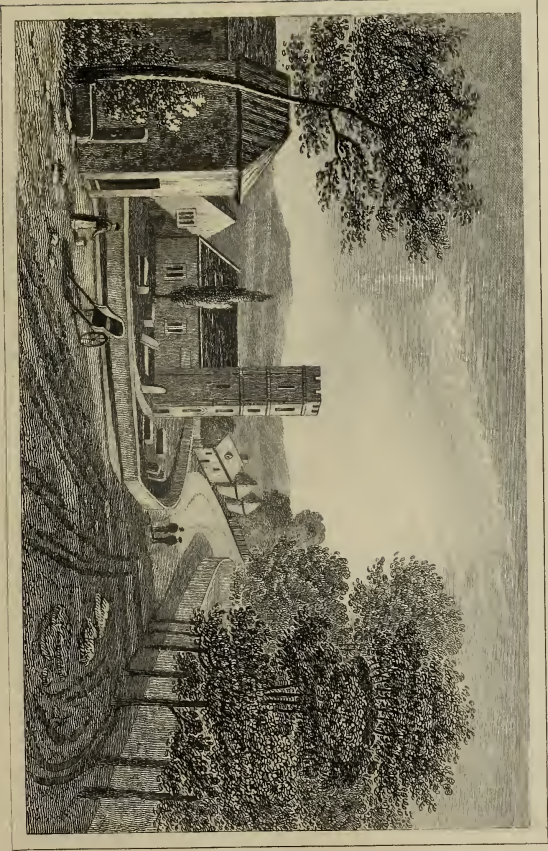
CROMER, NORFOLK.



LAGLAN CASTLE.

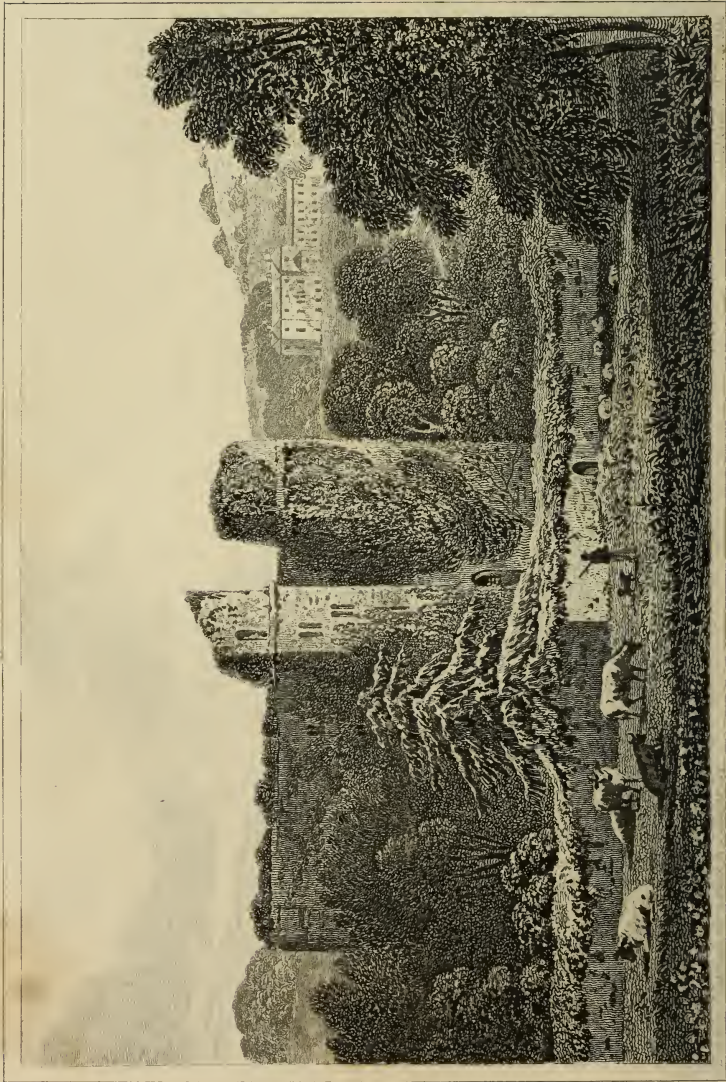
MONTMOUTHSHIRE.

Drawn & Engraved by DUGLAS, ENGLAND & WALES, &c. &c.



VILLAGE OF RANGLAND,
NORTH WALES.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES delineated.



WARDOUR CASTLE,
Wiltshire



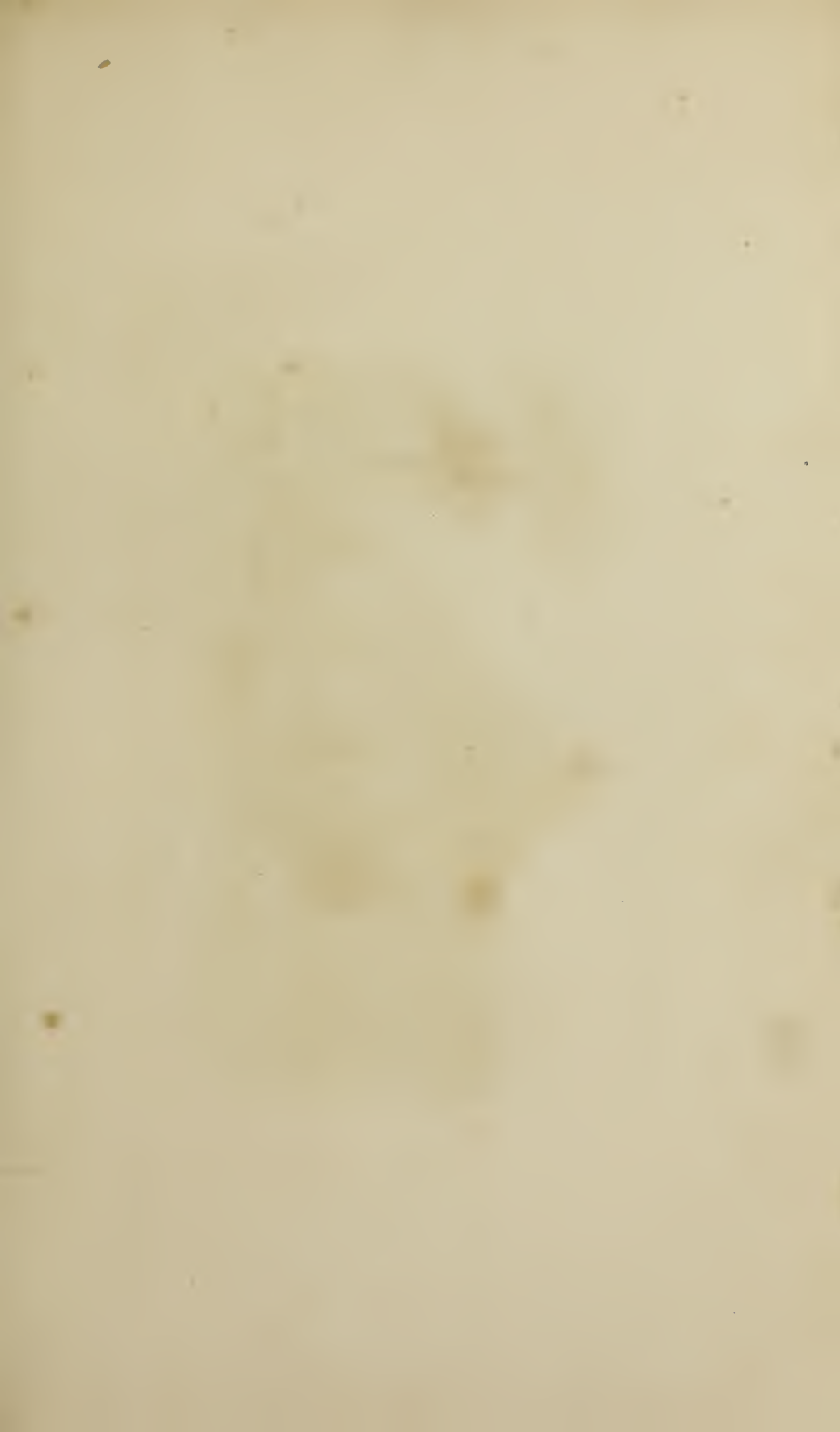
1847-48

1847-48

PENDENNIS CASTLE,

from wall.







OXFORDHAMPTON CASTLE.

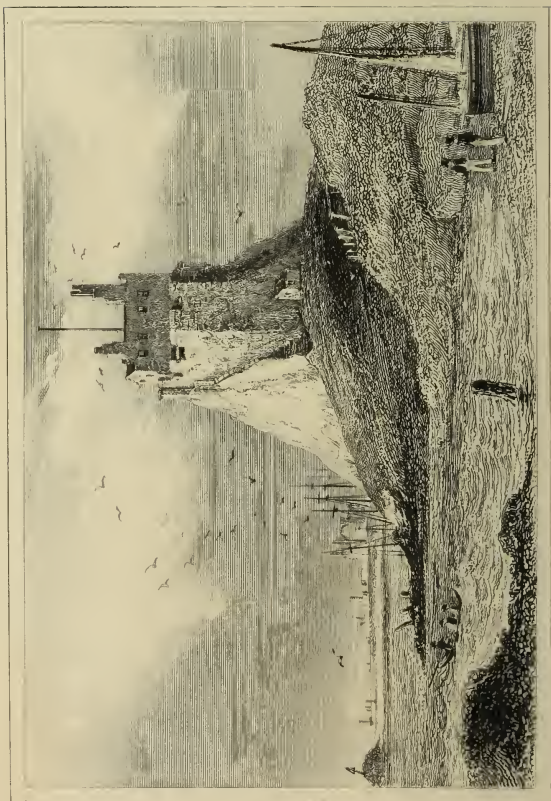
DEVON



ROCHESTER CASINE AND BRIDGE.

1850.



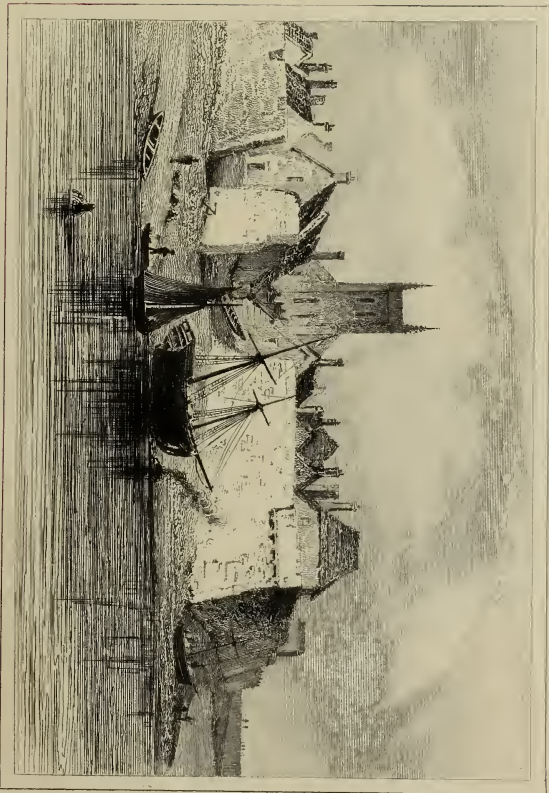


HOIVY ISLAND CASTLE.

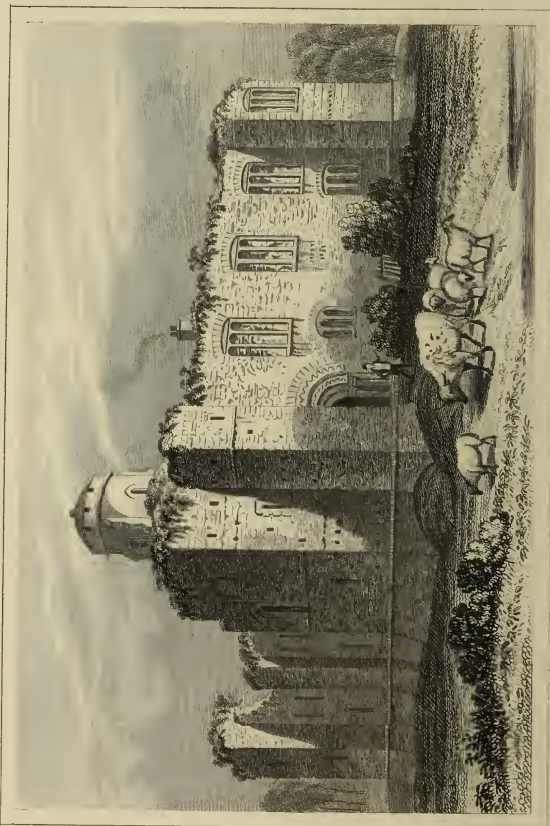
Engraving from the
Illustrations of the
Scottish Islands.

Edinburgh, 1820.

Holy
Island



MARLET POOL,
DURHAM.



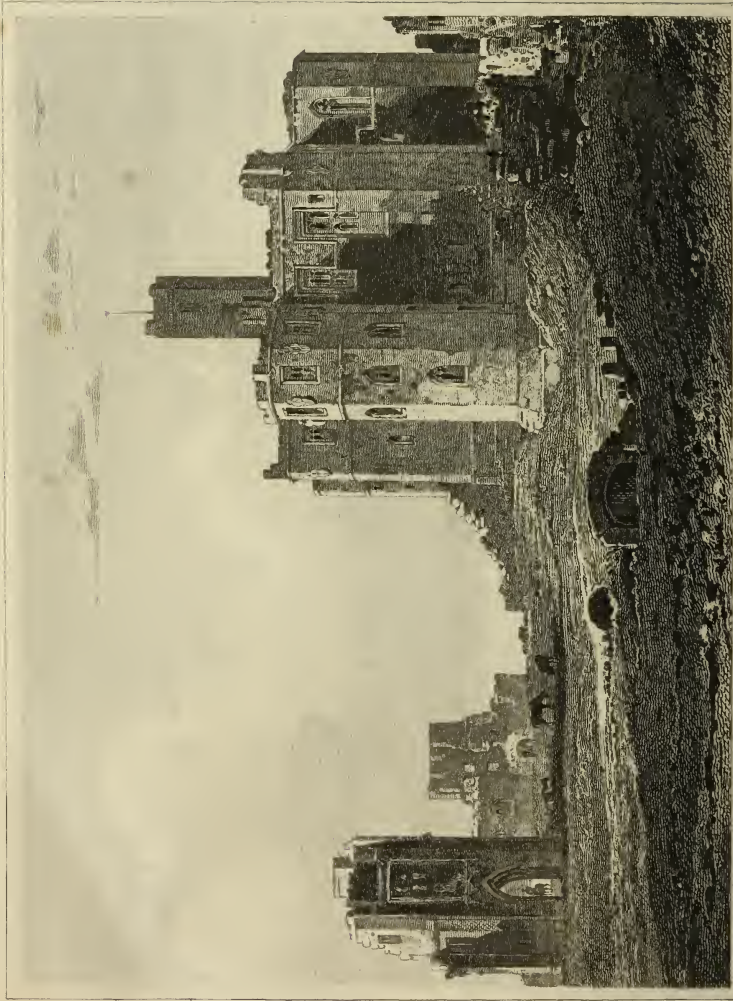
COLCHESTER CASTLE.

ESSEX.

During the great fire in 1568, the inhabitants of Colchester were reduced to very great distress. The town was almost entirely destroyed, and the inhabitants were obliged to stand the loss of their property, and to rebuild their houses, and other buildings.



SWANSEA CASTLE AND HARBOUR,
GLAMORGANSHIRE.

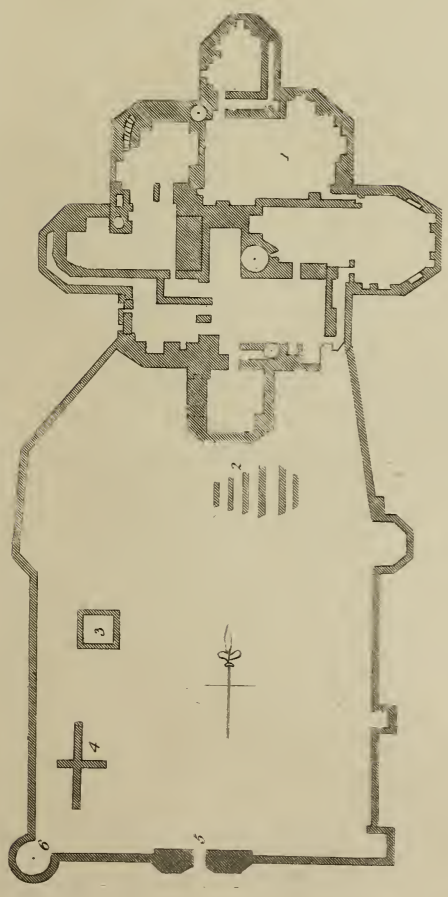


W. Woodcut, sculp.

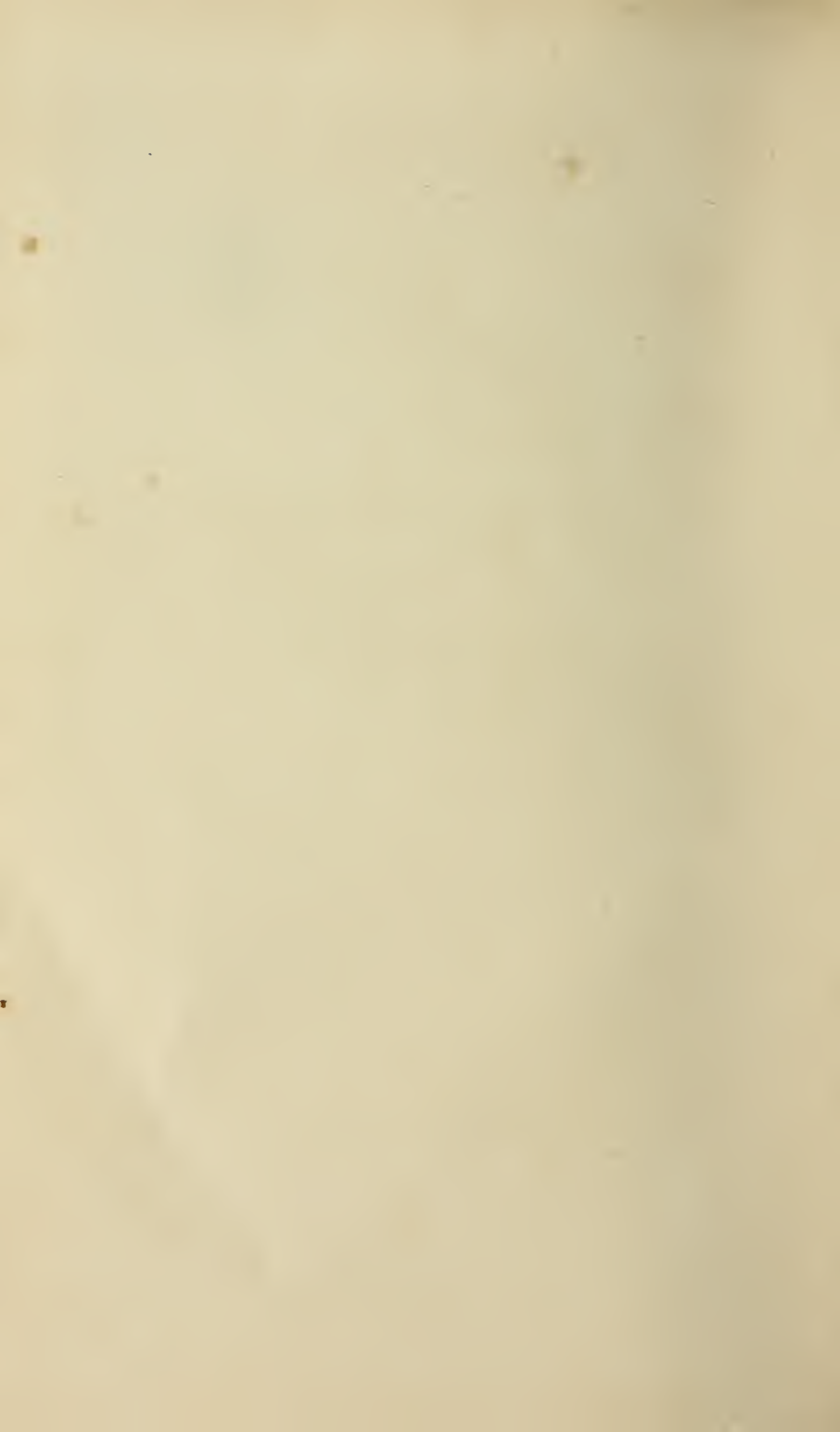
WAR KWORTH CASTLE,
Northumberland

E. Blom, del.

Warkworth Castle.



- 1. The Keep
- 2. Halls.
- 3. Chapel.
- 4. Watch Tower, &c.
- 5. The Gate.
- 6. Towers.

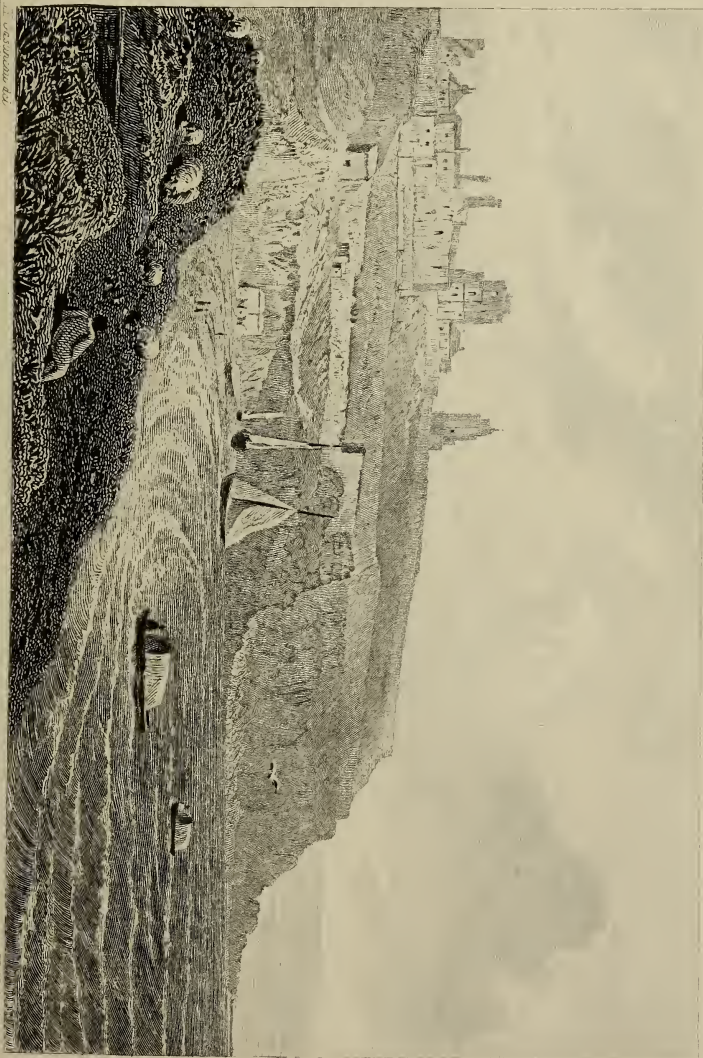




Scale of 100 ft



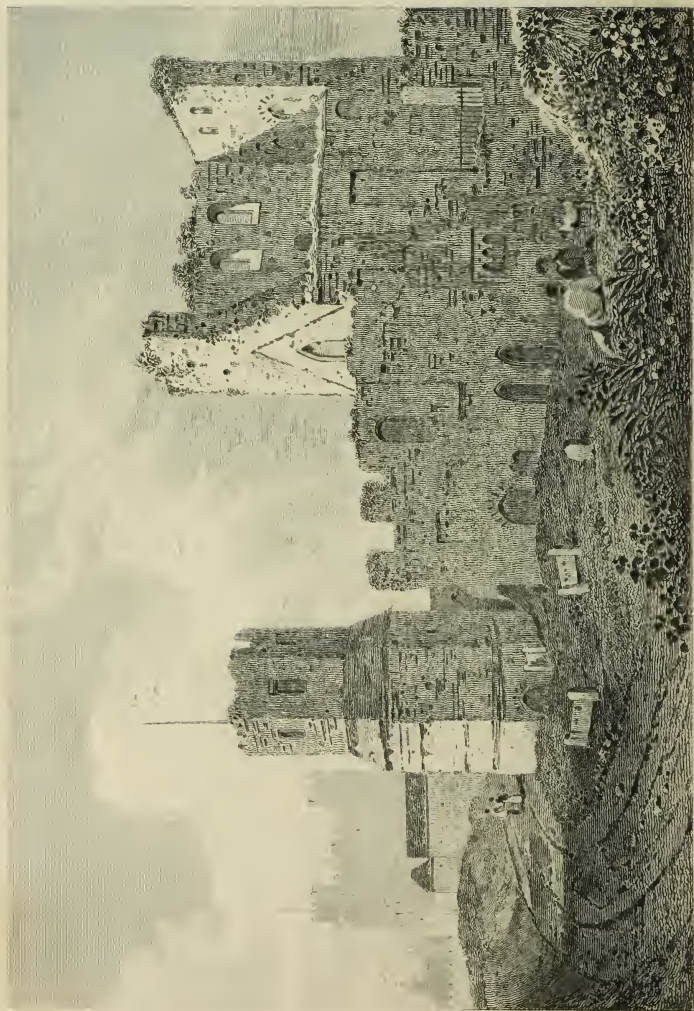
- A West Tower
- B Middle Tower
- C Crypt entrance
- D North Tower
- E Grand Entrance
- F First Hall
- G Second Hall
- H East Plant'g Row
- I Castle Yard
- J School Houses
- K Stable Yards
- L Workshops &c.
- M Bowling green
- N Gardens
- O Dwelling Houses
- P Public Wharf
- Q Toll House
- R Boat-lancket Hill
- S Trout Bridge
- T Wharfs
- U Wharfing Machine
- V Piers Ground
- W Road to Totx
- X Road to Kethum
- Y Castle Gate



W. H. Sturges del.

W. H. Sturges sculp.

THE WINDMILL OF THE CASPIAN,
The Netherlands



The Roman Plan
DOVER CASTLE.



BRUGHAM CASTLE,

Westmoreland

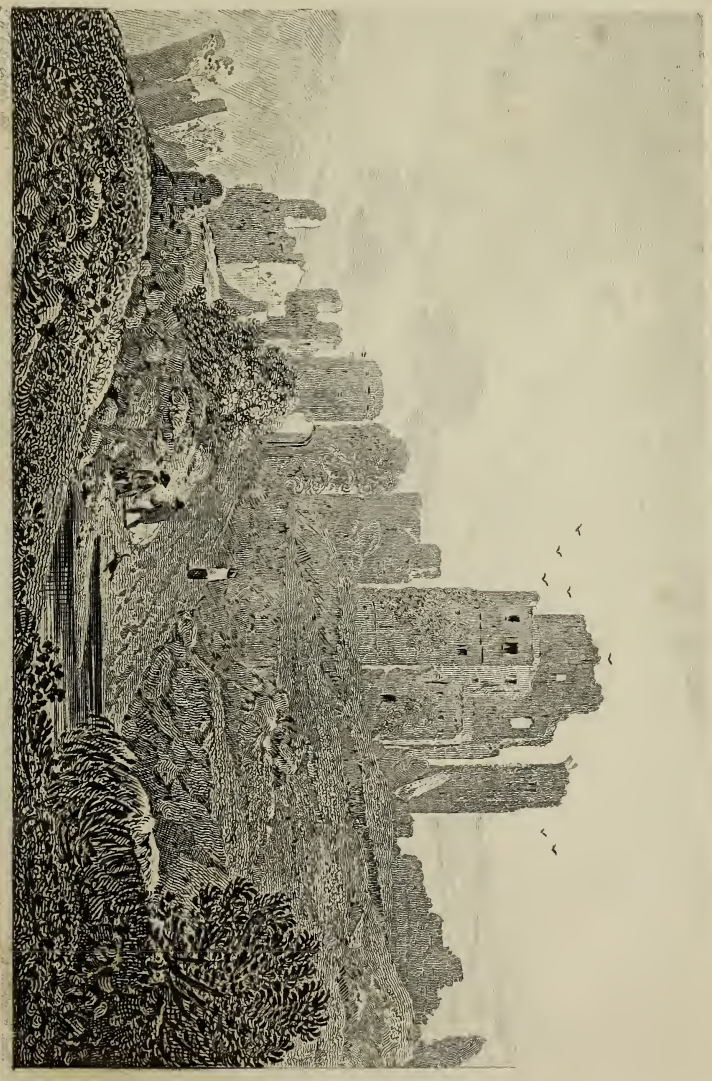


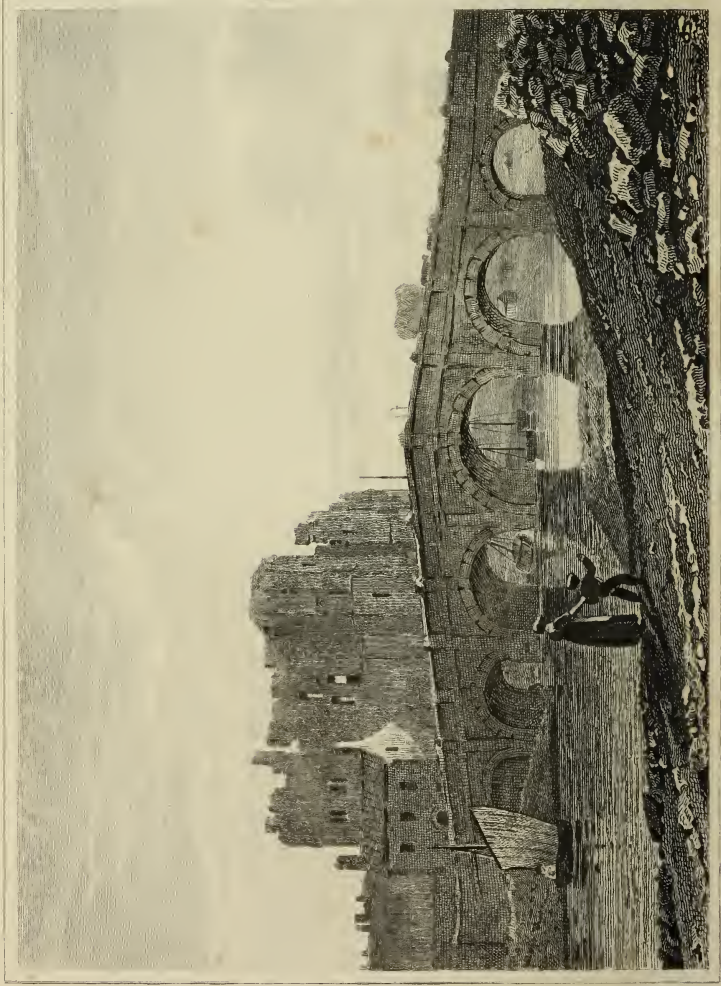


GOODRICH CASTLE,
Hertfordshire

W. H. Stiles del.

CORRÈGE CASTLE,





NEWARK CASTLE,
Nottinghamshire.

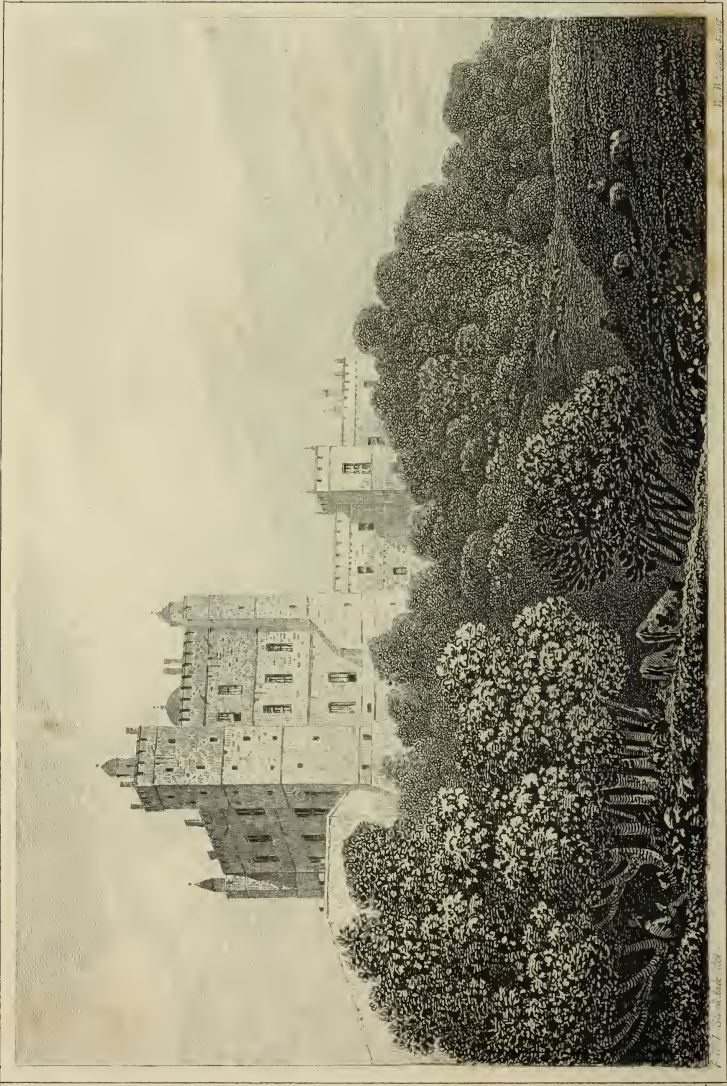
H. Smith del.



Open to the Sea, 4/6

W. T. & Co. 1850

NEWARK CASTLE,
Nottinghamshire



Ed. P. H. Woodhouse del.

Printed and published by...

BOLSOVER CASTLE.

Derbyshire.

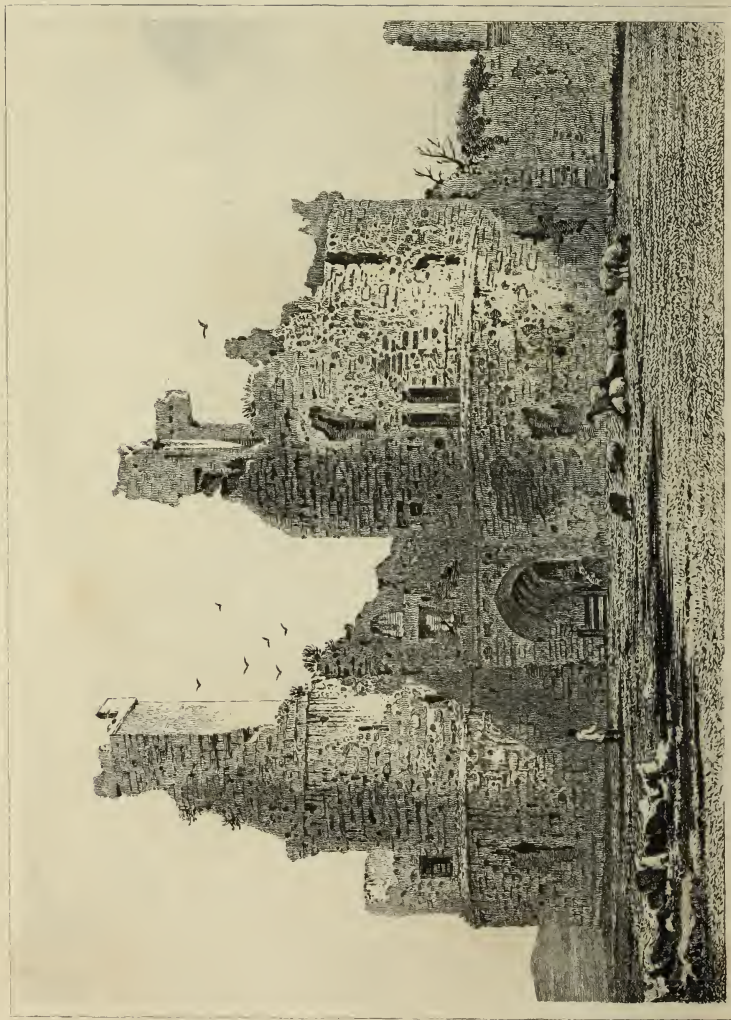


RICHMOND CASTLE.

T. G. Jones del.

T. G. Jones del.

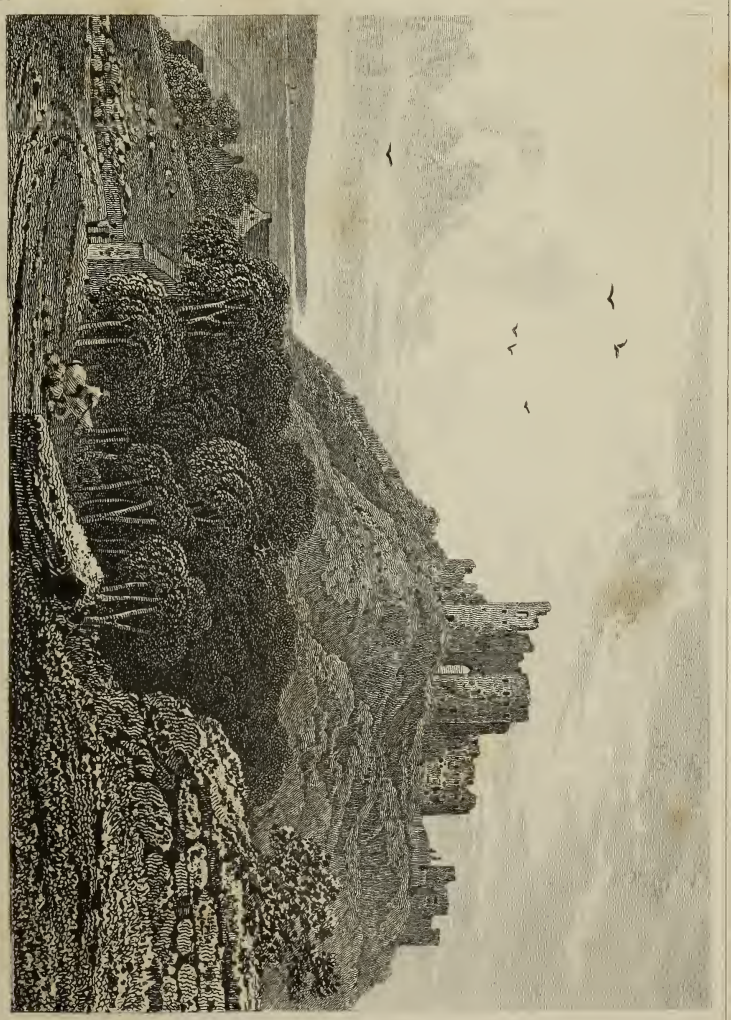
T. G. Jones del.



Engraved by W. G. Smith

Drawn by G. V. Colver

DUNSTANBOROUGH CASTLE.
Northumberland.



Engraved from a drawing by J. G. Thompson.

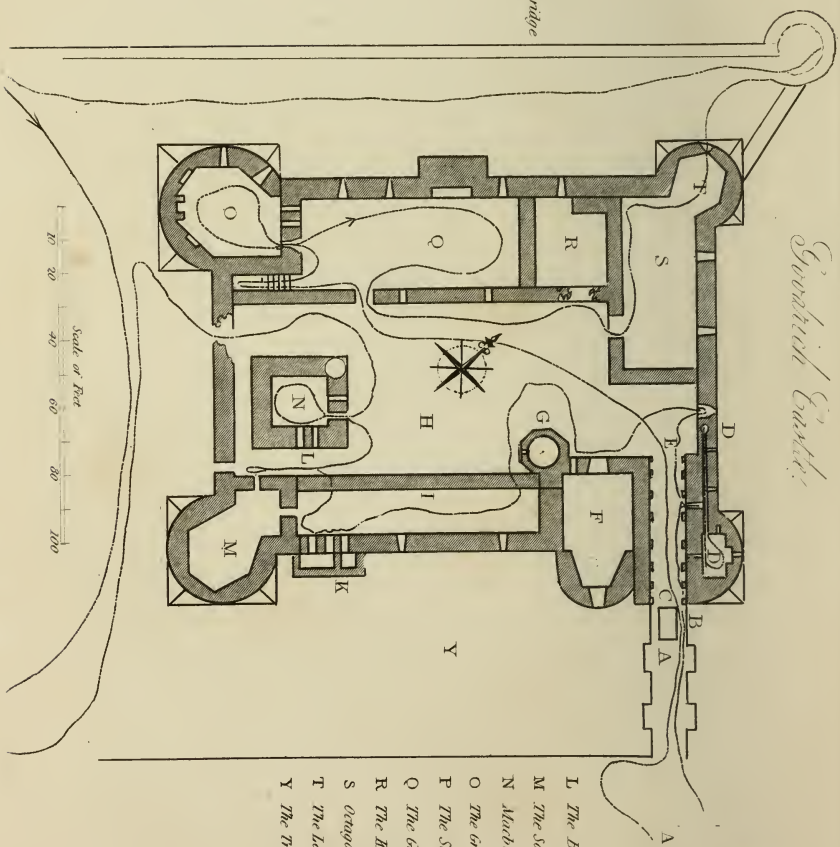
CRUCIATE CASTLE,
Carmarthenshire.

Published by J. G. Thompson.



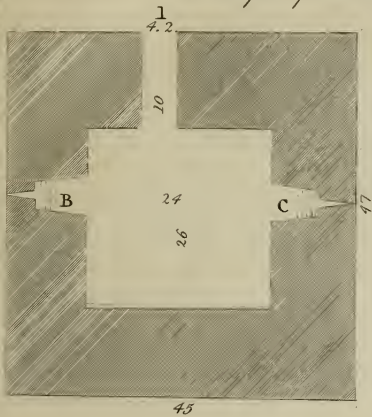
Goodrich Castle

- A Bridge
- B The pit of the Drawbridge
- C Castle Gate
- D Tower
- E Inner Bulwark Gate
- F Eastern Tower
- G The Octagon
- H Court of the castle
- I Site of the Barracks
- K The Privies



- L The Broken Stone Steps
- M The South Tower
- N Marchib's Tower
- O The great West Tower
- P The Steps to D^e
- Q The great Hall
- R The Kitchen
- S Octagon Pillar
- T The Ladies Tower
- Y The Trench

Keep of Guildford Castle.



I Ground Floor

A Entrance

B C Arches, leading to Coops in the Wall

II First Floor above

A Portal of Entrance

B Remarkable Chamber in the Wall

C Smaller Chamber in the Wall

D Newel Staircase

E Here was a Fire, Hearth & Chimney

F Another Chamber in the Wall

G H Arched Recesses leading to large Windows

III Apartments at the top of the Tower

A Staircase

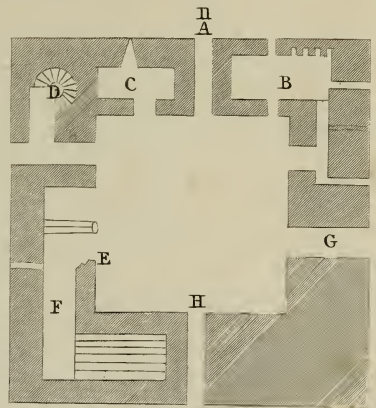
B Entrance from the Staircase

C Fire, Hearth & Chimney

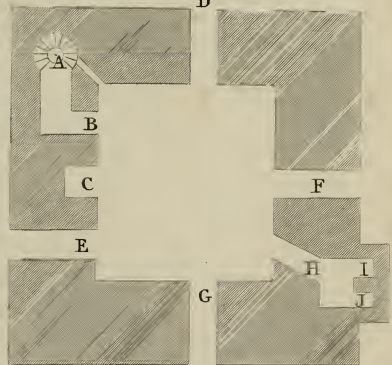
D E F G Great Recesses, leading to Windows

H Small Closet in the Wall

I J Medications hanging over the door of the dungeon at the foot of the Keep



III
D



The Dimensions are given in feet & inches.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
54	Oystermouth*pa	Glamorgan . .	Swansea5	Penrice9	Llanelly10	211	1164	
46	Ozendiketo	W. R. York	Selby7	Cawood3	Tadcaster5	189	368	
15	Ozleworthpa	Gloucester . .	Wotton un E.4	Tetbury7	Mincingham.8	106	152	

* OYSTERMOUTH. Oystermouth-castle is still in tolerable preservation, and occupies the summit of an eminence, commanding a view of the noble bay of Swansea and the surrounding country. Here was anciently held the Chancery Court for the seigniory of Gower, and the Duke of Beaufort, the present lord of the seigniory, is proprietor of the castle. The interior is remarkably beautiful and interesting. On the green turf of a terrace within, the festive cloth is frequently spread by parties of pleasure during the summer. In one of the dungeons, yet entire, is shown a circular stone pillar, into which every visitor is desired to stick a pin, in conformity with an ancient custom. Many fine scenes present themselves to the tourist of the coast, but none equal to those of the beautiful bay of Caswell. Visitors and lodgers frequent this little village in the warm months of the summer, but the inhabitants generally are mariners or fishermen; the latter are occupied in dredging oysters. Here is a poor-school, supported by the impropiator of the parish.

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
*Ock	Berkshire . .	Thames.	Onney	Shropshire . .	Teme.
Ocke	Devonshire .	Towbridge.	†Ouse	Yorkshire . . .	Humber.
Olcon	Herefordsh .	Munnow.	‡Ouse, Greater .	Northampt . .	German Ocean.
Olney		Lugg.	Ouse, Little . . .	Suffolk	Greater Ouse.

* OCK, a river in Berkshire, deriving its source from the vale of White Horse, near Kingston Lisle, and flowing by the side of Abingdon, unites its waters with the Thames.

† OUSE, a river in Yorkshire, which, rising at Ousegill-head, near Aldborough, unites with the Ure and Nid, and pursues a south-east course to the city of York, where it is navigable by vessels of upwards of 100 tons; turning south, it passes Selby, and again winding south-east, passes the town of Howden; after which it empties itself into the Humber at Blacktoft.

‡ OUSE, GREATER, a river rising at a spring called Ousewell, near Brackley, in Northamptonshire; from whence, running east, it enters Buckinghamshire, flowing in a devious course to Buckingham; thence winding to the north through a fertile country, pursues its way to Stony Stratford, Newport Pagnell, and Olney; soon after turning east, it enters Bedfordshire, and, after a very devious course, passes Bedford, where it becomes navigable; and touching the towns of St. Neots, Huntingdon, and St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, flows past Ely in Cambridgeshire; and crossing the north-western part of Norfolk, empties itself into the German Ocean at Lynn Regis.

P.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
23	Packington pa	Derby & Leicester }	Ashby 2	Mt. Bosworth 9	Burton on T. 10	114	730	
35	Packington to	Stafford	Tamworth . . . 3	Lichfield . . . 4	..... 13	119	44
39	Packington, Great . . pa	Warwick	Coleshill . . . 5	Coventry . . . 8	Birmingham 12	99	334	
39	Packington, Little . . pa	Warwick . . . . .	..... 4	..... 9	..... 11	100	150
39	Packwood . ham & cha	Warwick	Henley in Ar. 5	Warwick . . . 10	..... 11	100	319
5	Padbury pa	Bucks	Buckingham 3	Winslow . . . 4	Aylesbury . 13	53	708	
25	Paddington* pa	Middlesex	Hampstead . . 4	Tyburn Gate 1	Hammersmit. 5	4	7476	
21	Paddlesworth . . . cha	Kent	Folkestone . . 4	Hythe 4	Canterbury . 12	68	.....
10	Padfield to	Derby	Chapel le F. 11	Sheffield . . 24	Hayfield . . . 6	176	1102	
22	Padiham† to & cha	Lancaster	Burnley 4	Calne 9	Blackburn . 10	115	3529	
21	Padlesworth pa	Kent	Rochester . . 5	Maidstone . . 5	Gravesend . 10	31	54	
10	Padley Nether to	Derby	StonyMiddlet 3	Tideswell . . 7	Sheffield . . . 9	160	39	
10	Padley Over ham	Derby . . . . .	..... 4	..... 8	..... 8	161	.....
44	Padside to	W. R. York	Knaresboro' 14	Skipton . . . 13	Ripley 9	215	339	
8	Padstow‡ m t & pa	Cornwall	Wadebridge . 8	ColumbMajor 8	Bodmin . . . 14	247	1822	
4	Padworth pa	Berks	Reading 9	Newbury . . 11	Kingsclere . 8	48	234	
38	Pagham pa	Sussex	Chichester . . 5	Bognor 4	Arundel . . 12	67	958	
14	Paglesham pa	Essex	Rochford . . . 4	Southend . . 7	Burnham . . 3	41	450	
27	Paggrave ham	Norfolk	Swaff ham §. 3	Litcham . . . 6	E. Dereham . 11	96	.....
39	Pailton ham	Warwick	Rugby 5	Lutterworth . 5	Coventry . . . 9	88	607	
11	Paington§ pa	Devon	Totnes 6	Torquay . . . 3	Dartmouth . 8	196	1960	

Antiquity of the place.

* PADDINGTON, a suburban village, situated westward of Mary-le-bone, from which it is separated by the Edgware-road. The manor of Paddington anciently belonged to the monastery of St. Peter, Westminster; and on the suppression of that convent, it was given to the then newly-founded bishopric of Westminster, after the dissolution of which this manor was transferred to the see of London. The village is now connected with the metropolis, and is subject to the jurisdiction of its stipendiary magistracy, and under the superintendence of the New Police, established by act of Parliament in 1829. There is a customary market for provisions, held on Fridays.

† PADIHAM, advantageously situated on the elevated bank of the Calder, and carries on a considerable cotton manufacture. Coal and stone abound in the vicinity, which is benefited by the Leeds and Liverpool canal.

Fairs, May 8, September 26, for coopers' and other wooden ware.

Beautiful lake scenery.

‡ PADSTOW. There are few places in England more calculated to interest the admirer of nature than Padstow and its neighbourhood. The town is embosomed in a richly-cultivated vale, beautifully sheltered on the north and west by the high grounds of Place, and on the east it opens on the expansive harbour, which receives the waters of the Camel, and being apparently enclosed by a bold range of hills, possesses the attractions of lake scenery. In the immediate vicinity, the stupendous cliffs of black granite, marked by geological strata peculiar to this part of England, have long been an object of scientific curiosity. Padstow is the only secure harbour between the Land's End and Hartland's Point, a distance of twenty-four leagues, although ships have been frequently wrecked in attempting to enter. The character of the whole coast is marked by rocky cliffs, broken at intervals by sandy beaches, which are rendered equally fatal by the ground sea from the Atlantic Ocean.

§ PAINGTON. A considerable trade in the exportation of cider is carried on here. Paington possesses an endowed school for the education of twenty children, and some bequests for apprenticing poor children.

Fair, Whit-Tuesday.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
58	Pain's Castle*vil	Radnor	Hay5	Talgarth9	Builth10	159	4236
45	Painleyham	W. R. York	Gisburn0	Settle11	Colne8	216	....
11	Painsfordcha	Devon	Totness3	Dartmouth . .5	Kingsbridge 10	199	....
15	Painswick†.m t & pa	Gloucester..	Stroud4	Gloucester . .7	Cheltenham 12	106	4069
43	Painsthorpeham	E. R. York	Pocklington .6	NewMalton 10	York16	215	....
36	Pakefieldpa	Suffolk	Lowestoft . .3	Beccles8	Southwold .10	111	472
36	Pakenhampa	Suffolk	Bury St. Edm. .5	Ixworth2	StowMarket 10	76	979
30	Palethorpeto & cha	Notts	Ollerton3	Tuxford6	East Retford 8	140	....
4	Paley Streetham	Berks	Maidenhead .4	Windsor7	Reading . . .11	29	....
36	Palgravepa	Suffolk	Diss2	Eye4	Kenninghall .8	93	760
25	Pallenswickham	Middlesex . .	Fulham1	Richmond . .6	Kingston . . .7	4	....
27	Pallingpa	Norfolk	N. Walsham 11	Yarmouth . .15	Norwich . .18	126	343
12	Pallingtonham	Dorset	Dorchester . .7	Blandford . .13	Wareham . .9	166	....
25	Palmer's Greenham	Middlesex . .	Edmonton . .2	Enfield4	Southgate . .1	8	....
10	Paltertonham	Derby	Mansfield . .6	Bolsover . . .2	Chesterfield .8	144	....
16	Pambercha	Hants	Basingstoke .5	Kingsclere . .6	Newbury . .10	50	473
15	Pamingtonti	Gloucester..	Tewkesbury .3	Cheltenham .8	Gloucester .14	104	122
12	Pamp Hillham	Dorset	Wimborne . .0	Blandford . .9	Poole6	100	....
6	Pampisfordpa	Cambridge . .	Linton4	Cambridge . .9	Royston . .12	48	293
34	Panboroughham	Somerset . . .	Wells6	Glastonbury .6	Axbridge . .7	126	....
25	Pancraspa	Middlesex . .	Highgate . . .3	Hampstead . .3	Tottenham . .6	1	103548

* PAIN'S CASTLE, a well-built village, formerly a market-town. The castle, from which it takes its name, is believed to have been erected by Paganus or Paine, a Norman baron; it is now an inconsiderable seat.

Fairs, May 12, September 22, and December 15.

† PAINSWICK, a small market-town, irregularly built on the southern acclivity of Sponebed-Hill, and chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the clothing trade. The streets are neither lighted nor paved, and the water is supplied by wells. There are large quarries of free-stone in the vicinity. During the troubles in the reign of Edward VI., a gallows was erected on Shipscombe-green, and an acre of land assigned to its tithing-man to act as executioner, still called Hangman's-land. On the summit of Sponebed-hill is an ancient fortification, doubly entrenched, including about three acres, which is as nearly square as the nature of the ground would permit; its situation is extremely good, its height commanding all the adjacent stations.

Ancient fortification.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, Whit-Tuesday and September 19, for horned cattle and sheep.

‡ PANCRAS, comprises a considerable portion of the northern suburb of the metropolis, and some detached villages. The village of Pancras, in the middle of the last century, consisted of a few irregular buildings in the vicinity of the ancient parish church, extending towards the southern border of the parish, where the Foundling Hospital was soon after erected. At present, besides the metropolitan district, Pancras comprehends Somers Town, Camden Town, Kentish Town, several streets and detached edifices on the east side of the Regent's-park, and parts of Highgate, Battle-bridge, and Pentonville. The old church of St. Pancras is now a chapel of ease, and is remarkable, as probably occupying the site of one of the earliest Christian churches founded in Britain. The present building, though ancient, has been often altered and repaired, so that few traces of its original architecture are remaining. In the adjacent cemetery are interred several celebrated foreigners and other persons of distinguished eminence, including the learned non-juror, Jeremy Collier, who died in 1726; John Walker, author of a popular Pronouncing Dictionary, 1807; the highly-talented but unfortunate Mary Wolstonecraft Godwin. The present parish church, which stands on the east side of Euston-square, was erected in 1819-1822, by Mr. W. Inwood, architect, at the expense of £76,600. It is a spacious and most elaborate structure, with a noble portico of six Ionic columns, copied from the Erectheum at Athens, and two lateral porticos of Caryatides, with a lofty tower, in imitation of the Temple of the Winds, at Athens.

Old church of St. Pancras.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
11	Pancras Week cha	Devon	Holsworthy . 4	Stratton 5	Torrington . 15	218	526
4	Pangborne pa	Berks	Reading 6	Henley 9	Wallingford 10	44	692
38	Pangdean ham	Sussex	Brighton . . . 5	Lewes 8	Shoreham . . 7	46	...
45	Pannal pa	W. R. York .	Wetherby . . . 7	Ripley 5	Leeds 12	202	1261
26	Panteague pa	Monmouth . .	Usk 4	Pontypool . . 3	Caerleon . . . 7	148	1584
14	Pantfield pa	Essex	Braintree . . . 2	Dunmow . . . 8	Thaxted 8	42	316
24	Panton pa	Lincoln . . .	Wragby 3	Horncastle . . 9	Mt. Rasen . . 9	146	93
27	Panxworth pa	Norfolk . . .	Acle 4	Norwich . . . 10	Yarmouth . 14	118	480
9	Papcastle to	Cumberland .	Cockermouth 1	Maryport . . . 6	Workington . 8	307	461
29	Paperhaugh to	Northumb . .	Alnwick 11	Rothbury . . . 3	Weldon 3	301	79
30	Paplewick pa	Notts	Nottingham . 8	Mansfield . . . 6	Southwell . 10	132	518
6	Papworth, Saint Agnes pa	Cambridge } & Hunts . }	Caxton 5	St. Ives 8	Cambridge . 14	56	106
6	Papworth Everard . pa	Cambridge . .	... . . . . . 3	... . . . . . 6	... . . . . . 14	54	107
11	Paracombe pa	Devon	Barnstaple . 11	CombeMartin 5	StonhamMolton 14	192	409
22	Parbold to	Lancaster . .	Wigan 8	Liverpool . 19	Preth 15	208	382
51	Parc ham	Glamorgan . .	Cardiff 6	Caerphilly . . 4	Llantrissant 4	166	123
9	Pardsey ham	Cumberland .	Cockermouth 5	Workington . 7	Whitchurch 10	306	...
36	Parham pa	Suffolk	Wickham M. 3	Framlingham 3	Saxmundham 6	90	502
38	Parham pa	Sussex	Arundel 6	Worthing . . . 9	Petworth . . 11	60	46
34	Park Corner ham	Somerset . . .	Bath 4	Frome 9	Wells 19	107	...
35	Park End to	Stafford . . .	Newcastle . 4	Congleton . 10	Sandbach . . . 9	153	94
7	Parkgate to	Chester	Chester 12	Liverpool . 10	Great Neston 1	195	...
11	Parkham pa	Devon	Bideford . . . 7	Hartland . . . 8	Torrington . . 8	202	923
17	Parkhold to	Hereford . . .	Ledbury 2	Dymock 3	GreatMalvern 8	118	57
40	Park Lands dis	Westmorland .	Kendal 2	Sedbergh . . . 8	Milnthorpe . 8	262	...
16	Parley ti	Hants	Christchurch 0	Ringwood . . . 9	Lymington . 11	100	...
30	Park Leys ex pa dis	Notts	Mansfield . . 7	Nottingham . 9	Ollerton . . . 9	133	16
12	Parkston ti	Dorset	Pool 1	Wimborne . . 6	Christchurch 10	106	609
18	Park Street ward	Herts	St. Albans . . 3	Hatfield 7	Watford . . . 6	18	...
12	Parley, West pa	Dorset	Wimborne . . 7	Poole 8	Ringwood . . 8	96	235
45	Parlington to	W. R. York .	Tadcaster . . 7	Leeds 10	Pontefract . 10	187	207
7	Parme to	Chester	Chester 22	Middlewich 3	Sandbach . . . 3	163	27
14	Parndon, Great . . . pa	Essex	Harlow 4	Hoddesdon . 4	Epping 6	27	296
14	Parndon, Little . . . pa	Essex . . . .	... . . . . . 2	... . . . . . 5	... . . . . . 7	27	90
22	Parr to	Lancaster . .	Newton 4	St. Helens . . 2	Wigan 8	190	1942
9	Parsonby man	Cumberland .	Cockermouth 7	Allonby 6	Ireby 6	310	...
6	Parson Drove . ham & cha }	Cambridge . .	Wisbeach . . . 6	Peterboro' . 15	March 10	98	742
25	Parson's Green . . . ham	Middlesex . .	Fulham 1	Hammersmith 2	Kingston . . . 7	4	...
7	Partington to	Chester	Knutsford . 10	Manchester . 9	Altrincham . 4	183	466
24	Partney pa	Lincoln . . .	Spilsby 2	Alford 5	Burgh 7	133	389
9	Parton to	Cumberland .	Whitehaven 2	Egremont . . . 7	Workington . 7	296	559
9	Parton ham	Cumberland .	Carlisle 9	Wigton 3	Penrith 21	306	104
10	Parwick pa	Derby	Ashborne . . . 6	Winsten 6	Wirksworth 7	145	544
11	Pasford ham	Devon	Sidmouth . . . 4	Exmouth . . . 6	Exeter 12	162	...
28	Passenham pa	Northamp . .	StonyStratfo. 1	Trowcester . 9	Northampt. 13	52	828
27	Paston pa	Norfolk . . .	N. Walsham . 4	Cromer 9	Norwich . . 18	129	286
28	Paston pa	Northamp . .	Peterborough 5	Mt. Deeping . 6	Crowland . . 7	85	836
29	Paston to	Northumb . .	Wooler 9	Coldstream . 6	Berwick . . . 16	329	207
38	Patcham pa	Sussex	Brighton . . . 4	Lewes 8	Horsham . . 18	47	489
38	Patching pa	Sussex	Arundel 5	Worthing . . . 5	... . . . . . 18	54	149
15	Patchway ti	Gloucester . .	Bristol 6	Chip Sodbury 6	Wickwar . . . 8	114	550
45	Pateley Bridge . . . m t } & cha }	W. R. York .	Ripon 11	Ripley 9	Kettlewell . 14	212	...

* PAPLEWICK. In this vicinity is a curious hollow rock in the side of a hill, called Robin Hood's Stable, and containing several passages and doorways, cut in the Gothic style, out of the solid rock. Paplewick Hall is an elegant stone edifice, beautifully situated, and commanding very extensive prospects.

Fashionable bathing-place.

† PARKGATE, or the New Quay, has, of late years, become a convenient and fashionable bathing-place, and was once celebrated as the station for some of the packets for Ireland, but at present is much neglected, vessels of burden being prevented from approaching the quay by a large sand-bank, which greatly impedes the navigation of the Dee, across which there is a commodious ferry to Flint. The houses are chiefly disposed in one long range on the Banks of the Dee, and are mostly neat modern buildings of brick. The inhabitants derive their principal support from the expenditure of the many visitors that reside here in the bathing season.

‡ PARTNEY. Fairs, Aug 1, 25, Sept. 13, 19, Oct. 18, 19, for cattle and clothing of all sorts.

§ PATELEY BRIDGE, a small market-town, situated on the northern

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
27	Patesley	pa Norfolk	Fakenham	Litcham	Foulsham	105	86	
18	Patmer	ham Herts	Tring	Berkhampst.	Ivinghoe	31	....
41	Patney	pa Wilts	Devises	Marlborough	Amesbury	86	144	
21	Patrick's Bourne	pa Kent	Canterbury	Sandwich	Dover	59	230	
46	Patrington*	pa E. R. York	Hedon	Hull	Beverley	192	1298	
48	Patrishow	pa Brecon	Abergavenny	Crickhowel	Hereford	154	73	
21	Pattendon	ham Kent	Goudhurst	Maidstone	Tunbridge	45	....
40	Patterdale	to & chia Westmorland	Ambleside	Penrith	Keswick	284	310	
35	Patteshull	pa Stafford	Shiffnall	Wolverhamp	Bridge-north	129	132	
14	Patteswick	pa Essex	Coggeshall	Braintree	Halstead	44	341	
33	Pattingham†	pa Salop & } Stafford	Wolverhamp	Bridgenorth	Brewood	127	817	
28	Pattishall	pa Northamp	Towcester	Northampton	Daventry	64	742	
40	Patton	to Westmorland	Kendal	Ambleside	Shap	266	71	
46	Paul	pa & to E. R. York	Hedon	Hedon	Patrington	181	739	
8	Paul, Saint	pa Cornwall	Penzance	St. Ives	Truro	284	4191	
23	Paulers Pury	pa Northamp	Towcester	Stony Stratf.	Buckingham	59	1092	
34	Paulton	pa Somerset	Bath	Wells	Frome	113	1784	
15	Pauntley	pa Gloucester	Newent	Tewkesbury	Ledbury	116	263	
3	Paveham	pa Bedford	Bedford	Harold	Olney	56	543	
34	Pawlet	pa Somerset	Bridgewater	Bristol	Glastonbury	143	577	
42	Paxford	dis Worcester	Moreton in M.	Shipston	Evesham	85	1688	
19	Paxton, Great	pa Hunts	St. Neots	Huntingdon	Kimbolton	57	267	
19	Paxton, Little	pa Hunts	St. Neots	Huntingdon	Kimbolton	8	35	
11	Pay Hembury	pa Devon	Honiton	Exeter	Callumpton	154	542	
46	Paythorne	to W. R. York	Settle	Clitheroe	Skipton	227	187	
16	Peak	ti Hants	Petersfield	Bis. Waltham	West Meon	3	60	
21	Peakhill	ham Lincoln	Crowland	Spalding	Holbeach	95	....
10	Peak Forest†	ex pa lib Derby	Tideswell	Sheffield	Chesterfield	164	573	
29	Peales	to Northumb	Rothbury	Alnwick	Wooler	311	57	
34	Peasemarsch	ham Somerset	Ilminster	Taunton	Crewkerne	138	....
38	Peasemarsch	pa Sussex	Rye	Tenterden	Cranbrook	60	920	
4	Peasemore	pa Berks	East Ilsley	Newbury	Wantage	58	298	
36	Peasenhall	pa Suffolk	Yoxford	Framlingham	Halesworth	94	773	
23	Peatling Magna	pa Leicester	Lutterworth	Leicester	Mt. Harboro'	92	267	

bank of the river Nidd, and consisting principally of one long and tolerably well-built street. On the opposite side of the river are several lead-mines from which this town derives considerable wealth. A new church, in the English style of architecture, was completed in 1827, under the authority of the parliamentary commissioners, which contains 800 sittings, upwards of 400 being free.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Easter and Whitsun-Eve, May 11, September 17, if on a Saturday, if not, on the first Saturday after, Monday after October 10, and Christmas-Eve, for cattle, wool, cloth, &c.

* PATRINGTON, an ancient market-town, situated on a branch of the Humber, where a creek forms a kind of haven for small craft, which convey corn to Hull and London, and import lime and coal from the West Riding. The church is a handsome and spacious edifice, with a lofty spire, serving as a sea-mark to the entrance of the Humber; from the churchyard are delightful views of that river and the opposite coast of Lincolnshire.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, March 28, July 18, December 6, for woollen cloths, copper, tinware, and toys.

† PATTINGHAM. In 1700, a very valuable gold torques was found here, four feet long, twisted towards the centre, and perfectly elastic, its weight was three pounds two ounces, and, independent of its curiosity, was estimated at the value of £152.

‡ PEAK FOREST. Here are numerous lime-stone quarries, which occupy an extent of nearly a mile and a half in length, and between 200 and 300 yards in breadth. Numerous workmen are constantly employed in boring the rocks, and shattering them into pieces with gunpowder. From the quarries a railway extends to Chapel-in-le-Frith, where an inclined plane has been formed on the side of a mountain, to convey the lime-stone to the Manchester canal. The velocity with which the loaded carts descend is managed with the nicest precision.

PATELEY BRIDGE.

Handsome church.

Numerous lime-stone quarries.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
23	Peatling Parva pa	Leicester . . .	Lutterworth .5	Leicester . . .10	Mt. Harboro' .10	93	174
33	Peaton dis	Salop	Ludlow8	Church Stret. 9	Much Wenl. .12	144	212
14	Pebmarsh pa	Essex	Halstead . . .4	Sudbury . . .5	Colchester . .11	50	661
15	Pebworth pa	Gloucester . .	Campden . . .5	Strat.on Avon 8	Evesham . . .8	95	578
7	Peckforton to	Chester	Tarpорley . .5	Malpas8	Chester . . .12	175	331
37	Peckham* ham	Surrey	Croydon . . .8	Greenwich . .3	Eltham6	3	. . .
21	Peckham, East pa	Kent	Tunbridge . .8	Maidstone . .7	Dartford . .18	31	2018
21	Peckham, West † pa	Kent . . . . .	. . . . .6	. . . . .8	. . . . .18	31	536
23	Peckleton pa	Leicester . . .	Hinckley . . .6	Leicester . . .9	Mt. Bosworth 5	105	294
42	Pedmore pa	Worcester . . .	Hagley1	Stourbridge . .2	Birmingham 13	124	394
17	Pedwardine to	Hereford . . .	Knighton . . .6	Presteign . . .6	Brampton Br. 2	150	123
7	Peele ham	Chester	Chester7	Frodsham . .6	Northwich .12	182	39
22	Peele cha	Lancaster . . .	Great Bolton .4	Manchester . .9	Wigan10	192	. . .
34	Peglinch ham	Somerset . . .	Bath5	Frome8	Wells15	111	. . .
29	Pegsworth to	Northumb . . .	Morpeth2	Gateshead .17	Alnwick . . .18	291	189
21	Pegwell ham	Kent	Ramsgate . .1	Sandwich . . .8	Canterbury .15	74	. . .
13	Pelawe dis	Durham	Chester le St. 0	Gateshead . .9	Durham6	264	. . .
14	Peldon pa	Essex	Colchester . .6	Coggeshall .11	Maldon . . .12	49	424
18	Pelham Brent pa	Herts	Buntingford .5	Royston9	BishopsStortf. 8	33	271
18	Pelham Furneux pa	Herts . . . . .	. . . . .5	. . . . .10	. . . . .7	31	619
18	Pelham Stocking pa	Herts . . . . .	. . . . .6	. . . . .11	. . . . .7	32	158
35	Pelsall to & cha	Stafford	Walsall3	Wolverhamp. 8	Lichfield . . .8	118	721
13	Pelton to	Durham	Durham8	Chester le St. 2	Gateshead . .8	266	550
8	Pelynt † pa	Cornwall . . .	West Looe . .4	Liskeard . . .8	Fowey6	229	804
22	Pemberton to & cha	Lancaster . . .	Wigan3	Preston . . .16	Newton7	203	4276
17	Pembridge § pa	Hereford . . .	Leominster . .7	Presteign . . .7	Weobley . . .5	148	1293
57	Pembroke || . . . . . co	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . .	81424

* PECKHAM consists principally of a long street, extending from east to west, and contains many large and handsome houses, several of which are occupied as boarding-schools, the situation being selected on account of the alleged salubrity of the air and purity of the water, as well as its vicinity to the metropolis. Near it extends a branch of the Surrey canal; and at a short distance from the basin connected with it formerly stood a house, where it is said Charles II. was accustomed to visit his mistress, Nell Gwynn. In the High-street is a house which was once the property of the Duke of York, afterwards James II. Between this village and the Deptford-road are some modern buildings, called Peckham New Town, where an asylum for decayed victuallers was founded in 1827, under the patronage of the Duke of Sussex. The buildings occupy three sides of a quadrangle, the area of which is tastefully laid out and planted; and the central portion of the edifice, comprising the committee-room and various offices, is ornamented with a handsome Ionic portico, and surmounted with a tambour of corresponding architecture, terminating in a cupola.

† PECKHAM, WEST, or LITTLE. *Fair*, Whit-Tuesday.

‡ PELYNT, or Plint. At Trelawney, in this parish, are the remains of a castellated mansion, erected in the fifteenth century, by Lord Bonville. *Fair*, June 24, for cattle, &c.

§ PEMBRIDGE is situated near the river Arrow, and formerly had a market, which has long been discontinued. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth. Courts leet and baron are held here, in which a bailiff is annually appointed to govern the town. *Fairs*, May 12 and November 22, for horned cattle.

|| PEMBROKE. One of the six counties into which South Wales is divided. It is bounded by the sea upon the north, west, south, and on the east by the shires of Cardigan and Carmarthen. The surface in general may be termed hilly, few mountains varying the landscape. The only chain belonging exclusively to Pembrokeshire is the Prescely range in the north-eastern district; the loftiest points of which are Moel-Eryr, and Cwm-Cerwyn, the latter being the most elevated land in the country. Frenny-Fawr is also a very conspicuous object, and relieves the monoton-

Asylum for decayed victuallers.

Manufacture of woollen cloth.

Soil.

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
57	Pembroke*.....m t	Pembroke...	HaverfordW10	Narberth...13	Tenby.....9	264	6511
21	Pembury.....pa	Kent.....	Tunbridge...3	TunbridgeW.4	Maidstone..11	33	1070
57	Penaley.....pa	Pembroke...	Tenby.....2	Pembroke..9	Narberth..14	246	333
26	Penalrh.....pa	Monmouth..	Monmouth...2	Chepstow..12	Abergavenny16	131	549
55	Pen-Aran.....to	Merioneth..	Bala.....8	Dolgelly...10	Dinas y Mow.8	212	....

ous character of the generally level surface by its perpetual visibility. In the vicinity of Rhôs great masses of detached rock lie scattered over the surface, and at a little distance present a castellated form resembling continuous piles of ruined buildings. In some places is found a stiff, strong, ruby-coloured loam resting upon a bed of red sand-stone of the old formation. In other regions is a dark grey loam, reclining upon slate-stone; spongy peat is met with upon a bottom of clay, and the south and south-western districts consist of a rich and fertile loam, of great depth, resting upon limestone-rock of secondary formation. From the level nature of the surface it cannot be expected that this county will be found as well watered as others in the principality, yet it does possess some rivers of commercial and agricultural importance. In the upland districts herds of young black cattle are grazed in the summer and brought into a better pasture subsequently, whence they are disposed of to the dealers. They are of a jet black colour, long-horned, and much admired. Wheat is grown in the western district, chiefly in the limestone country, and barley, rye, oats, turnips, &c. in every part. Butter and cheese also are made extensively for the English market. Limestone is raised along the western border, and coal, of the non-flaming, or stone kind, is found in the south; it is, however, quite inferior to the same species raised in the adjacent counties. Lead-ore, of an excellent quality, has been raised at Llanvyrnach, on the borders of Carmarthen-shire; but, either from its inland situation, or depression in the price of that metal, the mines have not been worked without interruptions. There are but few manufactures, and those on a limited scale, conducted here. Cotton factories have been established at Haverford-West. Tin-plate on the banks of the Teifi. Lead-ore raised and exported, and a small quantity of ironstone. The coal being of an inferior quality, is consumed at home; it is usually mixed with lime, and rolled into large balls, and this singular compost constitutes the fuel in general use through the county. The coast of Pembroke is very extensive, and although the rocky part in the vicinity of St. David's Head is shunned by mariners, and the Bay of St. Bride's is proverbially perilous, yet the harbours of Newport, Fishguard, Tenby, and others, are secure and sheltered, and the haven of Milford one of the most secure and capacious asylums for shipping in all Europe. Through the medium of this last named harbour, and the several creeks and navigable rivers which issue from and fall into it, a brisk trade is established, consisting in the supply of the interior of the county with manufactured goods, and the export of agricultural produce. The fisheries on the extensive coast of this county form a considerable accession to the comforts, and a principal mode of employment to a large portion of the inhabitants. The famous Roman road to St. David's enters this county close to Llandewifelfry, and passes Haverford-West and Roch-castle, adjacent to the present turnpike-road from Carmarthen, which it frequently intersects. The churches may also be deservedly placed amongst the ancient memorials of the county, although less interesting than the splendid castles scattered over the surface, nineteen of which appear to have been the palaces of princes, or strong holds of barons. The county returns one member to Parliament, and the borough of Pembroke another.

COUNTY OF PEMBROKE.

Soil.

Manufactures.

Sea coast.

Roman road

* PEMBROKE, a borough and market-town. It stands upon the margin of a creek in Milford Haven, called Down Pool, navigable up to the town by vessels of 200 tons burden. The town consists chiefly of one

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
51	Penarth.....pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff.....10	Cowbridge...6	Llantrissant 10	170	68
54	Penarth*.....pa	Glamorgan..	Swansea.....10	Cas.Llwchwr 7	Llanelly...12	216	384
52	Penbedw.....to	Denbigh.....	Mold.....6	Caerwys....4	Denbigh...8	209	....
49	Penboyr.....pa	Carmarthen..	Newc. in E. .5	Carmarthen.11	Lampeter...18	227	1444
49	Penbre.....pa	Carmarthen..	Kidwelly...5	Llanelly...5	Carmarthen.13	222	2645
51	Penbryn.....pa	Cardigan....	Cardigan...9	Aberaeron..13	New. Emlyn 8	230	1733
48	Penbault.....ham	Brecon.....	Builth.....8	Brecknock..15	Llanedoverly 15	181	614
49	Pencader.....ham	Carmarthen..	Carmarthen.12	Llandyssil .4	New. Emlyn 12	223	....
49	Pencarreg†.....pa	Carmarthen..	Lampeter...4	Carmarthen.18	.....15	213	1178
48	Pencelli.....ham	Brecon.....	Brecon.....6	Crickhowel .9	Talgarth...9	166	378
54	Pencoed.....ham	Glamorgan..	Bridgend...3	Cowbridge...5	Llantrissant.8	181	401
56	Pencoed.....to	Montgomery	Newtown...7	Llanidloes .10	Llanfair...8	182	....
17	Pencombe.....pa	Hereford....	Bromyard .4	Leominster .9	Hereford...12	129	521
17	Pencoyd.....pa	Hereford....	Ross.....7	Monmouth...10	.....9	127	183
48	Pendenen.....pa	Brecon.....	MerthyrTyd.8	Neath.....16	Brecon...16	179	1385
51	Pendeulwyn.....pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge...5	Llantrissant .4	Llandaff...7	169	401
22	Pendlebury.....to	Lancaster....	Manchester..5	Bolton.....6	Leigh.....8	188	1556
22	Pendleton.....to	Lancaster....	Clitheroe .3	Burnley...8	Blackburn...9	219	1205
22	Pendleton.....to & cha	Lancaster....	Manchester .3	Bolton.....8	Leigh.....10	185	8435
42	Pendock.....pa	Worcester...	Upton on Sev.5	Gloucester .11	Tewkesbury .6	109	302
34	Pendomer.....pa	Somerset....	Yeovil.....5	Crewkerne .6	Beaminster .7	128	98
49	Pendyn.....pa	Carmarthen..	Llangharne .5	Narberth...10	Tenby.....13	235	183
56	Penegoes.....pa	Montgomery	Machynlleth .4	Dinas-y-M. 11	Llanidloes .16	204	826
35	Penford.....ham	Stafford....	Wolverhamp.4	Bridgenorth 12	Brewod...6	125	278
37	Penge.....ham	Surrey.....	Streatham .3	Croydon...4	Greenwich .5	7	229
26	Penhow†.....pa	Monmouth...	Caerleon...6	Chepstow...8	Newport...8	143	235

CITY OF PEMBROKE.

long avenue, and is adorned with three churches, St. Mary's, St. Michael's, and St. Nicholas, the last of which is in the suburbs; besides a town-hall, free-school, dissenters' chapels, and respectable inns. The municipal government consist of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. In conjunction with Tenby and Wiston, it sends one representative to Parliament. The chief importance of this improving place is attributable to its proximity to Pembroke Dock, or Pater, where some of the largest ships in the navy have been built, and where 500 artificers find constant occupation. A spacious fort has been lately erected adjacent to the dock, a large market-place enclosed. The trade both with Ireland and North America is prosperous and increasing daily, and there is a brisk coasting-trade with South Wales, and the ports along the Bristol Channel. Petty sessions are holden here, but no assizes. The castle of Pembroke, one of the most splendid remnants of military architecture in Great Britain, stands upon a rock at the west end of the town; underneath it is a singular cavern, called, from its remarkable echo, the Wogan. The first castle being destroyed by fire, was rebuilt by Owen, son of Cadwgan ap Bleddyn, prince of Powys, and is remarkable for being the birthplace of Henry VII. of England, as well as for the spirited resistance made by the garrison who held the castle for the unfortunate Charles I.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—Fairs, May 14; Trinity Monday; St. Peter's Day O. S.; and September 25.

* PENARTH, or Pennarth. The old church, and a town adjoining it, have been long since abandoned, from the great drifting of sand, whereby a large surface has been buried. The castle of Penarth, formerly a magnificent pile, upon the banks of Penarth Pill, is now encompassed by sand-hills, and the sea approaches within 200 yards of its walls. Below the castle is a group of conical rocks, called the Three Cliffs, in the centre of which is a natural archway, in their passage through which, the wind and tide, in rough weather, occasion a tremendous noise, resembling the blast of a great furnace-bellows. In the same cliffs is a curious cavern, called Bacon's Hole, not approachable, however, without danger from the land side.

† PENCARREG. Fair, October 11.

‡ PENHOW. Near the church are some remains of Penhow Castle,

Remains of
Pembroke
Castle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
38	Penhurst.....pa	Sussex.....	Battle.....4	Lewes.....18	Hastings...11	54	102
55	Peniarth.....to	Merioneth...	Towyn.....3	Llanegryn...1	Barmouth...8	220	289
56	Peniarth.....to	Montgomery	Welshpool...7	Meifod.....2	Llanfyllin..4	183	....
22	Penketh.....to	Lancaster...	Warrington .3	Prescot.....7	Newton.....6	187	524
35	Penknull.....to	Stafford....	Newc. un L. 1	Stone.....8	Drayton...15	148	5876
35	Penkridge.....m t	Stafford....	Stafford.....6	Wolverham.10	Lichfield...14	129	2991
53	Penley.....pa	Flint.....	Ellesmere .5	Whitechurch.8	Wem.....9	168	517
50	Penllech.....pa	Carnarvon..	Pwllheli...12	Nevin.....7	Bardsey Isla.12	256	268
54	Penllyn.....pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge .2	Bridgend...5	Llantrissant .8	175	349
50	Penmachnot.....pa	Carnarvon..	Llanrwst .8	Bala.....15	Harlech...20	209	984
50	Penmaen I.....ham	Carnarvon..	Conway.....7	Llanfair-Fec.2	Bangor.....8	243	....
54	Penmaen.....pa	Glamorgan..	Penrice.....3	Swansea...10	Cas.Llwchwr.7	216	137
55	Penmaen.....to	Merioneth...	Bala.....1	Llanfawr...1	Corwen....12	203	590

consisting of a small square embattled tower, with a few dilapidated walls. This castle, a portion of which has been converted into a farm-house, was one of six which formerly encompassed the forest of Wentwood ; its situa- tion is extremely wild and romantic.

PENHOW.

* PENKRIDGE, a market-town, situated on the river Penk, from which it derives its name, and over which it has a stone bridge. The town is of very great antiquity, and is supposed to have been the Penno- crucium of the Romans. The Littleton Arms is an excellent posting- house, being on the high road from Wolverhampton to Stafford. The petty sessions for the east and west divisions of this hundred are holden here.

Market, Tuesday, now disused.—Fairs, April 30, for cattle; and first Monday in September, for saddle horses and colts.

† PENMACHNO, a village, situated, as the name implies, at the head of the Machno river, and in an elevated mountainous district. In the vicinity are situated two slate quarries, called Rhiw Back and Rhiw Vychno, containing metal of the best quality. The slates manufactured here, are exported from Festiniog on one side, and Trefrhiw Quay on the other. Some flannel is manufactured in the parish.

Slate quarries.

Fairs, April 17; August 16; and September 21.

‡ PENMAEN is situated upon the sea coast, at the foot of Penmaen- Mawr, a remarkable mountain, forming the north-eastern termination of the Carnarvonshire chain, and attaining an elevation of 1540 feet above the level of the sea. Formerly this immense promontory afforded only a narrow zig-zag path along the shelf upon its side, for the terrified traveller to pass. In 1772, application was made to parliament, and liberal assist- ance granted for improving and securing this part of the road to Holy- head. Dublin bore a distinguished part in further aid by joining in a voluntary subscription ; and under the judicious superintendance of John Sylvester, civil engineer, who undertook to accomplish what had been deemed impracticable, a road was produced which will be the admiration of future ages, the most sublime terrace in the British Isles. It appears from a poem by Sir Dafydd Owen,

Road over Penmaen- Mawr.

(“Cywydd yspeilwyr Meudwy'r Penmaen Mawr.”)

that in Henry VIII.'s time, there resided in or near this rock the hermit of Penmaen, named Serriol. The poem details the robbery of the hermit by Thomas Goch and his associates, and concludes with an inventory of the good things found in this cell of mortification and penance. He retired to Ynys Seiriol, built a chapel and died there. The road is well guarded towards the sea by a strong wall, of about five feet high, and supported in many parts by deep walls below. On this ledge the traveller winds round the mountain, while the vast impending rocks above, the roaring of the waves below, and the howling of the wind, unite to fill the mind with solemnity and awe. Before the wall was built, accidents were

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
26	Penmain ham	Monmouth ..	Newport ...12	Pontypool .. 7	Caerphilly... 9	156	2175	
54	Penmarc* pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge...6	Cardiff ...10	Llantrissant 10	170	536	
34	Pen Mill ham	Somerset... .	Yeovil 0	Ilchester ...5	Sherborne . .5	123	....
47	Penmon pa	Anglesea... .	Beaumaris . .3	Bangor ... .6	Llaner-y-Mo.11	254	240	
50	Penmorfa pa	Carnarvon ..	Tremadoc ...2	Cricceath ...4	Beddgelest .6	228	982	
47	Penmynydd p1	Anglesea... .	Beaumaris . .6	Llangefni ...4	Llaner-y-Mo.10	256	377	
5	Penn pa	Bucks	Beaconsfield 4	Amersham . .4	H.Wycombe 3	27	1103	
55	Pennal pa	Merioneth... .	Machynlleth 4	Towyn ... .8	Barmouth .13	211	754	
56	Pennant to	Montgomery .	.....11	Llanbrynmair1	Dinas-y-Mo.11	297	789
58	Pennant to	Radnor	Knighton . .5	NewRadnor12	Builth23	170	....
56	Pennant-Melangel†. pa	Montgomery .	Bala13	Llanfyllin .10	Dinas-y-Mo.14	199	819	
55	Pennant-Mowddy . . to	Merioneth . .	Dinasmowddy6	Llanymowdy 4	Bala10	210	....

PENMAEN.

Road over Penmaen-Mawr.

Numerous towers.

continually happening by people falling down the precipices ; but since, it has been perfectly safe. At some distance, the road appears like a white line along the side of the rock, which towards the sea, is in many places so nearly perpendicular, that a stone may be thrown into it. The height of this mountain, as measured by Caswell, who was employed by Mr. Flamsteed is 1545 feet above the beach, at low water. This pass would, were it not for the wall, be truly terrible ; and even yet, to the timid, who form imaginary terrors, the amazing abrupt precipice of rock, variegated with fragments and ruins, which appear ready to fall upon the traveller below, present a scene of horror. In some places, rocks of vast magnitude, which have probably fallen from the top, have lodged on projecting ledges, and appear to be in the act of taking another bound. Several masses of this description are secured by masonry from proceeding any farther. The protecting wall is nearly upright, whereas it should have been built as a butment, that it, very wide at the base and leaning inwards, following the line of the descent. Those who have been at the hill or pass of Enterkin, in Scotland, know that the danger there is much greater. Before this road was formed, the usual mode of going from Conwy to Bangor, was either in boats or to wait the departure of the tide and proceed along the sands, at low water. Upon the summit of this protruding and immense mass, are some remains of a British fortification called Briach y Dinas (the arm of the city), in the walls of which, according to Gibson's additions to Camden, were formerly at least 100 towers, all round, of equal size, and about six yards in diameter within ; being large enough to contain 20,000 soldiers. Of all the remarkable mountains in the county, this is the least difficult of ascension. On the west side you may gain the fort on horseback ; but on the north it is superabundantly horrid ; yet is the height of Penmaen Mawr nothing in competition of several other mountains in Carnarvonshire. It is remarkable only on account of its abrupt situation over the sea. The easiest places to ascend from, are either along a rather high wall which extends from the road far up the side of the mountain on the extremity nearest to Conwy, or at the other extremity, a little beyond the sixth mile stone. The pedestrian might ascend one way and descend the other. On the west side, at the foot of the hill, is a public house, once a place of much resort. This mountain abounds with the *Cratægus aria*, *Veronica spicato*, and, some say, the non-descript plant called *Afaleur pren*, the fruit of which resembles a lemon. Among loose stones near the inaccessible rocks, the *Sedum rupestre* ; in thickets, *Hypericum montanum*.

* PENMARC. Fair, April 15.

† PENNANT-MELANGELL. Melangell, or Monacella, is the tutelar saint of this place, and her legend is perpetuated in some wooden sculptures of rude workmanship, wherein she appears surrounded by a number of hares, supposed to have fled to her for protection. Her cell is shown in a rock, adjoining the church-yard, and the place was anciently esteemed a sanctuary. The legend of Monacella, written in monkish Latin, is still

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
34	Pennard, East pa	Somerset . . .	Shepton Mal. 5	Wells 7	Glastonbury . 7	117	726
34	Pennard, Little . . . ham	Somerset . . .	..... 5	..... 8	..... 8	117	....
34	Pennard, West pa	Somerset . . .	..... 6	..... 6	..... 3	122	920
35	Penne, Lower to	Stafford . . .	Wolverhamp 3	Dudley 6	Shiffnall . . . 12	123	146
35	Penne, Over pa & to	Stafford . . .	..... 2	..... 5	..... 13	122	845
22	Pennington pa	Lancaster . . .	Ulverstone . 2	Dalton 3	Broughton . . 8	274	355
22	Pennington to	Lancaster . . .	Newton . . . 5	Leigh 15	Manchester . 12	198	3165
16	Pennington ti	Hants	Lymington . 2	Southampt . 15	Christchurc . 10	88	....
45	Peniston* m t & pa	W. R. York . .	Sheffield . . 13	Huddersheld 14	Barnesley . . 7	175	5201
48	Penpont ham & cha	Brecon	Brecon 4	Llandovery . 14	Builth 15	175	170
50	Penrhos pa	Carnarvon . .	Pwllheli . . . 3	Nevin 6	BardseyIsa . 16	247	112
47	Penrhos-LLugwyf . . pa	Anglesea . . .	Llanerch-y-M5	Amlwch . . . 6	Llangefni . . 7	267	557
57	Penrhydd pa	Pembroke . . .	Cardigan . . . 7	Newc.Emlyn 7	Newport . . . 12	236	349
50	Penrhyn to	Carnarvon . .	Bangor 1	Llandegai . . 1	Aber 4	256	....
50	Penrhyn to	Carnarvon . .	Conway 3	Eglwys Rhos 1	Abergele . . 13	236	....
54	Penrhys pa	Glamorgan . .	Swansea . . . 12	Câ. Llŵchwrl 10	Llanely . . . 14	218	362

extant. Jorwerth Drwyndwn, or Edward with the Broken Nose, eldest son of Prince Owen Gwynedd, took refuge in this sanctuary, upon the usurpation of the sceptre of North Wales by his younger brother, David. Edward was father of Llewellyn I., who married Joan, daughter of King John of England; and his effigy, in basso-relievo, is still shown upon his tomb, in the church-yard of Pennant-Melangell.

PENNANT-MELANGELL.

* PENNISTON, a small market-town, situated in a dreary and barren country, especially to the west, where nothing presents itself to the eye but bleak and barren moors. Penniston has the advantage of a well-endowed free grammar-school. There is also a national school. The only branch of manufacture is that of linen.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Thursday before February 28; last Thursday in March; Thursday before Old May-day; May 12; Thursday after Old Michaelmas-day; and October 10, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

† PENRHOS-LLUGWY. Lewis Morris, an eminent poet and antiquary, was born in this parish, in the year 1702, and died at Penbryn, in Cardigan, the 11th of April, 1765. Some of his Welsh poetical compositions appear in the “Diddanwch Teuleuaid.” He made a chart of the Welsh coast, by direction of the Admiralty, in the year 1737, and left behind him some unfinished works of an historic character. He collated eighty volumes of ancient manuscripts, which are now deposited in the Welsh charity-school, Gray’s Inn Lane.

Birthplace of Lewis Morris.

‡ PENRHYN, a seaport, with a well-built quay, situated at the influx of the Ogwen river into the Menai straits, and is now considered as the harbour of Bangor city. An extensive export of slates is annually made from this place, and vessels of 300 tons may load and discharge with convenience at the pier. The slates are raised at the Dolowen quarries, and transported here upon a railway. Slates, chimney-pieces, and many trifling articles, to the manufacture of which slate is applicable, are also made here. An iron-foundry is also established, adjoining the port. The demesne of Penrhyn has lately been adorned by the erection of a stately castle, in the Saxon style, after the designs of Mr. Hopper. This spacious and costly edifice occupies the site of the palace of Roderic Mclwynog, Prince of Wales, who commenced his reign, A. D. 720.

Extensive export of slates.

§ PENRHYS, or Penrice, a village in an agreeable and sheltered position, on the Bay of Oxwich, in the Bristol Channel. It was anciently a market-town. Penrhys Castle, once a spacious edifice, was erected shortly after the Norman Conquest. The Penrhys family settled here in the reign of Edward I.; at last Isabel, heiress of Sir John Penrhys, marrying Sir Hugh Mansel, Knight, the lordship passed into that family, from which

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
9	Penrith* m t & pa	Cumberland	Carlisle 17	Keswick 10	Alston 17	283	6059
26	Penrose pa	Monmouth . .	Ragland 3	Monmouth 6	Abergavenny 8	135	398
9	Penruddock ham	Cumberland	Penrith 6	Keswick 10	H. Newmart. 10	289	....

PENRHYS.

the present proprietors are descended. The modern house is an elegant structure, and encompassed by a demesne very highly improved.

Fairs, May 17; July and September; and December 5.

Antiquity of the place.

* PENRITH, or New Penrith, a market-town, situated in a pleasant vale at the foot of an eminence, within the district called Inglewood Forest, which extends as far as Carlisle, and was disforested by Henry VIII., and is now a wide, dreary moor, bounded by lofty hills, and interspersed with a few stone cottages and farmhouses. Penrith is a place of considerable antiquity, and was originally claimed and continued a long time in the possession of the Scots; but it being disputed by the English, it was twice burnt in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., when a castle was erected to prevent the incursions of the Scots. The town consists principally of one very long street, and several others irregularly built; but it has been greatly improved within these few years, and now contains a number of good houses and commodious inns and taverns; the buildings are of red stone, and in general covered with blue slate. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and weaving checks, ginghams, calico, and other cotton goods, and fancy waistcoats. The stations for marketable commodities are singularly disposed; the wheat, rye and potatoes, and barley markets are in three different parts of the town; and cattle, horses, and hogs have also their distinct places. New shambles were erected, and the old market cross, shamble, &c., taken away in 1807. The market and fairs are under the regulation of a bailiff, appointed by the Duke of Devonshire, whose steward presides at a court baron every third Monday. Its powers extend to the recovery of debts under forty shillings. The county court is held here, four fairs a year, and petty sessions every alternate Tuesday; also a quarter sessions for the county, on the Tuesday in the first week which follows October 11. The church is a spacious, handsome structure, most of which was rebuilt in 1722, at the cost of 2,253*l.*, and connected with the ancient tower. In its walls are preserved several inscriptions, found in the old fabric; and in the church-yard is a curious antique monument, called the Giant's Tomb, which consists of two large pillars, standing at the opposite ends of the grave, fifteen feet asunder, eleven feet and a half high, and nearly five feet in circumference at the bottom; at a short distance from this monument is a single stone, five feet eight inches high, called the Giant's Thumb. On an inconsiderable eminence, west of the town, are the ruins of Penrith Castle, which appears to have been built in the form of a parallelogram, fortified with a very deep foss, and a walled rampart: the time it was originally built is unknown, but it is supposed that no part of it is older than the time of Edward IV. Richard III., who resided here while Duke of Gloucester, repaired and strengthened the whole fortress, and constructed several additional towers for the purpose of awing the Lancastrian party. In the time of the Commonwealth it was entirely dismantled, and the present remains are rather inconsiderable.

Markets and fairs.

Ruins of Penrith Castle.

Market, Tuesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, April 25 and 26; Whit-Tuesday; September 27, for cattle; and November 11, for horses, horned cattle, &c.—To LONDON, *via* Manchester and Liverpool, the *Royal Mail* (from Edinbro'), calls at the Crown, every evening, at a quarter before nine; goes through Shap, Kendal, Burton, Lancaster, Preston, Blackburn, and Bolton, to Manchester; and from Preston, through Ormskirk, to Liverpool—*via* Leeds, the *Royal Mail* (from Glasgow), calls at the Crown, every evening, at nine; goes through Appleby, Brough, Greta Bridge, Catterick, Leeming Lane, Ripon, Harrowgate, Leeds, Pontefract, Doncaster, Retford, Newark, Grantham, Stamford, Stilton, Eaton, Baldock, and Barnet.—*Inns*, Crown, George, and Sun.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
8	Penryn* . . . m t & cha	Cornwall . . .	Falmouth . . . 3	Truro 7	Helstone . . . 10	266	3521
42	Pensax cha	Worcester . . .	Bewdley . . . 6	Tenbury . . . 10	Worcester . . 13	135	571
7	Pensby to	Chester	Great Neston 4	Chester . . . 14	Liverpool . . 7	198	21
34	Pen-Selwood† pa	Somerset	Wincanton . 4	Bruton 5	Frome 12	107	361
34	Pensford‡ m t & pa	Somerset	Bristol 6	Bath 9	Wells 12	115	350
42	Pensham ham	Worcester	Pershore . . . 2	Worcester . 10	Tewkesbury . 8	104	118
13	Penshaw to & cha	Durham	Sunderland . 6	Gateshead . 9	Durham 9	267	2539
21	Penshurst§ pa	Kent	Tunbridge . 5	Tunbridge W. 5	Westerham . 9	30	1453
27	Pensthorpe pa	Norfolk	Fakenham . 2	Foulsham . 7	N. Walsingha 6	111	30
56	Penstrywed pa	Montgomery . .	Newtown . 3	Llanidloes . 9	Llanfair . . . 10	178	123
26	Penterry pa	Monmouth	Chepstow . 4	Monmouth . 10	Usk 10	139	55
50	Pentir pa	Carnarvon	Bangor 4	Carnarvon . 8	Aber 7	240	....
14	Pentlow pa	Essex	Clare 4	Halstead . . 10	Sudbury . . . 5	56	340
27	Pentney pa	Norfolk	Swaffham . 8	Lynn 8	Downham . . 9	93	480
16	Penton Grafton ham	Hants	Andover . . 3	Ludgershal . 5	Newbury . . 16	67	429
16	Penton Mewsey pa	Hants . . . . .	..... 3	..... 5	..... 17	67	254
25	Pentonville¶ vil	Middlesex	Highgate . . 4	Hampstead . 4	Tottenham . 6	1	....

* PENRYN, a borough and market-town, pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill at the mouth of the river, called the King's Road, which runs into Falmouth harbour. The town consists of one principal street, with several others diverging at right angles, and contains a market-house, town-hall, assembly-room, and a good custom-house. It is extremely well watered, having streams running through the streets, on which are four grist-mills and one paper-mill. Woollen-cloth, gunpowder, arsenic, and paint, are also manufactured here; but the inhabitants are principally employed in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries, and the town contains several good breweries which supply the shipping at Falmouth, and it is considered the granary of the south-western part of the county, having extensive warehouses, generally well stored with flour and grain from the Isle of Wight and Hampshire. Penryn was anciently defended by a castle and surrounded by a strong wall. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve common-councilmen. Penryn formerly had a collegiate church for a dean and twelve prebends; some of the ruins of the college, which was castellated and had three strong towers, were lately visible, but are now hidden by modern buildings.

Trade and manufactures.

Market, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.—Fairs, May 12; July 7; and December 21, for cattle, &c.

† PEN-SELWOOD. In this parish, on the site of a Danish camp, Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart., has erected a tower 120 feet high, to commemorate the celebrated visit of Alfred, as a distinguished minstrel, to the camp of Guthrum, the Dane.

‡ PENSFORD, ST. THOMAS, a small ancient market-town, situated near the source of the river Chew, and separated from the village of Publow by an old stone bridge of three arches; the vale in which it stands is environed by small hills, well cultivated, and adorned with several hanging orchards, and the surrounding scenery is extremely pleasing. It formerly had a manufactory of woollen cloth which is now entirely lost, and many of the houses are in a state of decay.

Hanging orchards.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, May 6, for cattle, sheep, and horses; and November 8, for sheep and horses.

§ PENSHURST, a parish in the hundred of Somerden. Here is a beautiful residence, called Penshurst Place, in which Sir Philip Sydney was born. On the evening of the last day of the fair, the peasantry, and sometimes a few of the gentry, repair to a wooden bridge over the Medway, which is illuminated for the purpose, and dance for the greater part of the night. Penshurst gives the title of Baron to Smythe, Viscount Strangford.

Fair, June 25 and 26, for amusement.

¶ PENTONVILLE, a populous suburban village, principally in the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
47	Pentraeth* pa	Anglesea . . .	Beaumaris . . 6	Bangor 7	Llanerch-y-M8	256	938
53	Pentre Hobyn to	Flint	Hawarden . . 3	Mold 6	Chester 7	189	848
51	Pentre-Rhyd-Fendi- } gad ham }	Cardigan . . .	Tregaron . . 6	Rhayadergw18	Aberystwith 15	200	....
10	Pentrich† pa & to	Derby	Alfreton . . . 3	Derby 12	Chesterfield . 12	138	2521
12	Pentridge pa	Dorset	Cranborne . 4	Blandford . 14	Salisbury . . . 9	90	241
54	Pentyrch pa	Glamorgan . .	Cardiff 7	Llantrissant . 5	Caerphilly . . 6	160	926
22	Penwortham . . pa & to	Lancaster . . .	Preston 1	Wigan 16	Blackburn . . 10	216	4679
58	Pen-y-Bont ham	Radnor	NewRadnor 10	Rhayadergw9	Builth 10	169	....
26	Pen-y-Clawdd pa	Monmouth . . .	Ragland 3	Monmouth . . 5	Usk 7	134	46
55	Penystryd ham	Merioneth . . .	Trawsfynydd 1	Harlech 8	Beddgelert . 12	225	....
8	Penzance‡ m t & pa	Cornwall . . .	Marazion . . 4	St. Ives 8	Redruth . . . 18	281	6563
42	Peopleton pa	Worcester . . .	Pershore . . . 3	Worcester . . 7	Evesham . . . 8	105	276
7	Peover, Little to	Chester	Knutsford . 3	Northwich . 6	Middlewich . 6	173	108
7	Peover, Nether to & cha	Chester . . . . .	..... 4	..... 5	..... 5	172	126
7	Peover, Over . . to & cha	Chester . . . . .	..... 4	..... 9	..... 8	174	561
37	Pepper-Harrow§ pa	Surrey	Godalming . 3	Guildford . 6	Farnham . . . 8	35	144
34	Perdham ham	Somerset	Bridgewater 4	Taunton . . . 10	Watchet . . . 12	142	....
34	Periton ham	Somerset	Minehead . . 1	Dunster . . . 3	Dulverton . 13	162	....
33	Perlogne ham	Salop	Knighton . . 4	Clunn 3	BishopsCastle8	167	....

**PENTON-
VILLE.**

parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, but extending into those of Islington and St. Pancras, connected with Islington on the east, and with Battle Bridge on the west, and divided on the south from the metropolis by the New Road. This place is almost entirely of modern origin, the buildings having in general been erected since 1780. Underneath the village of Pentonville passes a tunnel, in the course of the Regent's Canal.

* **PENTRAETH.** The church of Pentraeth (the head of the strand), was founded by Geraint, the grandson of Constantine, Duke of Cornwall, and successor of King Arthur. He was admiral of the British fleet, and occasionally harboured on the coast of Anglesea.

Fairs, May 5; June 24; and September 20.

† **PENTRICH.** *Market*, disused — *Fairs*, Wednesday in Easter-week, and October 23.

‡ **PENZANCE**, a seaport and market-town. It is the most westerly town in England, being situated on the north-west side of Mount's Bay, about ten miles from the Land's End, and derives its name from its situation, which signifies, the head of the bay. The town is well-built, and consists principally of four streets, which are paved, and many of the houses are large and respectable: it is particularly distinguished for the mildness of the seasons and the fertility of the neighbouring lands; these circumstances have caused it to be frequented by invalids, for whose accommodation hot and cold baths have been erected. Penzance enjoys a considerable export trade in tin, copper, clay, china, and pilchards, to facilitate which a new pier was erected about sixty years ago, at the expense of the corporation; in 1813 it was considerably extended, and in 1816 was further improved by the erection of a lighthouse; several ships belong to the port, and besides a number of fishing vessels, always lying in the commodious bay, frigates and excise cutters are often stationed here to prevent smuggling. The petty sessions for the west division of the hundred are holden here, and a court of record is held every alternate Friday by the mayor and town-clerk, for recovering debts under 50*l.* Penzance is the principal port of departure for the Scilly Islands, for which a packet sails weekly. Sir Humphry Davy, the celebrated natural philosopher, was a native of this town.

Market, Thursday and Saturday. — *Fairs*, Thursday before Advent; Thursday after Trinity Sunday; and Corpus Christi, for cattle, &c.

§ **PEPPER-HARROW.** Viscount Middleton, has a noble mansion here, situated in a beautiful park, finely wooded and watered by the river Wey, which runs through it in its passage from Farnham to Godalming.

Exports of
tin, &c. &c.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
25	Perivale.....pa	Middlesex ..	H. on the Hill 3	Brentford...4	Uxbridge...8	8	32	
8	Perran Arworthal .pa	Cornwall ...	Penryn .....4	Truro .....6	Redruth....6	262	15'4	
8	Perran, St. Uthnoe .pa	Cornwall ...	Marazion ...3	Helstone ...8	St. Ives....8	278	1033	
8	Perran Zabulo*...pa	Cornwall ...	St. Michael .7	Truro .....7	Redruth .9	255	2793	
34	Perrot, North.....pa	Somerset...	Crewkerne .3	Yeovil.....7	Beaminston .6	130	454	
12	Perrot, South.....pa	Dorset.....	.....3	.....9	.....5	132	381
19	Perry, East and West }ham }	Hunts	Kimbolton...4	St. Neots...5	Huntingdon .7	61	....
34	Perry.....ham	Somerset ...	Axbridge...6	Bridgewater 10	Glastonbury 10	130	....
37	Perry Hill.....ti	Surrey.....	Guildford...3	Godalming .7	Farnham ...10	32	....
34	Perry Street.....ham	Somerset...	Chard .....0	Crewkerne .8	Ilminster ...5	139	....
35	Pershall.....to	Stafford...	Stafford...9	Eccleshall .1	Drayton.....10	143	100	
42	Pershore.....m t	Worcester ..	Worcester .10	Evesham ...6	Upton.....8	102	2536	
3	Pertenhall.....m t	Bedford...	Kimbolton .2	Bedford ...11	St. Neots...8	61	373	
26	Pertholey.....cha	Monmouth..	Usk .....4	Chepstow .8	Monmouth...9	138	....
35	Perton.....ham	Stafford...	Wolverhamp 4	Kiddermins. 15	Penkridge .12	125	....
41	Pertwood.....pa	Wilts.....	Hindon.....3	Warminster .6	Mere.....6	97	25	
21	Pery Street.....ham	Kent.....	Lewisham...1	Bromley...3	Eltham.....4	8	....
14	Peter, St., on the } Wall.....cha }	Essex.....	Bradwell...2	Raleigh ...18	Maldon....13	50	....
21	Peter, St., the Apos- } tle.....pa }	Kent.....	Ramsgate .2	Margate ...2	Broadstairs .1	74	2311	
16	Peter, St.....pa	Hants.....	Winchester..0	Andover...14	Basingstoke. 18	64	609	
36	Peter, St.....pa	Suffolk...	Bungay.....4	Halesworth..6	Beccles.....8	106	152	
28	Peterborough.....city	Northamp ..	Lincoln ...52	Stamford...14	Huntingdon. 19	81	5553	

* PERRAN ZABULO, or St. Pierran in the Sands. Here are copper, lead, and tin mines; and the western part of the parish is thickly inhabited by the miners which they employ. At Perran Porth is a fine sandy beach, much visited as a bathing-place. St. Perran's Well, formerly deemed holy, and St. Perran's Round, one of the ancient Cornish amphitheatres, are both in this parish.

St. Perran's Well.

† PERSHORE, a market-town, advantageously and beautifully situated on the western bank of the Avon, which is here navigable. The town is handsome, well-built, and paved; and contains many very respectable, and some handsome residences, and formerly sent members to Parliament. It is a town of considerable thoroughfare, on the lower road from Worcester to London; and being thus beneficially situated, it enjoys a considerable share of prosperity, with a good local trade; it contains three excellent houses of accommodation. The only article to be noticed in this town under the head of manufactures, is that of watch main-springs, of which there are two establishments. The surrounding country is very productive: the views are pleasing, and interspersed with pleasant hills and fertile valleys. Pershore is said to be the birthplace of Samuel Butler, author of the celebrated satirical poem, "Hudibras."

Birthplace of Butler.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, Easter-Tuesday, June 6, and last Tuesday in October, for cattle and horses.—Inns, Angel, Bell, and Coach and Horses.

‡ PETER, SAINT, THE APOSTLE. Here are public gardens, called Ranelagh Gardens, much frequented by visitors from Margate, being placed under the superintendence of the master of the ceremonies during the season.

§ PETERBOROUGH, an ancient city, having a separate jurisdiction. This place originally bore the name of Medeshamstede, or the dwelling in the meadow, from its site on the border of the river Nen, and under this appellation it is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle, which records the foundation of a monastery here by Peada the first Christian king of Mercia. The cathedral church is a large and noble edifice, partly in the Norman, and partly in the Gothic or pointed style of architecture. The erection of this edifice was commenced by the abbot, John of Salisbury, in 1118, and completed for the performance of religious worship under the government of Martin de Vecti, in 1144; but various architectural improvements and additions were made to the building by William de Water-

Noble cathedral.

Mile.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
17	Peter-Church.....pa	Hereford....	Hereford...12	Hav.....8	Kington...14	146	754
16	Petersfield*.....in t	Hants.....	Portsmouth.18	Guildford..24	Winchester.18	54	1803
12	Petersham.....ham	Dorset.....	Wimborne..0	Poole.....8	Blandford..10	100	....
37	Petersham†.....pa	Surrey.....	Kingston...3	Richmond..2	Wandsworth 6	10	610
26	Peterston.....pa	Monmouth...	Cardiff.....6	Newport...7	Caerphilly..9	155	110
54	Peterstone - Super - } Elay.....pa } Hill.....cha }	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge..7	Llantrissant .5	Llandaff....5	167	192
54	Peterstone - on - the - } Hill.....cha }	Glamorgan..	Bridgend ..8	.....5	Cowbridge..8	176	134
17	Peterstow.....pa	Hereford....	Ross.....3	Hereford...11	Monmouth...10	123	261
13	Peth.....ham	Durham.....	Durham.....7	Wolsingham10	Gateshead...11	265	....
21	Petham.....pa	Kent.....	Canterbury.5	Hythe.....11	Faversham..11	56	582
7	Petherick, Little.....pa	Cornwall...	Padstow...2	Wadebridge.6	St. ColumbM.7	245	224
34	Petherton, North†.m t	Somerset....	Bridgewater.3	Taunton....8	Langport...9	142	3566
34	Petherton, South‡.m t	Somerset....	Yeovil.....9	Crewkerne..5	Ilminster...6	127	2294

PETERBOROUGH.

ville and others. The public charities of this city, which are numerous, include an infirmary for the relief of the sick and maimed, and likewise a dispensary. The city, which is inconsiderable in point of size, consist of some well-planned streets, containing several handsome houses; and the buildings in general have been improved, under the sanction of an act of Parliament passed in 1790. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas. The town-hall is a neat structure, erected in 1671; and an area beneath it is used as the market-place. There is a gaol for the custody of prisoners charged with offences committed within the liberty of Peterborough, and also a house of correction; both which are small buildings. The trade of this place arises chiefly from the transit of corn and malt, large quantities of which are brought hither by means of the river Nen, from the interior; and in return, coal, grocery, and bale goods are imported. A packet-boat sails hence to Wisbeach twice a-week. Archdeacon Paley, well know for his treatise on the "Evidences of Christianity," was born at Peterborough in 1743, and died Archdeacon of Carlisle in 1805.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, July 9, and October 1, each three days, for cattle, timber, and merchandise.

Public buildings.

Churche's College.

* PETERSFIELD, a borough, market-town, and chapelry, situated near the river Loddon, on the high road to Portsmouth, and is chiefly supported by the passage of travellers. The town is of considerable antiquity, and was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth. Here is an endowment called Churche's College, for the education of twelve boys, to be subsequently apprenticed to masters of ships trading to the East Indies.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, March 5 and every other Wednesday, for cattle and sheep; July 10 and December 11, for sheep and horses.

† PETERSHAM, a parish in the hundred of Kingston, situated near the Thames, in the midst of a beautiful scenery. In the vicinity of this place are many elegant villas, particularly Petersham Lodge, formerly the residence of the Duke of Clarence; the pleasure grounds are spacious and beautiful, extending to Richmond Park, a portion of which is in this parish, including the mount, where, according to tradition, Henry VIII. stood to see the signal for Anne Boleyn's execution.

Bridgewater canal.

‡ PETHERTON, NORTH, a small market-town, consisting principally of one long street, and the houses are many of them well built, the parish is very extensive, comprising seventeen manors and hamlets. The navigable river, Parret, and the Bridgewater and Taunton Canal, pass through this parish.

Market, Tuesday (disused).—Fairs, May 1, for shoes and toys; and Monday before November 13.

§ PETHERTON, SOUTH, a small market-town, situated on the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lon 1.	Popu- lation.
11	Petherwin, North... pa	Devon	Launceston . 5	Holsworthy . 10	Camelford . . 12	218	1050
8	Petherwin, South* . pa	Cornwall . . .	... . . . . 3	... . . . . 15	... . . . . 15	216	988
11	Petrock, Stowe pa	Devon	Hatherleigh . 4	Torrington . . 6	Chumleigh . . 13	200	581
57	Petrock, St pa	Pembroke . . .	Pembroke . . 3	Tenby 12	Milford Havens	267	77
38	Pett pa	Sussex	Winchelsea . 3	Hastings . . . 4	Rye 5	67	297
21	Pett Street ham	Kent	Ashford . . . 3	Canterbury . 10	Maidstone . . 19	53	...
36	Pettaugh pa	Suffolk	Needham . . 6	Debenham . . 3	Ispwich . . . 10	79	284
9	Petterel Crooks to	Cumberland . .	Penrith . . . 8	Carlisle . . . 10	Hesket New . 9	292	165
36	Pettistree pa	Suffolk	Wickham Mt. 1	Woodbridge . 5	Framlingham . 6	82	276
33	Petton pa	Salop	Ellesmere . . 7	Shrewsbury . 10	Wem 5	163	49
4	Petwick ham	Berks	Wantage . . . 2	Hungerford . 14	Faringdon . . 8	62	...
38	Petworth m t	Sussex	Chichester . 14	Midhurst . . 6	Arundel . . . 10	49	3114
38	Pevensley pa	Sussex	Hailsham . . 5	Hastings . . . 12	Lewes 15	61	343
21	Pevington pa	Kent	Charing . . . 3	Ashford . . . 7	Maidstone . 14	48	729
14	Pewet Isle isle	Essex	Maldon . . . 5	Colchester . 12	Witham . . . 13	46	...
14	Pewet Isle isle	Essex	Harwich . . . 5	Manningtree . 9	Colchester . 16	67	...
41	Pewsey m t & pa	Wilts	Marlborough 7	Devizes . . . 11	Ludgershall . 10	82	1588
41	Pewsham ext p ti	Wilts	Chippenham 2	Calne 5	Melksham . . 5	92	384
7	Pexall to	Chester	Macclesfield . 4	Knutsford . . 7	Stockport . . 14	170	470
28	Peykirk pa	Northamp . . .	Mt. Deeping . 3	Peterborough 6	Crowland . . . 6	87	198
11	Peyton cha	Devon	Bampton . . 4	Taunton . . . 15	Exeter 22	156	...
8	Phillack pa	Cornwall . . .	Redruth . . . 9	Marazion . . 7	St. Ives . . . 6	273	3053
8	Philleigh pa	Cornwall . . .	Tregony . . . 5	Truro 6	St. Austell . 13	267	432
12	Phillyholme ti	Dorset	Axminster . . 5	Chard 4	Lyme Regis . 11	143	613
10	Phoside to	Derby	Chapel le F. 11	Sheffield . . . 24	Mottram . . . 4	176	663

river Parret, over which there is a good stone bridge, built by the parents of two children who were drowned in the river.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, July 6, for cattle, lambs, &c.

* PETHERWIN, SOUTH.—*Fair, 2d Tuesday in May and October.*

† PETWORTH, a market-town, pleasantly situated on a small branch of the Arun. The houses are in general well built, but the streets are very irregular; in the centre of the town is a very handsome market-house of stone, adorned at one end with a bust of William III. The lower part consists of piazzas, with an open space for the market, over which is the room where the quarter-sessions are held. Petworth House, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Egremont, stands close to the town; the front of freestone, adorned with statues on the top, is singularly handsome; the apartments are spacious and elegant, being decorated with paintings, antique statues and busts, many of which are of first-rate excellence; the park, which is very extensive, the wall being upwards of twelve miles in circumference, commands many picturesque, extensive, and delightful views.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Holy Thursday, for horned cattle; July 29, for wool; and November 2, for sheep and hogs.

‡ PEVENSEY, a parish and member of the town and port of Hastings, situated on a small river which falls into a bay call Pevensy-harbour; it is a place of great antiquity, and owed its ancient prosperity to its favourable situation for commerce as a port, and its subsequent decline to the gradual receding of the sea, from which it now stands at a considerable distance. Pevensy is celebrated in history as the place where William the Conqueror landed with his invading army. From the circumstance of its having given name to this division of the county it may be inferred that it was formerly accounted its capital. The only relic of the ancient consequence of Pevensy is the castle on the east side of the town; when it was erected is unknown.

Fair, July 5, for horned cattle and pedlery.

§ PEWSEY. *Fair, September 16.*

|| PHILLACK. This parish includes the port of Hoyle, and several villages, including that of Hoyle Copper-house, which carries on a con-

PETHERTON.

Petworth House.

Landing place of William the Conqueror.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
46	Pickburn to	W. R. York.	Doncaster . . 6	Rotherham . 12	Wakefield . 15	168	458
21	Pickenden ham	Kent	Maidstone . . 2	Chatham . . . 7	Ashford . . . 19	36	....
27	Pickenham, North . . pa	Norfolk	Swaff ham . . 4	Watton 6	Stoke Ferry . 12	94	245
27	Pickenham, South . . pa	Norfolk . . . .	.....	.....	.....	92	195
43	Pickering* m t	N. R. York.	Kirby Moors. 7	Scarborough 18	New Malton . 8	226	3346
54	Picketstown ham	Glamorgan . . .	Cowbridge . . 4	Bridgend . . . 10	Cardiff 15	175	....
44	Pickhill pa & to	N. R. York.	Thirsk 6	N. Allerton . 7	Bedale 6	223	338
7	Pickmere to	Chester	Northwich . . 3	Knutsford . . 5	Middlewich . 8	177	228
7	Pickton to	Chester	Chester 4	Liverpool . . 16	Frodsham . . . 7	187	....
44	Pickton to	N. R. York.	Yarm 4	N. Allerton . 10	Darlington . 10	235	....
23	Pickwell pa	Leicester	Melton Mow. 6	Oakham 6	Leicester . . . 15	101	160
24	Pickworth pa	Lincoln	Folkingham . 3	Grantham . . 9	Sleaford . . . 9	109	187
32	Pickworth pa	Rutland	Stamford . . 6	Oakham 11	Uppingham . 14	95	140
38	Piddinghoe pa	Sussex	Newhaven . . 1	Lewes 7	Brighton . . . 8	57	231
28	Piddington pa	Northamp	Northampton 5	NewportPag. 9	Stony Stratf. 10	59	933
31	Piddington pa	Oxford	Bicester 5	Thame 9	Oxford 12	53	422
12	Piddle, Hinton pa	Dorset	Dorchester . . 5	Cerne Abbas . 5	Blandford . . 14	117	403
42	Piddle, North pa	Worcester	Worcester . . 8	Droitwich . . 8	Pershore . . . 6	108	119
12	Piddletown pa	Dorset	Dorchester . . 5	Blandford . . 12	Wareham . . . 12	115	1223
19	Piddletrenthide . . . pa	Dorset . . . . .	.....	.....	Cerne Abbas . 3	117	680
12	Pidley pa	Hunts	St. Ives 5	Ramsey 6	Huntingdon . 8	67	406
26	Pierre, St.† pa	Monmouth	Chepstow . . . 3	Monmouth . 16	Newport . . . 18	138	89

PHILLACK.

siderable trade in coal, timber, iron, and limestone, imported from Wales. Its chief export is copper-ore. Very extensive improvements have been recently made in the harbour, especially a grand causeway across an arm of the sea, 1040 feet in length. A weekly market has also been established, and a market-house erected. The south side of this parish is choked up with sand blown from the coast of St. Ives' Bay.

* PICKERING, a market-town, pleasantly situated on an eminence; it is a long and straggling place of great antiquity. In the twenty-third of Edward I., it sent two members to Parliament, but the privilege was discontinued in the same reign. The town belongs to the duchy of Lancaster, and has jurisdiction over several adjacent villages. Richard II. was confined in the castle here, after his deposition, and before his fatal removal to Pontefract: the site of the castle commands an extensive view over the fertile vale of Pickering.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, Monday before Old Candlemas-day, Monday before Old Midsummer-day, September 25, for cattle, sheep, and pedlery; Monday before Old Michaelmas-day, for cattle, &c.

Enchanting landscape.

† PIERRE, ST. In this parish is the ferry across the Severn into Gloucestershire, generally called the New Passage, the distance across which, at full tide, is about three miles and a quarter. The inn on this side of the water is called the Black Rock, and that on the Gloucestershire side the New Passage Inn. A most enchanting landscape is presented from the windows of this inn, which opens towards the Severn, disclosing the beautiful and diversified shores of Monmouthshire, with part of Gloucestershire. Hills and mountains compose the back ground. From a walk extending in front of the house you see Kingroad, Portshead Point, and the Isle of Denny. The times when the great boat departs from the Bristol coast is nearly on the slack of the flux and reflux of the tide. As the course of the river stretches nearly from east to west, while the tide is on the flood an east wind is most favourable, while on the ebb a west wind. But should the wind be from the north or south points, it will be necessary for the traveller to be at the Passage an hour previous to those times. The state of the tides may always be known by enquiry at Bristol or Chepstow. If the traveller be necessitated to pass over this ferry at low water into Monmouthshire, he will have to disembark at a short distance from the usual landing-place, and subjected to a very slippery walk over the surface of the rocks, covered with *Confervæ*, *Fuci*, and other marine plants. There are two shelving rocks connected with the main land. The shore of Monmouthshire rises from the edge of the water in

gentle acclivities, richly wooded, and interspered with fields of corn and pasture; above, are extensive ridges of hills, which commence with the Wind Cliff, and are succeeded by the wooded eminences of Piercefield, and the two grey hills above Llanfair. To the west towers the Pencamawr, and the eye catches a distant view of Twyn Barlwm, and the Machen Hill, terminating in the eminences beyond Newport, in the county of Glamorgan. About half a mile from the Monmouthshire shore, is a rocky islet, called Charstone Rock, on which Roman coins have been found. The boatman can pass close to these craggy rocks, if desired, and in the humour to be civil. The stone is used for building. This ferry is memorable for the escape of Charles I., who being pursued by the republican soldiers, crossed the Severn to Chisell-Pill, on the Gloucestershire side. From the New Passage Inn may be visited Sudbrook Encampment, at the distance of one mile on the shore to the west, crowning the brow of an eminence which rises in an abrupt cliff from Caldecot level. This remnant of ancient dissention, consisting of three ramparts and two ditches, forms a semicircle, the chord of which is the sea-cliff; but it is evident, that part of the eminence has mouldered away; and most probably the figure of the fortification was once circular. East of this encampment is Sudbrook Chapel, a small Gothic ruin, which was formerly attached to a mansion of Norman foundation, of which no traces appear; its remains have probably been swept away by the encroachment of the sea. A foot path running mostly upon an embankment leads from the New Passage, across the fields to St. Pierre, an ancient seat of the Lewis family, descended from Cadifor the Great. This mansion exhibits an incongruous mixture, in which the modern sashed window is patched upon a gothic structure upwards of 400 years old! An embattled gateway, flanked with pentagonal towers, is still more ancient. In the porch of the church are two sepulchral stones, which have attracted the notice of antiquaries; one of them bears the following inscription, and is supposed to be the tomb of Urien de St. Pierre, who lived in the reign of Henry III.

Ici git le cors v de sene pere,
preez par li en bop manere;
qu Jesu par so pasiu,
de phecez li done pardun.

Amen. R. P.

i. e. Here lies the body of Urien de St. Pierre; pray devoutly for his soul, that Jesus for his passion's sake would give him pardon for his sins.

Nearly opposite this spot is the great estuary of the Bristol Channel, contracting in width and taking the name of the Severn, from the well-known story of the British Princess Sabrina. See *Milton's Comus*, beginning at "There is a gentle nymph not far from hence." Crossing the grounds at St. Pierre and passing Pool Meyric, a brook falling into the Severn, to the right stands Mathern Palace, formerly the episcopal seat of the bishops of Landaff. The structure, which surrounds a quadrangular court, raised by different bishops, is situated in a gentle hilly country, pleasingly diversified with wood and pasturage. Some specimens of dilapidated grandeur appear in the east window; and the entrance was through a lofty ornamented porch, which has been destroyed, and the building occupied as a mere farm-house. The farmer who inhabits this house is a pleasant guide.

"That court contains my cattle; swine are there;
here fowls and fuel; underneath is beer.
Snug, in that chamber, sir, my corn is kept;
my clover yonder, where a king has slept;
my dame, her curds, does in the chapel squeeze;
in Chancel salts her chines; the font hold cheese.
There died a bishop; here his ghost walk'd since,
until our Joan did fairly scold it thence.
Oft rosy churchmen, here to ease resign'd,
on that great dough-trough, then a table, din'd."

—(From *Nicholson's Cambrian Guide*.)

ST. PIERRE.

Sudbrook
Encamp-
ment.

Mathern
Palace.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
13	Piers Bridge* to	Durham	Darlington . . . 5	B. Auckland 10	Barnard Cas. 11	246	278
44	Pierseburgh ham	N. R. York	Yarm 4	N. Allerton 12	Darlington . 11	234	...
29	Pigdon to	Northumb.	Morpeth . . . 4	Rothbury . . 11	Alnwick . . . 18	293	33
6	Pigges Drove ham	Cambridge	Wisbeach . . 2	Ely 24	Peterboro' . 18	92	...
5	Pightlesthorne pa	Bucks	Ivinghoe . . . 1	Tring 3	Aylesbury . . 9	32	578
34	Pightley ham	Somerset	Bridgewater . 5	Taunton . . . 9	Watchet . . . 12	144	...
28	Pilesgate ham	Northamp	Stamford . . 3	Peterboro' . 10	Mt. Deeping . 6	86	140
35	Pile Eaton to	Stafford	Penkridge . . 2	Stafford . . . 7	Rudgeley . . . 7	130	...
24	Pilham to	Lincoln	Gainsborough 4	Kirton 6	Lincoln . . . 17	149	100
10	Pilbough ham	Derby	Bakewell . . . 2	Winster . . . 4	Leirksworth . 9	150	...
22	Pilkington to	Lancaster	Bury 4	Manchester . 5	Leigh 10	188	11006
8	Pillaton† pa	Cornwall	Callington . . 3	Liskeard . . . 8	Saltash 6	216	413
34	Pillbridge ham	Somerset	Axbridge . . . 5	Bridgewater 11	Wells 12	132	...
57	Pille vil	Pembroke	Milford Haven 2	Haverford W. 6	Pembroke . . 7	256	...
16	Pilley Street ham	Hants	Lymington . . 3	Lyndhurst . . 7	Ringwood . . 14	86	...
34	Pill, St. George] . . . cha	Somerset	Bristol 5	Axbridge . . 5	W. super M. 15	123	...
39	Pillerton, Hercy . . . pa	Warwick	Kineton . . . 3	Strat. on Avon 8	Ship. on Stour 7	86	261
39	Pillerton, Priors . . . pa	Warwick	..... 4	..... 8	..... 6	84	217
39	Pillerton, Lazer . . . ham	Warwick	..... 3	..... 9	..... 7	83	...
22	Pilling§ to & cha	Lancaster	Garstang . . . 6	Poulton . . . 7	Preston . . . 15	234	1107
52	Pillith|| . . . . . pa	Radnor	Knighton . . 4	Presteign . . 5	New Radnor . 7	156	75
19	Pilsdon pa	Dorset	Beaminster . 5	Bridport . . . 6	Lyme Regis . 7	142	99
10	Pilsley to	Derby	Bakewell . . . 3	Sheffield . . 12	Tideswell . . 7	156	304
10	Pilsley ham	Derby	Chesterfield . 6	Alfreton . . . 4	Mansfield . . 8	145	312
22	Pilsworth to	Lancaster	Bury 2	Rochdale . . 6	Manchester . 8	191	443
11	Pilton pa	Devon	Barnstaple . . 1	Ilfracombe . 9	Bideford . . 10	193	1819
28	Pilton pa	Northamp	Oundle 3	Thrapston . 5	Kettering . . 12	78	131
32	Pilton pa	Rutland	Uppingham . 5	Oakham . . . 6	Stamford . . 7	94	69
34	Pilton pa	Somerset	Shepton Mal. 2	Glastonbury 6	Wells 4	118	1118
25	Pimlico¶ dis	Middlesex	Brentford . . 7	Camberwell 3	Fulham 4	1	...
12	Pimperne pa	Dorset	Blandford . . 3	Salisbury . . 19	Wimborne . 10	100	489
24	Pinchbeck pa	Lincoln	Spalding . . . 3	Donnington . 6	Holbeach . . 10	102	2391

* PIERS-BRIDGE, or Priest's-bridge. In the time of Charles I. the royalists and the parliamentarians fought a severe battle here, in which Colonel Howard and many other distinguished officers were slain.

† PILLATON. *Fair*, Whit-Tuesday.

‡ PILL, ST. GEORGE, situated at the mouth of the river Avon, and forming a pilot station for the port of Bristol.

§ PILLING. Here is a large morass, called Pilling Moss, containing many thousand acres. In the year 1745 an irruption took place; and that part of the moss, near Heskam-house, was observed to rise to a surprising height; but after a short time it sank as much below the level, and moved slowly towards the south, and 100 acres of improved land were destroyed. Pilling Moss furnishes a never-failing supply of turf for fuel, which is chiefly used here from the absence of coal.

|| PILLITH, or Pwll-llaith. On an eminence, in this parish, a battle was fought between Owen Glendwr and Sir Edmund Mortimer, on the 22d of June, 1402, in which the latter was defeated, and taken prisoner, after having lost 1100 men. This battle is noticed by Shakspeare, who alludes to the indecencies committed on the dead bodies of the men of Hereford, by the Welsh women.

¶ PIMLICO is principally within the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the liberty of the city of Westminster, situated westward of St. James's Park. The local appellation Pimlico appears to have been originally applied to public gardens, at Hoxton, which were the property or residence of a person named Pimlico, about the beginning of the seven-teenth century. There is still a street or passage thus denominated, leading from Hoxton-town to Haberdashers'-row, near the new church; but when or for what reason the name was appropriated to the western suburb of the metropolis cannot be satisfactorily ascertained. Pimlico was constituted a distinct district in July 1830, by order of the king in council.

Pilling Moss.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
43	Pinchingthorpe.....to	N. R. York	Stokesley...6	Guisborough .3	Stockton on T10	242	57
21	Pinden .....ham	Kent	Dartford...4	Rochester .11	Bromley...11	19	...
11	Pinhoe .....pa	Devon	Exeter .....3	Honiton .....17	Tiverton...12	162	517
39	Pinley .....vil	Warwick	Henley in Ar.4	Warwick...5	Strat.on Avon7	95	28
23	Pinnals .....ex pa dis	Leicester	Atherstone .2	Hinckley...10	Ashby de la Z12	109	...
25	Pinner .....ham & cha	Middlesex	Uxbridge .6	Rickmanswo.5	Watford...5	13	1270
15	Pinnock .....pa	Gloucester	Winchcombe4	Stow on the W8	Chip Campden5	92	47
8	Pinnock, St. ....pa	Cornwall	Liskeard...4	Bodmin...10	Lostwithiel .7	125	425
42	Pinvin .....pa	Worcester	Pershore...2	Evesham...6	Worcester...9	102	179
10	Pinxton.....pa	Derby & Notts.	Alfreton...4	Mansfield...7	Derby.....15	141	868
34	Pipards.....ham	Somerset	Bath .....4	Bradford...4	Frome.....8	108	...
17	Pipe .....pa	Hereford	Hereford...3	Leominster .9	Bromyard...12	137	131
39	Pipe .....ham	Warwick	Birmingham4	Sutton Coldf.3	Walsall...6	114	...
35	Pipe Hill .....ham	Stafford	Lichfield...3	Wolverhampl3	.....8	123	111
28	Pipewell.....ham	Northamp	Kettering...6	Rothwell .4	Mt. Harboro'8	80	...
37	Pirbright.....pa	Surrey	Guildford...6	Farnham...10	Chertsey...11	28	519
37	Pirford .....pa	Surrey	.....7	Ripley...2	.....6	23	307
14	Pirgo .....ham	Essex	Romford...4	Brentwood .5	Epping...7	16	...
28	Pirho .....cha	Northamp	Oundle...3	Kingscliffe.4	Peterboro' .12	81	...
27	Pirhow.....ham	Norfolk	Bungay...2	Norwich...13	Loddon...5	108	...
18	Pirton .....pa	Herts.	Hitchin...3	Shefford...5	Luton...9	37	758
31	Pirton .....pa	Oxford	Tetsworth .4	Watlington.1	Thame...7	46	661
42	Pirton .....pa	Worcester	Pershore...5	Worcester...6	Upton...6	107	214
34	Pisbury.....ham	Somerset	Langport...1	Ilchester...6	Somerton...4	127	...
28	Pisford.....pa	Northamp	Northampton5	Mt. Harboro'12	Kettering...11	71	539
31	Pishill .....pa	Oxford	Henley...6	Watlington.4	Wallingford.8	41	170
50	Pistyll .....pa	Carnarvon	Nevin .....2	Pwllheli...7	Carnarvon.19	248	528
11	Piswell .....ham	Devon	Cullumpton.3	Honiton...8	Tiverton...8	156	...
15	Pitchcombe.....pa	Gloucester	Stroud...2	Painswick...2	Gloucester.8	104	224
5	Pitchcott.....pa	Bucks	Aylesbury...6	Buckingham11	Winslow...5	46	28
33	Pitchford*.....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury.6	Church Stret.9	Mu. Wenlock7	155	197
34	Pitchcombe.....pa	Somerset	Bruton...2	Castle Carey.2	Wincanton .4	111	480
34	Pitminster.....pa	Somerset	Taunton...4	Wellington .6	Chard...10	145	1426
34	Pitney .....pa	Somerset	Somerton...3	Langport...3	Bridgewater11	126	368
14	Pitsea .....pa	Essex	Salisbury...6	Billerica...6	Romford...15	27	276
11	Pitson .....ham	Devon	Sidmouth...4	Exeter...10	Exmouth...6	162	...
13	Pittington, North...pa	Durham	Durham...4	Hartlepool.16	Sunderland .9	262	2205
13	Pittington, Hallgarth }cha }	Durham	.....4	.....15	.....10	262	...
41	Pitton .....ti & cha	Wilts	Salisbury...5	Amesbury...8	Romsey...11	76	379
17	Pixley .....pa	Hereford	Ledbury...4	Hereford...10	Ross...10	124	110
34	Pixton .....ti	Somerset	Taunton...4	Milverton...4	Wellington .4	145	...
21	Pizein Well .....ti	Kent	Maidstone .5	Tunbridge...8	Seven Oaks .9	32	...
29	Plain Meller .....to	Northumb	Haltwhistle.1	Alston...11	Allendale .10	283	160
34	Plainsfield.....ham	Somerset	Bridgewater.7	Taunton...8	Watchet...9	146	...
14	Plaitow.....ham	Essex	Romford...9	Barking...3	Woolwich .3	5	...
41	Plaitford.....pa	Wilts	Romsey...5	Salisbury...11	Fordingbrid.10	78	263
29	Plashets .....to	Northumb	Bellingham .9	Haltwhistle.15	Sedburgh...24	299	249
14	Plashett.....ham	Essex	Barking...2	Woolwich...4	Romford...7	6	...
29	Plassey.....to	Northumb	Morpeth...6	Newcastle...9	Nor. Shields10	284	434
13	Plawsworth.....to	Durham	Durham...4	Gateshead .10	Sunderland.12	262	149
21	Plaxtool .....to & cha	Kent	Wrotham...4	Tunbridge .5	Seven Oaks .5	24	...
38	Playden .....pa	Sussex	Rye .....1	Winchelsea.3	Tenterden .7	62	297
36	Playford.....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich...4	Woodbridge.4	Debenham .11	73	299
33	Plealey .....to	Salop	Shrewsbury.6	Church Stret.9	Welshpool..14	159	...
22	Pleasington.....to	Lancaster	Blackburn .3	Preston...7	Chorley...7	215	633
10	Pleasley†.....pa	Derby	Mansfield .4	Chesterfield.9	Alfreton...9	141	611
7	Pleamondstall.....pa	Chester	Chester...4	Frodsham...7	Tarporley .8	187	737
14	Pleshey.....pa	Essex	Chelmsford .6	Dunmow...6	Braintree...9	35	320

* PITCHFORD. Pitchford derives its name from a well, the surface of which is frequently covered with the oily substance called petroleum, from which a medicinal preparation is procured, which is deemed efficacious in burns and bruises. The petty sessions for the division are held here.

† PLEASLEY. Here are considerable factories for hosiery, cotton thread, &c.; and limestone abounds. A small endowment exists for the education of seven children, and there is also a Sunday school. In the part adjoining the cotton-mills are traces of a Saxon entrenchment.

Fairs, May 6 and October 29, for sheep, cattle, and horses.

‡ PLESHEY was formerly a place of considerable importance, it having been the seat of the high constables of England, from the earliest institution of that office till nearly four centuries after the Conquest.

Singular well.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
21	Pluckley*.....pa	Kent.....	Charing....4	Maidstone..13	Ashford.....7	47	714
9	Plumblaud.....pa	Cumberland	Cockernouth 6	Maryport...7	Ireby.....7	311	524
7	Plumley.....to	Chester...	Knutsford...3	Northwich..5	Middlewich..6	173	378
22	Plumpton, Little..to	Lancaster...	Kirkham....4	Poulton....5	Garstang...12	229	....
22	Plumpton, Great..ham	Lancaster...	.....3	.....5	.....11	228	....
22	Plumpton, Wood..to	Lancaster...	.....5	Preston.....5	.....7	222	1719
	.....& cha }						
28	Plumpton.....ham	Northamp...	Towcester...3	Brackley...10	Stony Stratf..7	69	....
28	Plumpton.....pa	Northamp...	.....7	.....8	Daventry...11	67	75
38	Plumpton.....pa	Sussex.....	Lewes.....4	Brighton...6	Cuckfield...8	46	275
45	Plumpton.....to	W. R. York	Knaresboro' 3	Ripley.....7	Wetherby...5	199	221
9	Plumpton Street..to	Cumberland	Penrith.....7	Carlisle....11	Kirk Oswald..5	290	210
9	Plumpton Wall..to	Cumberland	.....6	.....12	.....5	289	297
	.....& cha }						
21	Plumstead.....pa	Kent.....	Woolwich...1	Dartford...7	Greenwich..5	10	2745
27	Plumstead.....pa	Norfolk....	Holt.....5	Aylsham...7	Cromer.....8	125	220
27	Plumstead, Great..pa	Norfolk....	Norwich...5	Yarmouth..20	Loddon.....9	113	305
27	Plumstead, Little..pa	Norfolk....	.....5	.....21	.....10	113	312
30	Plumtree.....ham	Notts.....	Bawtry.....3	Tickhill...2	Blyth.....4	155	....
30	Plumtree.....pa	Notts.....	Nottingham 5	Bingham...7	Newark.....18	119	605
23	Plungar.....pa	Leicester...	MeltonMow.10	Grantham..17	Nottingham.14	115	244
12	Plush.....ham	Dorset.....	Dorchester..9	Sturminster..9	Sherborne..12	115	183
11	Plymouth†.....m t	Devon.....	Exeter.....42	Launceston..22	Falmouth...66	216	75534
11	Plymouth Dock...to	Devon.....	Devonport..1	Plymouth...1	Saltash.....4	217	....

* PLUCKLEY. Fair, November 4, for pedlery.

Origin of the place.

† PLYMOUTH, a seaport borough and market-town. It is situated at the mouth of the Plym, which here falls into a bay of the English Channel, called Plymouth Sound, and is a place of considerably antiquity, and now one of the largest maritime towns in England, though until the reign of Henry II. it was principally inhabited by fishermen and was dependent on the Abbey of Plympton. Since that period, owing to the goodness of the haven which is formed by the conflux of the rivers Tamar and Plym with the sea, it has attained its present eminence. The town has of late years been greatly improved, and lighted with gas; though the streets in general are ill constructed, narrow, irregular, and badly paved. It is defended by several strong batteries and a citadel, erected by Charles II. about the year 1670. The prospect from the fortress is extensive and comprises a great variety of interesting objects. From the summit of an avenue near the town, called the Hoo, may be seen to the south the spacious sound, containing four square miles within the Breakwater, and affording safe anchorage for ships of the largest burden. Plymouth carries on a considerable trade in timber with North America and the Baltic, as also a highly beneficial direct one with the West Indies. The coasting-trade is extensive with London, Newcastle, Newport in Wales, and Bristol, and great quantities of manganese are shipped to Scotland. The pilchard and other fisheries are likewise considerable, and the quarries in the vicinity of granite and slate. The principal imports are coal, culm, corn, wine, and timber. Merchant-vessels generally take in and deposit their cargoes at Sutton Pool, where they are more secure from the violence of storms than in the Sound or in Catwater. On the west side of the Pool, a convenient pier was erected in the year 1790, at the expense of government. The corporation consists of a mayor and twelve aldermen, assisted by thirty-six common-councilmen. It sends two members to Parliament, and is termed an admiralty borough. This town gives the title of Earl to the Windsor family. Plymouth gave birth to the distinguished and brave Admiral Sir John Hawkins, who commanded the rear of the fleet which defeated the Spanish Armada. Joseph Glanville, a celebrated divine, was likewise born here in 1636. That part of Plymouth, called the Dock, situated at the mouth of the Tamar, about a mile and a half from the town, is now called Devonport, which article see, page 627.

Exports and imports.

Birthplace of Admiral Hawkins.

Market, Monday and Thursday.—Fairs, February 5 and October 2, for horned cattle and woollen cloth. The latter is called the great market, and very little cattle brought.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
11	Plymstockpa	Devon	Plympton E. 3	Plymouth . . . 3	Modbury . . . 10	215	3088
11	Plympton, St. Mary .pa	Devon . . . . .	..... 1	..... 4	..... 10	212	2153
11	Plympton, Earl's* . . } m t & pa §	Devon	Totness 17	..... 4	..... 9	212	804
11	Plymtreepa	Devon	Cullumpton . . 4	Honiton 8	Exeter 11	156	439
7	Plymyardham	Chester	Gt. Neston . . 5	Liverpool . . . 7	Chester 10	193	.....
43	Pockleyto	N. R. York . . .	Helmsley . . . 2	Kir.Moorside 4	Easingwold 13	124	.....
46	Pocklington. m t & pa	E. R. York . . .	York 13	Mt. Weighton 7	Gt. Driffield . 16	212	2265
43	Pockthorpeham	E. R. York . . .	Bridlington . . 9	Beverley . . . 17	..... 4	200	.....
42	Podenman	Worcester . . .	Evesham . . . 6	Alcester . . . 10	Campden . . . 4	96	.....
35	Podmoreto	Stafford	Stafford . . . 7	Eccleshall . . 1	Newport . . . 8	143	59
34	Pointingtonpa	Somerset	Sherborne . . 3	MilbornePort 2	Wincanton . . 7	116	165
24	Pointonpa	Lincoln	Folkingham . . 3	Bourne 8	Donnington . . 9	106	409
35	Pole Bassetsham	Stafford	Tamworth . . 6	Lichfield . . . 7	Walsall 9	116	.....
28	Polebrookpa	Northamp	Oundle 3	Peterboro' . . 11	Thrapston . . 10	81	417
3	Polehangerham	Bedford	Silsoe 5	Shefford . . . 1	Bedford 10	41	.....
39	Polesworthpa	Warwick	Tamworth . . 4	Atherstone . . 5	Birmingham 16	112	1870
38	Polingpa	Sussex	Littlehampt. 2	Arundel 3	Worthing . . . 7	58	202
12	Polingstonpa	Dorset	Dorchester . . 3	Cerne Abbas . 6	Bridport . . . 13	120	.....
16	Pollackti	Hants	Southampton 3	Winchester . . 9	Romsey 7	73	.....
16	Pollhamptonham	Hants	Overton 1	Whitchurch . 4	Basingstoke . 8	54	.....
5	Pollicottham	Bucks	Thame 5	Aylesbury . . 8	Bicester 10	48	.....
45	Pollingtonto	W. R. York . . .	Snaith 3	Pontefract . . 9	Doncaster . . 11	173	482
8	Polmereham	Cornwall	St. Austel . . 2	Listwithiel . . 7	Grampound . . 7	253	.....
8	Polperro.ham	Cornwall	West Looe . . 4	Liskeard . . . 10	Fowey 7	131	.....
34	Polshamham	Somerset	Wells 3	Glastonbury . 3	Shepton Mal. 7	123	.....
11	Polshoenun	Devon	Exeter 1	Honiton 15	Tiverton . . . 13	163	.....
36	Polstedpa	Suffolk	Stoke 2	Neyland 3	Hadleigh . . . 4	60	960
11	Poltimorepa	Devon	Exeter 4	Cullumpton . 7	Tiverton . . . 11	161	292
21	Poltonpa	Kent	Dover 3	Folkestone . . 5	Canterbury . 13	68	29
25	Ponder's Endham	Middlesex	Edmonton . . 2	WalthamAb. 4	Enfield 2	9	.....
11	Ponsondham	Devon	Collumpton . . 1	Tiverton 6	Honiton 11	161	.....
9	Ponsonby§pa	Cumberland . . .	Egremont . . . 5	Ravenglass . . 7	Whitehaven 10	286	180

* **PLYMPTON MAURICE**, or Earl's Plympton, a market-town situated in a pleasant valley near the river Plym. The town consists principally of two streets, built in the form of a Roman T; it has a guild-hall, an ancient building, supported on stone pillars; beneath which the corn-market is held. This is one of the stannary towns for stamping tin. On the north side of the town are the ruins of a once magnificent castle, which included nearly two acres. It was encompassed by a high rampart and a very deep ditch, which still remain; but the walls of the castle are almost wholly destroyed. Some of the fragments are of great thickness. Plympton is rendered interesting in the annals of literature, from having been the birthplace of that illustrious artist, Sir Joshua Reynolds, who was born here on July 16, 1723, and educated at the grammar-school, of which his father was the master.

Magnificent castle.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, February 25, April 5, August 12, and October 28, for horned cattle and woollen cloth.

† **POCKLINGTON**, a market-town, situated in a level country, about two miles from the front of the Wolds. Since the completion of a canal, from the Derwent, near Cottingham, it has become a place of considerable trade.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, March 7, but if leap-year, March 6, May 6, August 5, November 23, for horses, cattle, sheep, cloth, and leather ware; December 17 and 18, show of horses; seven days before St. Matthias, February 24, show of horses; and seven days before Christmas-day, show of horses.—Inns, Feathers, Grapes, and New Inn.

‡ **POLPERRO**, a small fishing-town, romantically situated in the parish of Llansalloe. Here is a harbour for vessels of 150 tons burden, which chiefly bring coal, culm, and limestone, and carry away grain. The pilchard and hook and line fishing is extensive.

Market, Friday.—Fair, July 10.

§ **PONSONBY**. Ponsonby-hall stands in a large park, and is remarkable for the elegance and convenience of its apartments; it commands extensive prospects both of sea and land, and the gardens and walks on the woody banks of the Calder are beautifully romantic.

Ponsonby-hall

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
45	Pontefract* . . m t & pa	W. R. York	Leeds11	Doncaster . .14	Wakefield . . 9	177	9254
45	Pontefract Park . . ex } pa dis }	W. R. York.	Pontefract . . .2	. . . . .16	. . . . .11	179	49
29	Ponteland† . . . pa & to	Northumb . .	Newcastle . .8	Morpeth . . .9	Blythe11	283	1796
33	Pontesbury pa	Salop	Shrewsbury . .7	ChurchStret. 9	Montgomery 14	160	2936
33	Pontesford ham	Salop . . . . .	. . . . .7	. . . . .8	. . . . .15	161	
57	Pontfaen pa	Pembroke . .	Fishguard . .5	Newport . . .5	HaverfordW14	253	78
48	Pont - neath - Fau- } ghan‡ ham }	Brecon	MerthyrTyd.10	Neath12	Bridgend . . .20	181	
24	Ponton, Great pa	Lincoln	Colsterworth.4	Grantham . . .4	Folkingham .10	106	446
24	Ponton, Little pa	Lincoln	Grantham . . .3	Colsterworth 5	. . . . .10	107	200
13	Pontop to	Durham	Durham11	Gateshead .10	Wolsingham 11	267	
26	Pontypool§ . . . m t & to	Monmouth . .	Abergavenny10	Caerleon . . .8	Usk 7	149	10280

Extensive
gardens and
nurseries.

Pomfret
castle.

* PONTEFRACT, or Pomfret, a borough, market-town, parish, and township, pleasantly situated on a fine eminence, approached on all sides by a considerable ascent; its ancient name was Kirkby, but the origin of the town, and the etymology of its present name are alike unknown. The streets are open, spacious, and clean, the houses handsome, chiefly built of brick, and the air is particularly pure and salubrious. The town is famed for its gardens and nurseries, which are very extensive, and their produce have an excellent sale. The local trade is also considerable, owing to the populousness and wealth of the surrounding vicinity. The general quarter-sessions for the West Riding are held annually in Easter week, at which a return of the quantity of woollen cloths, milled in the clothing districts during the preceding year, is promulgated for the benefit of the country. Pomfret Castle, from its vast strength and grandeur, long remained the terror and ornament of the surrounding district; it is perhaps, more distinguished by tragical events than any fortress in England, except the Tower of London. Thomas Earl of Lancaster was here beheaded for conspiring with other barons, against his nephew Edward II., and here Richard II. was imprisoned, and according to the most credible accounts inhumanly put to death. In the succeeding reign Richard Scrope, Archbishop of York, was condemned to death in this castle; and here also Earl Rivers, Sir Thomas Vaughan, and Lord Grey were most cruelly beheaded, by order of that reckless tyrant Richard III. In the reign of Charles I., during the civil wars, this castle was garrisoned for the king, and after undergoing various sieges, at length surrendered on the 25th of March, 1649, when it was entirely dismantled by order of Parliament, and reduced to a heap of ruins. This immense castle occupied a space of more than six acres, and was considered the largest in England; few remains of it are now to be seen.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, St. Andrew's fair on the first Saturday in December; Twenty-days' fair, the first Saturday after the 20th day from Christmas; Candlemas fair, the first Saturday after February 13; St. Giles's fair, the first Saturday after September 12, April 8, and May 4, for cattle and sheep, &c., and all the other moveable fairs, viz., Palm-Sunday, Low-Sunday, May 4, and Trinity-Sunday, to be held on the Saturday before each of those days respectively. The fortnight fairs will always be held on the Saturday next after York fortnight fairs, as usual. The show for horses, formerly called Palm-Sunday show, will always for the future begin February 5.—*Inns*, New Elephant, Red Lion, and Star.

† PONTELAND. A peace between England and Scotland was negotiated at this place in 1244, and the town and castle were burnt by the Scotch army, previous to the battle of Otterburn.

‡ PONT-NEATH-FAUGHAN. *Fairs*, first Saturday after March 12, Saturday before May 12, Saturday before July 5, Saturday before August 26, September 21, and November 14.

§ PONTYPPOOL, or Pont-y-pool, a market-town singularly situated on a steep cliff, overhanging the Avon Llwyd, usually a small stream, but which in time of heavy rains is swelled into a rapid torrent. The town appears to have risen out of the small village of Trevethin, the church of which parish is about a mile distant from the town. The increase of

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
40	Pooley Bridge vil	Westmorlnd	Appleby 16	Penrith 5	Shap 9	286	....
7	Pool, Nether. to	Chester	Chester 8	Gt. Neston . . 6	Liverpool . . 10	191	19	
7	Pool, Over to	Chester	Chester 8	. . . . . 6	. . . . . 10	191	93
11	Pool, South pa	Devon	Kingsbridge . 4	Dartmouth . . 10	Modbury . . 11	212	567	
34	Pooltown ham	Somerset	Dunster 4	Minehead . . . 5	Dalverton . . 8	163	....
7	Poole to	Chester	Chester 19	Nantwich . . . 2	Middlewich . 9	166	188	
12	Poole* m t	Dorset	Dorchester . . 30	Weymouth . . 32	Southampton. 33	106	6459	
45	Poole to & cha	W. R. York	Otley 3	Leeds 8	Ripley 10	203	315	
45	Poole to	W. R. York	Pontefract . . 5	Tadcaster . . 10	Selby 9	181	67	
12	Poole Keynes pa	Wilts	Malmesbury . 7	Cricklade . . . 7	Cirencester . 5	90	169	
12	Poorstock pa	Dorset	Bridport . . . 5	Beaminster . . 5	Dorchester . . 13	133	1024	
41	Poorton, North . . . pa	Dorset . . . . .	. . . . . 6	. . . . . 4	. . . . . 13	133	89
12	Poorton, South . . . ti	Dorset . . . . .	. . . . . 5	. . . . . 4	. . . . . 13	133	....
16	Popham pa	Hants	Winchester . 10	Basingstoke . 7	Whitchurch . 7	53	104	
25	Poplar† pa	Middlesex . . .	Greenwich . . 3	Bow 2	Deptford . . . 2	2	16849	
43	Poppleton, Nether . pa	W. R. York	York 4	Tadcaster . . 10	Boroughbrid. 14	203	259	

Pontypool may be attributed to the iron-works that were established in the neighbourhood ; but its chief celebrity is derived from the japan manufacture called Pontypool ware, which is still carried on here, though on a much smaller scale than formerly, owing to the improvements made therein at Birmingham and other places. The town is large and straggling, with two principal streets, containing many neat houses and numerous shops. The petty sessions for this division of the hundred are holden here. Pontypool Park is situated on a perpendicular cliff above the Avon Llwyd, which rushes through its rocky channel accompanied by delightful scenery : the prospects here are truly romantic.

PONTYPOOL.

Pontypool Park.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, April 22, July 5, and October 16, for horses, lean cattle, and pedlery ; and last Monday in the month, ditto.

* POOLE, a borough, seaport, market-town, and county of itself. It stands on a peninsula, connected by a narrow isthmus with the main land, and being on the borders of a wide desolate heath, has a dreary and black appearance. The town is about three quarters of a mile long, and half a mile broad, and consists of three or four considerable streets, running nearly from north-east to south-west, besides a cross street parallel with the quay, and several intersecting lanes. The harbour, upon the improvement of which £3,000 has lately been expended, is reckoned the safest and best in the channel, as the ground is every where soft, with water sufficient for vessels of fourteen feet draught to come up to the quay. The trade consists chiefly in the Newfoundland fishery, which proves an excellent nursery for the navy. The exports are provision, nets, cordage, sail-cloth, and all sorts of wearing apparel, with a variety of commodities for plantation consumption. The imports are cod, salmon, oil, seal-skins, furs, &c. This trade constantly employed about 230 sail of shipping belonging to this port, with 1,500 hands. The imports and exports of corn are also very considerable, the central situation of Poole from the northern foreign ports, as well as from Holland, being extremely convenient for this trade. This ancient borough is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. Poole returns two members to Parliament.

Imports and exports.

Market, Monday and Thursday.—Fairs, May 1 and November 2, a free mart for toys.

† POPLAR. This place, which was formerly a chapelry belonging to the parish of Stepney, was in 1817, together with the adjoining hamlet of Blackwall, constituted by act of Parliament a distinct parish. Its name is said to have originated from the spot having been occupied by a grove of poplar trees, before the erection of the buildings, the earliest of which may, with probability, be ascribed to the early part of the seventeenth century, exclusive of such as may have stood on Poplar Marsh, or the Isle of Dogs. A town-hall of some antiquity, which was placed in the highway or principal street, was pulled down in 1769, and another

Origin of the place.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
43	Poppleton, Over pa	W. R. York	York 4	Tadcaster 9	Boroughbrid. 14	203	319
30	Porney ham	Notts	Blyth 0	Bawtry 5	Worksop 6	151	....
27	Poringland, Great . . pa	Norfolk	Norwich 6	Bungay 9	Loddon 6	111	543
27	Poringland, Little . . pa	Norfolk . . . .	..... 6	..... 9	..... 6	111	....
34	Porlock* m t & pa	Somerset	Minehead 6	Dunster 7	Dulverton . . 13	168	830
34	Porlock, West ham	Somerset . . . .	..... 7	..... 8	Porlock 1	169	....
34	Portbury† pa	Somerset	Bristol 7	Axbridge . . 16	W. sup. Marel 6	125	621
26	Portcassegg ham	Monmouth	Chepstow 3	Monmouth . . 10	Tintern Abbey 2	138	21
16	Portchester‡ pa	Hants	Portsmouth . 7	Fareham . . . 3	Wickham . . . 6	71	739
29	Portgate to	Northumb	Hexham 4	Newcastle . 18	Haltwhistle . 18	281	29
54	Porth-ceri pa	Glamorgan	Cardiff 10	Cowbridge . . 9	Llantissant 12	170	107
54	Porth-Einion§ pa	Glamorgan	Penrice 3	Ca. Llchwrl 2	Swansea . . . 15	221	368
9	Portingsale to	Cumberland	Keswick 1	Cockermout 10	Ambleside . . 14	292	323

POPLAR.

was erected in the following year. Here are situated the West India Docks and City Canal, which completely insulate the Isle of Dogs, and consist of three channels, extending from east to west, and communicating at each end with the Thames. The canal was originally designed for the passage of vessels by this short cut to avoid the navigation round the southern extremity of the Isle of Dogs, but the speculation proving unprofitable, the canal was sold to the corporation of London, and it is now used only for the reception of ships laid up or under repair. George Stevens, the distinguished editor of Shakspeare, was a native of Poplar, and on his death, in 1800, he was here interred.

Birthplace of George Stevens.

* **PORLOCK**, a small seaport and market-town, situated in the Bristol Channel, which here forms a most delightful bay, extending about three miles along the shore, with a decoy in the centre for catching wild fowl. This town was formerly a place of considerable note; in the time of the Saxons, it was the residence of royalty, and had an extensive chase; it now consists only of a few straggling and ill-built houses. The scenery around Porlock is very beautiful and picturesque; towards the shore, it is even grand and magnificent; it is defended on all sides by steep and lofty hills, covered with wood, and intersected by hollow glens and delightful valleys. Nature is here arrayed in her wildest and most romantic garb; the bold projecting rocks, which assume a thousand different forms, are finely shaded and relieved by the verdant foliage which twines around them.

Picturesque scenery.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Thursday before May 12, Thursday before October 10, and Thursday before November 12, for cattle.

† **PORTBURY**. This was a place of some note in the time of the Romans, and long the principal town in this part of the country. Here was formerly a cell of Augustine monks belonging to the priory of Bromere, in Hampshire. The shell of this building is still standing, "venerably clothed with ivy."

Fair, Whit-Monday, for cattle and sheep.

‡ **PORTCHESTER**, or Porchester. The publicans of Portchester and Southwick enjoy the peculiar privilege, under charter, from Elizabeth, of being exempted from having any soldiers billeted on them, or quartered in their houses. Portchester Castle is a very ancient fortress, having been possessed successively by the Britons, the Romans, the Saxons, and the Normans: in its present state, it is a noble pile of a quadrangular form, surrounding an area of between four and five acres, and still in sufficient preservation to serve as a place of confinement for prisoners of war, for which purpose it was used during the last war, when about 5,000 persons were secured here at one time.

Portchester Castle.

§ **PORTH-EINION**. There is a considerable fishery of oysters at this place, and from this little port much limestone is annually exported.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
46	Portington.....to	E. R. York .	Howden . . .3	Mt. Weighton9	North Cave .7	183	160
12	Portisham.....pa	Dorset . . .	Dorchester...7	Weymouth . .7	Bridport . .12	127	663
34	Portishead.....pa	Somerset . .	Bristol . . .9	W. sup. Mare16	Crockern Pill4	127	800
12	Portland Isle* . . .pa	Dorset . . .	Dorchester .14	Weymouth . .5	Bridport . .22	134	2670
11	Portlemouth, East . .pa	Devon . . .	Kingsbridge .6	Dartmouth .13	Modbury . .11	214	427
41	Portonti & cha	Wilts . . .	Salisbury . .5	Amesbury . .4	Stockbridge 13	77	185
16	Portsea Island† . . .isle	Hants . . .	Portsmouth .1	Gosport . . .1	Winchester.27	68	42206
16	Portsea [.m t	Hants . . .	..... 1	..... 1	..... 27	72	4107

Porth-Einion-Point is a remarkable sea-mark, and, on its western side, in an inaccessible situation, stands an old building, called the Pigeon-house.

PORTH-EINIION.

* PORTLAND ISLE. Portland Isle is about four miles and a half long, and two broad, and is literally one continued bed or rock of free-stone; it is not however a barren spot, for the herbage is fine, and the arable lands produce wheat, oats, peas, and barley. Near Portland Bill, on the south, and almost the highest part of the Isle, stand the lighthouses; one erected in the year 1716, and the other in 1789. The new lighthouse is built of Portland stone, is of a conical form, sixty-three feet high, with a geometrical staircase to the top. Portland Race is a very perilous surf, occasioned by the conflux of the tides from the French and English shores. Near the lighthouses is a remarkable cavern, about fifty feet square, and twenty-one deep, through which a large column of sea-water is frequently forced up to the height of several feet. Portland Castle was erected by Henry VIII., about the same period, and for the same purpose, as Weymouth Castle on the opposite coast, and it was one of the last fortresses in the west that held out for the unfortunate Charles I. The Portland stone-quarries, particularly at the west end of the isle, afford excellent stone, which has been used in most of the modern magnificent buildings of the kingdom; in was first brought into repute in the reign of James I. The custom of gavel kind prevails here, and a curious custom of passing land by what is called church gift, is customary; the conveyance taking place by a ceremony in the church.

The light-houses.

Stone quarries.

† PORTSEA, ISLAND OF. A tract of land comprising the borough and seaport town of Portsmouth, the town of Portsea, and several villages. This island is bounded on the east by an inlet of the sea, called Langston Harbour; on the south by the road of Spithead; on the west by Portsmouth Harbour; and on the north by a narrow channel, over which there is a bridge, formerly defended by fortifications. In the tenth century Portsea Island was part of the royal demesnes, and it was alienated by Elfreda, the wife of King Edgar, who gave it to a monastery at Winchester. It was subsequently transferred to Winchester College, the warden and fellows of which still hold much of the land, as well as the advowsons of the livings of Portsea and Portsmouth. The parish church is situated nearly in the centre of the island, between the villages of Kingston and Fratton. It is a handsome and commodious edifice, surrounded by a very extensive cemetery, at the south-eastern angle of which is a large grave containing the bodies of several men taken up from the wreck of the Royal George, a man-of-war carrying 110 guns, which accidentally foundered at Spithead in 1782; and near the grave a monument has been erected commemorating this melancholy event. The wild-duck, widgeon, teal, and curlew, are found here in abundance in the winter season, as also are sometimes the croppbill, snowfleck, and other rare birds of passage; the insect tribes are numerous; and on the beach shells may be collected in great variety.

Handsome church.

‡ PORTSEA, TOWN OF. Portsea is so intimately connected with the town of Portsmouth, that we refer the reader to that article.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Pop-ulation.
26	Portskewett.....pa	Monmouth..	Chepstow..5	Usk.....11	BlackRock I. 1	133	190
38	Portslade.....pa	Sussex.....	Brighton...3	Shoreham...4	Worthing...9	50	615
16	Portsmouth*.....m t	Hants.....	Chichester..18	Southampton.21	Winchester.27	72	8083
16	Portswood.....ti	Hants.....	Romsey...7	.....2	.....10	74	654
17	Portway.....ham	Hereford....	Hereford...4	Leominster.10	Weobley...7	138	....
33	Posenall.....ex pa dis	Salop.....	Mu. Wenlock 3	Broseley...1	CoalbrookD. 3	147	28
36	Poslingford.....pa	Suffolk.....	Clare.....3	Sudbury...8	BurySt.Edm.12	59	316
31	Postcombe.....to	Oxford.....	Tetsworth...2	Watlington..4	Thame.....4	40	....
10	Postern.....to	Derby.....	Derby.....4	Belper.....4	Chesterfield.20	130	....
21	Postling.....pa	Kent.....	Hythe.....3	Canterbury.11	Folkstone...6	62	192
15	Postlip.....ham	Gloucester..	Winchcombe 2	Cheltenham..6	Tewkesbury..8	97	....
27	Postwich.....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich...4	Loddon.....8	Yarmouth..21	112	270
3	Potsgrove.....pa	Bedford.....	Woburn...2	Leighton Buz.4	Dunstable...8	41	262
14	Potten Island.....isle	Essex.....	Rochford...5	South End...6	LittWaking2	42	....
7	Pott Shirigley.....ham t & cha f	Chester.....	Macclesfield .5	Chapel le Fr. 9	Stockport...10	172	334
24	Potter Hanworth.....pa	Lincoln.....	Lincoln...7	Sleaford...13	Navenby...10	128	402
41	Potterne.....pa	Wilts.....	Devizes...2	Mt. Lavington 4	Westbury...10	91	1647
25	Potters Bar.....ham	Middlesex..	Barnet...3	Enfield.....5	Hatfield...5	14	....

The dock-yard.

The harbour.

* PORTSMOUTH, or Portesmouth. Portsmouth and Portsea, though separated in the more minute regulations of local polity, can hardly be considered as forming more than one town; they are indeed both included within the limits of the borough of Portsmouth, both governed by the same magistrates, and both admitted to a participation in the same immunities. Portsmouth, as the more ancient town, has preserved its dignity and precedence, in still being the seat of the civil and military establishments; it is also the residence of the Port-Admiral; its streets are likewise more spacious; and, in general, its houses and buildings are superior. Portsea, however, is by far the largest and most populous town, and has the advantage in having both the dock-yard and gun-wharf within its precincts. These towns have, however, derived their principal celebrity from containing the grand naval and military depot of the kingdom. The dock-yard, with all its necessary appendages, is on an immense scale. Where such immense structures as first-rate ships of war are constructed, and refitted in whole fleets, with a degree of expedition truly astonishing, machines, workshops and magazines, must necessarily be of respective size and consequence. Every thing here is, indeed, upon a weighty scale: and, abstractedly considered, the efforts of human industry seem too weak and impotent to achieve the important works which are here displayed. The commercial character of these towns has been greatly improved within the last century, and, even in the time of peace, the trade is now very considerable. The annual fair or free mart is holden in the High-street, and lasts fifteen days; no person can be arrested within the precincts of Portsmouth during its continuance. In Broad-street, forming part of the west suburb, or Portsmouth Point, is the custom-house, a large and convenient structure, with an extensive establishment, including several fast-sailing cutters for the prevention of smuggling. This part of the town is admirably situated for commerce, the inhabitants on the north side having generally an immediate communication with the water. The place where the merchant ships lie is a large bay between the Gun Wharf and the Point, having the advantage of an excellent quay, and all its appropriate appendages. The capaciousness and safety of Portsmouth Harbour are decidedly superior to most others in the kingdom. Secure from every storm, the greatest first-rates may ride here at the lowest ebbs, without touching ground; and its extent is almost sufficient for the whole navy of England, great and multitudinous as it is. Even when the sea at Spithead is so agitated by the fury of the winds, that the largest ships are sometimes driven from their anchors, those within the harbour remain in perfect security. Every where the bottom affords good anchorage, and is so completely free from bars or impediments, that even a first-rate can make sail at any time of the tide, and quit the harbour in the deep water beneath Southsea Castle.

As the ebb is much stronger than the flood, all accumulation of sand is prevented, and the entrance of the port is perfectly free and open. Besides these advantages, this harbour possesses almost complete security from assault by sea, by reason of the various forts or batteries that defend the approach, and are almost level with the water's edge. One material convenience, with respect to this harbour, and which greatly adds to its importance, is, the spacious and famous Reach of Spithead immediately off the harbour, and between it and the Isle of Wight. Here the royal navy commonly rendezvous in war, and it may be justly considered as the great national and central station of the navy. Spithead is defended from all winds that blow from the west to the south-east by the high lands of the Isle of Wight, and from all the winds of the opposite quarter by the main land of Hampshire. In the reign of Charles I. Portsmouth was appointed as the rendezvous for the armament destined to relieve the Protestants in Rochelle, at which time the Duke of Buckingham, the great favourite of the sovereign, was assassinated by Felton. During the civil wars it was garrisoned for the Parliament. Charles II. was married in this town to Catharine, the Infanta of Portugal. This place probably owed its origin to the decay of the ancient town of Portchester, on the northern border of Portsmouth Harbour, which appears to have been a maritime station of the Romans, called by Richard of Cirencester, *Portus Magnus*. The gradual retreat of the sea having diminished or destroyed the advantages of Portchester as a naval station, a new town was founded at the entrance or mouth of the harbour, and hence, probably, its appellation, Portsmouth, which some antiquaries, however, suppose was derived from *Porta*, a Saxon chief, who settled on this part of the coast at the beginning of the sixth century. Alfred the Great defeated the Danes in a naval engagement near this place, and having captured two of their vessels, he caused the crews to be hanged as pirates on the beach. Harold II. stationed a fleet off the coast, during the impending invasion of the kingdom, by William, Duke of Normandy; and here Robert Curthouse landed an army to support his claim to the crown, after the death of William Rufus. Henry III. assembled a large body of forces at this place for the invasion of France; and in the reign of that king a convent or hospital, called God's House, *Domus Dei*, was founded by Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester. In 1377 the town was taken and burnt by the French, in consequence of which the government under Richard II. remitted a considerable sum of money due to the crown, and desisted from levying taxes on the inhabitants for the ensuing ten years, so that they speedily recovered their prosperity. Being invaded a second time they not only repulsed the enemy, but becoming assailants in turn, they entered the river Seine, sunk several French vessels, and brought off a large booty. Edward IV. erected fortifications for the defence of this port; Richard III. made additions to them; and Henry VII., according to Leland, erected breweries here for the supply of the fleet in time of war. In 1545, Francis I., of France, sent a large armament against Portsmouth, which was defeated by an English squadron of only six ships, commanded by Viscount Lisle; but the *Mary Rose*, one of the largest vessels in the English navy, unfortunately foundered during the action, and the captain and most of the crew were lost. Edward VI. improved the fortifications of this port, and for the defence of the harbour erected a tower on each side of the entrance, from which might be extended a vast iron chain, which was raised on the appearance of a French fleet in the channel during the American war. The town of Portsea covers a tract of ground formerly named Portsmouth Common, and though the houses were originally erected with the understanding that they should be pulled down in case of an invasion of the country, yet they rapidly accumulated, especially during the war with our American Colonies, and there are now numerous regularly built streets, crescents, squares, terraces, public and private

PORTS-
MOUTH.

Spithead.

Origin of
the place.The town
of Portsea.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
28	Potters Pury pa	Northamp . .	StonyStratfo. 2	Towcester . . 6	Buckingham . 9	54	1544
45	Potterton ham	W. R. York	Leeds 8	Tadcaster . . 6	Wetherby . . 6	188	....
44	Pottoe to	N R. York	Stokesley . . 5	Yarm 7	N. Allerton . 1	233	187
3	Potton* m t & pa	Bedford . . .	Biggleswade . 4	St. Neots . . 9	Bedford . . . 12	49	1768
44	Potts to	N. R. York	Bedale 12	Ripon 13	Middleham . 8	225	....
8	Poughill pa	Cornwall . .	Stratton . . . 1	Holsworthy . 10	Launceston . 16	224	360
11	Poughill pa	Devon	Crediton . . . 7	Tiverton . . . 9	Exeter 11	174	331
4	Poughley ham	Berks	Hungerford . 4	Lambourn . . 4	Newbury . . . 9	65	....
21	Poulshot pa	Wilts	Devizes 4	Melksham . . 6	Mt. Lavington 6	93	348
43	Poultney ham	Leicester . .	Lutterworth . 3	Mt. Harboro' 11	Leicester . . . 13	91	....
7	Poulton to	Chester . . .	Chester 6	Wrexham . . . 8	Malpas 11	179	126
7	Poulton to	Chester . . .	Gt. Neston . 10	Liverpool . . . 4	Birkenhead . . 3	204	1212
22	Poulton† . . m t pa & to	Lancaster . .	Preston 17	Garstang . . 12	Kirkham . . . 9	234	4062
22	Poulton to & cha	Lancaster . .	Lancaster . . . 3	. . . . . 15	Burton 12	243	540
22	Poulton to	Lancaster . .	Warrington . 2	Newton 5	Leigh 7	186	709
41	Poulton pa	Wilts	Fairford . . . 3	Cricklade . . 5	Cirencester . 5	83	368
7	Poulton Launcelot . to	Chester . . .	Gt. Neston . 4	Birkenhead . 5	Liverpool . . . 6	198	120
34	Poundisford . . . ham	Somerset . .	Taunton . . . 4	Wellington . 6	Ilminster . . 11	145	....
5	Poundon ham	Bucks	Bicester 5	Buckingham . 7	Aylesbury . . 15	54	100
8	Poundstock pa	Cornwall . .	Stratton . . . 6	Launceston . 13	Holsworthy . 11	225	727
12	Povington ham	Dorset	Corfe Castle . 7	Wareham . . . 6	Dorchester . 14	221	....
11	Powderham‡ pa	Devon	Exeter 7	Dawlish 6	Chudleigh . . 8	171	275
42	Powick pa	Worcester . .	Worcester . . 3	Upton on Sev. 7	Gt. Malvern . 5	114	1598
28	Powkesley ham	Northamp . .	Stony Stratf. . 2	Buckingham . 7	Towcester . . 7	54	....
7	Pownehall, Fee . . to	Chester . . .	Stockport . . 4	Macclesfield . 9	Knutsford . . 12	176	1747
7	Powsey ham	Chester . . .	Northwich . . 3	Warrington . 10	. . . . . 5	177	....
12	Poxwell pa	Dorset	Dorchester . . 6	Weymouth . . 6	Wareham . . . 2	126	99
25	Poyle ham	Middlesex . .	Colnbrook . . 1	Staines 3	Hounslow . . 7	17	....
38	Poynings pa	Sussex	Brighton . . . 6	Hurst 3	Shoreham . . . 5	43	268
7	Poynton cha & to	Chester . . .	Stockport . . 5	Macclesfield . 7	Chapel le Fr. 11	174	747
5	Prebend End ham	Bucks	Buckingham 0	Brackley . . . 8	StonyStratf. . 8	55	....
33	Preen Church pa	Salop	M. Wenlock . 6	ChurchStret. 7	Shrewsbury . 10	162	75
33	Prees§ pa & to	Salop	Wem 4	Whitchurch . 5	Mt. Drayton . 9	162	3355
22	Preesall to	Lancaster . .	Poulton . . . 6	Lancaster . . 14	Garstang . . . 9	290	745
22	Preese to	Lancaster . .	Kirkham . . . 5	Poulton . . . 3	. . . . . 10	230	....

PORTS-MOUTH.

buildings, far more extensive and populous than the old town of Ports-mouth. The foreign commerce of Portsmouth is principally confined to timber from the Baltic, and eggs imported from France. An extensive coasting trade is carried on, and during war this port is the great resort of merchant vessels, which meet here to sail under convoy. Packet-boats sail hence every day for Southampton and the Isle of Wight, and steam-vessels pass regularly between this port and Plymouth and Havre de Grace. The Portsmouth and Arundel Canal affords the means of inland navigation to London.

Market, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.—Fairs, July 10, and fourteen days following; July 26 (the latter held on Portsdown).

* POTTON, a flourishing market-town of considerably extent, and pleasantly situated. The buildings are modern, as the town was destroyed by fire in the year 1783, and the inhabitants remained under tents, erected in the neighbourhood, until better residences could be prepared by them.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, third Tuesday in January, O. S., a large horse fair; last Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in July, and Tuesday before October 29, for cattle in general.

† POULTON, a market-town, standing on a healthy and elevated site, near the estuary of the Wyre, and is conveniently situated for trade, having a canal navigation to most of the principal rivers in the county. The sea-bathing here is reckoned very little inferior to that of Scarborough.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, February 6, April 13, and November 3, for horned cattle and small ware.

Powderham castle.

‡ POWDERHAM. Powderham Castle is an ancient structure, originally built for the protection of the coast; it contains some very spacious apartments, furnished in a most splendid manner, and decorated with paintings of considerable merit. The park and plantations are about ten miles in circumference; the Belvedere tower, occupying an elevated site above the castle, commands several extensive and extremely beautiful views.

§ PREES. Fairs, second Monday in April, and second Monday in October.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
57	Prendergast*	pa Pembroke . . .	Haverford W. 1	Narberth . . . 10	Fishguard . . 14	152	1150
29	Prendick	to Northumb . .	Alnwick . . . 13	Wooler 11	Rothbury . . . 8	312	61
7	Prenton	pa Chester	Gt. Neston . . 6	Liverpool . . . 4	Chester 15	198	104
15	Prescot	ex pa dis Gloucester . .	Cheltenham . 3	Tewkesbury . 6	Winchcombe . 5	101	51
22	Prescott	m t pa to Lancaster . . .	Liverpool . . . 8	Warrington . 10	Manchester . 26	198	28084
31	Prescott	ham Oxford	Banbury . . . 6	Croperdy . . . 1	ChippingWa. 2	77	15
41	Preshute	pa Wilts	Marlborough . 3	Calne 11	Swindon . . . 10	77	760
53	Prestatyn	to Flint	St. Asaph . . 6	Caerwys . . . 8	Holywell . . . 10	222	....
7	Prestbury	pa & to Chester	Macclesfield . 3	Stockport . . . 9	NetherKnut. 11	170	47257
15	Prestbury	pa Gloucester . . .	Cheltenham . 2	Winchcombe . 6	Tewkesbury . 9	100	12031
58	Presteigne †	m t & pa Radnor	Hereford . . . 22	Leominster . 13	Builth 21	151	3282
34	Prestleigh	cha Somerset . . .	Shepton Mal. 2	Bruton 5	Castle Cary . 5	114	....
3	Prestley	ham Bedford	Amphill . . . 4	Flitwick . . . 1	Woburn 5	42	....
9	Preston	to Cumberland .	Whitehaven . 2	Egremont . . . 5	Cockermout. 14	295	4323
12	Preston	pa Dorset	Melcombe R. 3	Dorchester . 6	Wareham . . . 17	126	555
12	Preston	ham Dorset	Shaftsbury . 5	Mere 3	Wincanton . 8	103	....
11	Preston	ham Devon	Crediton . . . 2	Tiverton . . . 12	Chumleigh . . 12	182	....
15	Preston	pa Gloucester . . .	Cirencester . 2	Cricklade . . . 7	Fairford 8	88	196
15	Preston	pa Gloucester . . .	Ledbury 4	Newent 8	Michel Dean 12	121	79
18	Preston	ham Herts	Hitchin 3	Stevenage . . 4	Luton 7	33	....
21	Preston	pa Kent	Feversham . . 1	Canterbury . 9	Chatham . . . 17	47	673
21	Preston	pa Kent	Wingham . . . 2	..... . . . . 7	Swadwich . . . 6	62	576
22	Preston †	m t & pa Lancaster . . .	Lancaster . . 23	Liverpool . . 29	Manchester . 30	217	36336
25	Preston	ham Middlesex . . .	H on the Hill 3	Edgeware . . . 3	Watford 8	8	....

* PRENDERGAST. Fair, May 1.

† PRESCOT, a moderate sized market-town, is pleasantly situated on high ground, on the great road between Liverpool and Manchester; and, like Whitehaven, is built over coal mines; many being worked in every direction round it, and some of them at the very edge of the town: this article of fuel is of course very cheap, benefitting essentially the manufactories in the neighbourhood by the abundant supply. Prescot has long been noted for the manufacture of watch tools and movements, as also parts of the watch called motion work: the small files made here are said to be the best in the world, and great numbers are annually exported. Several manufactories of coarse earthenware are established here. The cotton business, though not conducted here to any great extent, forms part of the employment of the labouring classes. Petty sessions are held once a month; a court leet annually, on *Corpus Christi*, when a coroner for the manor and liberty is appointed; and a court baron is held six times a year. The inhabitants of Prescot have always claimed to be exempt from serving on all juries, except within their own manor, since Henry VII.; as also from the the payment of tolls to all public markets; besides other privileges nearly forgotten, or not made available. The Liverpool and Manchester rail-way passes through the township of Whiston, about one mile south of Prescot.

Manufacture of watch tools and movements.

Market, Tuesday. Fortnight market.—Fairs, June 12, August 24 and 25, All Saints, and November 1, for cattle, horses, and toys.

‡ PRESTEIGNE, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Radnor, a small portion extending into the neighbouring county of Hereford. It is most agreeably situated in a fertile country, on the banks of the river Lug, and is the handsomest and best-built town in the county. There is but little trade in this town. Here, however, the assizes of the county, quarter-sessions, and county meetings, &c. are held.

Market, Saturday.—Fair, June 25.

§ PRESTON is pleasantly situated on an eminence rising from the north bank of the river Ribble, over which a new bridge was erected in 1781. This town is considered the most fashionable place in the county, and both within its boundaries, and immediate vicinity, are many large and elegant mansions. The streets are broad and regular, and the houses handsome and well built. Cottons and other manufactured articles are made here in prodigious quantities, and exported by means of its river,

Cotton manufacture.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
29	Preston.....to	Northumb..	Alnwick....7	Belford.....8	Ellingham...1	315	85
29	Preston.....to	Northumb..	N. Shields...1	Blyth.....10	Morpeth....15	278	765
32	Preston.....pa	Rutland....	Uppingham..2	Oakham....5	Stamford...12	91	352
34	Preston.....pa	Somerset...	Yeovil.....1	Crewkerne..9	Ilchester...5	124	347
35	Preston.....to	Stafford....	Penkridge...0	Stafford....6	Wolverhampt10	129	....
36	Preston.....pa	Stafford....	Sudbury....8	Hadleigh...8	Stowmarket..9	62	321
38	Preston.....pa	Sussex.....	Brighton...2	Cuckfield..12	Hurst Pierpo.7	50	235
46	Preston.....pa & to	E. R. York..	Hull.....6	Pattrington.11	Beverley...13	183	957
39	Preston, Bagot's...pa	Warwick....	Henley in A.2	Strat. on Avon8	Warwick....8	104	221
5	Preston, Bisset...pa	Bucks.....	Buckingham.4	Bicester...7	Brackley...7	56	502
33	Preston, Brockhurst.to	Salop.....	Wem.....4	Shrewsbury..8	Whitchurch10	161	....
16	Preston, Candover...pa	Hants.....	Basingstoke.7	Alresford...6	Winchester.12	53	442
28	Preston, Capes.....pa	Northamp...	Daventry...6	Towcester..10	Banbury...14	70	378
28	Preston, Deary.....pa	Northamp...	Northampton5	.....9	NewportPag10	60	64
38	Preston, East.....pa	Sussex.....	Littlehampt.2	Arundel....4	Worthing...6	59	242
45	Preston, Great.....to	W. R. York..	Ferrybridge.7	Leeds.....7	Wakefield...8	183	398
33	Preston, Gubbals...pa	Salop.....	Shrewsbury.5	Wem.....7	Ellesmere...13	158	385
7	Preston on the Hill..to	Chester....	Frodsham...4	Warrington.6	Runcorn....5	182	461
28	Preston, Little...ham	Northamp...	Daventry...6	PrestonCapes1	Towcester...8	68	....
45	Preston, Little.....to	W. R. York..	Ferrybridge.7	Leeds.....7	Wakefield...8	183	....

PRESTON.

which is navigable to the town for vessels of considerable burthen; and for barges and boats ten miles higher: here also are some foreign and coasting trades. The town is supplied with coals by the Douglas Navigation, which joins the river below Walton Bridge. Preston has the advantage of being the seat of various law courts; amongst these the Duchy of Lancaster has a court of chancery; and the county court sits every Tuesday, from which writs for debts above 40s. are issued: other courts are also holden here, and a court of quarter sessions, on Thursday in the week after the Epiphany. We must not pass over the charter granted to the burgesses of this town in 1172, by Henry II. without noticing the Guild-merchant within the borough then established, which has been confirmed by many succeeding kings and queens. It is a sort of public carnival or Jubilee, and is holden every 20 years, as appears by the records of the corporation. It begins about the latter end of August; and by the charter (which obliges the corporation to celebrate it at the end of every 20 years, on pain of forfeiting their elective franchises, and their rights as burgesses), 28 days of grace are allowed to all who are disposed to renew their freedom. By public proclamation it is declared, that on failure of doing so, they are ever after to be debarred of the same on any future occasion. Preston, from its commanding situation, has always been considered a military post of the utmost importance; in the reign of Edward II. it was partly burnt by an irruption from Scotland, made by Robert Bruce. In the time of the civil wars it declared for the king, but was besieged and taken by Sir Thomas Fairfax. It was not again disturbed till the year 1715, when it was taken possession of by the friends of the Pretender, the streets barricadoed, and the town put in a complete posture of defence; but being attacked by General Willes, the whole party were compelled to surrender themselves prisoners of war. In 1745 another rebellion broke out, when the young Pretender marched through Preston at the head of 6,000 men, but soon returned, making a precipitate retreat, with the Duke of Cumberland in full pursuit. The mischief done to the town by the rebels in 1715 was the cause of its being rebuilt in a more commodious manner, and it is now a handsome well-built town, with broad regular streets, lighted with gas, and it contains many good houses, a handsome and convenient town-hall, an exchange, or market-house, a theatre, assembly-rooms, warm and cold baths, and all the luxuries and conveniences which characterize a large and opulent town.

Extraordinary charter.

Commanding military position.

Market, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.—*Fairs*, first Saturday after Epiphany, January 6, for horses chiefly; March 27, for horses and cattle; August 11, September 7, November 7, for coarse cloths and small wares. Besides the foregoing fairs, every twentieth year is held a Guild or Jubilee, which begins the last week in August, and continues a month, whereto resort persons of the first rank, from all parts, even from London.—*Inns*, The Bull, Castle, Dog, Fleece, George, Mitre, New Red Lion, Old Red Lion, Shelly Arms, and White Horse.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
44	Preston, Long*.to & pa	W. R. York.	Settle4	Skipton11	Clitheroe . . .14	216	1501
33	Preston, Montford.ham	Salop.	Shrewsbury. 4	Montford1	Wem12	158	....
40	Preston, Patrick .to } & cha }	Westmorlnd	Kir. Lonsdale 6	Milnthorpe . 4	Kir. Kendal . 6	258	437
40	Preston, Richard. .to	Westmorlnd	5	4	4	257	395
44	Preston under-Scar .to	N. R. York.	Middleham . 5	Reeth6	Askrigg8	238	362
13	Preston-le-Skerne .to	Durham	Darlington . 7	BishopsAuck 8	Durham14	248	176
15	Preston-upon-Stour .pa	Gloucester . .	Chi.Campden 9	Strat.on Avon5	Alcester. . . .9	90	355
12	Preston, Tarant . . .ti	Dorset	Blandford . 4	Wimborne. .6	Crانبorne . .11	107	....
13	Preston-upon-Tees .to	Durham	Stockton . . .2	Yarm.3	Darlington. .10	240	76
33	Preston - upon - the - } Wild Moorspa }	Salop	Wellington . 3	Newport6	Shiffnall . . . 8	145	218
17	Preston-upon-Wye .pa	Hereford. . . .	Hereford . . .9	Pembridge . .11	Weobley . . . 6	143	251
17	Preston, Wynne . . .pa	Hereford. . . .	6	Bromyard . . 9	Leominster . 10	136	139
22	Prestwich-cum-Old- } ham.pa }	Lancaster. . . .	Oldham8	Manchester. 4	Bury5	187	2941
29	Prestwickto	Northumb . . .	Newcastle. 6	Morpeth. . . .9	Byth10	281	168
22	Prestwoodpa	Leicester	Loughborough3	Nottingham.12	Mount Sorrel 5	110	62
35	Prestwoodto	Stafford	Uttoxeter . 6	Ashborne . 6	Cheadle . . . 7	141	....
34	Priddypa	Somerset	Wells4	Axbridge. . 7	Bristol14	124	202
45	Priest Thorpe . . .ham	W. R. York.	Leeds14	Bingley. . . .1	Bradford. . . 6	202	....
23	Prime-Thorpe . . .ham	Leicester	Lutterworth 6	Hinckley . . 6	Leicester . . 9	95	290
39	Prince Thorpe . . .ham	Warwick	Southam . . .7	Coventry . . 7	Rugby9	89	....
15	Prinknash Park . . .ex } pa dis }	Gloucester. . . .	Painswick . 3	Gloucester . 5	Cheltenham 10	102	9
9	Prior's Daleham	Cumberland	Aldston Moor 1	Haltwhistle.13	KirkOswald 12	272	....
33	Prior's Leigh .to & cha	Salop	Shiffnall . . .3	Newport . . . 7	Wellington . 4	138	2130
34	Pristonpa	Somerset	Bath5	Pensford . . 6	Keynsham . 6	111	308
14	Prittwell†pa	Essex	Chelmsford .19	Rochford . 3	Raleigh . . . 5	37	2266
16	Privettpa	Hants	Petersfield . 5	Alton9	Alresford . 8	56	225
8	Probus, St. J.pa	Cornwall	Grampound. 3	Truro5	Tregony . . . 3	163	1350
29	Prudhoeto	Northumb	Newcastle. 11	Hexham . . . 11	H.on the Wall 4	276	341
29	Prudhoe Castle . . .to	Northumb	11	11	4	276	71
34	Publowpa	Somerset	Pensford . . .1	Bath8	Bristol 6	114	839
18	Puckeridgeham	Herts	Ware6	Buntin:ford. 4	Bishop Stortf. 7	26	....
34	Puckingtonpa	Somerset	Ilminster . 3	Langport . 6	Taunton . . .10	134	182
15	Puckle Church . . .pa	Gloucester. . . .	Sodbury . . .4	Bath9	Bristol9	112	796
3	Puddington§pa	Bedford.	Higham Fer. 4	Wellingboro' 5	Harrod . . . 4	63	563
7	Puddingtonto	Chester.	Chester. . . .7	Great Neston 4	Liverpool. . 13	190	145
11	Puddingtonpa	Devon	Crediton . . 7	Tiverton . . 8	Chumleigh .10	173	184
11	Puddle Bridge . . .ham	Devon	Colyton . . 3	Honiton . . .4	Sidmouth . . 7	152	....
17	Puddlestonpa	Hereford. . . .	Leominster . 5	Tenbury . . 6	Bromyard . . 7	132	268

* PRESTON, LONG. *Fairs*, Leap Year, March 1, or February 23, and September 23, for cattle.

† PRITTLEWELL. This parish includes Southend, now an established bathing-place; a little above which is a new stone, marking the eastern jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor of London, as conservator of the Thames. Here was a Cluniac priory, founded by Robert Fitzwarner, in the reign of Henry II., and subordinate to the abbey of Lewes, in Sussex.

Cluniac priory.

Fair, July 15, for toys.

‡ PROBUS, ST. The church, which was formerly collegiate, is situated on the brow of a hill, and consists of two long aisles and a short one, with a tower at the west end, which is extremely elegant, and generally esteemed the first architectural ornament in the county; it is built entirely of black granite, and its height to the battlements is 108 feet; the top is ornamented with embasurs, and no less than forty pinnacles, disposed in eight clusters.

Horse Fairs, April 5 and 23, July 5, and September 23.

§ PUDDINGTON, or Poddington. In the reign of Henry VIII. the vicar of this parish was hung at Woburn, with the Abbot of that monastery, for withstanding the measures of the imperious monarch. Here are two large mansions; one of them called Hinwick Hall, was built by General Livesay; the other belongs to the Orlebar family, and was built about 1710. Here is a manufacture of thread lace. This parish contains a spring, and wild Canary birds are found in the vicinity.

Vicar and Abbot hanged.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
31	Pudlicott ti	Oxford	Chip. Norton 4	Charlbury . . . 4	Burford 7	73	....
45	Pudsey to & cha	W. R. York	Bradford . . . 5	Leeds 5	Dewsbury . . . 8	194	7460
38	Pulborough pa	W. Sussex . . .	Arundel 8	Chichester . . 15	Petworth . . . 5	46	1979
7	Pulford pa & to	Chester	Chester 5	Wrexham . . . 7	Mold 9	186	289
27	Pulham, St. Mary } Magdalen pa }	Norfolk	Harleston . . . 4	NewBucken. 8	Diss 7	93	1046
27	Pulham, St. Mary the } Virgin pa }	Norfolk . . . .	..... 3	..... 9	..... 8	94	831
12	Pulham, East pa	Dorset	Sherborne . . . 8	Dorchester . . 13	Sturminster . . 7	116	302
12	Pulham, West man	Dorset	Dorset 9	..... 12	..... 7	116	....
33	Pulley to	Salop	Shrewsbury 3	ChurchStret. 10	M. Wenlock 12	156	....
3	Pullox Hill pa	Bedford	Bedford 2	Amphill 4	Luton 10	41	537
33	Pulverbach Church . pa	Salop	Shrewsbury . . 8	ChurchStret. 6	Bishops Cas. 12	161	559
57	Puncheston pa	Pembroke . . .	Fishguard . . 6	Newport 8	HaverfordW10	253	326
12	Puncknowle pa	Dorset	Bridport 6	Weymouth . . 12	Dorchester . . 11	131	424
12	Purbeck, Isle of isle	Dorset	PortlandBill 18	Needles 18	Poole 2	108	....
14	Purfeet to	Essex	W. Thurrock 3	Romford 7	Barking 8	15	....
34	Puriton pa	Somerset	Bridgewater . 4	Glastonbury 12	Axbridge . . . 12	135	509
14	Purleigh pa	Essex	Maldon 4	Chelmsford . . 9	Billericay . . . 13	36	1044
28	Purston, Great ham	Northamp . . .	Brackley . . . 5	King'sSutton 3	Banbury 5	68	....
28	Purston, Little ham	Northamp . . .	..... 6	..... 2	..... 4	69	....
45	Purston, Jaglin to	W. R. York	Pontefract . . 2	Featherstone. 1	Wakefield . . . 7	179	263
34	Purtington ham	Somerset	Chard 3	Winham 2	Axminster . . . 5	138	....
15	Purton ham	Gloucester . . .	Blakeney . . . 2	Lidney 2	Berkeley 4	118	....
41	Purton* pa	Wilts	WoottonBas. 4	Swindon 5	Cricklade . . . 5	85	1778
4	Pusey† pa	Berks	Faringdon . . 5	Abingdon . . . 9	Wantage 7	65	134
14	Putsey ham	Essex	Rochford . . . 3	Canwedon . . 2	Raleigh 6	38	....
11	Putford, East pa	Devon	Torrington . . 9	Hartland . . . 9	Halsworthy . . 9	203	209
11	Putford, West pa	Devon . . . . .	..... 10	..... 9	..... 9	204	467
17	Putley pa	Hereford	Ledbury 5	Hereford . . . 10	Ross 10	123	165
15	Putloe ti	Gloucester . . .	Stroud 6	Standish 1	Gloucester . . . 7	108	....
37	Putney‡ pa	Surrey	Kingston . . . 6	Croydon 9	Richmond . . . 4	4	3811
34	Putsham ham	Somerset	Bridgewater 11	Kiloe 1	Watchet 6	150	....
18	Puttenham pa	Herts	Tring 4	Ivinghoe 5	Berkhampst. 8	35	130
37	Puttenham pa	Surrey	Guildford . . 5	Godalming . . 4	Farnham 7	34	372
3	Puttenhoe ham	Bedford	Bedford 2	Goldington . . 1	St. Neots . . . 10	52	....
12	Putton ti	Dorset	Weymouth . . 4	Chicherel . . . 2	Dorchester . . 6	126	....
34	Puxton pa	Somerset	Axbridge . . . 6	W.superMare6	Bristol 15	130	145
54	Pwllelech ham	Glamorgan . . .	Cowbridge . . 5	Llantrissant 5	Bridgend . . . 6	178	....
50	Pwllheli§ m t	Carnarvon . . .	Nevin 7	Chester 93	Carnarvon . . 2	236	2012

* PURTON. *Fairs*, Tuesday before May 6, and Friday after September 19, for cattle.

Remarkable charter.

† PUSEY is a village only remarkable for having belonged to one family ever since the reign of Canute, who gave it to their ancestor, by the medium of a horn, which is now in the possession of the owner of the estate. The horn is of an ox, or buffalo, mounted at each end with rings of silver, and a third round the middle, on which is an inscription; two feet are fixed to the middle ring, and the stopper is shaped like a dog's head. The manor was recovered in the reign of James II. by the production of this horn.

Birthplace of West, Bishop of Ely, Thomas Cromwell, and Gibbon.

‡ PUTNEY, a parish and village in the western division of the hundred of Brixton, anciently called Puttenheath, of which the present name appears to be a contradiction. The village stands on the southern bank of the Thames. In the civil war under Charles I., when the Royalists, after the battle of Brentford, had taken up their quarters at Kingston-upon-Thames, a bridge of boats defended by forts on either side of the river, was constructed at Putney by command of the Earl of Essex; and here the parliamentary army was stationed in 1647, while the King was in captivity at Hampton Court. Putney was the birthplace of Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely, a statesman and diplomatist of some note in the reign of Henry VIII. and of his unfortunate contemporary Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, who was the son of a blacksmith, and after having been raised almost to the summit of power was executed as a traitor in July, 1540. Here also was born Edward Gibbon, the distinguished historian of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

§ PWLLHELI, a seaport-town agreeably situated upon a small bay in

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
57	Pwll-y-Crochan pa	Pembroke . . .	Pembroke . . . 5	Milford 3	Tenby 15	269	...
43	Pwll-y-Wrach ham	Brecon	Hay 8	Talgarth 1	Brecon 8	158	187
28	Pycheley pa	Northamp . . .	Kettering . . . 3	Wellingboro' . . 5	Northampt. . . 11	77	501
38	Pyc-ombe pa	Sussex	HurstPierpo. . 3	Brighton 6	Cuckfield 7	45	239
13	Pyktree ham	Durham	Chester le St . 1	Durham 7	Gateshead 7	265	...
54	Pyle pa	Glamorgan . . .	Bridgend 5	Aberafon 6	Neath 12	185	475
34	Pylle pa	Somerset	Shepton Mal. . 4	Castle Cary . . . 4	Glastonbury . . . 7	117	205
34	Pyleigh ham	Somerset	Taunton 8	Lydiard St.L. . . 1	Milverton 4	149	...
11	Pyworthy pa	Devon	Holsworthy . . . 2	Stratton 6	Launceston . . . 12	216	700

the Irish Sea. The harbour is safe and sheltered, and the coasting-trade gives occupation to many bottoms of sixty tons and upwards, belonging to this improving little port. The beach here is admirably adapted for bathing, consisting of a fine hard sand, and the respectability of the neighbourhood augments the attraction to bathers. Further sea-encroachments have been interrupted by embankments raised on each side of the town, and the harbour is scoured by two small rivers which fall into it, after passing through the town. Both river and sea fishing are productive here. Petty sessions for the hundred are held in this town. The intercourse between this place and Carnarvon is now perfectly easy, stage-coaches passing and repassing daily, along a beautiful line of road skirting the base of the Rival Mountains, and passing through scenery of the sublimest description.

PWLLHELI.

Beautiful line of road.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—Fairs, March 5, May 13, June 30, August 19, September 24, and November 11.

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Pant	Essex	Blackwater.	Piddle	Worcestersh	Avon.
Pescotter	Cardigansh..	Tivy.	Plym*	Devonshire..	Tamar.
Petterell	Cumberland	Eden.	Pont	Northumber.	Bliith's Newk.
Pever	Cheshire . . .	Weaver.	Pottrose	Cumberland	Irthing.
Pickmere	Cheshire . . .	Pever.	Priddle†	Dorsetshire .	Poole Haven.
Piddle	Dorsetshire	Poole Harbour.			

* PLYM, a river in Devonshire, rising in Dartmoor, about three miles above Walkhampton, and passing Meavy and Shaw Prior, reaches Plympton, between which and the old town of Plymouth it spreads into an extensive basin, and soon after unites with the Tamar in forming Plymouth Sound.

† PRIDDLE, or Piddle, a river in Dorsetshire, rises at the foot of a large ridge of hills near Alton, directing its course almost due south about five miles; when it makes a serpentine bend, and flows to the east to a small village called Hyde, a little above which it receives a considerable brook, rising near Middleton. From thence it continues its course about six miles farther, and falls into Poole haven near the mouth of the Frome.



<i>Altop.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
24	Quadring.....pa	Lincoln ...	Spalding ...8	Swineshead .5	Folkingham .11	105	858
5	Quainton .....pa	Bucks	Aylesbury ...7	Winslow ...6	Buckingham 10	46	1056
34	Quantockshead, East } }	Somerset...	Bridgewater 13	Watchet ...5	Taunton ...15	152	277
34	Quantockshead, West } }						
5	Quarendon .....pa	Bucks	Aylesbury ...2	Winslow ...9	Thame .....10	41	60
27	Quarles.....ex pa dis	Norfolk....	N. Walsingh. 4	Wells.....4	Burnham ...5	117	33
16	Quarley.....pa	Hants	Andover ...7	Ludgershall .5	Stockbridge .9	71	201
22	Quarltun.....to	Lancaster..	Bury.....5	Bolton le M. .5	Haslingden .5	200	376
45	Quarby.....to	W. R. York	Huddersfield. 3	Halifax.....6	Oldham ...14	192	2240
22	Quarmoor.....to	Lancaster..	Lancaster...4	Garstang ...9	KirbyLonsd. 15	240	605
10	Quarndon...to & cha	Derby	Derby.....3	Duffield ....3	Worksworth10	129	487
35	Quarnford.....cha	Staff rd....	Leek.....6	Bakewell...15	Newcastle..16	160	783
16	Quarr.....dis	Hants	Newport ...5	Ryde.....2	Brading ...5	79	....
12	Quarrelston, Winter- borne.....vil }	Dorset	Blandford...6	Sturminster. 6	Dorchester..13	109	....
13	Quarrington.....to						
24	Quarrington.....pa	Lincoln....	Sleaford...2	Grantham .11	Folkingham .8	114	184
33	Quatford.....pa	Salop.....	Bridgenorth. 2	Kidderminis 10	Brosley....8	133	492
33	Quatt Malvern.....pa	Salop.....	.....4	.....9	Clebury...10	135	328
15	Quedgeley.....pa	Gloucester..	Gloucester...4	Stroud.....7	Michel Dean 9	109	297
21	Queenborough...m t }	Kent	Sheerness...2	Chatham ...15	Maidstone .16	45	786
42	Queenhill...ham & cha						
25	Queen's Elms...ham	Middlesex ..	Fulham.....2	Hammersmith2	Chelsea ....1	2	....

Ruins of St. Peter's Chapel.

Birthplace of St. Osyth.

* QUARENDON is a small village lying in the vale of Aylesbury. At the time of the Domesday Survey it was held by one Geoffrey, and taxed for 10 hydes of land, and supplied pannage or feeding for 300 hogs. In the fertile pastures, in the neighbourhood, are fatted great numbers of oxen, which are annually exhibited at the Smithfield cattle show. In one of Quarendon pastures are the ruins of the chapel, a building of some note, which is said to have been founded by John Farnham, and dedicated to Saint Peter, about the year 1392. The original building becoming ruinous, it was rebuilt, in Queen Elizabeth's time, by Sir Henry Lee, who lies buried beneath its decaying fragments. A handsome marble monument was erected to his memory; and a black tablet, fixed on one of the walls, bore a long inscription detailing Sir Henry's virtues and his services to the queen—it stated that he was sworn into the service of Henry the VIIIth at the age of fourteen, and was knighted at the age of twenty. In the reign of Elizabeth he established jousts and tournaments for her amusement, and gained the credit of being the fairest man at arms, and the most complete courtier of his time, and received the Order of the Garter at the queen's hands. It would appear that after retiring from public life, he resided here until his death, which took place in 1611. An old man now residing in the village states, that the chapel was closed about seventy years since. Within the last few years it has been gradually ruined from the hand of Time and the mischievous mutilation of numerous visitors, nothing now remains of the roof, the pulpit, the seats, or the altar-piece. Nettles and thistles are growing between the fragments of stone, and the pillars that formerly supported the roof, are now used by the fattening oxen as rubbing-posts—it is, indeed, a picture of desolation. Quarendon is noted as the birthplace of Saint Osyth, who was beheaded in Essex, in the year 600; her relics were brought to Aylesbury Church, where it is said they "wrought many miracles."

† QUEENBOROUGH is situated on the western branch of the river Swale, where it falls into the estuary of the Medway, at which spot the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
15	Queinton pa	Gloucester .	Chi. Campden 7	Strat. on Avon 7	Evesham . . 11	97	609
23	Quenby ham	Leicester . .	Leicester . . . 9	Melton Mow. 9	Uppingham. 12	101	17
14	Quendon pa	Essex	Stansted Mou. 4	Saff. Walden 6	Dunmow . . 10	36	211
23	Queenborough pa	Leicester . .	Leicester . . . 7	Melton Mow. 10	Mount Sorrel 6	106	518
15	Queington pa	Gloucester .	Fairford . . . 2	Burford . . . 10	Northleach . 10	82	365
8	Quethiock pa	Cornwall . .	Liskeard . . . 4	St. Germans. 6	Callington . 5	218	692
6	Q. i pa	Cambridge .	Cambridge . . 5	Newmarket . 9	Linton . . . 10	54	415
27	Quidenham pa	Norfolk . . .	Harling . . . 2	Kenninghall . 1	N. Buckenha. 4	91	84
16	Quidhampton ham	Hants	Whitchurch 4	Overton . . . 1	Basingstoke. 9	55	....
41	Quidhampton ti	Wilts	Wilton 1	Fuggleston . 0	Salisbury . . 2	83	....
18	Quinbury ham	Herts	Puckeridge . 2	Lit. Hornead 2	Buntingford. 3	28	....
28	Quinton pa	Northamp . .	Northampton 5	NewportPagl 1	Towcester . . 8	61	126
7	Quoisley to	Chester . . .	Whitchurch 3	Marbury . . . 1	Malpas . . . 4	166	434
23	Quordon to & cha	Leicester . .	Mount Sorrel 2	Barrow on S. 1	Loughboro' . 3	107	1752

Saxon kings had a fortress called Cyningburg, afterwards named the Castle of Sheppy. William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, the architect of Windsor Castle, having rebuilt this fortress on a grand scale, King Edward III. on visiting it, gave to the neighbouring town the name of Queenborough, in honour of his queen Philippa. Henry VIII., in 1536, repaired the castle, which subsequently becoming decayed, was dismantled and destroyed by command of the Parliament in 1650. The town consists of one principal street, the buildings of which are chiefly modern; and near the centre of the town is a guildhall. Here is a manufactory of copperas; but the inhabitants are in general employed in fishing and in dredging for oysters, or in the lobster trade, large quantities of lobsters being imported from Sweden and Norway, and sent for sale to the metropolis.

QUEEN-
BOROUGH

Copperas
manu-
factory.

Market, disused.—Fair, August 5.

R.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
7	Raby to	Chester	Great Neston 3	Liverpool . . . 8	Chester . . . 11	194	165
13	Raby* to	Durham	Durham . . . 19	Staindrop . . 1	Barnard Cas. 6	247	247
11	Rackenford pa	Devon	Tiverton . . . 8	South Molton 10	Dulverton . . 8	173	472
38	Rackham ham	Sussex	Arundel . . . 5	Amberley . . 2	Petworth . . 8	57	....
27	Rackheath pa	Norfolk . . .	Norwich . . . 5	Acle 10	N. Walsham 10	113	262
38	Racton pa	Sussex	Chichester . . 6	Petersfield 10	Midhurst . . 10	60	88
10	Radbourn pa	Derby	Bury 5	Burton on T. 9	Ashborne . . 10	131	253
39	Radbourn, Lower pa	Warwick . . .	Southam . . . 4	Daventry . . 10	Banbury . . 11	82	14
39	Radbourn, Upper pa	Warwick . . .	..... 4	..... 10	..... 12	82	8
5	Radcliffe pa	Bucks	Buckingham . 2	Bicester . . . 10	Stony Stratfo. 9	57	334
22	Radcliffe pa	Lancaster . . .	Bury 4	Bolton 4	Manchester . 7	190	3504

Raby
Castle.

* RABY. Raby Castle, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Darlington, is situated on the east side of an extensive park; it is a massive Gothic structure, and its extent, grandeur, and preservation give the most perfect idea of the magnificence of feudal ages; the south front is very beautiful, and the style and proportion of its windows are truly elegant. The interior is disposed into numerous apartments, furnished in the most elegant manner, and containing many good paintings, and are more modern in their proportions than could have been supposed in so ancient a building. The park, plantations, and pleasure-grounds are very extensive, and disposed with great taste; many parts of them command very beautiful and extensive prospects.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
4	Radcot Bridge* . . . ham	Berks.	Faringdon . . . 3	Lechlade . . . 5	Witney 9	71	...
31	Radcott ham	Oxford	Lechlade . . . 5	Langford . . . 3	Bampton . . . 4	71	55
11	Raddon, East . . . ham	Devon	Crediton . . . 6	Thorverton . 1	Tiverton . . . 6	171	...
11	Raddon, West . . . ham	Devon . . . . .	..... 5	Shobrooke . . 2	..... 8	173	...
21	Radfield cha	Kent	Sittingbourne 2	Bapchild . . . 1	Feversham . . 5	41	...
30	Radford pa	Notts	Nottingham 2	Mansfield . . 13	Bingham . . . 11	126	9506
31	Radford hain	Oxford	Chip. Norton 5	Church Enst. 2	Deddington . 6	76	81
39	Radford Simeley . . pa	Warwick	Warwick . . . 3	Leamington . 1	Southam . . . 7	90	478
34	Radington pa	Somerset	Wiveliscomb 4	Bampton . . . 4	Watchet . . . 12	157	105
12	Radipole pa	Dorset	Melcombe R. 2	Dorchester . . 6	Abbotsbury . 7	126	382
34	Radlet ham	Somerset	Bridgewater . 5	Spaxton 1	Taunton 9	144	...
4	Radley pa	Berks	Abingdon . . 3	Oxford 5	Wallingford . 9	55	515
5	Radnage pa	Bucks	H. Wycombe 6	Princes Risbo. 4	Marlow 8	35	399
58	Radnor co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24651
58	Radnor, New . . . bo & to }	Radnor	Hereford . . . 26	Leominster . 19	Builth 13	159	473

Memorable
battle.

* RADCOT BRIDGE is of great antiquity and venerable appearance; but more particularly interesting from the relation it bears to history. On this spot a memorable battle was fought in 1387, between Robert de Vere, the highly honoured favourite of Richard II. and the discontented barons: the troops of the favourite were routed, and he himself only escaped, by plunging on horseback into the Thames, and swimming across the stream.

Principal
rivers.

† RADNORSHIRE is bounded on the north by Montgomeryshire, on the east by Shropshire and Herefordshire, on the south and south-west by Brecknockshire, and on the north-west by Cardiganshire. Its greatest length is 26 miles; its greatest breadth 31; and its circumference 86 miles. It is in the province of Canterbury, the dioceses of Hereford and St. David's; is in the south-east circuit, and pays half a part of the land-tax. The air of this county is mostly cold and piercing; the soil of the northern and western parts is but indifferent, abounding in rocks and mountains, which however afford tolerable pasture for sheep. The south and east parts are more level, and being under some degree of cultivation, produce good corn. The woods and hills throughout the county are celebrated for game. The principal rivers of Radnorshire are, the Wye, Teithon, Teme, and Lugg. The Wye, rising in Plinlimmon mountain in Montgomeryshire, runs nearly south-east past the towns of Rhayader and Buallt, and at Llangaed, turning east, leaves this county near Hay; having previously served as a boundary between it and Brecknockshire, nearly during its whole course. The Teithon rises a few miles north-north-east from Llanbadern-Vynydd, and, flowing south, passes Llanbadarn-Yawr, where turning to the south-west it continues the same course till its junction with the Wye near Llysdinam. The Teme, rising near Clay Hill, in Montgomeryshire, runs south-east, forming the north-east boundary of the county, and flows on to Herefordshire, a few miles east from Knighton. The Lugg rises near Heyop Church, and flowing south-east past the town of Presteign, enters Herefordshire. The principal towns in this county are Knighton, Presteign, Rhayader, and New Radnor. Much wheat, barley, and oats, are grown in the eastern part of the county; and the appearance of the corn districts is comfortable and happy: but it is upon the care and breeding of sheep that the agriculturists' attention is principally bestowed, and the wool of Radnor has earned a deserved preference in the English market. The mineral springs of Llandrindod have established a very extensive reputation, by the efficacy of their powers, and are visited annually by invalids. At the period of the Roman invasion, the Silures, a bold and martial people, dwelt here: and it was in the inaccessible regions in the north-west of the county, that Vortigern found a retreat, after his imprudent act of introducing the Saxon into his own dominions.

Mineral
springs.

‡ RADNOR, NEW, or Maes-Yfed, consists of a few ill-built houses,

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
58	Radnor, Old* pa	Radnor	New Radnor 3	Kington 4	Presteign 5	156	1989
7	Radnor to	Chester	Congleton 2	Astbury 2	Macclesfield 8	164	2
7	Radnor, Summerford	Chester . . . . .	. . . . . 3	. . . . . 3	. . . . . 9	164	117
34	Raistock pa	Somerset	Frome 7	Bath 8	Wells 11	114	1165
28	Radston pa	Northamp	Brackley 3	Banbury 9	Towcester 10	66	203
39	Radway pa	Warwick	Kineton 3	. . . . . 8	Shipston on S 9	79	315
34	Radway Fitzpaine . ham	Somerset	Bridgewater 3	Cannington 0	Watchet 14	142	. . . . .
3	Radwell ham	Bedford	Bedford 6	Felmersham 1	Harold 4	56	166
18	Radwell pa	Herts	Baldock 2	Shefford 6	Hitchin 6	39	103
14	Radwinter pa	Essex	Thaxted 4	Saffron Wald 4	Haverhill 7	45	819
23	Ragdale pa	Leicester	Melton 6	Leicester 12	Loughboro' 9	103	103
26	Ragland† pa	Monmouth	Monmouth 8	Abergavenny 8	Usk 6	137	631
39	Rasley ham	Warwick	Alcester 2	Evesham 8	Strat. on Avon 9	103	. . . . .
30	Ragnall ham & cha	Notts	Tuxford 5	East Retford 8	Newark 13	137	160
25	Rails Head ham	Middlesex	Isleworth 1	Hounslow 2	Twickenham 1	9	. . . . .
14	Raine, Little pa	Essex	Braintree 2	Dunmow 7	Chelmsford 11	40	377
22	Rainford to & cha	Lancaster	Prescot 6	St. Helens 5	Wigan 7	201	1642
21	Rainham pa	Kent	Chatham 4	Maidstone 8	Feversham 13	34	671
27	Rainham, East pa	Norfolk	Fakenham 4	Litcham 6	Burnham 12	107	115
27	Rainham, South pa	Norfolk . . . . .	. . . . . 5	. . . . . 5	. . . . . 13	106	122
22	Rainhill to	Norfolk . . . . .	. . . . . 4	. . . . . 6	. . . . . 12	107	335
7	Rainow to & cha	Lancaster	Prescot 3	St. Helens 4	Warrington 8	195	679
35	Rainscliffe to	Chester	Macclesfield 3	Prestbury 4	Stockport 11	170	1807
27	Rainsthorpe ham	Stafford	Newcastle 4	Wolstanton 3	Leek 8	153	835
44	Rainton to	Norfolk	St. Mary Strat 2	Norwich 9	N. Buckenham 9	102	. . . . .
13	Rainton, East to	N. R. York	Boroughbrid 6	Topcliffe 2	Ripon 6	212	411
13	Rainton, West to } & cha }	Durham	Durham 6	Houghton le S1	Sunderland 8	264	1600
40	Raisbeck to	Durham . . . . .	. . . . . 4	. . . . . 3	. . . . . 10	232	1184
44	Raisgill ham	Westmorlnd	Orton 2	Ravenstoned 6	Appleby 10	277	. . . . .
43	Raisthorpe to	W. R. York	Settle 13	Arncliffe 4	Kettlewell 4	236	. . . . .
24	Raithby pa	E. R. York	New Malton 9	Wharram Per 2	Gt. Driffield 12	220	45
24	Raithby pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 2	Horncastle 8	Louth 14	135	203
53	Rake to	Lincoln	Louth 3	. . . . . 11	Wragby 13	145	147
35	Rake End ham	Flint	Hawarden 2	Chester 5	Mold 7	187	77
8	Rame pa	Stafford	Rudgeley 3	Lichfield 6	Ab. Bromley 6	126	. . . . .
12	Rampisham pa	Devonport	Devonport 5	Saltash 8	St. Germans 8	223	896
6	Rampton pa	Dorset	Beaminstor 7	Cerne Abbas 8	Crewkerne 10	130	416
30	Rampton pa	Cambridge	Cambridge 7	St. Ives 9	Ely 13	53	191
41	Ramsbury† pa	Notts	East Retford 7	Tuxford 7	Gainsborough 8	144	411
16	Ramsdean ti	Wilts	Hungerford 5	Marlborough 6	Swindon 12	69	2290
31	Ramsden ham	Hants	Petersfield 4	East Meon 2	Hambledon 6	58	. . . . .
14	Ramsden Belhouse . . pa	Oxford	Witney 4	Charlbury 3	Woodstock 7	69	423
		Essex	Billericay 3	Rayleigh 7	Chelmsford 9	26	438

forming one irregular street ; and its public buildings are, a small church standing on an eminence above the town, and a town-hall, resembling a barn, in which the election for the member, the county courts, and a court of pleas for all actions without limitation, are holden. As a place of antiquity it ranks high, having been walled round most probably by the Romans, and having had a strong castle, which was destroyed by Owen Glendwr.

NEW RADNOR.

Fairs, October 28, Tuesday before Holy Thursday, Trinity Tuesday, August 14, and October 23.

* RADNOR, OLD, or Pen-y-Craig, a parish, comprehending fourteen townships, in the liberties of the town of New Radnor, situated upon the southern bank of the Somergill river. The church, a venerable edifice, stands upon the summit of a rock, and is ornamented with a lofty tower, containing six clear-toned bells.

Venerable church.

† RAGLAND. Ragland Castle is one of the most modern structures of the kind in this part of the country, the earliest style not being older than the time of Henry V., and some parts erected as late as the reign of Charles I.; this castle was almost entirely destroyed during the civil wars, when it was garrisoned for the royal cause, and sustained a siege of ten weeks. The stately hall, which appears to have been erected in the reign of Elizabeth, is deserving of notice for the curious fretwork of its walls, windows, &c.

Stately hall.

‡ RAMSBURY was formerly a market-town ; it was anciently the see

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
14	Ramsden Cray's pa	Essex	Billericay . . . 2	Rayleigh 7	Chelmsford . 10	25	272
14	Ramsy pa	Essex	Harwich 4	Manningtree . 7	Colchester . 16	67	703
19	Ramsey m t & pa	Hunts	St. Ives 10	Huntingdon . 11	Whittlesea . 9	69	3000
14	Ramsey Island ham	Essex	Brad by Sea . 4	Maldon 7	Burnham . . . 7	44	....
57	Ramsey Isle isle	Pembroke	St. Davids . . 4	Haverford W18	Fishguard . 19	269	....
21	Ramsgatef m t & pa	Kent	Margate 4	Canterbury . 17	Dover 13	72	7935
44	Ramsgil ham	W. R. York.	Ripon 13	Ki. Malzeard 10	Kettlewell . 10	229	....
22	Ramsgrave to	Lancaster	Blackburn . . 3	Clitheroe . . . 9	Preston . . . 10	215	515
36	Ramsholt pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge . 6	Orford 11	Ipswich . . . 11	80	215
29	Ramstope ex pa dis	Northumb	Jedburgh . . 12	Hawick 15	New.onTyne44	320	9
35	Ramshorn to	Stafford	Cheadle 6	Ashborne . . . 7	Uttoxeter . . 9	144	130
22	Ramsyde ham & cha	Lancaster	Ulverstone . 10	Dalton 6	Broughton . 16	282	....
30	Ranby to	Notts	East Retford . 4	Blyth 3	Worksop . . . 6	148	....

RAMSBURY. of a bishop, united to Sherborne, and afterwards translated to Old Sarum. The church, which is a spacious edifice, consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, with a massive tower, supported by bold buttresses; the building contains several ancient monuments. It was once the cathedral of a diocese.

Fairs, May 14, and October 10, for horses, cows, sheep, and toys

*** RAMSEY**, a market-town situated in the midst of the fen-lands, and consisting principally of one long street; the houses are chiefly built of brick. This town was visited by the plague in 1665-6, and was partly consumed by fire in 1731. It formerly contained a magnificent abbey, famous for its school and library: all that remains of this monastic edifice is a ruined gateway, a very fine fragment of beautiful architecture, of the more florid kind, but in a lamentable state of decay. After the dissolution of the abbey, the market grew nearly into disuse, but is now in tolerable repute. In the neighbourhood of Ramsey are several lakes and fenny meres, which produce a variety of fish and water-fowl; one of them, called Ramsey Mere, excels all the others in beauty and fertility, and affords a most delightful prospect.

Magnificent Abbey.

Market, Saturday.—*Fair*, July 22, for small pedlery.

Ramsgate harbour.

† **RAMSGATE** is situated in the south-east angle of the isle of Thanet, in a small bay or cove of the chalk cliff, extending between the North and South Forelands. The general disposition of the principal streets of this town, is similar to the Roman Γ , the chief street forming the body of the letter. The great influx of visitors to it of late years has occasioned the erection of several new rows of large and respectable houses, besides various detached buildings. Other improvements have also been made within the last twenty or thirty years; the streets have been paved, watched, and lighted, and a market has been established. It is an ancient member of the town and port of Sandwich, and within the jurisdiction of the justices of that place. The mayor of Sandwich appoints a deputy or constable here, and the inhabitants are allotted what proportion they shall pay towards the land-tax raised by that port. A small annual sum is also paid out of the duties collected at Ramsgate harbour, towards the support of Sandwich Haven. The principal augmentation, and consequent importance of this town, has arisen, however, from the improvements made in the harbour since the middle of the last century; for although a pier for shipping existed here at least from the time of Henry VIII., yet it was by no means adequate to afford security to the numerous vessels that were driven on this coast in tempestuous weather; and the public attention being excited to the subject, by the dreadful storm in 1748, it was determined by Parliament that a sufficient harbour should be made here for the reception of ships of, and under, 300 tons burthen. In 1750 it was commenced under the sanction of an act of Parliament passed the preceding year, the works being carried on first by Mr. Smeaton, the celebrated engineer, and after his death by the late Mr. Rennie, and com.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
11	Rattery pa	Devon	Totness 5	Ashburton 6	Modbury 9	193	506
36	Rattlesden pa	Suffolk	Stowmarket 6	Bury St. Edm. 9	Sudbury 15	69	1113
24	Rauceby, North pa	Lincoln	Sleaford 4	Grantham 11	Newark 16	119	262
24	Rauceby, South to	Lincoln	Lincoln 3	Lincoln 11	Lincoln 16	118	255
9	Raughton to	Cumberland	Carlisle 7	Dalston 2	Hesket New. 8	297	330
9	Raughton Head cha	Cumberland	Castlesower 8	Castlesower 7	Castlesower 6	298	...
23	Raunds pa	Northamp	Higham Fer. 5	Kimbolton 9	Thrapston 5	70	1370
19	Raveley, Great pa	Hunts	Ramsey 4	Warboys 4	Huntingdon 7	66	275
19	Raveley, Little pa	Hunts	Hunts 5	Hunts 4	Hunts 6	65	54
24	Ravendale, East pa	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby 7	Caistor 9	Louth 11	159	104
24	Ravendale, West pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 7	Lincoln 8	Lincoln 12	160	26
9	Ravenglass* . . . m t & to	Cumberland	Egremont 12	Ambleside 21	Keswick 23	290	...
27	Ravensingham pa	Norfolk	Beccles 5	Loddon 3	Yarmouth 13	113	215
7	Ravenscroft to	Chester	Middlewich 1	Northwich 6	Knutsford 9	168	16
10	Ravensdale Park lib	Derby	Derby 7	Murgington 1	Ashborne 8	133	65
3	Ravensden pa	Bedford	Bedford 4	St. Neots 9	Kimbolton 10	54	258
45	Ravensfield pa	W. R. York	Rotherham 5	Tickhill 8	Doncaster 8	164	229
26	Ravensthorpe pa	Northamp	Northampton 9	Daventry 9	Rugby 13	75	612
5	Ravenstone pa	Bucks	Olney 3	NewportPag. 5	Stony Stratf. 9	55	430
23	Ravenstone pa	Derby & Leicester	Ashby de la Z. 4	Mt. Bosworth 7	Loughboro' 11	113	348
40	Ravenstonedale pa	Westmorlnd	Kirk. Stephen 5	Orton 8	Sedbergh 9	273	1036
13	Ravensworth to	Durham	Gateshead 4	Newcastle 5	Durham 11	269	187
44	Ravensworth to	N. R. York	Richmond 5	Reeth 10	BernardCas. 10	238	300
29	Raw to	Northumb	Morpeth 14	Rothbury 1	Alnwick 14	303	49
43	Rawcliffe to	N. R. York	York 3	Easingwold 10	Wetherby 13	202	54
46	Rawcliffe to & cha	W. R. York	Snaith 3	Howden 7	Thorne 8	174	1450
22	Rawcliffe, Nether to	Lancaster	Poulton 6	Garstang 7	Preston 13	230	575
22	Rawcliffe, Upper to	Lancaster	Lancaster 7	Lancaster 4	Lancaster 12	229	665
45	Rawden to & cha	W. R. York	Bradford 6	Otley 5	Leeds 7	196	2057
45	Rawmarsh pa	W. R. York	Rotherham 3	Barnesley 10	Doncaster 11	162	1538
14	Rawreth pa	Essex	Rayleigh 3	Billericay 7	Chelmsford 11	30	321
12	Rawston, Tarrant pa	Dorset	Blandford 5	Wimborne 8	Cranborne 10	103	63
22	Rawtonstall Booth to	Lancaster	Burnley 6	Haslingden 3	Blackburn 9	207	...
14	Rayleigh pa	Essex	Chelmsford 14	Rochford 5	Southend 9	32	1339

RATLEY.

vicar of Kinton, not more than 1,300, and amongst the rest several of the nobility; night prevented greater slaughter, and both armies kept the field.

* RAVENGLASS, a market-town, situated at the confluence of the rivers Eske, Mite, and Irt, which here form a large sandy harbour, with a narrow entrance to the sea: notwithstanding this advantageous situation its trade is very insignificant. The town consists of one good street, with a commodious inn for travellers, and a small endowed freeschool. About a mile and a half eastward of Muncaster may be traced the ruins of an ancient city called Barnscar, founded according to tradition by the Danes. It is walled round except at the east end, and including the suburbs, is nearly three miles in circumference: there is an ancient road through the city leading from Ulpha to Ravenglass. The country surrounding this place is greatly indebted to the patriotism of Lord Muncaster, who has introduced an improved system of agriculture, and by his exertions covered the bleak hills in the neighbourhood with forest trees, and introduced the most improved breeds of farming stock, and implements of the best construction.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, May 6, June 8, and August 5, for horses, horned cattle, and yarn.

† RAYLEIGH, a parish, and formerly a market-town. Here was anciently a castle, of which some important earth-works still remain, consisting of a mount, with an oval-shaped base, surrounded by a ditch, and this also by a rampart and a second ditch, defended by other embankments. At King's-hill is held what is called the Lawless Court, where, on Wednesday morning after Michaelmas-day, the tenants are bound to appear at the first cockcrow, and kneeling, offer them homage of suit and sued. All this business is transacted in whispers, and the use of pen and ink not being allowed a coal is substituted. The penalties attached to neglect are supposed to have been inflicted in consequence of some commotion, or conspiracy, on the part of the tenantry in ancient times.

Fair, Trinity-Monday, for horses and toys.

Ancient road.

Lawless Court.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
14	Raynham pa	Essex	Purfleet 3	Romford 5	Barking 6	18	630
40	Rayside ham	Westmorlnd	Orton 7	Shap 1	Penrith 12	277	...
3	Reach jo cha	Bedford	LeightonBuz. 3	Woburn 4	FennyStratf. 5	43	798
22	Read to	Lancaster	Clitheroe 6	Burnley 5	Blackburn 8	212	510
4	Reading* cot mt & bo	Berks	Oxford 28	Newbury 17	Maidenhead 13	39	15595
21	Reading ham	Kent	Tenterden 4	Appledore 3	Rye 7	59	...
40	Reagill ham	Westmorlnd	Appleby 6	Shap 3	Penrith 11	276	...
23	Rearsby pa	Leicester	Leicester 8	Melton Mow. 8	Loughboro' 9	104	503
29	Reaveley to	Northumb	Wooler 8	Rothbury 11	Alnwick 12	315	67

* READING, a market, borough, and county town. It is situated on the banks of the river Kennet near its confluence with the Thames, and on the line of the great western road from London to Bath. Elfrida, the widow of King Edgar, having murdered her step-son, Edward the Martyr, as an expiation for her crime, founded here a nunnery, which, together with the town, was burnt in 1006 by Sweyn, King of Denmark, in revenge for the massacre of his countrymen by order of King Ethelred II. The town was probably soon rebuilt; and in 1121, Henry I. erected on the site of the ruined nunnery a noble monastery for Benedictine monks, which establishment was richly endowed and made one of the mitred abbeys. In the conventual church were interred the royal founder, his second wife Queen Adeliza, and several other persons of high rank. King Stephen built a castle at Reading, which was demolished by order of his successor Henry II., who, in 1163, visited this place to preside at a judicial combat between his standard-bearer, Henry De Essex and Robert De Montfort, who accused Essex of having, through treachery or cowardice, thrown away the royal standard in a battle with the Welsh near Chester. Essex having been vanquished in the duei, confessed his guilt, and his life was spared on condition of his entering a monastery, in consequence of which Reading abbey became the place of his retreat, or rather imprisonment. In 1213 a council was held here before the papal legate, Pandulphus, the object of which was to effect a reconciliation between King John and the prelates and nobles who opposed his tyranny; in 1348 a grand tournament took place here, before Edward III. A grand national council was held at Reading in 1385, and Parliament sat here in 1439, 1452, 1453, and in 1467; on which last occasion it was removed from Westminster by prorogation, on account of the plague. This town was repeatedly visited by Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth; but in the reign of Henry it must have suffered considerably from the suppression of the rich and splendid monastery. Hugh Farringdon, the last abbot, having resisted the measures of government, was, together with two of his monks, attainted of high treason and hanged, drawn, and quartered at Reading, in November, 1539. Immense quantities of plate, jewellery, and other valuable articles, were found by the parliamentary commissioners; and the revenues of the monastery amounted to £1938 14s. 6d. A considerable part of the conventual buildings, which covered a space nearly half a mile in circumference, were standing till the civil war under Charles I., when Reading having been alternately occupied as a garrison by the Royalists and Parliamentarians, the abbey was almost reduced by the latter to a heap of ruins. In 1688, on the invasion of the country by the Prince of Orange, a slight skirmish took place here between the Dutch and a party of Scots and Irish in the service of James II., and this engagement, which was long commemorated under the appellation of Reading Fight, though of trifling importance, spread a temporary panic through the neighbouring towns, where it was reported that the victorious Irish were burning, plundering, and cutting the throats of the people wherever they came; and this groundless alarm, which was very extensively propagated was called "the Irish Cry." From Doomsday-book it appears that Reading was an ancient demesne of the crown before the Norman Conquest, and in the reign of William I. there were twenty-eight houses

Noble Benedictine monastery.

Abbot and monks hanged, drawn, and quartered.

READING.

Free
grammar-
school.Charitable
institutions.Manufac-
tures and
commerce.

here belonging to the king. The earliest charter extant was granted by Henry III., and several others were bestowed by succeeding monarchs previously to that of Charles I. Since the Municipal Corporation Reform Act it has been governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. The Lent assizes for the county are held here in the guildhall. Reading has returned members to Parliament ever since the twenty-third of Edward I. A free grammar-school was founded by one of the abbots in the reign of Henry VII., and endowed with property belonging to the decayed hospital of St. John, from which, after the suppression of monasteries, £10 a-year was assigned for the support of this seminary, since paid by the corporation; it was further endowed by Archbishop Laud; and there are two fellowships at St. John's College, Oxford, for pupils from this school, supported by the benefactions of Sir Thomas White. This school has long been highly celebrated as a classical seminary. The bluecoat-school was founded in 1646, by Richard Aldworth, Esq.; and its endowments, arising from the benefactions of the founder, of Sir Thomas Rich, Bart., John West, Esq., William Malthus, Esq., and others, produces an income of more than £1,000 a-year, for which forty-seven boys are educated and apprenticed, the master, who is appointed by the corporation, having a salary of £50 a-year. Among the charitable institutions, which are very numerous, may be noticed the benefactions of Mr. John Kendrick, an eminent clothier of Reading, who, in 1624, gave £7,500 in trust to the mayor and burgesses, for the erection of a house for the employment of the poor, which purpose was carried into effect at the expense of £2,000; and in this establishment, which, for some unknown reason, received the singular appellation of The Oracle, the woollen manufacture was for some time prosecuted with considerable success. During the civil war, the building was made a depot for military stores, and the endowment was lost, except £500, which had been directed by the donor to be lent on security without interest. The town is of a triangular form, consisting of four principal streets, intersected by others of less importance. Some of the houses are partly constructed of timber-work, with high gables, in the style of the sixteenth century; but the buildings in general are of brick, and are spacious and convenient. The town is well paved; it is lighted with gas by a joint stock company, established by act of Parliament in 1825; and there is an ample supply of water, furnished by a company established in 1694. There is a handsome stone bridge of one arch, over the main stream of the Kennet, in Duke-street, erected at the expense of the corporation; north-east of the town is a bridge, called Blake's-bridge; and there are others over branches of the river. This part of the kingdom seems to have been at an early period the seat of the woollen manufacture, which is said to have been introduced here in the reign of Edward I., in whose time lived Thomas Cole, a clothier of Reading, as famous in legendary history, under the name of Thomas of Reading, as his countryman, Jack of Newbury. But the making of woollens has been transferred to other places, and the principal manufactures carried on here at present are those of coarse linen, silks, ribbons, and galloons, floor-cloth and sail-cloth, hats, pins, ropes, twine, and sacking; besides which, there are breweries, iron-foundries, and yards for boat-building. The commerce of Reading, however, chiefly depends on the transit of goods, especially by water, to the metropolis. In 1828 a wharf and a dock were constructed on the bank of the Kennet; and in 1830 an iron bridge was erected over that river on the line of the great western road. The trade thus carried on is chiefly in flour, malt, corn, seeds, coal, timber, oak-bark, hoops, wool, cheese, and beer. William of Reading, Archbishop of Bordeaux in the reign of Henry III., was a native of this town; as likewise was that most arbitrary and imprudent statesman, Archbishop Laud.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 2, May 1, July 25, and September 21.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
21	Reculver* pa	Kent	Canterbury .10	Margate9	Ramsgate . . .11	65	297
57	Redbert pa	Pembroke . . .	Tenby4	Pembroke . . .7	Narberth . . .8	248	134
18	Redbourn† pa	Herts	St. Albans . .5	Luton7	Dunstable . .8	25	2047
24	Redbourne pa	Lincoln	Glanford Br. 6	Kirton3	Lincoln . . .18	150	300
16	Redbridge ham	Hants	Southampton 4	Lyndhurst . .6	Romsey5	78	....
26	Redbrook ham	Gloucester } & Monmo. }	Monmouth . .4	Chepstow . .12	Usk12	132	....
43	Redcar to	N. R. York . . .	Guisborough 7	Stockton . .13	Whitby . . .23	252	729
7	Reddish ham	Chester	Knutsford . .9	Limme1	Warrington . .5	181	....
22	Reddish to	Lancaster . . .	Manchester . .5	Stockport . .2	Ashton un. L. 5	178	860
42	Redditch‡ to & cha	Worcester . . .	Bromsgrove . .5	Birmingham 12	Worcester . .19	111	....
27	Redenhall pa	Norfolk	Harleston . .2	Bungay6	Norwich . . .18	101	1784
8	Redgate ham	Cornwall	Liskeard . . .4	St. Cleer . . .1	Callington . .7	220	....
36	Redgrave pa	Suffolk	Diss5	Kenninghall 6	Eye7	87	712
14	Redgwell pa	Essex	Hedingham 5	Haverhill . .5	Clare4	52	713
51	Redgwern ham	Glamorgan . . .	Caerphilly . .1	Machen4	Cardiff8	160	190
36	Redisham, Great . . . pa	Suffolk	Halesworth . .5	Beccles4	Bungay5	105	179
38	Redisham, Little . . . rec	Suffolk	Beccles4	Halesworth . .7	.....	5	107
15	Redland ham	Gloucester . . .	Bristol2	N. Passage H.10	Sodbury . . .14	120	....
34	Redlinch pa	Somerset	Brunton2	Wincanton . .4	Castle Cary 5	108	64
35	Redlingfield pa	Suffolk	Eye4	Debenham . .5	Framlingha. 10	88	295
9	Redmane to	Cumberland . . .	Cockermouth 3	Maryport . .8	Ireby8	309	342
13	Redmarshall pa & to	Durham	Stockton on T.4	Darlington . .9	Sedgefield . .6	250	335
23	Redmile pa	Leicester	Melton Mow.13	Grantham . .8	Bingham . . .8	118	461
44	Redmire to & cha	N. R. York . . .	Middleham . .6	Reeth6	Askrigg . . .7	238	344
46	Redness to	W. R. York . . .	Howden . . .5	Goole4	Crowle8	178	644
8	Redruth§ m t & pa	Cornwall	Truro9	Falmouth . .10	Helstone . . .10	26	8191

* **RECVLVER.** It is said to have been the Regulbium of the Romans; and on the subjugation of Kent by the Saxons, it became the principal seat of the Saxon kings, under the name of Raculf. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, consisting of a nave, aisles, and a chancel, with two high towers, surmounted by spires at the angles of the west front. The church contains many ancient and curious monuments; and, according to tradition, the body of Ethelbert, the first Christian king of Kent, lies here; and Ethelbert II., who died in the year 760, was also buried here, as appears from the annals of Canterbury.

Ancient and curious monuments.

† **REDBOURN.** *Fairs*, first Wednesday after January 1, Wednesday in Easter-week, and Wednesday in Whit-week, for sheep.

‡ **REDDITCH**, a hamlet in the parish of Tardebigg, delightfully seated on an eminence, commanding a short but pleasing view of its environs, and immediately on the western borders of Warwickshire. The manufactures of this place consist of needles and fish-hooks, which are carried on with great spirit and to an astonishing extent: the perfection of the former article alone, employs, in this place, the adjacent hamlets, and immediate neighbourhood, about 3,000 persons. The seat and mansion of the Earl of Plymouth is situated about a mile and a half from this place; the building is much admired for its simple elegance, and the park with which it is surrounded is finely wooded and laid out with rustic taste. This nobleman is lord of the manor, and holds a court leet annually in October, when a constable is appointed.

Seat of the Earl of Plymouth.

Fairs, first Monday in August, for all sorts of cattle; and third Monday in September.

§ **REDRUTH**, a considerable market-town, situated in the midst of the mining district, and appears to be a place of great antiquity. In the neighbourhood are rock-basins, stone pillars and circles, cromlechs, cairns, and other ancient monuments, supposed to have been connected with the Druidical superstitions of the Britons. About a mile from the town is a lofty hill, called Carnbre; and one of the adjacent heights is denominated the Sacrificing Rock, where human victims are said to have been immolated by the Druids. The town consists chiefly of one street of considerable length, situated on the brow of a hill. It has been much improved of late years, and it is now tolerably well paved and lighted with gas. This town derives its commercial importance principally from the

Druidical monuments.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Pop- ulation.
15	Redwick ti	Gloucester . .	Thornbury . . 6	N. Passage H. 2	Bristol 12	130	285
26	Redwick cha	Monmouth . . 24	Monmouth . . 24	Newport . . . 8	Chepstow . . 12	140	252
13	Redworth to	Durham	Darlington . . 7	Bis. Auckland 5	Staindrop . . 8	248	370
18	Reed pa	Herts	Barkway . . . 2	Royston . . . 3	Buntingford . 4	35	232
36	Reede pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Edm. 7	Clare 9	Newmarket 13	65	231
27	Reedham pa	Norfolk	Acle 6	Loddon 6	Yarmouth . 10	118	535
22	Reedley Hallows . . to	Lancaster . . .	Burnley . . . 2	Colne 5	Clitheroe . . 9	213	464
24	Reepham pa	Lincoln	Lincoln . . . 4	Bardney . . . 7	Wragby . . . 7	137	295
27	Reepham* m t & pa	Norfolk	Foulsham . . 6	Aylsham . . . 7	Norwich . . 14	111	452
14	Reeth† m t & to	N. R. York . . .	Askrigg . . . 9	Leyburn . . . 9	Richmond . . 9	242	1456
37	Reigate‡ bo m t & pa	Surrey	Dorking . . . 6	Croydon . . 11	Brighton . . 31	20	3397
43	Reighton pa	E. R. York . . .	Bridlington . 6	Gt. Driffield 15	NewMalton 23	212	234
4	Remenham pa	Berks	Henley 2	Gt. Marlow 17	Maidenhead . 9	35	463
12	Rempston hain	Dorset	Corfe Castle 0	Wareham . . 5	Poole 8	116	...
30	Rempston pa	Notts	Nottingham 10	Loughboro' . 5	Kegworth . . 7	114	398
15	Rendcombe pa	Gloucester . .	Cirencester . 5	Northleach . 8	Cheltenham 11	94	218
36	Rendham pa	Suffolk	Saxmundham 3	Framlingham 5	WickhamMt. 7	89	449
3	Renhold pa	Bedford	Bedford . . . 4	St. Neots . . 9	Kimbolton . 11	54	370
10	Renishaw to	Derby	Chesterfield . 7	Dronfield . . 5	Eckington . . 1	157	606
29	Rennington to & cha	Northumb . . .	Alnwick . . . 4	Alnmouth . . 6	Belford . . . 13	312	273
9	Renwick pa	Cumberland . .	Penrith . . . 11	Alstone . . . 9	Carlisle . . 18	294	400
27	Repps pa	Norfolk	Acle 5	Yarmouth . 12	Norwich . . 15	123	255
27	Repps, North pa	Norfolk	Cromer 3	N. Walsham 7	Aylsham . . 10	123	581
27	Repps, South pa	Norfolk	N. Walsham 5	Cromer 5	Aylsham . . . 9	128	721

REDRUTH.

numerous copper and tin mines in its vicinity ; the working of which is said to have occasioned an increase of the population more than six-fold in the course of the last century ; and the estimated annual value of the produce of the mines has been reckoned at nearly one million sterling. About two miles from the town is Tehiddy-park, the beautiful seat of Lord de Dunstanville.

Market, Tuesday and Friday.—*Fairs*, Easter-Tuesday, May 2, August 3, and October 12, chiefly for cattle.

* REEPHAM, a small market-town, remarkable for three churches erected in one cemetery ; viz., its own church, Whitwell, and Hackford. Two of these still remain, but that of Hackford was long since burnt. The principal trade of this town is in malt.

Market, Saturday.—*Fair*, June 29, for ordinary horses and petty chapmen.

Picturesque views.

† REETH, a market-town, irregularly built upon an eminence, and commands many picturesque and beautiful views. Here are lead-mines in operation, and the knitting of stockings is carried on extensively.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, Friday before Palm-Sunday, Friday week before Old May-day, May 12, Friday before St. Bartholomew, August 24, Friday week before Old Martinmas, and November 22, for pewter, brass, hawkers, and pedlery.

‡ REIGATE, or Ryegate, a borough and market-town, situated at the foot of a ridge of chalky downs which crosses the country and consists principally of two streets, High-street, running nearly east and west, and Bell-street, from north to south. This borough has sent members to Parliament ever since the 23d of Edward I. This town confers the title of Baron on the Earl of Peterborough. On the north side of the town, behind the principal street, formerly stood the castle, no remains of which are now visible. The vicinity of the town abounds with fuller's-earth and medicinal springs.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, Whit-Monday, for bullocks and horses ; December 9, first Wednesday in every month, a market for cattle ; and September 14.

Rendlesham House.

§ RENDLESHAM, a parish, and formerly a market-town. Rendlesham-house is a princely residence, surpassed by few in the kingdom, and is said to occupy the site of the palace of Redwald, King of the East Angles, who kept his court here. It gave the title of an Irish baron to the family of Thelluson.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
10	Repton* pa	Derby	Burton on Tr. 5	Derby 7	Ashby de laZ 8	124	2083
54	Resolvend ham	Glamorgan	Neath.....1	Aberafon 7	MerthyrTyd.20	199	261
8	Resprin ham	Cornwall	Bodmin.....2	Lostwithiel . 5	St. Austle . . . 10	236	....
40	Reston ham	Westmorland	Kendal.....6	Ambleside . . . 6	Orton .....14	268	....
21	Reston, North pa	Lincoln	Louth.....5	Alford.....8	Horncastle .13	146	39
24	Reston, South pa	Lincoln	Alford.....6	Louth.....6	.....14	147	139
8	Restormel ham	Cornwall ...	Lostwithiel . 2	Bodmin 5	Liskeard...11	233	....
30	Retford, East†. . . m t } & pa }	Notts.....	Newark ...20	Bawtry.....9	Gainsboro'.10	144	2491
30	Retford, West pa	Notts.....	E. Retford . . 1	.....8	Blyth.....6	145	593
14	Rettendon pa	Essex	Rayleigh .....5	Billericay...7	Chelmsford .9	30	671

* REPTON, or Repington, is supposed to have been the Roman station Repandum, situated on the declivity of a hill, near a trout-stream, which flows into the Trent; it consists principally of one street of scattered houses, about a mile in length. Before the year 600 here was a nunnery, in which Ethelbert, and many other Mercian kings were interred. After the conquest a priory of black canons was established here, the remains of the conventual buildings of which are now employed as the Repton freeschool, a very rich endowment which originated in the bounty of Sir John Port, who in 1566 devised all his estates in Lancashire for the support of this school, and a hospital at Etwall, the master of which, with the schoolmaster of Repton, the poor men, and the poor scholars, were in 1612, made a body corporate. The improved rental of the estates is now £2,500 per annum. The celebrated Hebraist, John Lightfoot, was the first usher in this establishment.

Freeschool and hospital.

† RETFORD, EAST. In Domesday-book this place is called Redeford, whence it has been inferred that the name originated from a ford over the river Idle, on the eastern bank of which the town is situated, where the soil consists of red earth, or ferruginous clay. This place was an ancient demesne of the crown; and in 1279 Edward I. granted the manor to the burgesses, at a fee-farm rent of £10 a-year, permitting them to appoint a bailiff from among their own number. These privileges were confirmed by Edward III. in 1336, and again in 1424, by Henry VI., who empowered the bailiff to hold courts of record for the borough, and to act as escheator and clerk of the market. The last charter, previous to the Municipal Corporation Reform Act, was granted by James I. Sessions of the peace for the borough are held quarterly; and here likewise are held those for the northern division of the county. Retford first returned members to Parliament the 9th of Edward II., and afterwards intermitted making returns till the 13th of Elizabeth, after which they were regularly continued until 1826, the right of election being vested in the freemen, and the bailiffs the returning officers. In consequence of the charges of bribery and corruption in the election in 1826, proved before a committee of the House of Commons, the borough was disfranchised in 1829, and the right of voting transferred to the inhabitants of East Retford and the freeholders of the hundred of Bassetlaw. This place derives considerable advantage from its situation on the great north road. Malt was formerly a principal article of commerce here, and the trade in it is still continued, though it is said to be declining. The most extensive manufactures are those of hats and shoes, to which may be added bobbin-net, yarn, check, sacking, sail-cloth, ropes, and twine; and on the river Idle are corn and paper-mills. In the neighbourhood are several hop-plantations. South-westward of the town passes the Chester-canal, which is carried by an aqueduct over the Idle. The surrounding country is picturesque and beautiful, the land, which is hilly, being appropriated to grazing cattle; on the west it is more level, including a part of the ancient royal forest of Sherwood.

Ancient privileges.

Manufactures.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, March 23 and October 2, for horses, cattle, and cheese.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
11	Revelstock	pa Devon	E. Plympton .7	Modbury8	Kingsbridge .15	216	492
24	Revesby	pa Lincoln	Horncastle . .7	Spilsby8	Tattershall . .6	128	646
11	Rewe	pa Devon	Exeter5	Tiverton8	Crediton9	168	296
36	Reydon	pa Suffolk	Southwold . .2	Halesworth . .7	Lowestoft . .12	103	338
27	Reymerston	pa Norfolk	E. Dereham . .6	Hingham3	Norwich5	102	299
54	Reynoldston	pa Glamorgan	Swansea12	Llanelly13	Penrice2	218	220
57	Reynoldston	pa Pembroke	Tenby5	Pembroke6	Narberth11	249	109
54	Rhayadar	pa Glamorgan	Llandaff2	Caeiphilly . . .6	Llantrissant . .8	164	227
58	Rhayadar*	pa Radnor	Builth12	Tr-garon22	NewRadnor .18	181	669
54	Rhigby	ham Glamorgan	Llantrissant . .9	MerthyrTyd .12	Aberafon15	180	369
50	Rhiw	pa Carnarvon	Pwllheli12	Nevin10	Bardsey Isle .10	256	410
52	Rhiwabon†	pa Denbigh	Wrexham6	Llangollen . . .6	Chirk5	192	7988
47	Rhodwyddgeidio	pa Anglesea	Llanerch-y-M2	Amlwch6	Llangefni9	269	316
54	Rhos	ham & cha Glamorgan	Cowbridge . . .6	Llandaff10	Cardiff11	171	
47	Rhos-Colyn	pa Anglesea	Holyhead5	Llan-y-Med .12	Llangefni15	273	967
51	Rhos-Du	pa Cardigan	Aberystwith .8	Tregaron9	Llmpeter15	230	152
48	Rhos-Ferreg	ham Brecon	Builth6	Rhayadar8	Llandoverly .20	179	112
57	Rhos-Glyddwr	pa Pembroke	Pembroke6	Millford3	HaverfordW10	261	212
57	Rhos-Market‡	pa Pembroke	Millford4	Pembroke6	Llanelly6	257	453
47	Rhos-Peirio	pa Anglesea	Amlwch4	Llan-y-Medd6	Holyhead15	275	32
54	Rhos-Siili	pa Glamorgan	Swansea17	Penrice6	Llanelly18	223	293
54	Rhudd-Dre	pa Glamorgan	Cardiff7	Caeiphilly . . .3	Newport8	156	324
53	Rhuddlan§	pa Flint	St. Asaph . . .3	Holywell12	Caerwys8	224	1506

* RHAYADAR, or Rhaiadar, a market and borough-town, situated upon the banks of the river Wye. This is one of the contributory boroughs which return a burgess to Parliament for New Radnor. The king is lord of the manor. Here are two flannel-manufactories, and this is a great thoroughfare between Aberystwyth and the counties of Worcester and Hereford. The intercourse through the medium of Rhayadar has been much facilitated by the construction of a new line of road, extending from the bridge over the Wye, in this town, to Llangerigg and the Shrewsbury road.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, August 6 and 27, September 26, October 14, and December 3.

† RHIWABON (RUABON), is situated upon a rivulet which discharges itself into the Dee, about a mile below the town. There is no plan observed in the erection of this town, the extension having been made in correspondence with the irregular and rapid increase in the population of this mining district. Petty sessions for the division are held here. The population are wholly occupied in the collieries and iron-works, which encompass this place. Here is the extensive demesne and stately hall of Wynnstay, the seat of Sir Watkins Williams Wynne, Bart. The Caerddin, an ancient settlement in this parish, occupies about four acres of ground, and is still encumbered with vestiges of ancient dwellings. Offa's Dyke appears close to this latter remains of antiquity. A fierce and bloody battle was fought here between the English invaders and Owain Cyfeiliog, Prince of Powys, in which the latter was victorious. This engagement occasioned the beautiful poem of "The Hirlas Horn," composed by the prince himself.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, last Friday in February, May 22, and November 20.

‡ RHOS-MARKET. In this parish was born Lucy Walter, mistress to King Charles II., and mother of the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth.

§ RHUDDLAN is a place of great antiquity, though now but inconsiderable, and stands on the banks of the river Clwyd, which is here crossed by a good stone bridge, and which is navigable by flats of seventy tons burden up to the town. The noble castle of Rhuddlan is still tolerably perfect. Rhuddlan was made a free borough by Edward I., and it is now contributory to Flint in returning a representative to Parliament. A Parliament, assembled here in the year 1283, enacted the famous statute of Rhuddlan; and in the parliament-house, or council-hall, Edward I. is said to have delivered his artful address to the Welsh gentry.

Flannel
manufac-
tures.

Offa's Dyke

Rhuddlan
Castle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
58	Rhulen.....pa	Radnor ...	Builth.....7	Hay.....9	NewRadnor 10	163	119
52	Rhuthyn*.....m t	Denbigh ...	Denbigh ... 8	Chester ...21	Llangollen..14	206	3376
56	Rhydfaes.....ham	Montgomery	Llanidloes .3	Newtown ...9	Montgomery 18	178	....
48	Rhyd-y-Briw.....pa	Brecon.....10	Brecon.....10	Llandovery .9	Builth.....18	181	....
54	Rhyd-y-Byddyn...ham	Glamorgan..	Cardiff.....10	Caerphilly .4	Llantrissant 6	164	705
53	Rhyl.....ham	Flint.....5	St. Asaph's .5	Holywell...12	Caerwys....9	225	....
42	Ribbesford.....pa	Worcester...1	Bewdley....1	Kidderminst. 4	Worcester..13	124	4003
22	Ribbey.....to & cha	Lancaster...2	Kirkham...2	Poulton....6	Blackpool...7	227	482
22	Ribbleton.....t.)	Lancaster...2	Preston...2	Blackburn .9	Clitheroe...16	219	170
22	Ribchester†...pa & to	Lancaster...6	Blackburn...6	Clitheroe...8	Preston...10	218	4283
45	Ribston, Great.....to	W. R. York	Knaresboro' 6	Wetherby...3	Boroughbri. 10	197	152

promising to give them a prince, born amongst themselves, one who never spoke a word of English, and whose life and conversation were free from human censure. The monarch concealed the birth of Prince Edward in Carnarvon castle, an event which had but then occurred. The Marsh, or Morfa Rhuddla, is celebrated in history as having been the field of a bloody conflict between the Saxons and the Welsh, A.D. 795, when Caradoc, King of Wales, was slain. There is a beautiful plaintive melody, which borrows its name from the occasion, preserved in "Jones's Musical Reliques."

Fairs, February 2, March 25, and September 8.

* RHUTHYN. It stands upon an eminence in the noble Vale of Clwyd, on the banks of the little river of that name. The town-hall, or market-house, is an old and tasteless building; the church is architectural and handsome, and adorned with a fine tower, containing a set of silver-toned bells. This is a contributory borough with Holt and Denbigh, in returning a representative to Parliament. The corporation consists of four aldermen and twelve councillors. Here are held the assizes for the county; quarter-sessions alternately with Denbigh; courts-leet twice in each year; and a court for the recovery of small debts and the trial of real personal actions once a fortnight. It is probable that a fortress or castle stood here at an early period. Camden asserts that the castle was founded by Roger Grey, but Edward I. erected a spacious and magnificent edifice on the site. Owen Glendwr besieged the castle, but thought it prudent to discontinue the attempt very soon; and during the civil wars it was reduced by General Mytton, not, however, until after a siege of two months. After being almost wholly ruined, it has been rebuilt with the best imaginable taste, the ground-plan of the ancient castle being followed, as far as was practicable, in the restoration. Upon removing the ruined heaps of the ancient pile, a spring well was discovered in the rock, lying at a depth of 100 feet, which is now drawn with a bucket and chain. The proprietor was led to seek for this necessary appendage to a place of defence, from an inspection of an old plan of Rhuthyn Castle preserved in the British Museum, upon which the position of the castle well is distinctly marked. In the vicinity of Rhuthyn are many demesnes beautifully situated, and highly improved, amongst which none is more conspicuous for correctness of taste displayed in the embellishments than Pool Park, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Bagot.

RHUDDLAN.

Handsome church.

Pool Park.

Market, Monday and Saturday.—Fairs, March 19, Friday before Whit-Sunday, August 8, September 30, and November 10.—Inns, Wynnstay Arms and White Lion.

† RIBCHESTER, celebrated as being the site of a Roman station of considerable magnitude, said to have been the Rigodunum of the Romans; from the great number of antiquities which have been discovered, it appears to have been a town of great wealth and elegance; two remains of military ways may still be traced, one leading to York, and the other to the north over the forest of Bowland.

‡ RIBSTON, GREAT, celebrated from giving name to the delicious

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
45	Ribston, Little.....to	W. R. York	Wetherby...4	Knaresboro' .4	Boroughbri. 10	198	222
9	Ribton	Cumberland	Cockermouth 5	Workington .4	Maryport . .4	310	26
24	Riby	Lincoln....	Gt. Grimsby.6	Caistor	Barton	160	163
46	Riccall*	E. R. York	Selby	Howden....11	York	185	705
17	Richard's Castle...pa	Hereford & } Salop	Ludlow	Leominster ..7	Tenbury ... .8	141	586
21	Richborough.....ham	Kent	Sandwich ...2	Ramsgate ...6	Canterbury .12	67	..
37	Richmond†.....pa	Surrey.....	Twickenham 1	Brentford ...3	Kingston ...4	12	7243
44	Richmond‡. m t & pa	N. R. York .	Darlington .13	BernardCas. 14	N. Allerton 15	233	3900
9	Rickerby	Cumberland	Carlisle	Brampton ...8	Longtown ...8	303	74

RIBSTON.

apple, called the Ribston Pippin, which was originally brought from France, and first cultivated here.

* **RICCALL.** This place is celebrated as being the landing place of Harfager, King of Norway, who in 1066 sailed up here with a fleet of 600 ships, and immediately surprised York, which he took by storm, but soon after perished at Stamford-bridge, in a battle against King Harold.

Manor of Richmond.

† **RICHMOND,** a village in the first division of the hundred of King-ton. The lordship, or manor of Richmond, which includes also the parish of Kew, has belonged to the crown since the reign of Edward I. It was, in October, 1770, granted for life to Queen Charlotte, the wife of George III. There were two parks here in the reign of Henry VIII., both near the palace. These were afterwards united, under the appella-tion of the Old Park, by way of contra-distinction from the Great or New Park, formed by order of Charles I. The lodge in the Old Park, once the residence of the great Duke of Ormond, was the favourite retirement of Caroline, queen of George II., and the king himself was a frequent visitant. The Old Park extends from Kew along the border of the Thames to Richmond, including the royal gardens and a dairy-farm. George III. made some preparations for the erection of a palace, but after laying the foundation the idea was abandoned. Thomson, the poet of the "Seasons," who passed the latter part of his life at a house in Kewfoot-lane, where he died in 1748, was interred in the church of Richmond, and a brass tablet, with an inscription by David, Earl of Buchan, was erected to his memory in 1792. Here also was buried the learned critic, Gilbert Wakefield. Few places in the kingdom have been more generally or more deservedly admired than Richmond, which, from its site on the declivity of a hill, overlooking the Thames in its course through a fertile and rich-wooded country, interspersed with farms, villages, and mansions, with hills fading in the distance, exhibits a scene, the picturesque beauty of which, often as it has been celebrated and described, both in poetry and prose, can scarcely fail alike to surprise and delight the spectator. The village of Richmond, which in size and general aspect resembles a town, has a green area in the centre, three sides of which are bordered by buildings, and three by a line of trees, the north-west side having an avenue with a walk between; the main street extends parallel to the western side of the green. Dr. Moore, author of "Zeluco," and Viscount Fitzwilliam, founder of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, are buried here; as is also Mrs. Yates, the celebrated actress. The beautiful but unhappy Stella, the wife of Swift, was born here March 13, 1681. The pine-apple was first cultivated at Richmond.

Picturesque scenery.

‡ **RICHMOND.** A borough and market-town. It stands on the eastern declivity of a steep hill, at the foot of which runs the river Swale, encircling one-half of the town. This river was regarded with peculiar veneration by the Anglo-Saxons, from the circumstance of 10,000 per-sons having been baptised in it by Paulinus, a missionary, who in the seventh century converted the Northumbrians to Christianity. The town

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
35	Rickerscote.....to	Stafford....	Stafford....2	Penkridge...4	Rudgeley...10	143	....
34	Rickford.....ham	Somerset...	Axbridge...6	Wroughton...2	Bristol....12	130	....
36	Rickinghall Inferior.pa	Suffolk.....	Bury St. Ed.14	Eye.....8	Kenninghall.8	85	465
36	Rickinghall Superior }pa }	Suffolk.....	Eye.....8	Bury St. Ed. 14	.....8	85	774
14	Rickling.....pa	Essex.....	Stansted...6	SaffronWald.6	Thaxted....8	38	447
18	Rickmansworth*..... }m t & pa }	Herts.....	Watford...3	H.on the Hill 8	Amersham...8	18	4574
7	Riddings.....ham	Chester.....	Knutsford..6	Altrincham.3	Stockport...9	177	....
45	Riddlesden, East..ham	W. R. York..	Keighley...2	Skipton....9	Otley.....9	207	....
45	Riddlesden, West..ham	W. R. York..	.....1	.....8	.....9	207	....
16	Ridet.....cha	Hants.....	Newport...7	Portsmouth.5	Southampt.17	77	....
7	Ridge.....ham	Chester.....	Macclesfield.3	Stockport...9	Manchester.16	170	....
18	Ridge.....pa	Herts.....	Baruet.....3	St. Albans..6	South Mims.1	14	347
33	Ridgeacre.....ham	Salop.....	Hales Owen.0	Oldbury...5	Dudley.....5	119	....
46	Ridgemonnd.....to	E. R. York..	Hull.....10	Hedon.....4	Patrington...7	186	....

consists of several streets, lighted with gas; the houses are neatly built of stone, and in the market-place are many handsome shops, and in the centre a column, beneath which is a reservoir filled with water for the supply of the town, brought by pipes from a spring at Aislebeck, where there is another reservoir. The principal trade carried on here is in corn and lead from the mines of Lancashire. There is a paper-mill; and ropes, twine, hair-cloth, and oil-cloth are manufactured here. The remains of the castle, overhanging the river, consist of part of the walls and the donjon tower, or keep, which is in tolerable preservation, having been repaired in 1761, by the Duke of Richmond. North of the town are the ruins of a convent of Franciscans, or Grey Friars, including a tower richly decorated, in the later pointed style of architecture. St. Nicholas's Hospital, founded as early as the reign of Henry II. still exists, having been rebuilt after the Reformation. The country around Richmond is extremely romantic, consisting of hills and mountains, intersected by valleys, watered by various streams abounding with fish, especially trout, and hence angling forms a favourite amusement of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. This place gives the title of Duke to the family of Lennox.

RICHMOND.

Remains of the castle.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Saturday before Palm-Sunday, Saturday before Feast of St. Thomas à Becket, and feast of Holy Rood.

* RICKMANSWORTH, or Rickmeresworth, a market-town, situated on the river Colne, has recently been much improved by the formation of the Grand Junction Canal. The church is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a handsome embattled tower, and containing several ancient monuments. In the middle of the nave is a stone, formerly inlaid with brasses, of a man standing between his two wives; but one of the latter was stolen during some repairs: beneath is an inscription as follows:—

Here lyeth buried vnder this stone The body of THOMAS DAY And his two wives, Alice and Joane; The times here see you may.	Alice Joane Thomas	} Deceased {	{ the 10th of July, 1585. { the 6th of Avgvst, 1598. { the 10th of July, 1613.
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Curious monumental inscription.

These three, no doubt, had faith in Christ, their sins for to forgive, And they can tell, that knew them well, ye poore they did relieve.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, July 20, November 24, for black cattle, sheep, and hogs; Saturday before the third Monday in September for hiring servants.

† RIDE, or Ryde, a chapelry in the parish of Newchurch, in the Isle of Wight, consisting of two divisions, called Upper and Lower Ride; it is a busy and flourishing place, being the principal thoroughfare between the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth. The accommodations at Ride have been much improved recently, and several good lodging-houses opened; and during the summer season it is much frequented. Ride, particularly the upper division, affords a variety of extremely pleasant prospects.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
3	Ridgemont pa	Bedford	Woburn 3	Amphill 4	Bedford 12	43	992
33	Ridgewardine ham	Salop	Drayton 3	Nantwich 8	Woore 5	156	....
10	Ridgeway ham	Derby	Chesterfield . 7	Sheffield 5	Eckington . . . 3	157	....
29	Riding to	Northumb . . .	Hexham 6	Corbridge . . . 3	Ebchester . . . 8	279	151
10	Riddings to & cha	Derby	Alfreton 3	Chesterfield . 14	Derby 13	139	....
29	Riddles to	Northumb . . .	Morpeth 7	Rothbury 7	Alnwick 14	296	....
7	Riddlesworth pa	Norfolk	East Harling . 5	Thetford 7	Botesdale . . . 8	85	90
27	Ridley to	Chester	Nantwich 6	Tarporley . . . 6	Whitchurch . 9	170	100
29	Ridley to	Northumb . . .	Hexham 10	Haltwhistle . . 6	Allendale . . . 6	285	233
27	Ridlington pa	Norfolk	N. Walsham . 4	Cromer 12	Yarmouth . . . 21	129	205
32	Ridlington pa	Rutland	Uppingham . . 3	Oakham 4	Preston 2	92	262
42	Ridmarley, D'Abitot } pa }	Worcester . . .	Ledbury 4	Upton 9	Gloucester . . 11	110	1050
35	Ridware Hill ham	Stafford	Rudgeley 3	Lichfield 7	Abb. Bromley . 4	227	....
35	Ridware Mavesyn . . . pa	Stafford	3	6	5	126	657
35	Ridware Pipe pa	Stafford	4	6	5	126	125
24	Rightbolt ham	Lincoln	Spalding 6	Donnington . . 6	Bourn 10	104	....
24	Rigsby pa	Lincoln	Alford 2	Louth 11	Spilsby 7	140	99
45	Rigton to	W. R. York . . .	Otley 7	Harewood . . . 5	Ripley 8	202	451
45	Rigton to	W. R. York . . .	Wetherby 5	5	Leeds 9	193	391
43	Rillington pa & to	E. R. York . . .	New Malton . 4	Sherburn 7	Gt Driffield . 17	221	955
44	Rilston to & cha	W. R. York . . .	Skipton 5	Kettlewell . 10	Settle 12	221	724
45	Rimington to	W. R. York . . .	Clithero 6	Colne 6	14	223	201
34	Rimpton pa	Somerset	Yeovil 6	Ilchester 6	Sherborne . . . 4	119	208
46	Rimswell to	E. R. York . . .	Hull 16	Pattingham . . 5	Beverley . . . 24	192	144
7	Ringey chap	Chester	Knutsford . . . 6	Altringham . . 4	Stockport . . . 8	179	....
36	Ringsfield pa	Suffolk	Beccles 2	Bungay 6	Halesworth . . 8	108	315
27	Ringland pa	Norfolk	Norwich 8	E. Dereham . 10	Foulsham . . . 12	108	350
22	Ringley ham & cha	Lancaster . . .	Manchester . . 7	Bolton 4	Bury 4	187	....
33	Ringmer pa	Sussex	Lewes 3	Brighton . . . 10	Hailsham . . . 10	50	1271
11	Ringmore pa	Devon	Modbury 4	Kingsbridge . 6	Plymouth . . . 14	109	309
35	Ringshall pa	Suffolk	Needham 4	Ipswich 11	Hadleigh . . . 8	72	315
5	Ringstall ham	Bucks	Ivinghoe 4	Dunstable . . . 6	Gt. Berkhampt. 5	30	337
23	Ringstead pa	Northamp . . .	Thrapston . . . 3	Higham Fer. . 5	Kettering . . . 9	70	620
27	Ringstead, Great . . . pa	Norfolk	Burnham 3	Castle Rising . 11	Docking 5	111	524
27	Ringstead, Little . . . pa	Norfolk	9	11	5	111	....
12	Ringsted, East ti	Dorset	Melcombe R. . 4	Dorchester . . 6	Wareham . . . 15	123	....
11	Ringswell ham	Devon	Exeter 1	Honiton 15	Topsham . . . 4	163	....
16	Ringwood m t & pa	Hants	Christchurch . 8	Salisbury . . . 17	Southampt. . 20	92	4382
33	Ripe pa	Sussex	Hailsham 5	Lewes 7	Seaford 8	55	360
10	Ripley† cha	Derby	Alfreton 4	Derby 11	Belper 4	137	1997
16	Ripley ham	Hants	Ringwood . . . 4	Christchurch . 4	Lymington . . 12	96	....
37	Ripley ti & cha	Surrey	Guildford . . . 6	Kingston . . . 11	Chertsey 9	21	....
44	Ripley‡ m t & pa	W. R. York . . .	Leeds 18	Knaresboro' . 5	Ripon 8	215	1219

* RINGWOOD. It is a place of considerable antiquity, situated on the east side of the Avon, which here frequently spreads over the meadows into a broad sheet. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloths and stockings, and in making strong beer and ale, considerable quantities of which are exported. The Petty Sessions for New Forest west division are holden here.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, July 10, and December 11, for pedlery and forest colts.

† RIPLEY was anciently a market-town of some note.

Fairs, Wednesday in Easter week, and October 23, for horses and horned cattle.

‡ RIPLEY, a market-town, pleasantly situated near the river Nidd; it is noted for its abundant produce of liquorice. The church is an ancient building, containing a monument to the memory of Sir Thomas Ingilby, a judge of the Common Pleas, in the reign of Edward III. Here is a free-school for the use of all the children in the parish, founded in 1702, by two ladies of the Ingilby family. Another school, at Burn Yates, was founded and endowed in 1760, by Admiral Long, with a bequest, now producing £200 per annum. Here are also other charitable bequests from Lord Craven, Mrs. Hardy, &c. Ripley Castle is an ancient embattled mansion of the date of 1555, which has been modernized and rendered commodious. During the civil wars it was garrisoned for Charles I., but surrendered to Cromwell a few days after the battle of Marston Moor.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, Easter Monday for horned cattle and horses; Easter Tuesday for sheep; and August 25, 26, 27, for sheep, horned cattle, and linen.

Woollen cloth and stocking manufactories.

Free-school.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
46	Ripplingham.....to	E. R. York	South Cave .3	Kingston ...10	Beverley ...8	182	....
29	Riplington.....to	Northumb .	Morpeth ...7	Newcastle..14	Hexham....18	289	17
16	Riplington.....ti	Hants	Petersfield..5	Alton .....11	West Meon..2	58	....
44	Ripon.....m t	W. R. York	Leeds .....26	Knaresboro' 10	Ripley .....8	212	14804
21	Rippingale.....pa	Lincoln....	Bourn .....5	Folkingham .4	Spalding...12	102	658
24	Ripple.....pa	Kent.....	Deal .....2	Dover .....5	Sandwich ...6	74	209

* RIPPON. The ancient and considerable market and borough town of Ripon is supposed to have derived its name from its site on the banks (ripæ) of the Ure, and the little river Skell. The former of these is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, of seventeen arches; while five other bridges are found within a mile of the town. Ripon consists almost wholly of narrow, and irregular lanes; having but one tolerable street, which leads from the market-place to the church. That edifice is collegiate. In the market-place, which is a handsome square, is a beautiful obelisk, ninety feet high. Ripon has also a good town-hall, a free grammar-school, a public dispensary, Sunday-schools, and a school of industry, four hospitals, of ancient foundation, and various other charities. "As true steel as Ripon rowels" indicates the former existence of a spur manufactory here; and the woollen manufacture is said to have flourished to a considerable extent; linens and saddle trees are now the principal productions of the place. Ripon was represented in the first lower house of Edward I., and continues formally to elect two members. In its first charter of incorporation, granted by Alfred the Great, the chief magistrate was a "vigilarius," or "wake man," whose duty it was to cause a horn to be blown at nine o'clock each evening; after which, if any house were robbed, the sufferer was re-imbursed from a fund to which all contributed. At the east end of the town, near the church, or minster, is a protuberance, or tumulus, a hundred yards in diameter, commonly called Ellshaw; conical, and composed of sand, gravel, and human remains. By some, this has been supposed a characteristic monument of the fierce battle between Inguar and Ælla; but its origin is generally disputed. Respecting the origin of Ripon, little is known: some calling it British, some Roman, and others Saxon: nor is it a matter of moment, though it be of interest, to be informed which of those nations was its founder. It is mentioned as the site of a monastery, founded in 661, by Æta, Abbot of Melross; and is described by the histories of those turbulent ages as often either totally destroyed, or much damaged by the frequent contests with the Danes, and the ravages of that people. At the Conquest, it was, with the rest of the district, made a desert by the ferocious Conqueror, and had hardly risen from its ruins, when, in the unhappy reign of Edward II., it was subjected to new misfortunes. In 1323, it was burned by the Scots; the following reign restored it to a prosperous condition. Henry IV. retired thither from the plague; as did the lord president, in 1604. James I. bestowed a charter on Ripon; instituting a corporation of a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common-councilmen, a town-clerk, and two serjeants of the mace. It is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve counsellors. Visiting it, in 1617, he received a present of a pair of Ripon spurs, and a gilt bowl; and his son, Charles I., who twice went thither, received similar demonstrations of loyalty. In 1643, it was occupied by the Republicans, who were, however, soon driven out by Sir John Mallony, from Skipton, assisted by the inhabitants.—The ancient church of Ripon was established for canons of St. Augustine; and was refounded, by James I. who endowed it with part of its former revenues. The present church is collegiate; the foundation consisting of a dean, subdean, and six prebendaries. The edifice is large and venerable, evidently raised at different periods, and often altered; exhibiting at several points, changes from the Saxon to the Gothic style of architecture. Its form is that of a cross; at the west end are

Public institutions.

First charter of incorporation.

Burned by the Scots.

Present church is collegiate.

RIPON.

two uniform towers, each 110 feet high; and in the centre is the great tower called St. Wilfrid's, of the same elevation. These were formerly each surmounted by a spire of wood, covered with lead; but, that which crowned St. Wilfrid's having been blown down, to the entire destruction of the arched roof of the choir, the others were removed, to prevent a recurrence of the accident; and open battlements were substituted, with pinnacles at each of the angles. The whole length of the fabric, within, is 270 feet, its greatest breadth, 87 feet; and the greatest height of the nave, 88½ feet. The transept is 132 feet long; the ground area of the central tower is about 33 feet square; the length of the chapter-house 34 feet 8 inches. The divisions of the interior are the nave, the choir, two side aisles, the vestry, and the chapter-house. Above the chapter-house is a library. St. Wilfrid's needle is a passage which leads to a small chapel under the pavement of the great tower. The objects most remarkable within this ancient fabric, are the altar-piece, a curious perspective drawing, representing a colonade; the stalls of the dean, sub-dean, and prebendaries; the throne of the archbishop; and the east window. The beautifully-stained glass of the last was much injured, in 1643, but it has been lately renewed; the recent repairs consisting almost entirely of arms. The monuments are numerous; too numerous, and too little extraordinary, to be particularized. The vestry and chapter-house, in the latter of which are several paintings on wood, of sovereigns from Edward III. to Queen Mary, are regarded as by far the most ancient parts of the structure; and even considered by some as remains of the original erection by St. Wilfrid. It was under the auspicious patronage of Wilfrid that Ripon arose from an insignificant village, to be the see of a bishop, and the site of a cathedral; and the town still does annual honour to his memory, in a feast which commences on the Saturday next after Lammas-day: when his effigies is brought into the town, preceded by music. Another ancient custom is still very generally observed by the inhabitants. On Midsummer-eve, every housekeeper, who has in the preceding twelve-month changed his residence, spreads a table before his door in the street, with bread, cheese, and ale, for those who please to regale themselves; after which, if the master is of ability, the company are invited to supper, and the evening is concluded with mirth and good humour.—The environs of Ripon, which are pleasant, salubrious, and fertile, are also embellished by seats of nobility and gentry, among which Studley Royal, and Newby Hall, deserve notice. The first, situated nearly three miles from Ripon, south-westward, is a commodious and elegant building, adorned with good pictures, an excellent library, and some of the finest tapestry in the kingdom. The pleasure-grounds of Studley Royal excite particular admiration. Situated three quarters of a mile from the house, in a valley watered by a rivulet, the entrance is marked by a group of fine trees. The scene which then meets the eye is composed of gently rising eminences, covered with verdure, and scattered with trees; of the stream, which now glides silently along, and is now broken by cascades; and of statues, ornamental buildings, &c. placed in the most advantageous situations. To several of these buildings belong the appropriate names of the Cold Bath, the Temple of Piety, the Octagon Tower, the Rotunda, or the Temple of Fame, and the Banqueting House. In the middle of the park, which lies between the house and the pleasure-grounds, is an obelisk, which furnishes an excellent station for viewing the demesne and the town of Ripon; as does a romantic eminence, called Mackershaw, which is crowned by a Chinese Temple. In the delicious valley, which forms the pleasure-ground of Studley Royal, are seen the ruins of Fountains Abbey; the most perfect remains of such an edifice, which are to be found in the kingdom. The occasion of its foundation is thus briefly related: "Thirteen Benedictine monks left St. Mary's, near York, in the year 1132, with a design to observe a more strict and reformed rule;

St. Wilfrid's
needle.

Annual
feast.

Ruins of
Fountains
Abbey.

whereupon Thurstan, Archbishop of York, gave them a place, called Skelldale, not far from Ripon, thereupon to found an abbey of the Cistercian order, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, which was soon after accomplished and endowed with great revenues, said to be worth, at the Dissolution, £1178 Os. 7d." Burton informs us, that the authors of this splendid foundation lived for some time under the shelter of seven yew-trees, six of which were standing in 1810, of unusual size. The poverty of these humble professors was for some time so extreme, that they were on the point of starvation; and it is worthy of remark that, as long as their penury continued, their piety did not disgrace that of their patron, the celebrated St. Bernard; maintaining even during the space of several centuries this high reputation for sanctity; but they appear to have been at length corrupted by wealth and luxury; and William Thirske, their thirty-seventh abbot, is particularly cited as an example of this degeneracy: having been accused of theft and sacrilege, in stealing and selling certain rich ornaments belonging to the abbey, and wasting the wood, cattle, and profits. At the Dissolution, the abbey, with a considerable portion of its lands, was purchased by Sir Richard Gresham.—In its original state, the abbey of Fountains occupied, with all its offices, an area of twelve acres, of which about two are covered by the ruins. Of these the tower and walls alone are entire; the roof being completely decayed; the chapter-house, however, the refectory, the dormitory, and about 200 yards of cloister, are distinctly visible. The length of the church is 351 feet; that of the transept 186 feet; and the great tower is in height 166½ feet. The last, which is perfect, is a fine proportioned square of 24 feet; giving, by its picturesque and peculiar situation, an uncommon degree of dignity to the scene. Placed at the north end of the transept, and adorned with angular buttresses, of which none are attached to the church, the time of its erection may have been the age of Edward III. Behind the altar is an apartment 132 feet long and 36 broad, to which none but the superiors of the order had access. Near the tessellated pavement of the altar, lies a stone coffin; said to have once contained the bones of Lord Henry Percy, who was entombed in 1315; and in a chapel to the left, is a broken stone figure, in full armour, said to be the effigies of the Earl of Mowbray. The nave, completed by the twelfth abbot, John de Cancia, presents a majestic specimen of the Gothic style of architecture in the time of Henry III. The eastern part, especially, displays an uncommon degree of lightness, particularly in the arch of the great east window, which, if not added since the date (1292) on the west window, may be accounted the first of that magnitude in the kingdom. In the chapter-house, which is 84 feet long and half as broad; in the eastern part of the nave, and in the refectory, which is 108 feet long, were formerly a number of black marble columns, spotted with white. The floor of the first was a tessellated pavement, of various designs; and, in 1791, it was found to contain the tombs of several abbots, on which notices of the tenth and twelfth, the beginner and finisher of the present edifice, were perfectly legible. Over the charter-house were the library, and the scriptorium. The kitchen, which is comparatively small, is distinguished by a curiously arched fire-place. The cloisters are divided by nineteen pillars, each branching at the top into eight ribs, which diverge and intersect each other on the roof, forming curious arches. Over these, is the dormitory; and, within a few yards, is the apartment of the abbots. The cloister garden, which is not more than 120 feet square, is planted with shrubs and evergreens. These are the most perfect parts of this celebrated fane: others are seen, melancholy emblems, scattered in decay among the surrounding triumphant luxuriance of nature.—Fountains Hall, a house built out of the ruins of the abbey, stands about 200 yards to the westward.—Hackfall, a valley formed by nature in her boldest mould of picturesque beauty, and finished, to impress pleasure as well as

RIPON.

Penury of
the founders
of Fountains
Abbey.Picturesque
tower.The
Chapter-
house.Fountains
Hall.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
42	Ripple pa	Worcester ..	Upton on Sev. 4	Tewkesbury .4	Upton 8	107	972
45	Ripponden ham & cha	W. R. York	Halifax 6	Manchester .20	Leeds 21	197	....
19	Ripton Abbot's . . pa	Hunts	Huntingdon . 4	St. Ives 7	Peterboro' .16	63	365
19	Ripton, King's . . . pa	Hunts	Huntingdon .4	Ramsey 6	St. Ives 5	63	279
5	Risborough, Monk's* } pa }	Bucks	Missenden . 6	H. Wycombe 9	Prin. Risboro' 1	36	1048

RIPON.

wonder, by the fairy hand of art, lies seven miles north-westward from Ripon. A rivulet, broken into cascades, a wooded glen, the decay of human grandeur, and the renovated freshness of nature ever impress the mind: and they are found here. Briefly to notice some particular wonders, we might describe the cannon rocks, certainly objects which deserve, from their rareness, the most careful observation. These are rocking stones: detached masses which rest upon an obtuse point, and, though each a hundred tons in weight, may easily be put in motion by the hand. Two of these are perforated; and are supposed by some to have been oracles of the Druids, of whom they are vestiges; as are some tumuli, and a carved idol of very gigantic proportions. Hargrave, describing them, and speaking of the perforation, observes that to a person stationed on one side, "the voice of another placed at the mouth, or lower extremity of the cylinder, sounds most dismally, as if it issued from the very centre of the cliff;" and that "immediately above this orifice of the cylinder, and on the very summit of the rock, are two small grooves, about two feet asunder, of equal dimensions, perfectly circular, and adapted to the insertion of props, which, it is not improbable, may have supported the figure of some oracular idol."—Within a mile and a half of these tremendous monuments of sportive nature, is a beautiful lake, inclosed by high and precipitous rocks, which form a long and deep valley.—At four miles, south-eastward from Ripon, is Newby Hall, a brick mansion, situated on the Ure. The house and pleasure-grounds are disposed with all the elegance of a refined taste. The former is decorated with many valuable sculptures and paintings. The drawing-room is hung with Gobelins' tapestry, which for richness and beauty is scarcely exceeded by any, the production of that celebrated manufactory.—In the erection of the edifice, and in its furniture and embellishments, art, cherished by opulence, has scattered her beauties with the most lavish hand; the delicacy of her modern touches, and the grandeur of her ancient outlines, are here contrasted in their several degrees of excellence; and, in a word, nothing seems wanting to strike the sense of the novice with wonder, the perception of the connoisseur with delight. Ripon was originally a bishoprick, and but till latterly a deanery in the patronage of the king. It has lately again been constituted a bishoprick. A weekly market for wool is held here during the season, which is much frequented by purchasers from Leeds, Halifax, and other manufacturing places. Dr. Beilby Porteus, who became Bishop of London, is said to have been born at Ripon, in 1731.

Vestiges of the Druids.

Newby Hall.

Wool market.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, first Thursday after twenty days from Old Christmas-day, May 13 and 14, first Thursday and Friday in June, Thursday after August 2, first Thursday in November, and November 23, for cattle and merchandise.—Inns, Black Bull, Crown and Anchor, Norfolk Arms, and Unicorn.

Singular cross.

* RISBOROUGH, MONK'S. This parish contains an antiquity similar to that of the White Horse in Berkshire; it is a cross formed in the same manner on the side of a high and steep chalk hill, and is a distinct and principal object to the south-west part of the county; its perpendicular height is about 100 feet, its greatest breadth fifty, but it decreases gradually upwards, and the top does not exceed twenty feet, and the transverse line is nearly seventy feet long and twenty broad; it is said to have been formed in the age of Edward the Elder, to preserve the memory of a battle fought with the Danes.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
5	Risborough, Princes* } m t & pa }	Bucks	Aylesbury .. 8	Thame 8	H. Wycombe 9	36	2122
36	Risbridge, Monk's } ex pa dis }	Suffolk	Clare 5	Haverhill... 5	Bury St. Ed. 14	61	....
17	Risbury.....to	Hereford....	Leominster . 5	Bromyard... 8	Hereford ... 11	233	68
36	Risby.....pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Edm. 4	Mildenhall.. 8	Thetford... 15	75	332
46	Risby.....to	E. R. York .	Beverley... 4	King. on Hull 7	South Cave . 7	179	....
26	Risca.....pa	Monmouth ..	Newport ... 5	Pontypool . 9	Caerphilly . 7	153	742
46	Rise.....pa	E. R. York..	Beverley... 9	Hornsea 5	Kingston ... 12	186	164
43	Risebrough, Thorn- } ton.....to }	N. R. York..	Pickering... 3	KirbyMoorsi. 5	New Malton . 8	222	35
24	Riseby.....pa	Lincoln ...	Brigg..... 8	Crowle 10	Barton 9	163	380
24	Riseholme.....pa	Lincoln ...	Lincoln... 3	Wragby ... 10	Gainsboro' . 15	135	62
4	Riseley.....ham	Wilts & } Berks..... }	Reading..... 7	Wokingham . 7	Basingstoke . 9	38	....
3	Risely.....pa	Bedford....	Kimbolton . 5	Bedford ... 10	Higham Fer. 8	60	871
36	Rishangles.....pa	Suffolk	Eye..... 4	Denbham . 4	Framlingham 9	87	242
22	Rishton.....to	Lancaster...	Blackburn.. 4	Haslingden . 6	Burnley ... 9	211	919
45	Rishworth.....ham	W. R. York .	Bingley.... 0	Bradford ... 6	Leeds 14	202	....
45	Rishworth.....to	W. R. York .	Halifax... 7	Oldham ... 12	Huddersfield. 9	198	1536
3	Risinghoe Castle .ham	Bedford....	Bedford... 3	St. Neots... 10	Goldington . 1	53	....
5	Riskins.....ham	Bucks	Colnbrook . 2	Uxbridge... 4	Maidenhead . 9	18	....
10	Risleyf.....to & cha	Derby.....	Derby..... 8	Nottingham . 8	Asbby de laZ15	123	252
15	Rissington, Great...pa	Gloucester..	S. on the W. 5	Burford ... 5	Northleach . 6	77	468
15	Rissington, Little...pa	Gloucester..	..... 4	..... 6	..... 6	78	231
15	Rissington Wick...pa	Gloucester..	..... 3	..... 7	..... 6	79	219
33	Riston.....to	Salop.....	Montgomery 3	BishopsCastle 6	Welshpool... 9	165	....
43	Riston.....pa	E. R. York .	Beverley... 7	Kingston ... 11	Hornsea 7	185	379
27	Riston.....pa	Norfolk....	N. Walsham . 6	Norwich ... 17	Cromer ... 14	135	730
27	Riston.....to	Norfolk....	Downham . 2	Swaffham . 14	Stoke Ferry . 7	82	27
29	Ritton, Colt Park...to	Northumb..	Morpeth... 11	Rothbury... 6	Haltburn ... 6	299	58
29	Ritton White House .to	Northumb..	..... 8	..... 9	Bellingham . 17	297	31
43	Rivauxl.....to	N. R. York .	Helmesley . 4	York..... 26	Thirsk..... 11	225	225
14	Rivenhall.....pa	Essex.....	Witham... 3	Coggeshall . 4	Chelmsford . 11	40	653
21	River.....pa	Kent.....	Dover..... 3	Deal..... 8	Canterbury . 13	68	690
29	River Green.....to	Northumb..	Morpeth... 5	Rothbury... 12	Newcastle . 16	291	43
21	Riverhead.....lib	Kent.....	Seven Oaks . 2	Westerham . 5	Bromley... 11	21	1337
22	Rivington§.....to & cha	Lancaster...	Chorley... 4	Bolton le M. 7	Wigan..... 7	204	537
22	Rixton.....to	Lancaster...	Warrington . 6	Manchester . 13	Leigh..... 7	181	906
28	Roade.....pa	Northamp..	Nortampton 5	Towcester . 5	Stony Stratf. 7	59	553

* RISBOROUGH, PRINCES. This market-town derived its name from Edward the Black Prince, who, according to a tradition of the inhabitants, had large possessions and a palace here, which is said to have stood within the site of a moat now dry, near the west end of the churchyard, which site was previously occupied by a Saxon camp, fortified to check the incursions of the Danes. The town of late has been greatly improved.

Ancient Saxon camp.

Market, Thursday.—Fair, May 6, for cattle.

† RISLEY. Sir Hugh Willoughby, who perished in the endeavour to discover a north-west passage, was a native of this place.

‡ RIVAULX. Situated in a narrow valley, through which runs the river Rye, are the beautiful ruins of a Cistercian abbey, which was founded in 1131 by Walter d'Espeç; the remains consist principally of the choir of the church, and part of its two side aisles, the transept, and the commencement of the tower; the chief parts of the building, which appears to have been of great extent, are in the early pointed style, with lancet windows. At a little distance from the abbey, a steep and winding path leads to a charming terrace, which overlooks the ruins, and commands the most beautiful and diversified prospects; it is nearly half a mile in length, backed by a thick plantation of trees; at each end is a small pavilion, one of them ornamented with paintings.

Ruins of a Cistercian abbey.

§ RIVINGTON, a township and chapelry, noted for a lofty elevation, which is 1545 feet above the level of the sea, and anciently had a beacon on the summit called Rivington Pike; this hill commands a prospect of vast extent, and is much resorted to in summer by parties of pleasure.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
34	Roade pa	Somerset . . .	Frome 5	Bath 8	Bradford . . . 7	108	944
34	Road water ham	Somerset . . .	Dunster 3	Watchet . . . 3	Wiveliscom. 10	156	....
51	Roath pa	Glamorgan . .	Cardiff 1	Newport . . . 16	Caerphilly . . 7	159	272
22	Roberlandale to	Lancaster . . .	Lancaster . . . 10	Kendal 10	Settle 14	234	199
57	Robeston-Watham . pa	Pembroke . . .	Milford 3	Pembroke . . . 10	Haverford W. 6	257	421
57	Robeston, West . . . pa	Pembroke . . .	..... 3	..... 10	..... 6	257	112
43	Robin Hood's Bay . ham	N. R. York . . .	Whitby 5	Scarborough 14	Fylingdales . 1	232	....
11	Roborough pa	Devon	Torrington . . 6	Chulmleigh . 8	Oakhampton 15	189	584
22	Roby to	Lancaster . . .	Prescot 3	Liverpool . . 6	St. Helens . . 6	201	401
35	Rocester pa	Stafford	Uttoxeter . . 5	Ashbourn . . 7	Cheadle . . . 8	140	1010
8	Roche pa	Cornwall	Columb Major 6	Bodmin 8	St. Austle . . 6	242	1630
57	Roche pa	Pembroke . . .	Haverford W. 6	St. Davids . 10	Milford . . . 12	257	791
22	Rochdale* m t & pa	Lancaster	Manchester . 11	Oldham 6	Burnley . . . 13	198	74427

RIVINGTON.

Near Rivington Pike is a collection of loose stones, in two separate heaps, called the Two Lads, which was raised by the inhabitants to commemorate the loss of two young men, who perished in the snow. Here is a well-endowed free grammar-school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, by James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, who was born here in 1520: he was one of the six divines who corrected the book of Common Prayer: he died in 1575.

Birthplace of Pilkington, Bishop of Durham.

Court leet and court baron.

* **ROCHDALE.** This town is situated in a valley or dale, bordering on the river Roche, whence its name; and at the base of a range of hills, called Blackstone Edge, where coal, slate, and freestone are found in abundance. Roman coins and other antiquities have been discovered in the vicinity of this place; and the township of Castleton, now forming a part of the town, is supposed to have been so called from a Saxon castle, the site of which is still distinguishable; but there are no historical events connected with the history of this place, which derives its importance entirely from its manufactures, of comparatively modern date. A court leet is held twice a-year, by the lord of the manor, and also a court baron every third week, in which debts may be recovered under forty shillings. The church stands on a considerable eminence, the ascent to which, from the lower part of the town, is by a flight of 122 steps. It is a spacious building, in the early pointed style, with an embattled square tower, ornamented with pinnacles; and within it is an ancient stone font. The benefactions for the relief of the poor are numerous. The town consists of several streets, which have been greatly improved under the authority of an act of Parliament passed in 1810; and more recently in 1824, a company was constituted for the purpose of making further improvement, and more than £40,000 has been expended in widening the principal street, and the road from Yorkshire, and in erecting a market-house, a town-hall, and other public works. There is a stone bridge of three arches over the river Roche, which has been widened and improved; and a short distance eastward of it a handsome iron bridge has been constructed for foot passengers. Another bridge of stone has been erected a quarter of a mile westward of the preceding, on a new line of road. The houses in general are built of brick, but in the town and its vicinity there are many handsomely erected of freestone. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas, by a company established in 1824; and the inhabitants are supplied with water from reservoirs at Castleton, under the management of a company established by act of Parliament. The principal manufactures of Rochdale are those of baize, flannel, Bath coating, broad cloth, calicoes, and strong cotton goods. The spinning of cotton is also carried on very extensively; and hat making furnishes employment for a number of persons. Many of the factories are on a very large scale, and their number is increasing, in consequence of the important advantages for commercial intercourse which the town enjoys through the Rochdale Canal. In the town and neighbourhood there are fifty-seven steam-engines; and it is said that 6,000 persons are employed in the

Manufactures and commerce.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
21	Rochester* .....city	Kent	Maidstone... 8	Gravesend .. 7	Canterbury .26	20	9891
29	Rochester .....to	Northumb..	Hexham....25	Bellingham .10	Rothbury . 16	304	467

cotton manufacture, and double that number in the manufacture of woollen goods. The market, held on Mondays, is a great corn mart, and is noted for extensive sales of wool and manufactured articles; there is likewise a great market held once a month. The parish of Rochdale is very extensive, being thirteen miles in length, and eleven in breadth, but hilly and moorish. The Liverpool and Leeds railway, and that of Manchester and Leeds, unite near Rochdale.

ROCHDALE.

Market, Monday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 14, Whit-Tuesday, and November 7, for horses, cattle, and pedlery.—*Inns*, Albion, Blue Ball, Reed, Roebuck, and Wellington.

* ROCHESTER, an ancient city and seaport, situated on the estuary of the Medway, and was probably founded by the Romans, being mentioned by Richard of Cirencester, under the name of Durobrivæ, as one of the principal stipendiary towns of that people in Britain. Through it passed the ancient road called Watling-street, leading from the Rhutupian Port (Richborough) to London, and thence across the island to Chester. In the reign of Athelstan there were three mint-masters at Rochester, two who superintended the king's coinage, and one who superintended that of the bishop. After the Norman Conquest, a castle was erected here by Bishop Gundulph, who is supposed to have built the oldest part of the Tower of London, and who was one of the most famous architects of his time. It was from Rochester that James II. embarked on his flight to France, at the Revolution in 1688. This city was first incorporated by charter of Henry II. It is now governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. The oyster-fisheries in the creeks and inlets of the Medway are under the jurisdiction of the corporation; and a court of admiralty, consisting of the mayor and aldermen, assisted by a jury of free dredgers, possesses the power of making regulations relative to the management of the oyster-beds, and the seasons for fishing. Rochester has returned members to Parliament ever since the twenty-sixth of Edward I. The see of Rochester, founded in the beginning of the seventh century, is the smallest of the English Bishoprics, comprehending only ninety-one parishes in the deaneries of Rochester, Malling, and Dartford, consisting of that part of Kent which is situated westward of the Medway. The cathedral church is a fine cruciform edifice of Norman architecture, it having been erected by Bishop Gundulph, about 1080. A free grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII., is connected with the cathedral establishment, and under the direction of the Dean and Chapter. It affords education to twenty boys, who are eligible to certain exhibitions at either of the English universities. There is likewise a freeschool, founded in 1701, and handsomely endowed by Sir Joseph Williamson, the revenue at present amounting to about £600 a-year; 100 boys are instructed in the ancient and modern languages, the mathematics, astronomy, and navigation, by two masters, whose salaries and emoluments are considerable. Besides other endowed charity-schools, there are several national and Sunday-schools supported by voluntary contributions. St. Catharine's Hospital, founded for lepers in 1316, is now appropriated as almshouse for the reception and support of twelve aged persons; and there is a dormitory or lodging-house for poor travellers, founded by Richard Watts, Esq., and endowed with property producing at present £1,000 a-year, the surplus of which, under the sanction of the Court of Chancery, has been appropriated to the support of the poor of the parish. This city is situated on a point of land bordered on three sides by the river Medway, over which there is a handsome stone bridge of eleven arches, leading to the adjacent town of Stroud. The city within the walls

Durobrivæ
of the
Romans.

Smallest of
the English
Bishoprics.

St. Catha-
rine's
Hospital.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
14	Rochford* . . . m t & pa	Essex	Rayleigh5	Billericay . .14	Chelmsford .18	37	1256
17	Rochford pa	Hereford	Tenbury3	Bromyard . .10	Leominster .12	136	290
29	Rock to & cha	Northumb	Alnwick5	Belford12	Embleton . .3	313	200
42	Rock pa	Worcester	Bewdley4	Worcester . .17	Tenbury . . .10	125	1392
11	Rockbeare pa	Devon	Ottery St. M. 5	Exeter7	Collumpton .8	159	530
16	Rochbourne pa	Hants	Fordingbridge 4	Salisbury . .8	Ringwood . .9	90	517
9	Rockcliffe, Castle . . to	Cumberland	Carlisle6	Longtown . .5	Annan14	307	422
9	Rockcliffe, Church . . pa & to }	Cumberland . . . . .	. . . . . 5	. . . . . 5	. . . . .14	306	463
26	Rockfield pa	Monmouth	Monmouth2	Abergavenn.16	Ragland7	131	279
15	Rockhampton pa	Gloucester	Thornbury3	Berkely4	W. un. Edge 8	116	220
28	Rockingham† . m t & pa	Northamp	Uppingham . .6	Kettering . .9	Rothwell . . .9	83	296
27	Rockland vil	Norfolk	Norwich7	Loddon5	Acle7	110	437
27	Rockland, All Saint . pa	Norfolk	Attleburgh . .4	Watton6	Hingham . . .5	93	322
27	Rockland, St. Andrew . pa	Norfolk . . . . .	. . . . . 4	. . . . . 7	. . . . . 6	92	136
27	Rockland, St. Mary . . cha }	Norfolk . . . . .	. . . . . 2	. . . . . 8	. . . . . 5	94	. . . .
27	Rockland, St. Peter . pa	Norfolk . . . . .	. . . . . 4	. . . . . 6	. . . . . 4	94	298
41	Rockley Temple . . man	Wilts	Marlborough.2	Swindon . . .9	Calne12	77	. . . .
18	Rockley ham	Herts	Hitchin3	Stevenage . .4	Baldock4	25	. . . .
45	Rockcliffe to	W. R. York	Boroughbrid.2	Ripon7	Knaresboro' .6	206	265
35	Rodbaston to	Stafford	Stafford7	Lankridge . .2	Wolverham.10	128	. . . .

ROCHESTER.

Strong fortifications.

Remains of the castle.

The Lawless Court.

consists chiefly of a spacious street intersected by several others, and extending from the bridge on the west to an elevated range of houses on the east, connecting Rochester with Chatham. The houses in general have an antiquated appearance, and among them are several timber and brick buildings: the street are well paved, and are lighted with gas. On the south side the city is strongly fortified, the works having been chiefly erected since 1802. Fort Pitt, which extends from St. Margaret's parish into that of Chatham, is now used as a military hospital; and Fort Clarence, westward of St. Margaret's church, is become a lunatic asylum for soldiers. These fortresses in connection with Chatham Lines form a series of defensive works, commanding the Medway from Gillingham Fort to Rochester Bridge. The trade of this place principally depends on its vicinity to the dock-yard and victualling-office at Chatham, and on the occasional residence here of persons connected with the army and navy. Ship-building is carried on here to a small extent; and the oyster-fishery is a source of considerable profit, great quantities of oysters being sent to London, Holland, and Germany. The castle, which has withstood the effects of time and violence, is one of the most entire and interesting examples of a Norman fortress existing in this kingdom. Several estates in Kent are held by the tenure of Castle-guard; and on St. Andrew's-day, O. S., a banner is displayed from the castle, as a signal for the attendance of the tenants to pay their rents. There are still some portion of the city walls remaining, especially at the north-east angle.

Market, Friday, for provisions; and Tuesday, for corn.—Fairs, May 30, and December 11, disused.

* ROCHFORD. The houses are in general irregular and ill-built; the market-house, in which the petty sessions for Rochford division of Essex are held, is of timber, standing near the centre of the town, and bears the date of 1707. The town is remarkable for a very singular custom, called the Lawless Court, which is held in the open air, on King's Hill, on the midnight of the first Wednesday after Michaelmas-day, where all the business is transacted in whispers, and the minutes made with a coal instead of pen and ink; absentees forfeit double their rent for every hour's absence. The origin of this court is uncertain. The unfortunate Anne Boleyn was born here.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Easter-Tuesday, for toys; and Wednesday after September 29, for wholesale tailors, gloves, and toys.

† ROCKINHAM, a small market-town, situated in the midst of Rockingham Forest, which is supposed to have been formerly one of the largest

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
15	Rodborough... ti & cha	Gloucester..	Stroud .....1	Minchinham. 4	Gloucester .12	103	2141
41	Rodborne ti & cha	Wilts .....3	Malmshury .3	Chippenham. 7	WoottonBas. 9	97	155
41	Rodborne Cheney.. pa	Wilts .....3	Swindon . .3	Cricklade...6	.....6	83	574
17	Rodd .....to	Hereford..	Presteign...2	Kington . .4	Pembridge . .6	151	157
29	Roddam .....to	Northumb..	Wooler ....6	Alnwick ...12	Rothbury .13	317	118
34	Rodden .....to	Somerset ..	Frome.....2	Bradford ...9	Mere .....11	101	295
34	Roddenbury Hill. ham	Somerset ..	.....3	.....12	.....9	103	....
21	Rode ham	Kent .....4	Faversham .4	Canterbury .8	Ashford ...9	49	....
34	Rode Huish cur	Somerset ..	Dunster ...3	Wachterby .5	Minehead . .6	157	....
7	Rode, North.....to	Chester ...	Congleton .3	Macclesfield 6	Buxton.....13	164	256
7	Rod-Odds .....to	Chester ...	Chester ...5	Newc. un L. 8	Middlewich 10	160	1257
33	Rodington.....pa	Salop.....	Wellington .5	Shrewsbury. 7	M. Wenlock 11	147	423
15	Rodley .....to	Gloucester .	Gloucester .10	Micheldean .7	Newnham . .5	116	....
15	Rodmarton.....pa	Gloucester .	Cirencester .6	Tetbury . .6	Stroud .....12	96	369
38	Rodmell .....pa	Sussex.....	Lewes.....3	Newhaven . .4	Brighton . .8	54	530
21	Rodmersham.....pa	Kent .....2	Sittingbourne2	Feversham .6	Maidstone .12	42	311
10	Rodsley .....pa	Derby .....5	Ashborne...5	Derby .....11	Burton.....12	137	183
37	Roehampton. ham & } cha }	Surrey.....	Kingston ...5	Richmond...3	Wandsworth 3	6	....
31	Rofford.....to	Oxford.....	Tetsworth .5	Wallingford .7	Oxford ....10	50	....
38	Rogate .....pa	Sussex.....	Petersfield .4	Midhurst . .6	Chichester .13	51	901
26	Rogate .....pa	Monmouth..	Chepstow . .7	Usk .....10	Newport ...10	136	40
26	Rogerston.....ham	Monmouth..	Newport . .3	Cardiff ...10	Pontypool .10	151	870
44	Rokeby* .....pa	N. R. York .	Greta Bridge.1	Bernard Cas. 2	Richmond .11	244	211
3	Rokesac.....mon	Bedford....	Amphill...2	Woburn ...7	Shefford . .8	43	....
27	Rollesby .....pa	Norfolk....	Acle .....5	Norwich...15	Yarmouth .10	133	717
23	Rolleston cha	Leicester ..	Leicester...10	Uppingham.10	Mt. Harboro'10	93	41
30	Rolleston .....pa	Notts.....	Newark ...4	Southwell .4	Nottingham 15	128	272
35	Rolleston .....pa	Stafford....	Burton on T. 3	Uttoxeter .12	Ashborne . .14	128	866
41	Rolleston .....pa	Wilts .....6	Amesbury .6	Wilton .....9	Heytesbury.10	83	39
21	Rolling.....ham	Kent .....3	Wingham . .3	Sandwich . .4	Dover .....10	65	....
12	Rollington.....ham	Dorset.....	Corfe Castle .0	Swanage ...6	Wareham ...5	116	....
31	Rollright, Great...pa	Oxford.....	Chip. Norton 3	Shipston on S 8	Banbury...11	74	438
31	Rollright, Little...pa	Oxford.....	.....3	.....8	S on the W. 8	75	29
34	Rolston, East...ham	Somerset ..	Axbridge...6	W.superMare6	Wrinton ...5	132	....
34	Rolston, West...ham	Somerset ..	.....6	.....5	.....6	132	....
21	Rolvenden.....pa	Kent .....3	Tenterden .3	Rye .....10	Cranbrook .6	54	1507
44	Ronald Kirk...pa & to	N. R. York .	Barnard Cas. 6	Bowes .....7	Brough ...16	252	2507
44	Romanby.....to	N. R. York .	N. Allerton.1	Bedale .....7	Thrk. ....10	225	325
11	Romansleigh.....pa	Devon.....	South Molton 4	Chulmleigh .6	Crediton .15	182	217
44	Rome .....ham	W. R. York .	Settle .....1	Clapham ...6	Clitheroe...17	236	....
14	Romfordt ...nt & pa	Essex.....	Brentwood .6	Chelmsford .17	Billericay...11	12	4294

and richest in the kingdom. The town, which consists of one street, is said to have originated from a castle, erected here by William the Conqueror, for the defence of the extensive iron-works, carried on in the adjacent woodlands; this fortress occupies the top of a hill, on the declivity of which the town is built, and was an occasional residence of the early kings of England; this castle was strongly fortified with double embattled walls, numerous towers, and a large and strong keep; little now remains of the original structure, except the grand entrance arched gateway, flanked by two massy bastion towers. The church contains many beautiful and sumptuous monuments; it was partly destroyed by Oliver Cromwell, during the siege of the castle, which was garrisoned for the king by Sir Lewis Watson, afterwards created Lord Rockingham.

ROCKING-
HAM.

Beautiful
and
sumptuous
monuments.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, September 25, for horses, cows, sheep, and hogs, pewter, black hats, and cloths.

* ROKEBY. In Rokeby Park are the remains of a Roman station; and about a mile distant, amidst luxuriant foliage, are the venerable remains of Egglestone Abbey, Rokeby House was built in 1724, and is an elegant and commodious mansion, containing a gallery, filled with a profusion of ancient statues, &c. The beauties of this vicinity have been commemorated by the muses of Mason and Sir Walter Scott.

Rokeby
House.

† ROMFORD, a market-town and parish in the liberty of Havering-atte-Bower, the tenants of which claim freedom from toll through the King's dominions, and many other privileges. The town consists principally of one long and wide street, running along the eastern high road; near the middle of which is the market-house, and also the town-hall,

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
7	Romiley to	Chester . . .	Stockport . . . 5	Mottram . . . 5	Ashton un L. 6	178	....
21	Romney, New* . . m t } & pa }	Kent	Hythe 9	Lydd 3	Tenterden . . 14	70	983
21	Romney, Old† pa	Kent	New Romney 2	Southampton 3	Salisbury . . 12	68	113
16	Romsey‡ m t & pa	Hants	Winchester 11	Southampton 8	Salisbury . . 15	74	5432
33	Romsley to	Salop	Bridgenorth . 8	Kidderminster. 5	Bewdley . . . 6	131.	158
16	Rookley ham	Hants	Newport . . . 4	Niton 5	Shanklin . . . 6	89	....
34	Rook's Bridge . . . ham	Somerset . . .	Axbridge . . . 5	W.superMare 8	Bridgewater 13	135	....
21	Rooksley ham	Kent	Foot's Cray . 1	Bexley 3	St. Mary Cray 3	12	....

ROMFORD.

where the quarter-sessions are held, and all business relative to the liberty is transacted. It is governed by a bailiff and wardens, who were once empowered to hold a weekly court, for the trials of treasons, felonies, debts, &c. and to execute offenders; but no commission has been issued of late years. The original charter, which has received many additions and confirmations, was granted by Edward the Confessor. The occupation of the inhabitants is, for the most part, connected with agriculture, market-garden culture, and grazing. According to Morant, when the inhabitants paid their tithes at Christmas, it was customary to treat them with a bull and a brawn; the boar's head was wrestled for, and the poor had the scraps: this custom has been discontinued. In the manor of Stewards, in this town, in the year 1592, Francis Quarles, the celebrated author of the Book of Emblems, was born. He was educated at Cambridge, and became Cupbearer to the Queen of Bohemia, and afterwards Secretary to Archbishop Usher. During the Civil Wars, his adherence to the Royal cause occasioned him a considerable loss of property: he was also plundered of his books and manuscripts, a circumstance which is thought to have accelerated his death, which occurred in 1644. Besides the "Emblems," he wrote a comedy, called the "Virgin Queen," and several poems. The manor has long passed from this family into various hands, and is now possessed by different proprietors.

Market, Tuesday and Wednesday.—Fair, June 24, for horned cattle and horses.

Curious ancient custom.

One of the Cinque Ports.

* ROMNEY, NEW, a market-town, situated on a hill; it was formerly a seaport, and is still considered as one of the Cinque Ports, though the haven has been completely filled up for many years. This place arose out of the ruins of Old Romney, and at the time of the Norman invasion was a flourishing town, consisting of five parishes. The town at present consists principally of one broad street, intersected by a smaller one. The trade consists chiefly in grazing cattle on Romney Marsh, which is a rich tract of land, of about 50,000 acres, situated in the south-east part of the county, and defended from the encroachments of the sea by an immense embankment of great strength, called Dymchurch Wall, along which is a good road for carriages; and which, as it is the only barrier between this valuable expanse of land and the sea, is kept in repair by a rate levied upon the proprietors of the Marsh.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, August 26, for pedlers' ware.

† ROMNEY, OLD, formerly a flourishing seaport at the mouth of the Rother, but the river having changed its course to Rye, and the sea having receded, it has long since fallen to decay; it now consists only of a few houses surrounding the church.

‡ ROMSEY, or Rumsey, a market-town, situated on the river Test, which falls into Southampton Bay; it formerly had a considerable clothing-trade, which is now reduced to the manufacture of shalloons, sacking, and paper. The canal from Southampton to Andover passes through the town, in which the clothing-trade was once carried on to a great extent, but has since declined. There are now three paper-mills, one flax-mill, three sacking manufactures, and several tanneries and malt establish-

Manufacture of shalloons, &c.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
44	Rookwith to	N. R. York.	Bedale 4	Masham 4	Middleham . . . 6	227	83
11	Rosdown ex pa lib	Devon	Lyme Regis. . 3	Colyton 4	Axminster. . . 5	146	15
22	Roose Cott ham	Lancaster . . .	Ulverstone. . 8	Dalton 4	Aldingham . . 4	280	...
46	Ros pa	E. R. York . .	Hull 14	Pattrington. . 6	Hedon 8	190	430
14	Rothing, Abbot's . . pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar . 6	Chelmsford . 10	Dunmow 9	26	234
14	Rothing, Aythorpe . pa	Essex	Gt. Dunmow. 6	..... 11	Chip. Ongar . 9	29	259
14	Rothing, Berners. . pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar . 6	..... 8	Dunmow 9	26	100
14	Rothing, Beau- champ pa }	Essex . . . . .	..... 5	..... 10	..... 10	25	238
14	Rothing, High pa	Essex	Gt. Dunmow. 5	..... 11	Chip. Ongar 11	31	405
14	Rothing, Leaden. . pa	Essex . . . . .	..... 7	..... 10	..... 8	27	147
14	Rothing, Margaret . pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar . 7	..... 9	Dunmow 7	27	233
14	Rothing, Morrell . ham	Essex	Gt. Dunmow. 6	..... 11	Chip. Ongar . 8	28	...
14	Rothing, White . . . pa	Essex . . . . .	..... 8	..... 11	..... 8	28	479
7	Rope to	Chester	Nantwich . . 3	Betley 6	Sandbach . . . 8	162	119
24	Ropesley pa	Lincoln	Folkingham. 6	Grantham . . 6	Sleaford . . . 10	112	578
16	Ropley pa	Hants	N. Alresford . 4	Alton 6	Petersfield . . 9	53	779
22	Roseacre to	Lancaster	Kirkham . . 4	Poulton . . . 7	Garstang . . . 8	227	...
11	Rose-Ash pa	Devon	South Molton 6	Dulverton . 11	Tiverton . . . 13	176	487
43	Rosedale, East, Side, to	N. R. York . . .	Pickering . . 10	Egton 10	Stokesley . . 18	235	376
43	Rosedale, West, Side, to & cha }	N. R. York . . .	..... 11	..... 11	..... 17	234	178
29	Rosedon to	Northumb . . .	Wooler 5	Alnwick . . . 12	Rothbury . . . 15	315	78
11	Rosedown pa	Devon	Colyton . . . 4	Axminster. . 5	Lyme Regis. . 3	147	16
40	Rosgill ham	Westmorland . .	Orton 9	Shap 5	Penrith 9	279	...
10	Rosleston pa	Derby	Burton on T. 5	Ashby de la Z. 7	Tamworth . . 10	123	360
6	Rosley* to	Cumberland . . .	Wigton 5	Hesket New. 5	Carlisle 10	299	650
29	Ross to	Durham	Belford 3	Holy Island. . 3	Berwick on T. 14	325	65
17	Ross† m t & pa	Hereford	Monmouth . 10	Ledbury . . . 12	Hereford . . . 13	120	2078

ments. The corporation consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve counsellors. The petty sessions are holden here. The church is a beautiful edifice, formerly belonging to the abbey; it is built in the form of a cross, with a low tower rising from the intersection, and is arched with stone of beautiful Saxon architecture, and contains several curious and ancient monuments; but the most singular curiosity is an apple-tree, growing on the leads of the roof, which produces good fruit. This town was formerly noted for its abbey of Benedictine nuns, founded by King Edgar; and Mary, daughter of King Stephen, became abbess thereof: of this venerable and interesting building very little remains, except the church: the other parts chiefly consist of a few fragments of walls. Romsey gave birth to Sir William Petty, who was born on May 16, 1623, and died on December 16, 1687; and also to Mr. Giles Jacob, author of the "Law Dictionary," and of the "Lives and Characters of English Dramatic Poets;" he died in 1744, at the age of fifty-four.

ROMSEY.

Birthplace of Sir W. Petty, and Mr. G. Jacob.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Easter Monday, August 26, and November 8, for horses, cattle, sheep, and swine.

* ROSLEY. The fairs are held on Rosley Hill, a piece of fertile green common, commanding an extensive view to the north, east, and west.

Fairs, Whit-Monday and every fortnight after till September 29, for horses, horned cattle, and linen cloth. These meetings are much regarded by the breeders of cattle, and are held at many other places in this county; and are here called fortnight fair days.

↑ ROSS, a market-town, situated on an eminence, at the base of which runs the river Wye. This place was made a free borough by Henry III., and it returned members to Parliament in the reign of Edward I., but the elective franchise was taken away on the petition of the inhabitants. The town consists of two principal streets intersecting each other, which are narrow and inconvenient, and the houses in general have an ancient appearance; but many improvements have been made within a few years past, some handsome buildings have been erected, and there are many good shops, inns, and posting-houses. This town was formerly noted for the manufacture of iron-work, which is now inconsiderable, though nails and patten-rings are still made here: the principal articles of trade at present are wool and cider. The market, which is well furnished with provisions and cattle, is held under the authority of a grant from King

Manufacture of iron-work.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
33	Rossal, Lower . . . ham	Salop	Shrewsbury . . 3	Wem 10	Ellesmere . . 14	156	....
33	Rossal, Up ham	Salop . . . . .	..... 4	..... 9	..... 13	157	....
46	Rossington pa	W. R. York.	Bawtry 5	Doncaster . . 5	Tickhill . . . 4	158	325
7	Rostern pa & to	Chester	Knutsford . . 4	Altrincham . 4	Warrington . 10	176	3730
10	Roston to	Derby	Ashborne . . . 5	Uttoxeter . . 6	Cheadle 8	143	....
29	Rothbury* . . m t pa & to	Northumb	Alnwick . . . 12	Morpeth . . . 14	Wooler 19	304	2869
17	Rotheras cur	Hereford	Hereford . . . 3	Dindor 1	Ross 12	133	....
23	Rotherby pa	Leicester	Melton Mow. 6	Leicester . . 10	Loughboro' . 11	106	152
16	Rotherfield ti	Hants	Alton 5	Petersfield . . 8	Alresford . . . 8	52	....
38	Rotherfield† pa	Sussex	Wadhurst . . 6	Tunbridge W. 7	Uckfield 8	43	3085
31	Rotherfield Greys . . pa	Oxford	Henley 3	Reading 7	Nettlebed . . 4	38	1145
31	Rotherfield Peppard . pa	Oxford . . . . .	..... 4	..... 6	..... 4	39	426
45	Rotherham‡ . . m t & pa	W. R. York.	Sheffield . . . 7	Tickhill . . . 11	Doncaster . . 12	159	10417
37	Rotherhithe§ pa	Surrey	Deptford . . . 2	Camberwell . 3	Clapham . . . 5	1	12875

Ross.

Stephen to the Bishop of Hereford; the feudal superiority having been anciently vested in the bishops of the diocese, who had a palace or mansion at this place, long since destroyed. John Kyrle, Esq., "the Man of Ross," celebrated by Pope as a public benefactor, died here in 1724; and was interred in the church, where is a monument to his memory, erected in 1776, in pursuance of a bequest from Lady Betty Duplin. Near Ross is a castellated mansion, the seat of L. Meyrick, Esq., in which is a valuable collection of ancient armour, and other archæological curiosities.

Mansion of L. Meyrick, Esq.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Thursday after March 10, Ascension-day, June 21, July 20, Thursday after October 10, and December 11.

* ROTHBURY, a small market-town, pleasantly situated on the north side of the river Coquet, over which is a handsome stone bridge of four arches. The town, which is airy and wide, consists of three irregular streets, diverging from the market-place. Within the parish is abundance of coal and limestone, and a few veins of lead-ores.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, Friday in Easter week, Whit-Monday, October 2, All Saints, and November 1, for horned cattle, linen, and woollen-cloth.

† ROTHERFIELD. The river Rother has its source in this parish, in which there are several chalybeate springs.

Fairs, June 18, for cattle and pedlery; and October 20, for ditto.

‡ ROTHERHAM, a flourishing market-town, which has long been noted for the iron manufacture, and mentioned by Leland as being carried on here in the sixteenth century. The town is situated partly on the declivity of a hill, and partly in the subjacent valley, near the junction of the Rother with the river Don, over the latter of which is a handsome stone bridge, connecting Rotherham with the extensive manufacturing village of Masborough. The streets are narrow and irregular, and the houses, which are principally of stone, are but indifferently built, except a few of modern date. The neighbourhood is extremely pleasant; and the country abounds with coal and iron mines, which furnish the materials for the prosecution of the manufactures to which the town owes its prosperity. Here are very considerable iron foundries and manufactories of articles of iron and steel, to which may be added rope and twine works, chemical laboratories, malting-houses, ale and porter breweries, oil mills, a starch manufactory, and a glass-house. By means of the river Don, a navigable communication is open with the principal commercial towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire. The weekly market is well supplied with corn, cattle, and provisions; and a considerable cattle-market is held once a fortnight.

Abundant coal and iron mines.

Market, Monday, for corn, cattle, and provisions—Fairs, Whit-Monday, and December 11, for cattle.—Inns, Angel, Crown, Red Lion, Ship, and Three Cranes.

§ ROTHERHITHE, a parish and village on the south bank of the Thames, in the eastern division of the hundred of Brixton, now connected

Mag.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
28	Rothers-Thorpe	Northamp . .	Northampton 4	Towcester . . . 6	Daventry . . . 11	66	270
16	Rotherwick	Hants	Hartford Br. . 5	Basingstoke . 6	Odiham 5	41	436
23	Rothley	Leicester . .	MountSorrell 2	Leicester . . . 6	Loughboro' . 7	104	1342
29	Rothley	Northumb . .	Morpeth . . . 11	Hartburn . . . 5	Rothbury . . . 7	297	138
23	Rothley Temple	Leicester . .	MountSorrell 2	Leicester . . . 6	Loughboro' . 7	104	....
24	Rothwell	Lincoln . . .	Caistor 3	Mt. Rasen . . . 8	Louth 15	156	231
28	Rothwell*	Northamp . .	Kettering . . . 4	Mt. Harboro' 7	Northampt. 15	77	2002
45	Rothwell	W. R. York .	Wakefield . . 6	Leeds 5	Pontefract . 9	188	6635
45	Rothwell Haigh	W. R. York .	W. R. York . . 5	Leeds 5	Leeds 10	187	....
9	Rotington	Cumberland .	Whitehaven . 3	Egremont . . . 4	St. Bees Head 1	294	61
46	Rotsea	E. R. York .	Gt. Driffield . 5	Beverly . . . 10	Hornsea . . . 11	193	80
38	Rottingdean	Sussex	Brighton . . . 4	Newhaven . . 6	Lewes 7	57	880
16	Roud	Hants	Newport . . . 6	Niton 3	Shanklin . . . 4	90	....
27	Rougham	Norfolk . . .	Swaffham . . 8	Litcham . . . 5	Fakenham . . 9	101	340
36	Rougham	Suffolk	Bury St. Edm. 4	Woolpit . . . 5	Ixworth . . . 6	71	868
45	Rough, Birchworth } } ham }	W. R. York .	Barnesley . . 7	Penistone . . . 1	Rotherham . 12	174	....
22	Rough-Lee-Booth	Lancaster . .	Colne 4	Burnley . . . 5	Gisburne . . . 6	217	949
13	Roughside	Durham	Stanhope . . 9	Lanchester . 13	Durham . . . 21	268	....
24	Roughton	Lincoln . . .	Horncastle . 4	Tattershall . 5	N. Bolingbro 8	133	118
27	Roughton	Norfolk . . .	Cromer 4	N. Walsham . 6	Aylsham . . . 7	125	439
33	Roughton	Salop	Bridgnorth . 2	Worfield . . . 1	Shiffnall . . 10	139	....
21	Roughway	Kent	Maidstone . 10	Wrotham . . . 1	Sevenoaks . 7	24	....
17	Roulstone	Hereford . .	Hereford . . 13	Monmouth . 14	Hay 15	144	162
44	Rouncton, East	N. R. York .	Yarm 7	N. Allerton . 9	Stokesley . . 8	231	127
44	Rouncton, West	N. R. York .	Yarm 7	N. Allerton . 9	Stokesley . . 8	231	192
45	Roundhay	W. R. York .	Leeds 3	Wetherby . . . 9	Tadcaster . 11	192	314
12	Round Island	Dorset	Corfe Castle . 4	Poole 3	Wareham . . 5	109	....
40	Rounthwaite	Westmorland	Orton 4	Sedbergh . . 10	Kendal . . . 11	273	....
31	Rousham	Oxford	Woodstock . 6	Deddington . 5	Bicester . . . 7	66	156
34	Rowberrow	Somerset . . .	Axbridge . . . 3	Wrington . . 3	Bristol . . . 12	130	392
9	Row-Bound	Cumberland .	Penrith . . . 10	HesketNew. 2	Keswick . . 12	293	123
41	Rowde	Wilts	Devizes . . . 2	Calne 6	Chippenham . 8	91	1016
27	Rowdham	Norfolk . . .	East Harling . 3	Thetford . . . 7	Attleburgh . 9	87	73
40	Rowel	Westmorland	Kendal 7	Cartmel . . . 7	Burton . . . 7	258	....
15	Rowell	Gloucester . .	Winchcombe 4	Northleach . 9	Cheltenham . 9	89	35

with Southwark. This place, which appears to have been formerly a market-town, (though the markets have long since been discontinued) consists of a street extending on a line with the river, nearly from Bermondsey on the west, to Deptford on the east, with several other narrow streets, diverging in various directions. Here are several dock-yards for building East Indian and vessels for the merchant service, wharfs for boat-building, anchor-wharfs, ship-breakers' wharfs, timber wharfs, deal-yards, and a multitude of warehouses for articles necessary for naval purposes. The Commercial-dock at this place is sufficiently capacious to receive 200 vessels of burden; and near it is the East Country-dock; but these establishments are not at presents so productive of advantage to the proprietors as they were previously to the opening of the more extensive docks on the north side of the Thames. At Rotherhithe commences the unfinished tunnel under the Thames.

ROTHERHITHE.

Dock-yards, wharfs, &c.

* **ROTHWELL**, a parish situated on the side of a rocky hill, was formerly a considerable market-town, but the market has long been discontinued; however, the market-house is still standing, and is an object of curiosity.

Fair, Trinity Monday, for horses, horned cattle, and pedlery, all the week, and leather the last day only.

† **ROTTINGDEAN**, pleasantly situated on the coast of the English Channel, on the Newhaven road. This place is remarkable for the extraordinary phenomenon of its wells, which are empty at high water, and rise as the tide declines. Rottingdean has latterly been much frequented by company during the sea-bathing season, for whose accommodation many new lodging-houses have been erected, and several bathing-machines established.

Extraordinary wells.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
39	Rowington pa	Warwick	Warwick 6	Kenilworth 6	Henley in Ar. 5	96	933
10	Rowland to	Derby	S. Middleton 3	Bakewell 3	Tideswell 4	156	101
34	Rowlands ham	Somerset	Ilminster 3	Chard 7	Taunton 8	137	....
13	Rowley cha	Durham	Durham 7	Lanchester 4	Wolsingham 8	253	....
46	Rowley pa & to	E. R. York	South Cave 4	Beverley 7	Hull 9	183	501
35	Rowley Regis pa	Stafford	Dudley 3	Hales Owen 4	Birmingham 7	116	7438
34	Rowham Ferry cha	Somerset	Bristol 2	Clifton 1	Croekern Pill 3	120	....
34	Rowndham ham	Somerset	Crewkerne 1	Ilminster 5	Chard 7	133	....
46	Rowston to	E. R. York	Hull 14	Hull 15	Hornsea 2	189	205
16	Rowner pa	Hants	Farnham 4	Titchfield 5	Gosport 2	77	140
5	Rowsham ham	Bucks	Aylesbury 4	Leighton Buz. 7	Tring 8	39	....
10	Rowsley, Great to	Derby	Bakewell 4	Winstanley 5	Matlock 5	149	242
24	Rowston pa	Lincoln	Sleaford 8	Lincoln 13	Tattershall 10	123	156
46	Rowth pa	E. R. York	Beverley 4	Hornsea 9	Hull 11	187	119
10	Rowthorne to	Derby	Mansfield 5	Alfreton 7	Chesterfield 8	142	....
7	Rowton to	Chester	Cheshire 3	Tarporley 7	Froderham 11	185	122
33	Rowton* ham	Salop	Shrewsbury 8	Welshpool 12	Oswestry 14	161	....
46	Rowton to	E. R. York	Beverley 8	Hornsea 8	Hull 9	183	....
24	Roxby pa	Lincoln	Barton 9	Brigg 9	Crowle 10	164	373
44	Roxby to	N. R. York	Thirsk 7	N. Allerton 7	Bedale 7	218	483
43	Roxby to & cha	N. R. York	Whitby 11	Guisborough 12	Egton 7	243	259
25	Roxeth ham	Middlesex	H. on the Hill 1	Pinner 3	Uxbridge 7	11	....
27	Roxham pa	Norfolk	Downham 3	Stoke Ferry 5	Littleport 9	82	41
24	Roxholme ham	Lincoln	Sleaford 3	Leadham 8	Lincoln 15	118	....
3	Roxton pa	Bedford	St. Neots 5	Biggleswade 7	Bedford 8	52	575
14	Roxwell pa	Essex	Chelmsford 5	Chip. Ongar 8	Dunmow 10	28	847
14	Roydon pa	Essex	Harlow 5	Hoddesdon 3	Ware 5	20	717
27	Roydon pa	Norfolk	Diss 2	Botesdale 5	Kenninghall 6	83	633
27	Roydon pa	Norfolk	Castle Rising 3	Lynn 7	Swaffham 15	103	174
36	Roydon pa	Suffolk	Hadleigh 3	Manningtree 6	Ipswich 10	62	559
45	Royds to	W. R. York	Wakefield 5	Leeds 5	Dewsbury 7	187	....
18	Royston† m t & pa	Herts	Baldock 9	Buntingford 7	Hertford 19	38	1757
45	Royston pa & to	W. R. York	Barnsley 4	Wakefield 7	Pontefract 11	176	3690

Birthplace
of Richard
Baxter.

* ROWTON. This place gave birth to the eminent Mr. Richard Baxter, who was born 12th November, 1615; died in London, 8th December, 1691. Among the places favoured by his earlier ministrations Kidderminster was one. It is said when he went there that there was scarcely a house in a street where there was family worship; when he left it there was scarcely a family in the side of a street where it was not; and whoever walked through the town on the Lord's Day evening, heard everywhere the delightful sound of reading the Scriptures and prayer and praise. The act of uniformity, in 1662, separated him from the Church of England, and he became a nonconformist. He was justly accounted one of the greatest writers of his age. His publications mark the energy of his character, and they were all works of business, calculated and intended to do good. The quantity is so great that it would be the employment of an ordinary man's life only to copy them. Dr. Calamy, in his "Memoirs of Baxter," enumerates four folios, fifty-eight quartos, besides single sermons, forty-six octavos, and twenty-nine duodecimos, with occasional sheets and prefaces to other men's books; and yet composition never took him off from preaching and the other active parts of the pastoral care.

† ROYSTON, or De Cruce Roesiæ, a market-town, partly in the county of Cambridge, and partly in that of Hertford, situated in a bottom, among the chalk downs, and is crossed in the lower part by the Icknield Way; the houses are principally of brick, and the streets narrow. In the reign of Henry IV. this town was nearly destroyed by fire, but was speedily restored, on account of its convenient situation as a corn-market, for which trade it is still very celebrated. At the bottom of the principal street, and immediately under the market-place, is a kind of subterraneous crypt or oratory, called the Cave, the interior of which is completely circular, about twenty-five feet in diameter, and between thirty and forty feet high; round the lower part of the sides is a series of rude carvings of various subjects, both in sacred and profane history. Royston is noted for a species of crow with a white head, called the Royston Crow, which

Subter-
raneous
crypt.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
22	Royton* to & cha	Lancaster . . .	Rochdale . . . 5	Oldham 2	Middleton . . . 4	193	5652
52	Ruabon† m t	Denbigh	Wrexham . . . 5	Llangollen . . 6	Ruthin 14	185	7662
8	Ruan, Langhorne . . . pa	Cornwall . . .	Tregony 3	Truro 6	St. Mawes . . . 7	265	424
8	Ruan, Major pa	Cornwall . . .	Helstone 9	Falmouth . . . 14	Lizard Pt. . . . 4	280	162
8	Ruan, Minor pa	Cornwall . . .	..... 11	..... 14	..... 3	280	269
15	Ruardine pa	Gloucester . .	Newnham . . . 7	Coleford 7	Ross 6	118	858
21	Ruckinge pa	Kent	Ashford 7	Tenterden . . . 8	Appledore . . . 5	63	379
24	Ruckland pa	Lincoln	Louth 6	Horncastle . . 8	Spilsby 10	142	24
33	Ruckley to	Salop	M. Wenlock 7	ActonBurnell 2	Shrewsbury . . 9	155	82

visits the neighbourhoods about the beginning of winter, and leaves it in the spring; they are said to breed in Sweden, in the south parts of Germany, and on the Danube.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, Ash Wednesday, Wednesday in Easter week, Wednesday in Whit week, first Wednesday in July, first Wednesday after October 11, for cattle of all sorts.

* ROYTON. Three branches of the river Irk take there rise here, and afford a fall for various mills. Here are some quarries of freestone; and coal is found in great abundance.

ROYTON.

Quarries of freestone.

† RUABON is situated upon a hill, at the junction of the Oswestry, Llangollen, and Wrexham roads. The church is distinguished for its neatness, and for the handsome monuments which it encloses. An altar-tomb supports two figures, of an armed esquire and his lady, John and Elizabeth ap Elis Eyton, who died in 1526-4. The first Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, who died in 1749, is represented, in a monument by Rysbrack, as a fine athletic person, erect, and clad in a loose robe; attended by his son and daughter, in kneeling attitudes. Two others, by Nollekins, represent the late Sir W. W. Wynn, and his wife Lady Henrietta W. W. in the character of Hope. A mural monument, erected for Henry Wynn, Esq., who held many lucrative offices, under the administration of the day, and died in 1671, affords a striking contrast to all these. He is represented in a full-bottomed coat, with short skirts, in square-toed boots, and in an attitude, expressive of fanatical grimace; and is attended by two figures, of Sir John Wynn and his lady, almost equally ludicrous. A native of this place, and an incumbent of the vicarage, was David Powel, translator into English of the History of Wales, an editor of the works of Giraldus, and author of a treatise "De Britannica Historia recti intelligenda." Nearly half a mile from Ruabon, to the south, is Wynnstay, once the seat of Madwc ap Gryffydd Maelor, and now the residence of Sir W. W. Wynn. The house, erected at different times, and in different styles of architecture, is destitute of elegance or uniformity; yet is not without that massive dignity which consists of magnitude. The interior is embellished with some good pictures, mostly portraits of the Wynns, the Williamses, and the Seymours; and a neat building, adjacent, was formerly fitted up as a theatre. The park, enclosed by a stone-wall, eight miles in length, though not much diversified, is well-wooded, and presents some extensive prospects; and considerable improvements have been effected, by the addition of baths, plantations, and a fine sheet of water. Here, also, an obelisk, 100 feet in height, fluted and surmounted by a bronze vase, adds greatly to the beauty of the scene. The inscription:—FILIO OPTIMO MATER, GHEN, SUPERSTES, informs us, that it was erected by maternal affection and regret, to the memory of Sir W. W. Wynn, the late baronet. Near the park is Nant y Bele, the romantic dell through which "Dee pours all his floods," so much praised by the tasteful Lyttleton. The district, to the left of the road from Ruabon to Wrexham, is a valuable mining country, rich in coal and iron, and productive principally of that kind of ore used in the manufacture of ordnance.

Curious mural monument.

Wynnstay house and park.

Handsome obelisk.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, last Friday in February, May 22, November 20.

Miles	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
57	Rudbaxton.....pa	Pembroke...	Haverford W. 3	Fishguard ..11	Narberth ..12	252	621
44	Rudby.....pa & to	N. R. York.	Stokesley ..4	Yarm	N. Allerton.12	234	1397
30	Ruddington.....pa	Notts.....	Nottingham .5	Kegworth ..8	Bingham...10	121	1428
39	Rudfen.....ham	Warwick...	Warwick...8	Kenilworth .3	Coventry...6	97	....
15	Rudford.....to	Gloucester .	Newent....4	Gloucester..4	Newnham..12	110	203
33	Rudge.....to	Salop.....	Bridgenorth .8	Pattingham.1	Shiffall...9	133	104
35	Rudgeley*...m t & pa	Stafford...	Bromley ..6	Lichfield...7	Stafford...9	126	3165
38	Rudgwick.....pa	Sussex.....	Horsham...6	Godahming..11	Guildford...12	36	950
27	Rudham, East.....pa	Norfolk....	Fakenham...7	Litcham...8	Burnham...10	108	950
27	Rudham, West.....pa	Norfolk....	.....	.....	.....	108	456
43	Rudston†.....pa	E. R. York .	Bridlington .6	Gt. Driffield .9	Hornsea...15	205	518
35	Rudyard.....to	Stafford...	Leek.....3	Congleton .8	Longnor...11	157	117
22	Rufford.....to	Lancaster...	Ormskirk...6	Chorley...10	Preston...12	225	869
30	Rufford‡.....ex pa lib	Notts.....	Ollerton...2	Mansfield...8	Southwell...9	133	322
46	Rufforth.....pa	W. R. York .	York.....5	Wetherby...9	Tadcaster..8	200	302
39	Rugby§.....m t & pa	Warwick...	Coventry...13	Dunchurch .3	Lutterworth.7	83	2501
21	Rugmer Hill.....ham	Kent.....	Lamberhurst.2	Horsemonden 1	Goudhurst..3	40	....

* RUDGELEY is a small market-town situated in the northern extremity of Cannock Chase; Cannock Heath approaching within a mile of the town. The lord of the manor is the Marquis of Anglesey, whose beautiful seat, Beaudesert, is about four miles hence, on the road to Lichfield. The town has a remarkably neat, cleanly appearance; the houses are well-built, and it has lately received the accession of two new streets. The chief article manufactured here is that of hats, which are principally made by commission for London houses. There is also a considerable manufactory for sheet iron, cut nails and brads, pod, powdered and crystallized verdigris; the preparation of verdigris in pods originated in France, and was introduced into this country not many years since. This little town is fast advancing into notice; and its prosperity is considerably enhanced by its great thoroughfare situation, and the advantages of inland navigation that it enjoys by the grand trunk canal, which runs past the north side of the town, betwixt it and the Trent. Here is a free grammar school founded in the reign of James I. by Walter Wolseley, the revenues of which at present amount to about £320. There is also a school which educates thirty-five boys, supported by various small bequests; and lastly, two national schools for girls, founded by the Hon. Mrs. Curzon and Mrs. Snay, with an almshouse for four poor women, originating in the bounty of Mrs. Hopkins.

Beaudesert.

Charitable foundations.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, April 17, June 4, 5, 6, 7, and October 21, for horses, sheep and cattle.

† RUDSTON. In this church-yard is a kind of pyramidal stone, twenty-nine feet high, and has been traced twelve feet below the ground without reaching its bottom; this obelisk is of the same form as the Arrows near Boroughbridge, and of the same quality, mill-stone grit; no tradition throws the least light on this remarkable monument.

Rufford Abbey.

‡ RUFFORD, or Rugford-on-the-Maun. Rufford Abbey is an immense edifice, erected upon, and engrafted into, the remains of an ancient monastery, which was founded here in 1148, for monks of the Cistercian order: its situation is extremely sequestered, and the entrance-front so completely embowered in a grove of elm and beech, as to retain much of the original character of the building, though it received great alterations from the ancestors of the late proprietor, the patriotic Sir George Saville, Bart.

§ RUGBY, a market-town, principally noted on account of its great public school. This place was anciently called Rocheberie, and afterwards Rokeby, since altered to its present appellation. It is supposed to have owed its origin to one of the numerous castles built in various parts of the kingdom during the reign of Stephen. The church is an ancient edifice,

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
34	Ruishton pa	Somerset	Taunton 3	Ilminster 10	Langport 11	139	400
25	Ruislip pa	Middlesex	Uxbridge 4	Rickmanswo. 6	H. on the Hill 5	15	1197
38	Rumbalds Wyke pa	Sussex	Chichester 1	B. gnor 6	Arundel 11	63	319
16	Rumbridge ham	Hants	Southampton 5	Lyndhurst 6	Romsey 6	79	....
36	Rumburgh pa	Suffolk	Halesworth 4	Bungay 6	Harleston 8	104	421
25	Rumney pa	Monmouth	Cardiff 3	Newport 9	Caerphilly 7	157	264
34	Runwell ham	Somerset	Taunton 2	Wellington 5	Milverton 6	143	....
22	Runcworth to	Lancaster	Gt. Bolton 3	Leigh 6	Wigan 8	200	1164
7	Runcorn* pa & to	Chester	Frodsham 4	Prescot 9	Warrington . . . 9	188	10326

in the early pointed style of architecture, having at the west end an embattled square tower, with a turret at the south-east angle; and within the nave is divided from the aisles by massive octangular pillars, from which spring pointed arches, varying in their dimensions. The free grammar-school is a magnificent institution, which owes its foundation to Laurence Sheriffe, a citizen of London, in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth. He was a native of Brownsover, a village in the neighbouring parish of Clifton; and he endowed the school with property in that parish, and with about eight acres of land in London, called Conduit Close, and now forming a part of Lamb's Conduit-street and its vicinity. The metropolitan portion of the endowment has increased in value so wonderfully within the last half century, that the revenues of the school have advanced during that period from £116 a-year to more than £5,000. The management of the institution is vested in twelve trustees, and the school is under the direction of a head master, with six assistant classical masters, a French teacher, a writing master, and a drawing master. There are about forty boys on the foundation; and the number of those not on the foundation is restricted to 260. Twenty-one scholarships or exhibitions of £60 a-year each, at either Oxford or Cambridge, are open to the scholars of this seminary; and there are likewise several university fellowships, to which the master and assistants are entitled on retiring from the school after ten years' service. The buildings belonging to this noble institution were re-erected in 1808, forming a handsome group in the Tudor style of architecture. The grand entrance is beneath an arched portal, surmounted by a square tower, and leading into a spacious quadrangle, on two sides of which are cloisters, and around are school-rooms and offices, an apartment over the entrance-gateway being appropriated for the school library. The chapel is a detached edifice in the later pointed style, appropriately ornamented exteriorly with buttresses and crocheted pinnacles, and within fitted up like the choir of a cathedral, with a panelled ceiling decorated with painting. Connected with this school is an almshouse for twelve aged men. There is a charity-school for thirty children of both sexes, founded in 1707, by Mr. Elborough, and endowed with property vested in trustees, who allow the master a stipend of £20 a-year, with a house and two acres of land. An almshouse for six aged widows was founded and endowed by the same benefactor. The town, which is agreeably situated on an eminence at the south side of the river Avon, consists of three streets, one of which leading to the church is a handsome and spacious avenue, in which are some good modern houses, chiefly built of brick; but in other parts of the town there are old buildings remaining of a mean appearance, the sides being composed of timber-work and plaster, and the roofs covered with thatch. There are no manufactures carried on in the town, and the inhabitants of the vicinity are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The Oxford Canal passes within a short distance from this place.

RUGBY.

The free grammar-school.

Twenty-one exhibitions at Oxford or Cambridge.

Charitable foundations.

Market, Saturday—*Fairs*, second Tuesday after Twelfth Day, February 17, March 31, last Monday in April, May 5, second Monday in June, July 7, ninth Monday before Michaelmas Day, twenty-first Monday before Michaelmas Day, Monday before October 22, November 22 (a great horse fair), Tuesday before St. Thomas's Day, and Monday after Christmas Day.

* RUNCORN, a parish and township, pleasantly situated on the banks

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
27	Runton, North	pa Norfolk	Lynn Regis	Downham	Swaffham	94	367
27	Runton, South	pa Norfolk	Downham	Lynn	Swaffham	89	133
27	Runhall	pa Norfolk	Wymondham	E. Dereham	Norwich	104	176
27	Runham	pa Norfolk	Caistor	Acle	Swaffham	123	249
37	Runney Mead*	ham Surrey	Egham	Staines	Windsor	15	18
34	Runnington	pa Somerset	Wellington	Melverton	Taunton	150	127
14	Runsells	ham Essex	Danbury	Chelmsford	Maldon	4	35
26	Runston	ham Monmouth	Chepstow	BlackRockH.3	Caerwent	2	135
43	Runswick	ham N. R. York	Whitby	Guisborough15	Egton	7	243
27	Runton	pa Norfolk	Cromer	Holt	Aylesham	12	130
14	Runwell	pa Essex	Rayleigh	Billerica	Chelmsford	10	29
37	Runwick	ti Surrey	Farnham	Guildford	Alton	9	38
4	Ruscombe	pa Berks	Reading	Twyford	Maidenhead	8	34
27	Rushall	pa Norfolk	Harleston	Diss	Norwich	18	91
35	Rushall	pa Stafford	Walsall	Cannock	Lichfield	9	116
41	Rushall	pa Wilts	Ludgershall	Devizes	Marlboro'	11	81
36	Rushbrook	pa Suffolk	BurySt.Edm.4	Woolpit	Sudbury	16	70
33	Rushbury	pa Salop	M Wenlock	ChurchStret.5	Ludlow	12	155
18	Rushden	pa Herts	Buntingford	Baldock	Stevenage	7	35
28	Rushden	pa Northamp	Higham Fer.2	Wellington7	Bedford	14	64
11	Rushford	ham Devon	Oakhampton.7	MoretonHam.7	Exeter	17	181
27	Rushford	pa Norfolk	Thetford	East Harling.7	Botesdale.10	10	84
14	Rushley Island	ham Essex	Rochford	Burnham	Southend.	6	44
36	Rushmere	pa Suffolk	Ipswich	Woodbridge	Debenham	12	72
36	Rushmere	pa Suffolk	Lowestoft	Beccles	Southwold	9	109
42	Rushock	pa Worcester	Bromsgrove.5	Kidderminster.5	Worcester	13	121
22	Rusholme	to Lancaster	Manchester.2	Stockport	Ashton on L.7	7	181
9	Rushoft	to Cumberland	Penrith	Kirk Oswald.3	Carlisle	13	293
7	Rushton	to Chester	Tarporley	Northwich	Middlewich	9	181
12	Rushton	ham Dorset	Wareham	Corfe Castle	Dorchester	13	219
28	Rushton	vil Northamp	Kettering	Rothwell	Mt.Harboro'10	10	78
35	Rushton, James	to Stafford	Leek	Biddulph	Congleton	5	161
35	Rushton, Spencer. to } & cha }	Stafford	Stafford	Stafford	Stafford	6	160
12	Rushton, Tarrant	pa Dorset	Blandford	Wimborne	Cranborne	10	103
13	Rushy Ford	to Durham	Durham	Bis.Auckland6	Darlington	9	219
24	Ruskington	pa Lincoln	Sleaford	Lincoln	Tattershall	11	119
22	Rusland	to & cha Lancaster	Ulverstone	Broughton	Kendal	12	259
38	Rusper	pa Sussex	Horsham	Dorking	Reigate	9	30
21	Russhall	ham Kent	TunbridgeW.3	Tunbridge	Penshurst	2	34
38	Rustington	pa Sussex	Lit Hampton 1	Arundel	Worthing	7	60
27	Ruston, East	pa Norfolk	N. Walsham 6	Norwich	Yarmouth	20	125
43	Ruston, Parva	pa E. R. York	Gt. Driffield	Gt. Driffield	Hornsea	14	200
27	Ruston, Seo	pa Norfolk	Coltishall	N. Walsham.6	Aylesham	8	117
43	Ruswarp	to N. R. York	Whitby	Egton	Scarborough 18	18	236
29	Rutchester	to Northumb	New.onTyne 9	Ovingham	H. on the W. 1	1	284
33	Ruthall	to Salop	Bridgenorth	Priors Ditton 1	M. Wenlock.8	8	148
52	Ruthin†	to Denbigh	Chester	Denbigh	Mold	9	206

RUNCORN.

of the Mersey; it has become a place of some importance since the completion of the Duke of Bridgewater's navigation, which here communicates with the Mersey; a spacious warehouse has been erected on a new plan, and various wharfs built for the accommodation of traders, it is also a place of resort for salt-water bathing; in the quarries, which lie contiguous to the canal, large quantities of freestone are produced of a very excellent quality. Here was formerly a castle, built by the renowned Ethelfleda, no vestige of which now remains, but its site is marked out by the name of the castle, given to a triangular piece of land.

* RUNNEY-MEAD, a hamlet in the parish of Egham, situated between Egham and the Thames, celebrated in history as the spot where the assembled barons, in 1215, obtained from King John the grant of Magna Charta.

† RUTHIN, a large and populous market-town, most delightfully situated in the vale of Clwyd, and on the river of that name, over which is a neat bridge. The town consists chiefly of one street, about a mile in length, which is embellished with several public buildings. The town-hall is a spacious and handsome edifice, in which the great assizes for the county and a court leet are held twice a-year; besides a court for the recovery of debts to any amount; and for the trial of real personal actions

Valuable
freestone
quarries.

Handsome
town-hall.

Pop.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
9	Ruthwaite ham	Cumberland	Wigton 5	Ireby 7	Hesket New. 5	300	....
32	Rutland* co	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	19395
33	Ruyton of the Eleven Towns pa }	Salop	Shrewsbury . 10	Oswestry . . . 9	Ellesmere . . 9	163	933
29	Ryall to & cha	Northumb . .	Hexham . . . 10	H. on the W. 10	Newcastle . 18	289	89
21	Ryarsh pa	Kent	Maidstone . . 7	Wrotham . . . 4	Rochester . . 8	28	414
27	Ryburgh, Great . . . pa	Norfolk	Fakenham . . 4	Foulsham . . . 6	Litcham . . . 9	110	598
27	Ryburgh, Little . . . pa	Norfolk . . . .	..... 4	..... 6	..... 10	111	162

every fortnight. The county gaol is a neat, strong, and well-constructed building. The church is a handsome and venerable pile. Here are neat and commodious chapels, for the various dissenting congregations ; but the pride of Ruthin is the free grammar-school, a good building, founded in the time of Queen Elizabeth, by Dr. Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster (who also endowed an almshouse, designated Christ's hospital). From this school many eminent and distinguished scholars have been produced, who, in ripened years, have not only done honour to their preceptors, but shed an additional lustre on the country that gave them birth ; among those who have filled high official situations, both in church and state, educated here might be mentioned Dr. John Williams, Lord Keeper and Archbishop of York ; Dr. Josiah Tucker, Dean of Gloucester ; and that very able and learned lawyer, the late Lord Kenyon. The town is governed by four aldermen and twelve councillors ; and the burgesses, in conjunction with those of Denbigh, Holt, and Wrexham, enjoy the privilege of returning a representative to parliament. The splendid mansion of Lord Bagot, situated in Pool Park, with the many noblemen's and gentlemen's seats with which this neighbourhood is studded, adds greatly to the beauty of the surrounding scenery. Within a short distance of this, on the summit of the highest of the Glwydian mountains, is a large tower, erected to commemorate the period when his late Majesty George III. completed the 50th year of his reign.

RUTHIN.

Free
grammar-
school.

Pool Park.

Market, Monday and Saturday, for corn and provisions.—*Fairs*, March 19, Friday before Whit-Sunday, August 8, September 30, and November 10, for cattle and pedlery.—*Inns*, White Lion and Winnstay Arms.

* **RUTLAND**, an inland county, smaller than any other in England. It is bounded on the north by Leicestershire and Lincolnshire ; on the east by the latter county ; on the south-east by Northamptonshire ; and on the south-west and west by Leicestershire. Before the invasion of Britain by the Romans, this county was probably included in the territories of the Coritani ; it subsequently formed a part of the Roman province named Flavia Cæsariensis ; under the Saxon heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of the Middle Angles or Mercia ; and together with the neighbouring districts it was afterwards overrun and partially settled by the Danes. In 1016 a battle was fought at Essendine, on the eastern border of this county, between the Danes and Saxons, when the latter, who were commanded by the Thane of Essendine, put the invaders to flight, but pursuing them too far, they were themselves defeated. At Burley, in 1311, took place the rendezvous of the army, raised by that martial prelate, Henry Spencer, Bishop of Norwich, who suppressed the Norfolk rebellion, under John Littester, in the reign of Richard II. Horn, a few miles from Stamford, was the scene of an engagement, in which Edward IV. defeated a party of Lancastrians, under Sir Robert Welles, who was taken prisoner and immediately beheaded. This battle happened April 27, 1470 ; and the place was called afterwards Lose-coat Field, because the men of Rutland and Lincolnshire, when routed, threw away their coats to expedite their flight. In Domesday-book the term Roteland is restricted to the wapentakes of Alstoe and Martinsley, which were included in Nottinghamshire, the other wapentakes being rated with Northamptonshire ; and it was not till the reign of John that this district

Flavia
Cæsariensis
of the
Romans.

Battle of
Lose-coat
Field.

May.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
31	Rycot.... ham & cha	Oxford	Thame .....3	Tetsworth .. 3	Wheatley ...5	44	35
40	Rydal*.....to	Westmorland	Ambleside...1	Grasmere...2	Hawkshead..5	277	315
16	Rye.....ham	Hants	Odiham .....3	Farnham ... 4	Cronchal ...1	42	....
39	Ryet.....bo & m t	Sussex.....	Tenterden...8	Hastings...10	Battle.....13	63	3715
12	Rye-Hill.....ham	Dorset.....	Ber Regis...1	Wareham ...7	Blandford ...9	112	....
14	Rye-Hill.....ham	Essex.....	Epping.....3	WalthamAb. 7	Hoddesdon ..7	20	502

RUTLAND.

Agreeable
and
extensive
prospects.

Forest of
Leighfield.

appears to have been recognized as a distinct county. The name Rutland was probably applied on account of the redness of the soil, which in some parts is a kind of ruddle or ochreous earth, which stains the fleeces of the sheep. The outline of this county approaches to a semicircle, or half-moon, the chord of the arch being formed by the river Welland, which divides it from Northamptonshire. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys, extending generally from west to east; the loftiest eminence is at Manton, northward of Uppingham; and from this spot, as well as from several others, agreeable and extensive prospects are to be obtained. There is a variety in the soil, but it is mostly fertile. Towards the east is clay, on a substratum of limestone; in other parts is the red loam, before noticed, in which is found ironstone, and beneath strong blue clay. The rivers, besides the Welland on the south-eastern border of the county, are the little river Eye, on the south-west, which rises in Leicestershire and falls into the Welland; the Wash, or Guash; and the Chater, which also join the Welland; the former below, and the latter above the town of Stamford. These streams are fed by numerous springs and rivulets gushing from the sides of the hills, and communicating fertility to the adjoining county. Nearly half the land in the county is under tillage, producing wheat of a peculiarly fine quality, and also barley, oats, beans, peas, turnips, and tares. The quantity of pasture is said to exceed that of the arable land. Cheese is an important product of this county, that rich kind called Stilton cheese being made in Leighfield Forest, and in the fruitful Vale of Catmose. There are some extensive orchards in Rutlandshire; and the woodlands consist of about 3,000 acres. The forest of Leighfield, or Leafield, extending over the south-western part of the county, anciently belonged to the crown; and though it has been disforested, several townships in and near it still lay claim to certain forest privileges. Limestone is found in several parts of the county, and at Ketton, near Stamford, are extensive quarries, which furnish abundance of valuable stone for building. Between Teigh and Market-Averton is a chalybeate spring, which a few years since was greatly frequented; and there are various others in different parts of the county. There are no boroughs, and the only market-towns are Oakham and Uppingham. The two members of parliament are returned for the county. Rutland gives the title of duke to the family of Manners.

Rydal
Mount.

* RYDAL. Rydal Hall is a spacious old-fashioned mansion, situated in a shady park, near the foot of the lake; behind it rises the steep and lofty Fairfield, which is 2,950 feet above the level of the sea; and also the ravine called Rydal Head. The magnificent cascades called Rydal Waterfalls are conspicuous objects in this sequestered vale. At a short distance from the Hall is Rydal Mount, a charming villa, delightfully situated amidst scenery which in beauty and grandeur is scarcely equalled in Cumberland and Westmorland.

† RYE, a borough, a market-town, and one of the cinque ports. This is a place of considerable antiquity, but it is not mentioned as a cinque port till the reign of Henry III.; and in that of Edward III., a wall, with several towers, was erected for the defence of the town. At the same period this port furnished nine ships as a contingent towards the invasion of France; and here the king landed after his successful campaign in that

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
29	Rye-Hill .....to	Northumb..	Alnwick...11	Rothbury...2	Wooler...18	306	53
45	Ryehill.....to	W. R. York	Wakefield..6	Barnesley...7	Pontefract..8	179	160
46	Ryehill.....to	E. R. York	Hull.....10	Hedon.....3	Patrington..7	184	263
15	Ryeland.....ham	Gloucester..	Newent.....4	Dymock.....1	Ledbury.....5	117	....
18	Rye, Old.....ham	Herts.....	Hoddesdon..1	Roydon.....2	Ware.....4	18	....
39	Ryeton.....ham	Warwick....	Nuneaton...5	Hinckley...6	Coventry...7	95	....
32	Ryhall.....pa	Rutland....	Stamford...3	Casterton..3	Bourn.....7	92	569
13	Ryhope*.....to & cha	Durham....	Sunderland..3	Bis. Wearmo.3	Durham.....12	267	365
12	Ryland.....ti	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury.7	Sturminster..7	Wincanton..6	108	....
29	Ryle, Great.....to	Northumb..	Alnwick...11	Wooler...10	Rothbury...8	312	94
29	Ryle, Little.....to	Northumb..	.....11	.....11	.....7	311	40
12	Ryme, Intrinsicaf, pa } & lib }	Dorset....	Sherborne..6	Yeovil.....5	Dorchester..16	123	171
46	Ryther.....pa	W. R. York.	Selby.....7	Tadcaster..6	York.....10	183	361
13	Ryton.....pa & to	Durham....	Gateshead...7	New.on Tyne7	H. on the W. 3	281	6568
30	Ryton.....ham	Notts.....	Worksop....2	East Retford.6	Blyth.....5	148	....
33	Ryton.....pa	Salop.....	Shiffnall...4	Bridgenorth.7	Broseley...7	139	154
31	Ryton.....pa	Warwick....	Coventry...5	Rugby.....8	Warwick...10	91	510
43	Ryton.....to	N. R. York.	New Malton3	Pickering...6	KirbyMoorsi.9	220	222
13	Ryton, Woodside§..to	Durham....	New.onTyne8	Durham...18	H. on the W. 2	276	951

country. In the reign of Richard II. the French landed here, and plundered and burnt the town, and a long time elapsed before it recovered from the consequences of this disaster; but in the reign of Elizabeth it had again become a place of importance. The town stands on the side of a hill, peninsulated by the sea and the river Rother. It consists of several regular streets, well-paved and lighted; and the houses, which are generally built of brick, have an antiquated appearance. In the centre of the town is a handsome market-house, and a public hall, in which the borough courts are held, and other business is transacted. The commerce carried on here is chiefly in corn, coal, hops, oak-bark, timber, and wool; the herring and mackerel fisheries, in their season, afford much profitable employment; and flat-fish are also caught off the coast in considerable quantities.

RYE.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—Fairs, Whit-Monday and August 10.

* RYHOPE is a large sea-bathing place, delightfully situated near the German ocean, and it contains several good inns and lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors during the bathing season. Ryhope-bay affords a good sand and shelter for the bathing machines.

Commerce and fisheries.

† RYME, INTRINSICA. Within this liberty there was anciently a royal mansion and park, which was standing in the reign of James I., the site of which is still called Court Hill. This liberty received the name of White Hart Park, from a deer celebrated for its colour and size, chased by Henry III.

‡ RYTON, a parish and township, pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Tyne, amidst beautifully picturesque scenery, is well-built, and contains several good villas. In 1297 Ryton was burnt by the Scots, while the English forces were dishonorably conducted by Warren and Cressingham. This parish contains some very extensive works for the preparation of iron and steel; coal and iron being plentiful, and there are also quarries of limestone. Petty sessions are held here on the first Monday in every month.

Burnt by the Scots.

§ RYTON WOODSIDE, a township in the parish of Ryton and west division of Chester ward. In 1826, thirty-seven men and boys were killed here in the Straw-gate coal-pit, by the explosion of fire-damp.

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Ravensburn	Kent	Thames.	Roding	Salop	Severn.
Red	Worcester & Stafford ..	Tame.	Roman	Essex	Colne.
Rey	Wilts	Isis.	Rother	Sussex	Bristol Channel.
Ribble*	York & Lancashire..	Irish Sea.	Rother	Derby & York	Don.
Ridley	Northumber.	Coquet.	Rother	Westmorland	Loyne.
Ringay	Cheshire ..	Bolins.	Rudland	Northumber.	Coquet.
Roche	Lancashire..	Irwell.	Ruedock	Merionethsh.	Dee.
Rodden	Salop	Tern.	Rumney	Brecknocksh	Bristol Channel.
Roding	Essex	Thames.	Ryader	Denbigh & Montgomery	Tanot.

* RIBBLE, a river in Yorkshire and Lancashire, in the former of which counties it rises near Intack House in the North Riding; and flowing south, passes the town of Settle, continuing the same course till its entrance into Lancashire, near Smithy-bridge, where it turns to the south-west, and skirting the town of Clitheroe, soon afterwards becomes navigable for boats to Preston, at which place there is depth of water sufficient for vessels of 200 tons burthen; below this town it forms a wide estuary, and joins the Irish Sea.

S.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
18	Sabridgeworth.....pa	Herts.....	Bis. Stortford 5	Hoddesdon ..8	Ware .....9	26	2231
43	Sackleton.....to	N. R. York .	New Malton 9	Ovingham ..3	York .....16	215	188
18	Sacombe .....pa	Herts.....	Ware .....4	Buntingford .7	Stevenage ..9	24	360
13	Sadberge .....to & cha	Durham	Darlington .4	Yarm .....6	Stockton ..7	243	403
23	Saddington .. .pa	Leicester ...	Mt. Harboro' 7	Lutterworth 9	Leicester ..10	90	268
15	Saddle Wood .. .ti	Gloucester .	Tetbury .. .6	Wot.un.Edge6	Minchingha. 8	104	....
45	Saddleworth* .to & cha	W. R. York .	Huddersfield12	Manchester 12	Oldham ....6	187	15986
27	Saddlebow.....ham	Norfolk... .	Lynn .....5	Downham ..9	Wisbeach ..9	93	....
14	Saffron Walden† .m t	Essex	Dunmow ...15	Braintree ..20	Chelmsford .27	40	4654
27	Saham Tony .....pa	Norfolk....	Watton ....2	Swaff ham ..8	E. Dereham 10	93	1060

* SADDLEWORTH. This place gives name to a large valley, about seven miles long and five broad, situated in the south-west extremity of the West Riding; it is a wild and bleak region, only a part of which is under cultivation. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth, for which the place is very celebrated; some cotton manufactures have also been introduced. The Huddersfield Canal runs through the centre of Saddleworth, and passes through a tunnel three miles long, under Pull Mountain; it has conferred an immense benefit on this dreary region, by the facility it affords for the conveyance of goods.

Manu-
facture of
cloth.

† SAFFRON WALDEN, is a large straggling town, situated near a branch of the Cam, on a narrow tongue of land, shooting itself out like a promontory, encompassed with a valley in the form of a horse-shoe, and inclosed by distant and most delightful hills. On the bottom of the tongue of land stand the ruins of a castle; and on the top, the church,

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
7	Saightonto	Chester	Chester5	Tarporley . . .7	Malpas11	179	303
15	Saintburypa	Gloucester . .	Camden3	Evesham7	Winchcomb.10	93	123
11	Salcombe Regispa	Devon	Sidmouth . . .2	Ottery, St.M.6	Colyton8	158	448
14	Salcottpa	Essex	Colchester . .9	Maldon9	Coggeshall . .9	46	154
5	Saldenham	Bucks	Winslow . . .5	FennyStraf. .5	StonyStraf. .6	49	...
7	Saleto	Chester	Stockport . .5	Manchester . .5	Altrincham . .4	183	1104
24	Saleybypa	Lincoln	Alford2	Louth11	Saltfleet . . .11	140	220
38	Salehurstpa	Sussex	RobertsBrid.1	Cranbrook . . .8	Battle6	50	2204
22	Salesburyto & cha	Lancaster . . .	Blackburn . .5	Clitheroe . . .6	Preston11	217	469
3	Salfordpa	Bedford	Woburn5	Amphill7	NewportPag.6	46	340
21	Salford*m t & pa	Lancaster . . .	Manchester . .1	Liverpool . .32	Bolton11	184	40786
31	Salfordpa	Oxford	Chip Norton3	Morton le M.7	Sto. on theW.7	76	341
58	Salford also Talford .to	Radnor	New Radnor1	Kington7	Knighton . . .9	159	237
39	Salford Abbotsto	Warwick	Alcester . . .5	Evesham5	Stra.onAvon10	100	...
39	Salford Priorspa	Warwick . . . .	.....4	.....6	.....9	101	899
27	Salhousepa	Norfolk	Coltishall . .4	Norwich7	Acle9	115	539
14	Saling, Greatpa	Essex	Braintree . .4	Dunmow . . .5	Thaxted7	43	367
14	Saling, Littlepa	Essex . . . . .	.....6	.....5	.....6	43	...
41	Salisbury†city	Wilts	Bath37	Winchester.25	Southampt. 21	52	9876
9	Salkeld, Greatpa	Cumberland . .	Penrith6	Kirk Oswald3	Carlisle . . .16	284	447
9	Salkeld, Littleto	Cumberland . .	.....6	.....3	.....17	283	105

round which, on the side of the hill, and in the valley, the town is built. The church is a spacious and most elegant pile of English architecture, and was thoroughly repaired in 1791, 2, and 3, at an expence of £8,000. Saffron Walden is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. The manufactures consist of bolting-cloths, checks, fustians, fine yarn, and sacks; malting is carried on in an extensive scale, and its vicinity was formerly particularly noted for the growth of saffron, now chiefly cultivated in Cambridgeshire. The charities are, an excellent free-school, and almshouse, and clothing for twelve poor men and as many women, bequeathed by the late Lord Howard. In ancient times this town was famed for its rich and extensive priory. On the green behind the castle, a singular work, called The Maze, is mentioned by Dr. Stukeley, as existing, which he supposes to have been a British Cursus, or place of exercise for the soldiery. He describes it as formed by a number of concentric circles, with four outworks issuing from the four sides, all cut in the chalk; and about half a mile from the castle, on the west side, are the remains of an encampment.

SAFFRON WALDEN.

Manufactures.

The Maze.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Saturday before Midlent Sunday, for horses, cattle, and pedlery; November 1, for cows.

* SALFORD joins to and may be said to form a part of Manchester. Its manufactures, trades, and commercial establishments are the same; and it is regulated by the same police. The only respect in which it can be said to differ is in having a boroughreeve and constables of its own.—See Manchester.

† SALISBURY, or New Sarum. This city, the see of a bishop, is situate in a valley near the conflux of three rivers, the Avon, Nadder, and Willey, which by means of small brick canals, are conducted through every street. In form it resembles an oblong square, being divided by three principal streets running from east to west, and intersected by four others nearly as large, in a north and south direction. These streets are remarkably neat, and in generally well built. The public buildings consist of the cathedral, founded in 1219, by Bishop Poore: it is built in the form of a lanthorn, having a beautiful freestone spire rising from the centre 410 feet high. This cathedral has undergone a thorough repair; and the improvements in the choir are perhaps superior to any thing of the kind in the kingdom; the entrance is awfully striking, and the effect of the whole considerably increased by its beautifully painted windows. The architecture of this Gothic edifice is justly admired for its regularity and symmetry; in which points it is superior to any in the kingdom. To the cathedral belong a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, three arch-

A Bishop's see.

The cathedral.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
27	Salle pa	Norfolk	Reepham . . . 2	Aylsham . . . 6	Foulsham . . . 6	117	298
24	Salmonby pa	Lincoln	Horncastle . . 5	Spilsby 8	Louth 9	137	90
34	Salop, see Shropshire . co						222503
15	Salperton pa	Gloucester . . .	Northleach . . 5	Winchcombe . 8	Cheltenham . 10	85	216
35	Salt to	Stafford	Stafford . . . 4	Stone 6	Uttoxeter . . 10	134	533
8	Saltash* m t	Cornwall	Plymouth . . . 5	Launceston . 19	Callington . . 9	221	1637
23	Saltby pa	Leicester	Melton Mow . . 9	Grantham . . . 8	Oakham . . . 18	108	263
43	Saltburn ham	N. R. York	Guiseborough . 6	Stockton . . . 16	Egton 14	250	....
30	Salterford ham	Notts	Nottingham . 7	Mansfield . . . 9	Southwell . . . 7	131	....

SALISBURY.

deacons, subdean, subchanter, forty-five prebendaries, six of whom, being residential, are called canons; four vicars or petty canons, six singing-men, eight choristers, an organist, and inferior officers. Attached to the cathedral are an elegant chapter-house and cloisters, and a capital library. This structure is said to have as many doors as there are months, as many windows as there are days, and as many pillars as there are hours, in the year. The Close, forming a residence for the bishop and prebendaries, is a regular, spacious, and grand piece of architecture. Here are three parish churches, most of them large and commodious structures. The town-hall, standing in the spacious market-place, contains the courts of justice in which the assizes are holden, as also the quarter sessions, and the courts baron and leet of the bishop. This elegant building was erected at the sole expence of the Earl of Radnor, and was the munificent present of that nobleman to the corporation; and the Poultry Cross, a Gothic structure of an hexagonal form. Salisbury is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen common-councilmen. The manufactures consist of cutlery and steel goods, fine flannels, woollen serges, kerseymeres, figured woollens for waistcoats, &c., and the trade of the city has been much increased since the construction of the Salisbury Canal, which opens a communication with the port of Southampton. Here are many charitable foundations for the aged poor and infirm, and for the clothing and educating the infant poor: amongst the most conspicuous are the two free grammar-schools, and the infirmary. Nearly adjoining the latter building is the county gaol, which is conducted on the most humane and liberal principles. The amusement of the inhabitants is sought in a neat theatre, concerts, assemblies, and races. The building of Salisbury, or New Sarum, arose from the seizure of the castle at Old Sarum by King Stephen, which ever had formed a part of the possessions of the church; and a removal had been projected by Bishop Herbert Pauper, in the reign of Richard I., which was not carried into execution till the time of Henry III. when the present cathedral was begun by Bishop Richard Poore, which in the end occasioned the total removal of the inhabitants.

The Close.

Manufactures and commerce.

Origin of the place.

Market, Tuesday and Saturday, which are amply supplied with excellent provisions.—*Fairs*, Tuesday after January 6, for cattle and cheese; Tuesday after March 25, for broad and narrow cloths, and leather; next day (Wednesday) for pedlery, cheese, and cloth cut out by retail; Whit-Monday, for horses and pedlery; second Tuesday in September, and second Tuesday after October 10, (unless Weyhill fair happen on that day, then the Tuesday after Weyhill fair.) for hops, cheese, and onions; Tuesday before Christmas-day, a great market for cattle, which continues every fortnight the whole year.

Inhabitants chiefly fishermen.

* **SALTASH**, a market-town, situated on a solid rock, near the banks of the Tamar, from which the principal street runs at right angles; the houses rise one above another, to the summit of the hill on which stands the chapel and the mayoralty-hall; the latter is supported by pillars, and the market is held in the space beneath. The streets are narrow, and the houses indifferently built. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen, or persons connected with the Docks at Devonport. Saltash is one of the principal entrances into Cornwall, and is approached from the Devonshire side by a ferry over the Tamar; the rent of this ferry forms part of the revenues of the corporation.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 2 and July 25, for cattle, pedlery, and toys.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
9	Salter.....ex pa lib	Cumberland	Whitehaven .6	Egremont...6	Cockermout..11	296	42
43	Saltergate.....ham	N. R. York	Pickering...8	Whitby...12	Egton...10	234	....
45	Salterforth.....to	W. R. York	Skipton...9	Colne...4	Settle...14	222	....
7	Saltersford.....cha	Chester	Macclesfield .6	Buxton...6	Chapel le F. .7	173	....
11	Salterton.....ham	Devon....	Topsham . .3	Exeter...6	OtterySt.M. 9	170	....
24	Saltfleet.....m t & to	Lincoln...	Louth.....10	Lincoln...35	Gt. Grimsby16	158	....
24	Saltfleetby, All Saints }pa }	Lincoln...	.....9	Saltfleet...3	Alford...10	157	180
24	Saltfleetby, St. } Cl-ments.....pa }	Lincoln...	.....10	.....2	.....11	158	110
24	Saltfleetby, St. Peter .pa	Lincoln...	.....8	.....3	.....10	156	200
34	Saltford.....pa	Somerset...	Keynsham .11	Bath...5	Bristol...7	111	380
46	Salthaugh Grange .ham	E. R. York..	Hull.....12	Patrington .6	Hedon...6	184	....
5	Salt Hill*.....ham	Bucks.....	Windsor...2	Slough...1	Maidenhead .5	21	....
27	Salt House.....pa	Norfolk...	Cley...2	Cromer...10	Holt...4	123	262
39	Saltley.....ham	Warwick...	Birmingham .2	SuttonColdfi. 6	Coleshill...7	110	....
46	Salt Marsh.....to	E. R. York..	Howden...4	South Cave 11	Mt Weighton14	182	191
53	Saltney.....to	Flint.....	Hawarden .0	.....	.....	....	172
43	Salton.....pa & to	N. R. York..	Pickering...7	New Malton 8	Kirby Moors .5	225	355
29	Saltwick.....to	Northumb...	Morpeth...6	Stannington .3	Newcastle..12	287	....
21	Saltwoodf.....pa	Kent.....	Hythe...1	Folkstone...5	Sandgate...3	66	534
42	Saltwarp.....pa	Worcester...	Droitwich .3	Worcester...5	Bewdley...11	116	475
22	Saltwick.....to	Lancaster...	Kirkham .4	Preston...4	Garstang...8	221	668
39	Sambourn.....ham	Warwick...	Alcester...4	Henley in Ar.6	Str.a.onAvon11	107	694
22	Samlesbury...to & cha	Lancaster...	Preston....5	Blackburn .6	Garstang...12	218	1948
34	Sampford, Arundel .pa	Somerset...	Wellington .3	Milverton .5	Tiverton...11	151	427
34	Sampford, Bret...pa	Somerset...	Dunster...7	Watchet...3	Wiveliscomb.9	153	197
11	Sampford, Courtenay }pa }	Devon.....	Oakhampton.6	Hatherleigh..7	Crediton .13	193	1217
14	Sampford.....pa	Essex.....	Thaxted...4	SaffronWald.7	Haverhill...7	45	800
14	Sampford.....pa	Essex.....	.....4	.....9	.....8	45	423
11	Sampford, Peverel .pa	Devon.....	Tiverton .6	Rampton...7	Collumpton.4	160	787
11	Sampford, Spiney .pa	Devon.....	Tavistock .4	Plymouth .13	Moreton Ha.18	203	366
8	Sampson's, St.....pa	Cornwall...	Lostwithiel.4	Fowey...3	St. Austell .8	250	314
3	Samsell.....ham	Bedford...	Amphill...5	Dunstable...7	Luton...8	39	....
8	Sancreed.....pa	Cornwall...	Penzance...4	St. Ives...10	Lands End .6	285	1069
46	Sancton.....pa & to	E. R. York..	Mt. Weighton3	Beverley...9	South Cave .6	192	462
34	Sand.....ham	Somerset...	W. sup. Mare3	Axbridge...11	Bristol...19	137	....
46	Sandal.....ham	E. R. York..	Howden...4	Snaith...8	Blacktoft...6	181	....
46	Sandal, Long.....to	W. R. York..	Doncaster .4	Thorne...7	Pontefract..15	166	323
45	Sandal, Magna. pa & to	W. R. York..	Wakefield .2	Pontefract..9	Barnesley...9	281	2872
7	Sandbach].m t pa & to	Chester....	Macclesfield15	Ne.un.Lyne 12	Chester...26	162	7214

* SALT HILL, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Farnham Royal, and partly in that of Upton, and is noted for its fine situation and elegant inn, and also famous as being the spot to which the scholars of Eton make their triennial procession, called the Montem, when a public collection is made from the company, for the benefit of the captain of the school, who is generally elected a member of King's College, Cambridge; this collection often amounts to £1,000. The petty sessions for the hundred of Stoke are holden here.

Eton
Montem.

† SALTWOOD. Saltwood Castle is a very ancient structure, comprising an extensive area of an elliptical form, and surrounded by a very broad and deep moat. The keep, or gate-house, is a noble pile, having two lofty round towers in front, flanking the entrance, over which, on the summit of the building, are machicolations; in each of these towers is an hexagonal camerated chamber, and over these other chambers; the summit of the roof commands a most extensive view, to which the white cliffs of Boulogne and the intermediate space of water, constantly animated by shipping, gives a strong interest.

Saltwood
Castle.

‡ SANDBACH, a market-town, pleasantly situated on an eminence, near the little river Wheelock; it was formerly famous for its malt liquor; and worsted-yarn and stuffs, for country wear, were manufactured in large quantities by the inhabitants, but its trade is considerably decreased. A court is held occasionally by the lord of the manor. In the market-place are two square crosses, ornamented with various images, and a carved representation of the crucifixion.

Trade con-
siderably
decreased.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Easter Thursday, first Thursday after September 12, for cattle and horses.

<i>Miles</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
46	Sandbeck.....ham	W. R. York	Bawtry.....7	Tickhill ....3	Rotherham .10	156	....
42	Sandburn.....ham	Worcester..	Bewdley ....1	Kidderminst. 4	Worcester..14	129	....
4	Sanden Fee .....ti	Berks & } Wilts.....}	Hungerford .2	Shalbourn .2	Kintbury . .5	66	....
37	Sanderstead .....pa	Surrey.....	Croydon ....3	Godstone ....7	Reigate ...10	13	242
4	Sandford .....lib	Berks	Reading.....5	Twyford. ... 2	Oakingham .4	35	114
11	Sandford .....pa	Devon	Crediton ... 2	Tiverton...11	Chulmleigh .2	176	2011
15	Sandford .....ham	Gloucester..	Cheltenham .8	Northleach.14	Tewkesbury .8	98	....
31	Sandford .....pa	Oxford.....	Oxford.....4	Abingdon . .4	Wheatley . .5	54	229
31	Sandford .....pa	Oxford.....	Chip. Norton 8	Deddington . 5	Bicester ...12	66	534
33	Sandford .....to	Salop.....	Whitchurch .6	Wem .....6	Mt. Drayton .6	159	487
34	Sandford .....ham	Somerset....	Axbridge....4	W. sup. Mare 7	Bristol ....15	133	....
16	Sandford .....ham	Hants.....	Kingsclere...1	Basingstoke. 8	Newbury ... 8	54	....
40	Sandford .....to	Westmorland	Brough ....4	Appleby ... 4	KirbyStephen6	272	179
4	Sandford, Dry, to & cha	Berks	Abingdon...3	Oxford.....5	Faringdon .13	59	99
11	Sandford, East.....ham	Devon	Crediton ... 4	Tiverton...11	Chulmleigh .11	176	....
34	Sandford, Orcas.....pa	Somerset....	Sherborne...3	Yeovil .....6	Ilchester ... 7	120	353
21	Sandgate*...ham & cha	Kent	Hythe .....3	Folkestone . 2	Canterbury 15	68	....
29	Sandhoe .....to	Northumb ..	Hexham ....4	Newcastle..18	Bellingham 15	282	240
24	Sandholme.....ham	Lincoln ...	Boston .....5	Frampton... 1	Swineshead .8	114	....
46	Sandholme.....ham	E. R. York .	Howden ....6	Eastington .3	South Cave . 7	186	....
4	Sandhurst† .....pa	Berks	Bagshot ....6	Basingstoke.16	Oakingham . 5	32	672
15	Sandhurst .....pa	Gloucester..	Goucester . 4	Newent ... .8	Tewkesbury .9	107	434
21	Sandhurst‡ .....pa	Kent	Tenterden... 8	Cranbrook . 6	Battle ... .8	54	1307
10	Sandiacre .....pa	Derby.....	Derby.....9	Nottingham .7	Alfreton...14	131	758

* SANDGATE, a hamlet and chapelry, situated under a lofty and steep hill, a few yards from the sea; it has of late years acquired much celebrity as a watering-place, and possesses excellent accommodations for sea-bathing, a library, and reading-rooms. On a neighbouring hill is an ancient camp, comprising about two acres, said to have been the work of King Ethelbert. The castle, which was erected in the reign of Henry VIII., has been converted into a martello tower, on a very large scale, to combine with other martello towers erected on the neighbouring hills to defend this part of the coast. The walk on the cliffs to Folkestone is much frequented, and the surrounding scenery is of the most delightful and varied description. About half a mile from Sandgate commences the military canal, cut during the late war, to impede the progress of the enemy, in the event of a landing being effected on this shore; it is about twenty-three miles long, ninety feet broad, and eighteen deep, with a raised bank to shelter the soldiery, and enable them to oppose the foe with better advantage.

Fair, July 23.

† SANDHURST. Here is the Royal Military College, for the instruction of cadets intended for the army, and officers possessing military commissions. The two branches of this institution were first placed at High Wycombe in 1799, and removed to Great Marlow in 1802, by their founder the late Duke of York. The establishment was removed hither in 1812, and since 1820 both branches have been united. The senior department is a school for the staff, where officers are admitted to study; and the junior department, for the professional education of young gentlemen intended for the army. Since its foundation more than 3,500 individuals have been rendered competent to serve in the army. The institution is governed by a general and a colonel as lieutenant-governor, with other officers acting under the board of commissioners. The building, which is a plain neat edifice, with a Doric portico of eight columns, is calculated to receive 400 cadets and thirty students of the senior department. The houses of the governors and officers form a square at the rear of the college. There are also an observatory, a room for examinations, a chapel, and a spacious riding-house. The whole stand in the midst of finely laid out grounds and plantations; and in the front of which is a spacious sheet of water.

‡ SANDHURST. *Fair*, May 25, for cattle and pedlery.

Ancient camp.

Military canal.

Royal Military College.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
4	Sandleford priory	Berks	Newbury 2	Whitchurch 11	Kingsclere 6	57	8
42	Sandlin ham	Worcester	Worcester 7	Bromyard 8	Gt. Malvern 5	118	42
14	Sandon pa	Essex	Chelmsford 3	Maldon 8	Billericay 9	32	525
18	Sandon pa	Herts	Buntingford 5	Baldock 5	Royston 5	36	716
35	Sandon* pa	Stafford	Stafford 5	Stone 4	Uttoxeter 11	136	558
16	Sandown† ham	Hants	Ride 6	Newport 8	Shanklin 3	83	...
21	Sandpit ham	Kent	Charing 1	Canterbury 15	Maidstone 14	48	...
18	Sandridge pa	Herts	St. Albans 3	Hatfield 5	Luton 8	23	610
27	Sandringham pa	Norfolk	Castle Rising 4	Docking 8	Litcham 15	104	79
24	Sandtoft isle	Lincoln	Gainsboro' 13	Brigg 16	Barton 20	165	...
21	Sandwich‡ m t	Kent	Deal 4	Dover 11	Ramsgate 6	68	3138
9	Sandwith to	Cumberland	Whitehaven 2	Egremont 5	Cockermout 16	295	328

* SANDON. The church of Sandon contains a number of monuments, the chief of which is one of the geologist and antiquary Sampson, the last of the Earl of Warwick's proprietors of this manor, who died in 1603. The Earl of Harrowby has a mansion here, in the grounds of which is an obelisk to the memory of the late Mr. Pitt, dated 1806. The Grand Trunk Canal passes here in a line with the Trent. The parish is in the honour of Tutbury, and jurisdiction of a Court of Pleas, held every week. It confers the inferior title of Viscount on the Ryder family, Earls of Harrowby. Sandon Hall is a most elegant mansion, situated on the declivity of a considerable eminence, which commands a very noble and luxuriant prospect.

Sandon Hall.

† SANDOWN. Sandown Fort is a regular quadrangular fortification, flanked with four bastions, situated on the level of the beach, and encompassed by a wet ditch. It was erected in the reign of Henry VIII. to command the bay, which is about three leagues from Portsmouth; it is now the most considerable fort in the Isle of Wight, and during the American war, was attacked by several privateers, though without effect. Here is a range of barracks which will afford accommodation for 300 men.

Barracks for 300 men.

‡ SANDWICH, a cinque port, borough, and market-town. This port, which was at one period a place of considerable importance, owed its rise to the decline of the Portus Rutupensis, the date of which is not known with any degree of certainty. A sea and land battle was fought here about 851, when the Danes were put to flight, and a number of their ships taken; and the inhabitants were considerable sufferers from their incursions at subsequent periods. In 1006-7 a Danish fleet committed great ravages all along the coasts of Kent and Sussex. In the reign of Henry III. the town was burnt to the ground by the French, but it was very soon rebuilt in a much superior manner, the market being then established by a charter of the same monarch. The town is situated on the river Stour about two miles from the sea, and near the commencement of the Watling-street of the Romans; the streets though irregularly built, are well paved and lighted, and the inhabitants are supplied with excellent water from the river, and also from a spring which rises near Eastry, and is brought to the town by a canal three miles long, called the Delf, cut in the reign of Edward I. The foreign trade of Sandwich is for the most part with Norway, Sweden, and the Baltic, in timber, iron, &c.; and the home trade consists in exporting corn, flour, hops, and seeds, malt, fruit, and ashes. Ship building and rope-making are carried on to a certain extent, but the silk-weaving and woollen manufactures introduced by the Flemings, have dwindled away. These individuals, who also cultivated flax, teasel, and canary-seed, still grown in large quantities, were greatly encouraged by Queen Elizabeth. The family of De Sandwich, who took their name from the place of their nativity, were eminent from the reign of Henry II. to that of Richard II., when they became extinct; many of this family held high offices of state; and Henry de Sandwich, a

Burnt by the French.

Foreign and coasting trade.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from		Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.	
3	Sandy*.....pa	Bedford...	Biggleswade.3	Potton.....4	Bedford.....9	48	1617
7	Sanghall, Great....to	Chester....	Chester....4	Shotwick...2	Mold.....10	187	367
7	Sanghall, Little...to	Chester....	.....3	.....4	.....10	186	40
22	Sankey, Great.to & cha	Lancaster...	Warrington.4	Newton.....5	Prescot....6	188	563
22	Sankey, Little...ham	Lancaster...	Warrington.4	Prescot....10	Newton.....5	185	.....
33	Sansaw.....ham	Salop.....	Shrewsbury.1	Wem.....11	Wellington.11	153	.....
9	Santon.....to	Cumberland	Ravenglass.5	Keswick...19	Egremont..12	279	327
24	Santon.....ham	Lincoln....	Brigg.....6	Appleby...2	Crowle...12	161	.....
27	Santon.....pa	Norfolk....	Thetford...4	Brandon...4	Stoke Ferry.13	82	18
37	Santon.....ti	Surrey.....	Riegate...2	Dorking...5	Betchworth.2	23	.....
36	Santon Downham...pa	Suffolk....	Brandon...3	Thetford...4	Stoke Ferry.11	81	66
23	Sapcote.....pa & to	Leicester...	Hinckley...4	Leicester...10	Lutterworth.7	96	871
15	Saperton.....pa & to	Gloucester.	Cirencester.6	MinchinHam.7	Stroud.....8	95	453
42	Sapey, Pritchard...pa	Worcester...	Bromyard...6	Tenbury...10	Worcester..11	122	250
17	Sapey, Upper.....pa	Hereford...	.....7	.....7	Leominster.14	125	357
36	Sapiston.....pa	Suffolk....	BurySt.Edm.8	Thetford...8	StowMarket.14	79	234
10	Sapperton.....to	Derby.....	Derby.....12	Uttoxeter...7	Ashborne...8	133	.....
24	Sapperton.....pa	Lincoln....	Folkingham.4	Grantham...8	Sleaford....9	110	62
35	Saredon, Great and Little.....tos }	Stafford...	Wolverhamp.8	Penkridge...5	Bloxwich...6	129	246
50	Sarn.....ham	Carnarvon...	Pwllheli...11	Meyllteyrn.1	Nevin.....7	254	.....
51	Sarnau.....ham	Cardigan...	Cardigan...9	New.inEmlyn.8	Aberaeron..15	137	.....
17	Sarnesfield.....pa	Hereford...	Weobley...3	Kington...7	Pembridge...6	147	98
21	Sarre.....pa	Kent.....	Canterbury.9	Ramsgate...9	Margate...8	64	200
18	Sarret.....pa	Hertford...	Rickmanswo.3	Watford...5	HemelHemp.7	20	452
31	Sarsden.....pa	Oxford....	Chip. Norton.4	S. on the W. 7	Burford...10	77	154
16	Sarson.....ti	Hants.....	Andover...5	Ludgershall.5	Stockbridge.8	69	.....
41	Sarum, Old.....des city	Wilts.....	Salisbury...2	Wilton.....2	Amesbury...6	82	6
16	Satchel.....ti	Hants.....	Southampton.4	Fareham...8	Bis. Waltham.8	73	.....

SANDWICH.

Eminent men born here.

branch of the same, was Bishop of London, in the latter part of the thirteenth century. Sir Roger Manwood; Sir Henry Furnese, Bart., an eminent merchant, in the reigns of Mary and Anne; Sir George Ent, President of the College of Physicians, in the middle of the seventeenth century; Josiah Burchett, Secretary of the Admiralty, in the reigns of Anne, George I. and II., and author of a "Naval History of Great Britain," who represented this borough in several parliaments; Admiral Rainier, who was likewise one of its representatives for a considerable period; Samuel F. Simmons, Physician to the King in 1750; and Richard Knowles, author of the "History of the Turkish Empire," were all natives of Sandwich. The town gives the title of Earl to the Montague family; at the coronation of kings it sends three barons to assist at the solemnity, and when there is a queen six.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—Fair, December 4, for drapery, haberdashery, shoes, and hardware.

Extensive rabbit-warren.

* SANDY, a parish in the hundred of Biggleswade, situated on the river Ivel. It is a place of great antiquity, and said to have been a Roman station, which is very probable, as vast quantities of coins and other antiquities have been found here. Sandy, from the nature of its soil, which the name indicates, has been long famous for the production of great quantities of vegetables, the whole country, for many miles round, being supplied from this place; particularly cucumbers and carrots, which are sent to Covent Garden market. Here is an extensive rabbit-warren, the produce of which is reckoned the most delicate in the kingdom.

† SAPERTON, a parish and township in the hundred of Bisley; through which passes the Thames and Severn Canal, by means of a tunnel formed under Hagley wood, to the length of 1,180 feet. In the vicinity of Saperton, are vestiges of an ancient camp, to the south-west of which is an eminence called Beacon Hill. A great quantity of silver and brass Roman coins of the lower empire was discovered here in 1759, by a waggon accidentally passing over the spot where they had been buried, and breaking the urns that contained them.

‡ SARUM, OLD, an ancient borough, and formerly a city, now deserted and disfranchised, in the parish of Stratford-under-the-Castle,

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
13	Satley to & cha	Durham	Stanhope 9	Durham 13	Woisingham . . 6	262	112
11	Satterleigh pa	Devon	South Molton 4	Chulmleigh . . 6	Torrington . . 12	182	58
22	Satterthwaite . to & cha	Lancaster	Hawkshead . . 4	Broughton . . 10	Kendal 12	271	402
7	Saughall Massey to	Chester	Great Neston 9	Liverpool . . . 7	Eastham 9	203	142
15	Saul pa	Gloucester	Stroud 9	Gloucester . . 11	Newnham . . . 5	111	443
30	Saundby pa	Notts	Gainsborough 3	East Retford . 7	Bawtry 9	151	104
5	Saunderton pa	Bucks	Princes Risbo. 1	Thame 8	H. Wycombe . 9	57	231
24	Sausthorpe pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 3	Alford 7	Horncastle . . 9	135	206
41	Savernake Park, } North ex pa dis }	Wilts	Marlborough 4	Ramsbury . . 5	Burbage 4	71	110
41	Savernake Park, } South ex pa dis }	Wilts . . . . .	..... 2	..... 7	..... 5	73	....
39	Sawbridge to	Warwick	Southam . . . 7	Daventry . . . 5	Rugby 7	77	....
43	Sawdon to	N. R. York	Scarborough 8	Pickering . . 11	Whitby 19	218	146
10	Sawley pa & to	Derby	Derby 9	Loughboro' . 10	Nottingham . 9	127	3750
44	Sawley to & cha	W. R. York	Ripon 5	Paitley Br. . . 6	Ripley 6	216	499
6	Sawley ex pa dis	W. R. York	Clitheroe . . 5	Skipton . . . 15	Settle 13	222	588
45	Sawston pa	Cambridge	Linton 5	Cambridge . 8	Royston . . . 12	47	771
19	Sawtry, All Saints . pa	Hunts	Stilton 4	Huntingdon . 10	Yaxley 6	69	510
19	Sawtry, St. Judith } ex pa dis }	Hunts . . . . .	..... 4	..... 10	..... 6	69	227

hundred of Underditch. It was probably a hill-fort of the British Belgæ, and after the conquest of that people by the Romans, the latter fixed here their station, called Sorbiodunum, on the line of the Icknield Street. The Saxons, under Kenric, the second king of Wessex, took this place from the Britons in 552; and it was made a royal fortress, and the occasional residence of the West Saxon princes. Alfred the Great improved the fortifications, and in 960 Edgar held here a national council to decide on the means of opposing the Danish invaders. In the disastrous reign of Ethelred II. Sarum was taken and plundered, and the castle destroyed by Sweyn, King of Denmark. The town probably soon recovered from the effects of this misfortune; and under William the Conqueror, the bishopric of Wiltshire was transferred hither from Sherborne, as to a place of greater importance; and a cathedral church was erected in 1092. The king, after the completion of the Domesday survey, assembled at Sarum a great council of his ecclesiastical and military tenants, in order to introduce or establish among them the feudal system; another council was held here by William II. in 1096; and Henry I. repeatedly kept his court at this place, and in 1116, called hither the barons and prelates to take the oath of allegiance to his son William, as the heir to the crown. During the troubled reign of Stephen, the Bishop of Sarum, Roger Le Poor, a powerful and turbulent prelate, erected in this city a strong castle on the site of the ancient fortress; but the king becoming jealous of the bishop's wealth and influence, seized this and other castles which he had built, together with the treasure which they contained. In the ensuing civil war between Stephen and the Empress Maud, the city was taken by the partisans of the latter; and on the accession of Henry II. the castle, which had been dismantled, was repaired at the expense of the king. The transfer of this fortress from the church to the crown, after it had been again garrisoned, irritated the clergy, and, in conjunction with other causes, occasioned constant disputes between them and the military officers, which at length rose to such a height, that the bishop resolved entirely to remove the episcopal establishment from this obnoxious station. The old city, thus deserted by the churchmen, was gradually reduced to a state of desolation and decay. Yet there were some houses remaining in the reign of Henry VIII., as well as a chapel, which had formed a part of the cathedral. At present there are no traces of buildings, except their foundations levelled with the surface; and the most striking object is the rude hill which was the site of the donjon tower, or keep of the castle, and which is now partly overgrown with trees and bushes. Old Sarum formerly sent two members to Parliament, but at the passing of the Reform Bill it was disfranchised.

OLDSARUM.

Taken by the Danes.

Cause of its decay.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
19	Sawtry, St. Andrew. pa	Hunts	Stilton 4	Huntingdon. 10	Yaxley 6	69	320
23	Saxby pa	Leicester . .	MeltonMowb. 5	Oakham 9	Grantham . . 13	104	206
24	Saxby pa	Lincoln . . .	Mt. Rasen . . 8	Lincoln 10	Gainsboro' . 13	143	124
24	Saxby pa	Lincoln . . .	Barton on H. 5	Brigg 7	Caistor 14	167	260
23	Saxley pa	Leicester . .	MeltonMowb. 4	Leicester . . . 14	Nottingham 15	103	120
30	Saxendale	Notts	Nottingham 8	Southwell . . 10	Bingham . . . 2	126	116
36	Saxham, Great . . . pa	Suffolk . . .	BurySt Edm. 5	Newmarket. 10	Mildenhall. 10	71	260
36	Saxham, Little . . . pa	Suffolk . . .	. . . . . 4	. . . . . 11	. . . . . 9	72	198
24	Saxilby pa	Lincoln . . .	Lincoln 6	Gainsboro' . 12	Newark on T 17	140	719
27	Saxlingham pa	Norfolk . . .	Holt 5	NewWalsing. 7	Wells 9	120	153
27	Saxlingham, Nether- gate pa } m t & pa }	Norfolk . . .	Norwich . . . 9	Bungay 9	N. Bucken. 12	102	666
27	Saxlingham, Thorpe . pa	Norfolk . . .	. . . . . 9	. . . . . 9	. . . . . 12	102	167
36	Saxmundham* m t & pa }	Suffolk . . .	Ipswich 20	Yarmouth . . 34	Halesworth. 10	89	1048
36	Saxtead pa	Suffolk . . .	Framlingham 2	Debenham . . 6	Eye 10	89	505
27	Saxthorpe pa	Norfolk . . .	Aylsham . . . 6	Holt 6	Cromer 10	123	362
46	Saxton pa & to	W. R. York .	Tadcaster . . 5	Leeds 12	Selby 11	187	522
43	Scackleton to	N. R. York .	New Malton. 9	Helmsley . . . 9	Easingwold 10	215	164
30	Scaftworth to	Notts	Bawtry 1	Blyth 5	East Retford 8	152	78
43	Scagglethorpe . . . to	E. R. York .	New Malton. 3	Gt. Driffield 17	York 23	213	244
24	Scalby pa	Lincoln . . .	Brigg 3	Kirton 6	Caistor 11	154	942
46	Scalby to	E. R. York .	Howden . . . 7	South Cave . 6	Mt. Weighton 9	187	127
43	Scalby pa & to	N. R. York .	Scarborough 3	Pickering . 15	Whitby 17	221	1676
28	Scaldwell pa	Northamp .	Wellingboro 10	Northampton 9	Kettering . . 9	75	387
44	Scale Park ham	W. R. York .	Kettlewell. 1	Settle 12	Skipton 14	230	. . .
9	Scaleby, East . . . pa & to	Cumberland	Karlisle . . . 6	Brampton . . 6	Longtown . . 6	307	560
9	Scaleby, West . . . to	Cumberland	. . . . . 6	. . . . . 6	. . . . . 7	307	348
40	Scalergate to	Westmorlnd	Appleby . . . 1	Orton 8	Brough 8	270	118
9	Scales to	Cumberland	Wigton 6	Allonby . . . 8	Ireby 6	310	. . .
22	Scales to	Lancaster .	Kirkham . . . 2	Preston 6	Garstang . . 11	223	410
23	Scalford pa	Leicester . .	Melton Mow. 4	Grantham . . 13	Nottingham. 18	109	467
43	Scaling Dam ham	N. R. York .	Guisborough . 9	Whitby 12	Egton 8	244	. . .
40	Scalthwaite-Rigg . . to	Westmorlnd	Kendal 2	Orton 11	Ambleside . 13	264	380
24	Scamblesby pa	Lincoln . . .	Horncastle . 7	Louth 7	Wragby 10	141	413
45	Scammonden . . . to & cha	W. R. York .	Huddersfield. 7	Halifax 7	Oldham 12	190	912
43	Scampston to & cha	E. R. York .	New Malton. 6	Gt. Driffield 18	Yeddingham. 4	214	231
24	Scampton pa	Lincoln . . .	Lincoln 6	Gainsborou' 12	Kirton 13	139	242
43	Scarborough* bo } m t & pa }	N. R. York .	York 38	Gt. Driffield 20	Whitby 20	218	8760

* SAXMUNDHAM, a market-town, supposed to be of Saxon origin, situated in a valley near a small stream which flows into the Alde. The town has no particular manufacture, and the chief article of its trade is salt. Considerable quantities of iron are also shipped for London. The houses are in general well built, but the streets are narrow and unpaved.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Whit-Tuesday and first Thursday in October, for toys.

Celebrated watering place.

Ruins of the castle.

† SCARBOROUGH, a celebrated watering place, and corporate and borough town, situated on the German ocean; famous as a resort for bathing during the months of summer and autumn, and abounds in interesting and curious objects. The situation is peculiarly beautiful and picturesque, the town being built on the declivity of a high steep rock, near which are huge craggy cliffs and impending promontories. The streets are handsome and spacious; the new buildings on the cliff stand almost unrivalled in extent of prospect, having in front a beautiful terrace, elevated nearly 100 feet above the level of the sands. The principal object of attraction is unquestionably the castle, the venerable ruins of which stand on a projecting eminence at the eastern end of the town, 300 feet high on the southern and 330 on the northern side, above the level of the sea, presenting a vast range of perpendicular rocks, completely inaccessible; its western aspect also presents a high, steep and rocky slope, commanding the town and bay. The approach to it is by a gateway on the summit of a narrow isthmus, on the western side; and above the town, without the ditch, is an outwork, which was the ancient bar-bican. At a small distance within the gate is the draw-bridge, and under it a deep fosse, extending along the whole line of the wall; within the draw-bridge is an easy ascent to the keep or dungeon, a very lofty square tower, the walls of which are twelve feet thick. Upon the whole this

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
10	Scarecliff.....pa	Derby.....	Mansfield...6	Chesterfield..8	Alfreton....10	144	524
46	Scarcroft.....to	W. R. York	Wetherby...6	Tadcaster...8	Leeds.....7	196	169
22	Scaresbrick.....to	Lancaster...	Ormskirk...3	Liverpool..14	Preston....16	206	1783

ancient castle, before the invention of artillery, was absolutely impregnable. The situation here for bathing is delightful; the sand is clear, smooth and level; no considerable river dilutes the brine, and the sea in the month of August is many degrees cooler than at Brighton. The town possesses the double attraction of sea bathing and mineral waters. The spas consist of chalybeate and saline springs; the waters of these wells are a compound of vitriol, iron, alum, nitre and salt, and are both purgative and diuretic. A governor resides during the season at the spa, and receives a subscription of 7s. 6d. from each person, one-third of which is appropriated to the water-servers, and the rest to the corporation for the repairs of the place. For the more convenient access to the spa, an elegant bridge has been erected, which bestrides the wide chasm through which the stream called the Mill-beck flows, and connects the two lofty dissevered cliffs; the bridge is of iron, resting on stone pillars of great altitude, forming four arches; the length of the bridge, including the abutments, is 414 feet, its width in the centre 13½ feet, and its height 75 feet; it was opened with great pageantry on the 19th of July, 1827, and constitutes one of the chief ornaments of Scarborough. Amongst other improvements that this town has received of late years, has been the formation of a reservoir, capable of containing 4,000 hogsheads of water for the supply of the town, which is covered by a dome. This town has sent members to Parliament since the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Edward I. A court for the recovery of debts, to an unlimited amount, is held monthly, at the town-hall, as are quarter sessions for the borough. Ship building and the manufacture of sail cloth are the principal trades here; a few coal mines are in the neighbourhood, and many stone quarries; but Scarborough is chiefly indebted to its celebrity as a watering place, for the prosperity and consequence it enjoys. A person digging in the neighbourhood of St. Mary's Church, in the early part of this year (1837), discovered a very antique circular silver box, a silver spoon, a number of silver clasps, a massive silver ring, supposed to have been worn on the finger as a charm, or cure for diseases, and several ancient gold and silver coins. The silver box, which is of the rudest workmanship, about two inches in diameter, appears to have been gilt; on the bottom is engraved, in the roughest manner, a representation of the crucifixion; and the limb is covered with a rude etching of a lamb, holding a standard. There is little doubt it has contained some valuable relic which has probable mouldered into dust; and that it has been worn round the neck of its possessor, as there is a provision for suspending it, like a locket. The spoon is jointed in the handle, so as to fold up to put in the pocket; the slide which passes over the joint to fix the handle, represents a bishop's mitre, and it is supposed to have been used by the priest, either in anointing with oil or administering extreme unction. Among the coins are a silver penny of Edward I., a groat of Edward III., which, as Calais is included in the inscription, has probably been struck soon after the capture of that place in 1346-7; an angel of Edward IV.; a gold noble and a quarter-noble—all in fine preservation; and a gold German jetton. From the various dates of the coins, it is evident they have been hoarded as curiosities; and they have probably been buried with the body of their possessor. The scenery of the country around here is highly picturesque, the bay is bold and beautiful, and the soil is fertile.

SCARBOROUGH.

Chalybeate and saline springs.

Capacious reservoir.

Discovery of ancient coins, &c.

Market, Thursday and Saturday.—Fairs, Holy Thursday and November 22, for cattle and toys.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
44	Scargill.....to	N. R. York	Greta Bridge.4	BernardCast. 5	Richmond .11	244	119
24	Scarle, North .pa	Lincoln . . .	Lincoln.....10	Newark . . .10	Tuxford . . .6	134	479
24	Scarle, South .pa	Notts . . . .	.....12	.....8	.....9	132	464
27	Scarningpa	Norfolk . . .	EastDereham 2	Swaffham .10	Litcham . . .7	100	603
30	Scarringtonpa	Notts	Nottingham.12	Bingham . . .3	Newark . . .9	127	188
46	Scarthingwell.....to	W. R. York	Tadcaster . . .6	Cawood . . .6	Pontefract .11	188	415
24	Scarthopa	Lincoln . . .	Gt. Grimsby.2	Caistor . . .11	Louth14	162	147
40	Scathwaiterigg-Hay-to	Westmorlnd	Kendal2	Orton11	KirkbyLons.12	164	380
43	Scawtonpa	N R. York . .	Helmsley . . .5	Thirsk9	Easingwold.11	226	148
27	Shadewellham	Norfolk . . .	Theftford . . .4	East Harling 6	Watton . . .13	84	....
45	Scholesham	W. R. York	Leeds6	Tadcaster . . .8	Wetherby . . .8	195	540
8	Scilly Islandsislands	Cornwall . . .	Lands End . .27	Falmouth . .56	Plymouth . .94	325	2465
30	Scotfonham	Notts	Worksop . . .3	East Retford.6	Blyth5	149	....
43	Scogglethorpe.....to	E. R. York . .	New Malton 3	Gt. Driffield 17	York22	208	252
9	Scoggerbarham	Cumberland .	Ravenglass .5	Hawkshead.18	Keswick . . .26	285	....
27	Scolepa	Norfolk . . .	Norwich . . .20	Diss3	Eye4	89	617
24	Scopwick*pa	Lincoln . . .	Sleaford . . .9	Lincoln . . .12	Tattershall .11	124	278
46	Scorbrough†pa	E. R. York . .	Beverley . . .4	Gt Driffield 9	Mt Weighton10	187	79
46	Scorbyto	E. R. York . .	York6	Pocklington.8	New Malton 15	205	166
44	Scortonto	N. R. York . .	Catterick . . .2	Richmond . .6	N Allerton 10	235	492
44	Scotthorpeto	W. R. York	Settle7	Skipton . . .8	Kettlewell .10	224	95
9	Scotbyto	Cumberland .	Carlisle . . .3	Brampton . .8	Longtown .11	304	397
22	Scotforthto	Lancaster . . .	Lancaster . .2	Garstang . . .9	KirbyLonsd.17	238	557
24	Scothernepa	Lincoln . . .	Lincoln . . .6	Mt. Rasen .10	Wragby . . .8	139	402
24	Scotter‡pa	Lincoln . . .	Gainsborough 9	Epworth . . .8	Brigg10	155	1043
24	Scotterthorpeham	Lincoln . . .	.....10	Scotter1	.....10	156	....
24	Scottlesthorpeham	Lincoln . . .	Bourne4	Corby4	Folkingham.7	101	126
24	Scottonpa	Lincoln . . .	Gainsborough 9	Kirton4	Brigg10	155	494
44	Scottonto	N. R. York . .	Richmond . .4	Leyburn . . .6	Bedale8	231	138
44	Scottonto	W. R. York	Knaresboro' .2	Ripley3	Boroughbrid. 7	205	312

Remains of
British
earth works.

Annual
feast.

* SCOPWICK, a retired village, situated in a beautiful valley refreshed by a clear stream of pure water, flowing amid pastures of the richest fertility and surrounded by luxuriant meadows. In this remote and little frequented region the ancient Britons seem to have located undisturbed, when their countrymen were almost everywhere driven out of England. Here they followed their pastoral habits, and have carried down their primitive simplicity to the present generation. The most ample remains of British earth works are to be found in this neighbourhood. In the village is a conical hill, near the old London and Sleaford roads, called Wilmor-hill (i. e. Elsnor, the great demon), an object of worship among the tribe; and at Anwick in this district was lately dug up a stone deity. This hill is supposed to have been a place of solemn judicature as well as of religion, to the inhabitants of this valley; and on another similar hill, now levelled, the ancient Bardic fires of rejoicing, viz. 1st of April and November, were continued till the reign of James I., when the 5th of November was substituted. Here was also a very curious custom of re-opening several small holes, at different parts of the parish, when the annual perambulation took place, and placing some of the boys in the procession head downwards to assist the memory. This place is also remarkable for the celebrity of its annual feast, which is on Holyrood-day, where hospitality and bustle is no where equalled; even the very cottages being whitewashed and otherwise ornamented. In the church is a tomb of a knight in armour, supposed to have been erected for one of the Knights of Temple Bruers in this neighbourhood.

† SCORBROUGH. Here was formerly the ancient mansion of the Hotham family; Sir John Hotham, who was beheaded by order of the parliament, in the civil wars, was born in this place. Here is still an extensive moat, and what is uncommon in this kingdom a heronry, the birds building their nests on the branches of some lofty trees, some of which are much decayed by age.

‡ SCOTTER. The fair on July 10, with a market on Thursday, were granted by charter in the reign of Richard I.; but the latter was never held.

Fairs, July 6, for horses and cattle; and July 10, 11, and 12, for toys.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
27	Scottowe	pa Norfolk	N. Walsham .5	Aylsham6	Norwich11	119	480
27	Scouton	pa Norfolk	Watton4	Hingham3	Attleborough .6	95	328
44	Scrafton, Little	ham N. R. York	Middleham .4	Askrigg9	Kettlewell .12	236	....
44	Scrafton, West	to N. R. York . . . . .	.....4	.....10	.....11	236	145
23	Scraptoft	pa Leicester	Leicester .4	MeltonMow.12	Mt Harboro'14	97	126
27	Scraby	pa Norfolk	Caister3	Yarmouth6	Norwich21	129	755
24	Scrayfield	pa Lincoln	Horncastle .3	Spilsby7	Louth13	137	36
43	Scrayingham	pa & to E. R. York	Pocklington10	New Malton .9	York10	200	522
24	Scredington	pa Lincoln	Sleaford4	Swineshead10	Folkingham .6	112	306
29	Scremerston	vil Durham	Belford6	Berwick onT10	Wooler9	323	....
24	Scremy	pa Lincoln	Spilsby4	Burgh5	Alford6	136	204
29	Screnwood	to Northumb	Alnwick14	Wooler13	Rothbury8	312	37
30	Screveton*	pa Notts	Newark9	Bingham3	Nottingham.11	127	312
24	Scrivelsby†	pa Lincoln	Horncastle .3	N. Bolingbro.6	Tattersall7	132	129
44	Scriven	to W. R. York	Knaresboro'1	Boroughbrid.7	Ripley5	203	1598
30	Scrooby‡	pa Notts	Bawtry2	Blyth3	East Retford.7	151	281
10	Scropton-upon-Dove §	pa Derby	Derby12	Burton on T.6	Uttoxeter7	131	500
44	Scruton	pa N. R. York	Hedale4	Richmond .11	N. Allerton .5	227	438
46	Sculcoates§	pa E. R. York	Hull1	Beverley8	Hedon7	175	13468
27	Sculthorpe	pa Norfolk	Fakenham .2	N. Walsingha.5	Burnham8	111	619
24	Scunthorpe	to Lincoln	Brigg9	Crowle10	Barton12	164	240
43	Scutterskelf	to N. R. York	Stokesley .2	Yarm6	N. Allerton14	238	35
34	Sea	ham Somerset	Ilminster .1	Yeovil14	Chard5	138	....
34	Seaborough	pa Somerset	Crewkerne .3	.....11	Beaminster .5	135	124
35	Seabridge	to Stafford	New.un.Lyne2	Stone9	Drayton14	149	120
5	Seabrook	ham Bucks	Ivinghoe2	Aylesbury8	LeightonBuz.6	35	....
7	Seacombe	to Chester	Gt. Neston10	Liverpool4	Upton3	204	410
4	Seacroft	ex pa lib Berks	Oxford3	Wheatley5	Wolvercott.4	57	25
45	Seacroft|| . . . . .	to W. R. York	Leeds4	Tadcaster .10	Wetherby9	193	918
38	Seaford¶	to m t bo & pa Sussex	Brighton .12	Lewes9	Eastbourne .8	59	1098

* SCREVEYTON. The church is a neat edifice consisting of a nave and two side aisles, with a tower-steple, and contains a curious old font in good preservation; also an altar-tomb and effigies to the memory of General Whalley, the supposed executioner of Charles I.; there are also figures of his three wives and twenty-two children on the same monument. This place is in the honour of Tutbury and jurisdiction of the weekly Court of Pleas for the recovery of debts under 40s. Dr. Thornton, the antiquary and topographer, was a native of this place.

Tomb of General Whalley.

† SCRIVELSBY. The family of the Hon. J. Dymoke hold the manor from the Marmions by a tenure of attending the king on horseback at his coronation, prepared to defend the dignity of the crown.

‡ SCROOBY. The petty sessions for the jurisdiction of Southwell and Scrooby are holden here occasionally. The Archbishops of York formerly had a palace in this village, the remains of which are now converted into a farm-house; in the garden is a mulberry-tree said to have been planted by Cardinal Wolsey.

§ SCULCOATES, a parish of great antiquity, and now so nearly joined to Kingston-upon-Hull, that it may be considered a part of the town. In 1774 a commodious dock was constructed here on the west bank of the river Hull, which added much to the growth and importance of the place. The petty sessions for the diocese are held here in a hall recently erected.

Commodious docks.

|| SEACROFT. In the year 655, a battle was fought near this place between Oswy, King of Northumbria, and Penda, the turbulent King of Mercia, in which the latter was slain; and in 1643, an engagement took place here between Sir Thomas Fairfax, with his roundheads, and Lord Goring, with a body of the king's horse, in which victory declared for the royalists.

¶ SEAFORD. The river Ouse, the estuary of which constituted the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
41	Seagry, Lower.....ti	Wilts	Malmesbury .5	Chippenham .6	WoottonBas. 8	98	....
41	Seagry, Upper.....pa	Wilts .....	.....5	.....5	.....9	99	234
13	Seaham.....pa & to	Durham	Sunderland .5	Durham ....12	ChesterleSt. 10	265	2 rd 290
53	Sealand.....to	Flint	Hawarden .2	Mold .....6	Flint.....	196	290
21	Seale.....pa	Kent	Seven Oaks .3	Maidstone .14	Dartford... 12	23	1454
37	Seale.....pa	Surrey.....	Farnham...4	Godalming..6	Guildford...7	36	366
23	Seale, Nether and } Over.....pa	Leicester...}	Ashby.....6	Burton on T. 8	Mt Bosworth12	118	1222
43	Seamer.....pa	N. R. York .}	Stokesley .2	Yarm .....6	Guisborough 9	240	981
43	Seamer*.....pa & to	N. R. York .}	Scarborough 4	Gt Driffield 18	Pickering...16	214	514
24	Searby.....pa	Lincoln	Caistor ....4	Brigg.....5	Kirton.....11	157	252
5	Sear Green.....ham	Bucks	Beaconsfield .2	Amersham .4	Uxbridge...9	24	290
38	Searland.....ham	Sussex.....	Hailsham .2	Eastbourne 5	Lewes.....12	61	....
21	Seasalter.....pa	Kent	Canterbury .6	Faverham..6	Herne Bay...7	53	945
9	Seascales.....ham	Cumberland }	Ravenglass .6	Egremont .7	Gosforth .3	265	....
15	Seasoncote.....pa	Gloucester. }	Mo. in theMa. 2	S. on theWold 4	Winchcomb.10	84	51
22	Seathwaite.....to	Lancaster.. }	Hawkshead. 8	Broughton .6	Ambleside. 12	275	....
9	Seaton.....to	Cumberland }	Workington .2	Maryport .4	Cockermouth 8	303	745
11	SeatonI.....pa	Devon	Colyton ....3	Axminster .7	Sidmouth...9	154	1803
13	Seaton.....to	Durham	Sunderland 5	Durham ....10	ChesterleSt. 9	264	104
21	Seaton.....ham	Kent	Wingham .2	Canterbury .4	Herne Bay...8	59	....
32	Seaton.....pa	Rutland	Uppingham. 3	Stamford .11	Oakham ...8	89	435
46	Seaton.....to	E. R. York .}	Beverley .11	Hornsea....3	Hull.....14	183	288

SEAFORD.

Fine flavoured prawns.

National school.

harbour of this place, empties itself into the sea at Newhaven, about three miles hence. It was formerly a large and flourishing market-town, and contained five churches and a chapel, till it was burnt by the French in one of their descents on this coast. Large and fine flavoured prawns are taken here. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. Seaford has of late been much resorted to during the bathing-season; several machines are kept, and hot and cold baths have been erected for the accommodation of the visitors. In 1778, in digging up its ancient foundations, two coffin-stones, with handsome crosses carved upon them, were discovered in the chancel, and a third close to the outer wall of the church; the latter enclosed sixteen skulls, but had no aperture till broken open; it is fixed in the north wall, and one of the others in the south wall of the church. A national school for 100 boys and 50 girls is supported by the representatives of the borough. On the beach is a fort for the protection of the coast; and on the cliff, a little to the west of the town, is a signal-station, which have been put into a good state of defence; and in time of war here is a small garrison.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, March 13 and July 25, for pedlery.

* SEAMER. In the reign of Edward VI., 1549, an insurrection, headed by the parish-clerk, took place here, under the pretence of restoring the ancient religion, and abolishing all ranks in society: the instigators, collecting a rabble of 3,000 persons, murdered several of their neighbours; a sudden stop was, however, put to their proceedings by the king's offer of pardon, which was accepted by the greater number, but the leaders were soon after apprehended, and deservedly executed.

Fair, July 15, for boots, shoes, and horses, cattle and sheep considerable.

† SEASALTER. Here is an oyster-fishery belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, who let it to four dredgermen. In December, 1763, a live whale, about fifty-six feet long, was driven on shore on the flats in this parish.

‡ SEATON, a parish in the hundred of Colyton, situated on the sea-coast; supposed to be the Moridunum of Antoninus. The place has latterly been greatly improved; and in 1820 the harbour was made much more commodious than it had previously been, and the lord of the manor authorised to take its dues. It is much frequented during the sea-bathing season.

Fair, Whit-Tuesday, for toys, &c.

Popish insurrection.

The Moridunum of Antoninus.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
13	Seaton, Carewto } & cha }	Durham	Stockton10	Hartlepool5	Durham20	251	338
29	Seaton Delaval*to	Northumb	N. Shields6	Blyth4	Newcastle10	283	271
29	Seaton Houseto	Northumb	Alnwick6	Lesbury2	Houghton3	314	114
29	Seaton, Northto	Northumb	Morpeth7	Blyth4	Alnwick20	292	150
46	Seaton, Rosspa	E. R. York	Mt Weighton 7	Pocklington . 6	Howden9	189	436
29	Seaton Sluice†ham	Northumb	N. Shields5	Blyth5	Morpeth12	283	...
34	Seavington, St. Mary . pa	Somerset	Ilminster3	Yeovil10	S. Petherton . 3	133	366
34	Seavington, St. Mi- } chaelpa }	Somerset	4	10	2	133	397
9	Seburgham, Castle .to	Cumberland	Wigton7	Hesket New . 4	Carlisle11	300	494
9	Seburgham, Church }pa & to }	Cumberland	9	2	11	297	346
39	Seckington‡pa	Warwick	Tamworth4	Atherstone . . 7	Lichfield11	115	129
44	Sedbergh§mt pa & to	W. R. York	Kendal9	Hawes14	KirbyLonds . 11	282	2214
42	Sedgeberrowpa	Worcester	Evesham4	Tewkesbury . 9	Pershore8	96	224

* SEATON DELAVAL. Here are the ruins of Seaton Delaval Hall, which, previous to its being destroyed by fire on the 3d of January, 1822, was one of the most noble and elegant mansions in the north of England; it was built of beautiful stone, by Admiral Delaval, in 1707, from a design by Sir John Vanburgh. A little to the south-west of this mansion stood the original castle of Seaton Delaval, but its walls have been razed to the ground, and nothing now remains of the ancient structure except the chapel, which is one of the purest and most perfect specimens of Norman architecture in the kingdom; it contains two ancient monuments, one representing a Knight Templar, and the other a female, each having a dog at their feet, as an emblem of faithfulness. Near the chapel stands a mausoleum, built by the late Lord Delaval, in memory of his son, who died in about his twentieth year. It is much admired for its elegance and simplicity.

Pure specimen of Norman architecture.

† SEATON SLUICE, or Hartley Pans, a small seaport, situated at the mouth of a rivulet called Seatonburn, in which Ralph Delaval formed a haven; and to prevent it being choked with sand, constructed a sluice, with flood-gates, to retain the water from the flow till the ebb of the tide. Improvements were subsequently made by Lord Delaval, by means of a second entrance, over which there is a drawbridge, 900 feet long. About fifteen vessels of 300 tons burden can now ride here in safety, and come in or go out with any wind. Coals are exported to different parts of the county, in large quantities from the neighbouring collieries. There are extensive glass-bottle works, malt-kilns, and a brewery. During the late war a block-house and battlements were erected for the defence of the port. In 1766 a large whale was taken on this coast. Here is a Presbyterian chapel.

Glass-bottle works, malt-kilns, &c.

‡ SECKINGTON, or Sekindon. On a hill, near the church, are vestiges of a circular fort. In the year 757 a battle was fought here between Cuthred, King of the West Saxons, and Ethelwald, King of the Mercians; the latter was slain during the conflict, by a traitor of the name of Beornred, who was shortly after put to death by King Offa, Ethelwald's successor. Here was formerly a small priory, founded in the reign of Henry II.

§ SEDBERGH, a market-town, pleasantly situated in a secluded vale, among bleak and rugged mountains. It contains two cotton manufactories, but the town is chiefly supported by the manufacture of iron articles. Coals are brought here from a mine about two miles hence; the works are nearly disused. The laypayers elect a constable annually, and a court for the recovery of small debts has lately been instituted. A richly-endowed grammar-school was founded here in the reign of Edward VI., by Dr. Lupton, Provost of Eton, which possesses at St. John's

Manufacture of iron articles.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
24	Sedgebrook pa	Lincoln . . .	Grantham . . .4	Newark . . .12	Bingham . . .11	114	252
13	Sedgefield * . m t pa & to	Durham . . .	Stockton on T.9	Burham . . .10	Darlington .10	251	2178
27	Sedgeford pa	Norfolk . . .	Castle Rising 9	Burnham . . .9	Swaffham . .22	109	695
35	Sedgeley† pa	Stafford . . .	Wolverham. 3	Dudley3	Bilston3	122	20377
40	Sedgewick to	Westmorland	Kendal4	Milnthorpe . 4	KirbyLonds 10	259	204
41	Sedghill pa	Wilts	Hindon4	Mere5	Shaftsbury . 4	98	255
27	Sedistern ham	Norfolk . . .	Fakenham . 2	Burnham . .10	Litcham . . .9	110	....
38	Sedlescombe . . . pa	Sussex . . .	Battle3	Hastings . . .8	Rye10	53	732
11	Seed ham	Devon	Sidmouth . .1	Colyton . . .9	Honiton . . .9	158	....
41	Seed pa	Wilts	Melksham . .4	Devizes5	Trowbridge . 7	94	1144
27	Seething pa	Norfolk . . .	Bungay6	Norwich . .10	Loddon3	112	438
3	Segenhoe ham	Bedford . . .	Woburn . . .3	Amphill . . .4	Bedford . . .11	44	....
23	Segrave pa	Leicester . .	MountSorrell 4	Loughboro' .6	Melton Mow. 9	109	426
35	Seighford pa	Stafford . . .	Stratford . .3	Eccleshall . .5	Stone6	144	898
35	Seisdon to	Stafford . . .	Wolverham. 6	Bridgenorth . 9	Stourbridge . 9	131	....
33	Selattyn pa	Salop	Oswestry . .3	Llangollen . 9	Chirk3	174	1142
16	Selborne pa	Hants	Alton5	Petersfield . .7	Alresford . .12	50	924
46	Selby† m t & pa	W. R. York. .	York14	Leeds21	Doncaster . .20	181	4600

SEDBERGH.

College, Cambridge, three fellowships and eight scholarships for students from this school; and this is one of the schools entitled to send a candidate for Lady Elizabeth Hastings's exhibitions. The master receives the whole annual income, £500, out of which he pays the second master £100 per annum and other expenses. There are two other schools in the parish, supported by the interest of bequests, left at different periods.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, March 10 and October 29, for horned cattle.

Fertile and highly cultivated lands.

* **SEDFIELD**, a small market-town, pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, and surrounded by fertile and highly-cultivated lands; the centre of the town forms a large square, in which the market is held. The church is a good substantial structure, with a lofty tower, ornamented with hexagonal turrets, bearing short spires, which rise from the corner buttresses. The screen, which separates the chancel from the rest of the building, is a most exquisite piece of workmanship. In the church are several ancient monuments and memorial inscriptions; and in the north aisle is a piece of sculpture, representing a human skeleton wrapped in a shroud. The parish is a member of the episcopal manor of Middleham, and is divided into seven constabularies. The founder of the free-school is unknown; the present income is £50 per annum, with which six children are educated; six others are educated and clothed with the proceeds of £400, left by Richard Wright, Esq., in 1790; and six girls with the interest of £600 bequeathed by John Lowther, Esq., 1782. A charity for apprenticing poor children, and other benevolent purposes, was founded in 1630, by Dame Elizabeth Frevill. An ancient custom prevails at this town on Shrove-Tuesday, when the parish-clerk is obliged to find a football for the use of the townsmen and the country-people, who assemble for the purpose of playing; afterwards the victorious and the vanquished resort to the public-houses, where they generally drink potatoes pottle deep. Mrs. Elstob, the celebrated Saxon scholar, who died in 1756, was a native of Elstob in this parish.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, first Friday in April and October, and first Friday in every month for hogs.

Extensive iron-works.

† **SEDFELEY**, a place of very considerable trade in iron-works of different kinds. It is supposed that upwards of 3,000 men and boys are employed in the manufactories in this parish and its immediate neighbourhood. An annual court leet is held here, at which a constable is chosen. Sedfeley produces great abundance of a fat shining species of coal, which burns with a bright flame, and leaves a residuum of white ashes. The emerite and fossil, called Dudley Locust, are found chiefly in this parish.

‡ **SELBY**, a market-town, situated on the great road from London to

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
29	Selby's Forest	Northumb . .	Wooler5	Coldstream9	Berw. on T.17	326	66	
18	Selle ham	Herts	Hertford1	Ware2	Hoddesdon4	21	....
38	Selham pa	Sussex	Petworth4	Midhurst4	Chichester12	53	89	
41	Selk ham	Wilts	Marlborough.2	Ramsbury5	Swindon10	74	....
17	Selleck pa	Hereford	Ross4	Hereford10	Newent11	124	327	
21	Sellingde pa	Kent	Hythe6	Ashford6	Canterbury.13	59	459	
21	Selling pa	Kent	Canterbury7	Faversham4	Ashford10	50	539	
38	Selmeston pa	Sussex	Hailsham6	Lewes7	Eastbourne8	57	189	
37	Selsden ham	Surrey	Croydon3	Godstone7	Riegate11	13	....
38	Selsey pa	Sussex	Chichester7	Bognor8	HaylingIsland8	69	821	
40	Selside to & cha	Westmorlnd	Kendal5	Orton9	Ambleside12	267	263	
30	Selston pa	Notts	Mansfield8	Alfreton4	Nottingham.12	136	1590	
34	Selworthy pa	Somerset	Minehead4	Dunster6	Dulverton14	167	558	
36	Semer pa	Suffolk	Bildeston2	Hadleigh4	Stowmarket9	68	275	
41	Semington cha	Wilts	Trowbridge4	Melksham2	Westbury6	83	319	
41	Semley pa	Wilts	Hindon4	Shaftesbury4	Mere7	98	700	
24	Sempingham pa	Lincoln	Folkingham.3	Bourne9	Donnington8	106	490	
8	Senan, St. pa	Cornwall	Penzance9	St. Ives16	Lands End1	291	689	
37	Send pa	Surrey	Ripley3	Guildford4	Chertsey9	26	1483	
48	Senni ham	Brecon	Brecon8	Llandovery14	MerthyTyd.16	179	303	
22	Sephton pa & to	Lancaster	Liverpool7	Ormskirk6	Prescot10	213	4485	
30	Serleby to & cha	Notts	Bawtry3	Blyth2	East Retford.8	149	....
43	Sessay pa & to	N. R. York	Easingwold.6	Thirsk6	Boroughbrid.7	218	464	
27	Setchy pa	Norfolk	Lynn5	Downham8	Wisbeach14	92	95	
9	Setmurthy to & cha	Cumberland	Cockermouth2	Workington .6	Maryport6	303	182	

Edinburgh, and west bank of the Ouse, which glides by in a deep, broad, and majestic stream, and is crossed by a bridge, constructed of timber, and contrived to open and shut, for the admission of vessels, in the space of one minute. The town is tolerably well built, paved, and lighted, and has a handsome Gothic market-cross. It has latterly been greatly improved by the erection of a new street, called the Crescent. The town-hall, a neat brick edifice, was built by subscription in 1825, the Hon. Edw. R. Peire having given the site for the purpose. It contains manufactories for sail-cloth and leather, an iron-foundry, and a ship-yard, for the building of small vessels, which can now clear out for any part of the kingdom, as a branch custom-house has lately been erected here; by means of the canal from the Ouse, to the Air and Calder navigation, a communication has been opened with Leeds, and Selby has thus become the unloading-post for the West Riding. Ships, of from a hundred and fifty to two hundred tons burden, navigate to Selby. The steam-packets, which now ply from this place to Hull, add much to the briskness of the town. The railway from Selby to Leeds is a great improvement, and adds greatly to the trading facilities of this part of the county. Many of the poorer people are employed in flax-spinning; this article was at one period cultivated here in large quantities, but the trade in it has become now comparatively small; weld for the use of dyers is also produced here, and the chief article exported is stone, sent coastwise. The petty sessions for the wapentake of Barkstow Ash are holden here, and courts-leet and baron twice a-year, by the lord of the manor. In the year 1069, William the Conqueror founded an abbey for Benedictine friars, which he visited in the following year for the purposes of endowment, and being accompanied by his queen Matilda, she was here delivered of a son, who ascended the throne under the title of Henry I.; the remains of the abbey church show it to have been a noble structure, erected at various periods and in different styles of architecture; the west part of the structure and the porch are worthy of particular notice. Selby gave birth to Thomas Johnson, a botanist, who published the first local catalogue of plants in the kingdom; but his great work was an improved edition of Gerard's Herbal; he was killed in a skirmish with the parliamentarians, in 1644, at the siege of Basinghouse, having been raised to the rank of a colonel in the royalist army.

SELBY.

New branch custom-house.

Remains of the abbey church.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, Easter Tuesday; Monday after June 22; October 10; for cattle, wool, linen, tin, and copper-ware.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
44	Settle* m t & to	W. R. York	Preston 32	Skipton 16	Lancaster 25	235	1627	
43	Settrington pa & to	E. R. York	New Malton 4	Gt. Driffield 16	York 20	212	779	
15	Sevenhampton pa	Gloucester . .	Winchcombe 5	Cheltenham . . 6	Northleach . . 9	89	465	
41	Sevenhampton cha	Wilts	Highworth . . . 2	Swindon 6	Cricklade . . . 8	76	239	
7	Seven Oaks to	Chester	Northwich . . . 4	Warrington . . 7	Knutsford . . . 8	178	149	
21	Seven Oaks† m t & pa	Kent	Tunbridge . . . 7	Maidstone . . 17	Chatham . . . 18	23	4709	
2	Sevington pa	Kent	Ashford 3	Hythe 9	Canterbury . 13	56	111	
14	Sewardstone ham	Essex	WalthamAb. 2	Epping 6	Romford . . . 11	12	825	

Cotton mills.

* SETTLE, a market-town, situated on the river Ribble, among the hills which separate the counties of York and Lancaster. The town is irregularly built at the base of a conical rock 300 feet high, called Castleberg, the summit of which commands a most extensive and delightful prospect. Here are several cotton-mills, which employ a great number of the inhabitants; also roperies, and a paper-mill. Under the market-cross is the gaol, entered by a trap-door down a flight of steps, and lighted by a small grating. A constable is appointed annually at a court-baron, held once or twice a-year, according to circumstances. Hedges are here entirely superseded by walls formed of stones placed together without mortar, which renders the country less pleasing; but the luxuriant verdure of the low lands cannot be surpassed; grazing is the principal occupation, and such is the fertility of the soil that it generally lets at £6 per acre. To the east of the town are two rocking-stones of immense weight, and when put in motion the noise resembles distant thunder. In the neighbourhood are several vestiges of Roman fortifications, and on the top of an adjacent moor is Malham Tarn, a lake abounding with trout.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, Tuesday before Palm-Sunday, Thursday before Good-Friday, and every other Friday till Whit-Sunday, for horned cattle; April 26, for sheep; June 2, and every other Monday fortnight, for cattle and sheep; August 18 to 21, Tuesday after October 27, for horned cattle, leather, wool, sheep, lambs, &c.

Derivation of its name.

† SEVEN OAKS, or SEVENOKE, a market-town, situated on a ridge of hills near the river Darent; it derived its name from seven large oaks which stood upon the eminence where the town was afterwards built. It consists chiefly of two wide streets, in one of which, the High-street, stands the ancient market-house, where the petty sessions for the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone are holden, and a court of requests for the recovery of debts under £5. In the reign of Elizabeth, and at several subsequent periods the assizes were held at the same place. Many of the houses are large and handsome mansions, the residences of fashionable and wealthy families. At the end of one of the streets is an open space, called Sevenoke Vine, where many of the grand cricket-matches, the provincial amusement of Kent, are played. There are some silk-mills in the vicinity. Here are a good free grammar-school, and an hospital for the maintenance of aged people, erected by Sir William Rumpstead, or Sennocke, who, according to tradition, was a foundling, educated at the expense of a person of this town, that afterwards became Lord Mayor of London. Queen Elizabeth having augmented the revenue of this school, it was called Queen Elizabeth's Freeschool, and now possesses an annual income of £1000. It has seven scholarships, four of £15 per annum each, in any college at either of the universities, two of £12 in Jesus College, Cambridge, and one of £4 at each university. Another school was founded by Lady Margaret Boswell, in 1675, for instructing poor children of the town, and funds were set apart for apprenticing them afterwards; the school-house was rebuilt in 1827, and about 300 children are at present educated on the national system. Near this town, in 1450, the royal army, commanded by Sir Humphrey Stafford, was defeated by the rebels, at the head of whom was Jack Cade. Knowle, or Knowle Park, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Plymouth, is situated on the south-east side of the town; the mansion is a magnificent pile, exhibiting specimens of

Knowle Park.

Mop.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
43	Sewerby.....to	E. R. York..	Bridlington .2	Flamborough 2	Gt. Driffield 15	208	352
23	Sewstern.....cha	Leicester ..	MeltonMow.10	Buckminster 1	Oakham ....10	105	368
45	Sexhow.....to	N. R. York .	Stokesley...5	Yarm.....5	N. Allerton 12	238	35
5	Shabbington.....pa	Bucks.....	Thame.....3	Oxford...11	Bicester...12	47	298
36	Shaddingfield.....pa	Suffolk.....	Beccles.....6	Southwold...7	Halesworth..7	107	198
13	Shadforth.....to	Durham.....	Durham.....5	Hartlepool..14	Sunderland 12	263	236
21	Shadoxhurst.....pa	Kent.....	Ashford....4	Tenterden..7	Hythe.....13	57	239
45	Shadwell.....to	W. R. York	Leeds.....6	Wetherby..7	Otley.....10	195	248
12	Shaftesbury*.....m t	Dorset.....	Blandford..12	Salisbury...20	Sherborne..16	101	3061
29	Shaftoe, East.....to	Northumb..	Morpeth....11	Hartburn....4	Bellingham..15	293	41
29	Shaftoe, West.....to	Northumb..	.....12	.....4	.....14	294	68
45	Shafton.....to	W. R. York	Barnesley...5	Wakefield..9	Pontefract..10	177	243
23	Shakerstone.....pa	Leicester ..	Mt. Bosworth 4	Ashby de la Z.7	Atherstone..8	110	432

the styles of different ages, and occupying a space of upwards of five acres ; the most ancient part is supposed to be coeval with the Mareschels and Bigods, and the most modern to be the erection of Thomas, first Earl of Dorset, in the beginning of the reign of James I. ; the buildings form a spacious quadrangle, with smaller ones behind, and are chiefly in the castellated style, with numerous square towers, and two large embattled gateways, Many of the apartments are splendidly furnished, but the chief attraction is the invaluable collection of paintings they contain, which are the best performances of most of the celebrated masters.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, July 10, October 12, (statute) for hogs and toys ; third Tuesday in every month, for cattle.

* SHAFTESBURY, a borough and market-town, is a place of great antiquity, the origin of which cannot be determined upon ; it is said to have existed long before the Roman invasion, and was by the Britons called *Caer Palladwr*, signifying a steep eminence, rising as the site of this town does nearly to a point. Many historians agree, however, in asserting that it was built by Alfred the Great ; and Camden states, that, in the time of William of Malmesbury, a stone was removed from a wall of the old chapter-house, with a Latin inscription to that effect. This may, however, be a mistake resulting from the great improvements effected in this as well as in many other towns by that monarch ; the latter opinion is strengthened by the word *fecit* having been made use of in the inscription. The town, though irregular in arrangement, is well built, and a large proportion of the houses are constructed of freestone ; from its high situation, it commands some very extensive and picturesque views over this and the bordering county of Wilts. The town-hall is a handsome building, recently erected at an expense of £3000. The inhabitants were, until lately, very badly supplied with water, trusting to the accommodation of an adjoining parish ; to remedy this inconvenience, some deep wells have been formed, which are constantly worked by horses, and many of the poor obtain a livelihood by selling the water from door to door. Shaftesbury is a place of very little trade ; although at one period it had a considerable manufacture of shirt-buttons, which gave employment to numbers of women and children. The churches, although of a very remote date, present nothing particularly worthy of remark, with the exception of St. James's, which has a curious old font and a monument of great antiquity, supposed to have been removed from the abbey of St. Edward. The town, anciently, had twelve churches, which having gone to decay, the livings were consolidated with those at present existing. The abbey, or nunnery of the Benedictine order, long flourished in this town, and was an establishment in the possession of a very large revenue, and much resorted to by pilgrims. The abbess was one of the four who held of the king a whole barony, and was therefore liable to be called to Parliament. The church is supposed to have been a magnificent pile, and contained eleven chantries. Here Canute, the Dane, died, and Edward the Martyr was brought to be buried, after his murder at Corfe Castle.

SEVEN OAKS.

Its antiquity.

Churches.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
37	Shakleford.....ham	Surrey	Godalming...3	Guildford...5	Farnham...7	34	....
4	Shalbourn.....pa	Berks	Hungerford .4	Newbury . .12	Andover...14	68	922
41	Shalbourn, West...to	Wilts . . . . .	.....5	.....13	.....13	69	410
16	Shalden.....pa	Hants	Alton.....3	Basingstoke.8	Alresford .11	48	167
11	Shaldon.....ham	Devon	NewtonBush.6	Torquay . . .6	Teignmouth..1	179	....
16	Shalfleet.....pa	Hants	Yarmouth .4	Newport . .6	Cowes.....8	90	1049
14	Shalford.....pa	Essex	Braintree . .5	Halstead . .7	Thaxted . . .8	85	701
37	Shalford.....pa	Surrey	Guildford . .1	Godalming .3	Bramley . . .2	30	910
21	Shalmsford Street.ham	Kent	Canterbury .5	Feversham .7	Ashford . . .9	53	....
5	Shalstone.....pa	Bucks	Buckingham 4	Brackley . . .4	Bicester...10	59	198
38	Shalstrove.....ham	Sussex	E Grinstead 0	Cuckfield .11	Crawley . . .9	28	....
16	Shamblehurst.....tit	Hants	Bp. Waltham 5	Botley2	Southampton 7	70	912
37	Shamley.....ham	Surrey	Guildford . .5	Bramley . . .2	Godalming . .5	34	....
16	Shanklin*.....pa	Hants	Newport . .10	Ryde8	Niton7	85	255
23	Shankton.....pa	Leicester . . .	Mt. Harboro' 6	Leicester . .10	Uppingham 12	89	39
40	Shapf.....pa	Westmorland	Orton7	Appley . . .9	Penrith . . .10	277	1084
12	Shapwick.....pa	Dorset	Blandford . .5	Wimborne . .5	Poole9	105	462
34	Shapwick.....pa	Somerset	Glastonbury .6	Somerton . . .9	Bridgewater .9	130	452
10	Shardlow.....to	Derby	Derby7	Loughboro' .11	Ashb. de laZ.11	119	....
35	Shareshill.....pa	Stafford	Wolverhamp.6	Penkridge . .6	Cannock . . .4	127	520
27	Sharlington.....pa	Norfolk	Holt4	Wells9	Fakenham . .10	119	252
45	Sharleston.....to	W. R. York.	Wakefield . .4	Pontefract . .6	Barnesley . .10	182	243

SHAFTES-BURY.

Camden attributes its foundation to Elgiva, wife of Edmund, great-grandson to Alfred, whilst others make that king himself to have been the founder. The charitable institutions are, a freeschool for educating and clothing twenty poor boys, founded and endowed by William Lush, in 1719; an hospital, founded and endowed for ten poor men in 1646, by Sir Henry Spiller; and an almshouse for sixteen poor women, founded and endowed by Matthew Chubb; the latter has also received subsequent endowments. In the vicinity is an ancient intrenchment, said to be of Roman origin, surrounded by a ditch; the site is called Castle Green. The Rev. James Granger, author of the "Biographical History of England," who died 1776, was a native of Shaftesbury.

Birth place of James Granger.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Palm-Saturday, June 24, and November 23, for all sorts of cattle.

* SHANKLIN, a parish in the hundred of East Medina liberty, in the Isle of Wight, situated on the English Channel. In the church is an oak chest, curiously carved, with a Latin inscription, and the arms of the see; it bears date 1512, and was the gift of Thomas Silkstead, prior of Winchester. Shanklin Chine is one of those chasms common on this part of the coast; it commences about half a mile from the shore, and gradually increasing in breadth and depth, becomes, where it opens to the sea, nearly sixty yards wide and ninety deep.

Ruins of Shap Abbey.

† SHAP, or HEPPE, is situated near the source of the Leeth rivulet; the river Lowther also runs through the parish, and to the west is the lake Hawswater. It consists of one street of detached houses extending about a mile in length, and formerly had a market which has long been discontinued. In the deep vale of the Lowther, about a mile distant, are the venerable and beautiful ruins of Shap Abbey, which was founded about the year 1150, for Premonstratensian canons; the abbey church appears to have been a spacious edifice, but the great tower is the only part now standing. Here is a stupendous monument of antiquity, supposed to have been erected by the Druids, called Karl Lofts, composed of two lines of immense obelisks of unhewn granite, enclosing an area of more than half a mile long, and from twenty to thirty yards broad, having at the south end a circle of similar stones eighteen feet in diameter, and near the north end a square plat of stones partly covered with earth, above which, on Skellaw Hill, is a small tumulus. Within the limits of the parish are quarries of limestone and blue slate.

Fairs, May 4, for horned cattle; April 23, August 1, and September 17. (Three last fairs disused.)

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
3	Sharnbrook	pa Bedford	Bedford 8	Harrold 4	Higham Fer. 7	58	754
23	Sharnford	pa Leicester	Hinckley 4	Lutterworth . 7	Leicester . . . 12	96	545
12	Sharnhull	ham Dorset	Dorchester . 10	Sturminster . 10	Cerne Abbas . 3	119	...
29	Sharperton	to Northumb	Alnwick 17	Rothbury . . . 7	Alvinston . . . 3	311	105
22	Sharples	to Lancaster	Bolton 2	Blackburn . . 11	Bury 7	199	2589
43	Sharrow	to W. R. York	Ripon 2	Thirsk 10	Masham 10	214	103
34	Shascombe	ham Somerset	Bath 7	Pensford . . . 8	Frome 8	111	...
34	Shaston	ham Somerset	Bradford 4	Bradford 4	Bradford 9	107	...
11	Shatcomb	tit Devon	Honiton 4	Axminster . . 11	Taunton . . . 13	152	...
11	Shatton	ham Devon	Teignmouth . 3	Chudleigh . . 6	Exeter 10	174	...
10	Shatton	ham Derby	Hope 2	Tideswell . . . 6	Sheffield . . . 10	167	...
11	Shaugh	pa Devon	Plympton . . . 5	Tavistock . . . 9	Modbury . . . 12	207	570
7	Shavington	pa Chester	Nantwich . . . 4	Betley 5	Sandbach . . . 7	162	320
4	Shaw*	pa Berks	Newbury 1	East Ilsley . . 9	Thattham . . . 3	56	920
22	Shaw	cha Lancaster	Rochdale . . . 5	Oldham 3	Middleton . . . 5	194	...
41	Shaw	to Wilts	Marlborough . 5	Devizes 10	Calne 11	79	...
33	Shawbury	pa Salop	Shrewsbury . . 7	Wem 6	Wellington . . 10	160	615
29	Shawdon	to Northumb	Alnwick 7	Rothbury . . . 10	Wooler 12	311	80
23	Shawell	pa Leicester	Lutterworth . 3	Rugby 5	Mt. Harboro' . 15	88	216
23	Shearsby	cha Leicester	Lutterworth . 7	Leicester . . . 10	Leicester . . . 8	91	354
11	Shebbear	pa Devon	Hatherleigh . 8	Torrington . . 8	Holsworthy . . 8	208	1179
35	Sheen	pa Stafford	Leek 10	Longnor 3	Ashbourn . . . 12	151	366
37	Sheen, East	ham Surrey	Richmond . . . 2	Wandsworth . 3	Brentford . . . 3	7	...
37	Sheen, West	ham Surrey	Richmond . . . 2	Wandsworth . 4	Brentford . . . 4	8	...
18	Sheephall	pa Herts	Stevenage . . . 2	Hertford 9	Buntingford . 9	30	217
23	Sheephead	pa Leicester	Loughboro' . . 4	Kegworth . . . 5	Ashby de la Z. 9	114	3714
11	Sheep's Tor	pa Devon	Tavistock . . . 8	Plympton . . . 8	Ashburton . . 14	203	154
11	Sheepwash	pa Devon	Hatherleigh . . 4	Torrington . . 9	Wooler 10	205	446
29	Sheepwash	to Northumb	Morpeth 4	Blyth 5	Bothall 2	288	...
23	Sheepy, Magna	pa Leicester	Atherstone . . 3	Mt. Bosworth . 6	Ashb. de la Z. 11	109	627
23	Sheepy, Parva	pa Leicester	Atherstone . . 3	Mt. Bosworth . 6	Ashb. de la Z. 11	110	87
21	Sherness†	m Kent	Chatham . . . 18	Gravesend . . 20	Canterbury . 25	48	...
16	Sheet	tit Hants	Petersfield . . 1	Midhurst . . . 9	Haslemere . . 12	53	380

* SHAW, a parish in the hundred of Faircross, through which runs the river Lambourn. In 1618 Sir Richard Abberbury, Knt., founded almshouses for twelve poor persons. In 1664 one of Cromwell's soldiers attempted to assassinate Charles I. at the mansion-house. The same place was garrisoned for the king in the second battle of Newbury.

Attempt to assassinate Charles I.

† SHEERNESS, a seaport and market-town. It stands at the north-west point of the Isle of Sheppey, on low ground, at the confluence of the Medway, or West Swale, with the Thames. An ancient fort, at Queenborough, higher up the river, having been demolished, a new one was commenced at this place, by order of Charles II., in 1667, and on the 11th of July the same year, a Dutch fleet having sailed up the Medway, destroyed a great part of the English shipping lying there, and levelled the unfinished works; but a regular fortification was afterwards constructed, and forts built on both sides of the Medway for the defence of the river. A garrison was established here, and the town, which is entirely of modern origin, gradually rose in its vicinity. During the alarming mutiny of the sailors on board the fleet at the Nore, in 1798, this place was exposed to some danger; and in 1827, a fire took place, which occasioned the destruction of fifty houses, with property to a great amount; but these buildings have been re-erected, in a more secure and substantial manner than before. This place comprises the two districts of Blue-town and Mile-town. Additions have been made to the town by the erection of a large and handsome hotel, and other buildings, forming new streets; yet many of the poorer residents have floating habitations, on board the hulks of old vessels. The dock yard, which is sixty acres in extent, and encompassed by a strong wall of brick, is considered as the finest in Europe, having been much enlarged and improved since 1815, at the expense of nearly £3,000,000. The docks are on a scale of magnitude to admit men of war of the first class, without previously discharging the guns, stores, or any part of their equipment; and the water can be drawn off by means of steam engines erected for the purpose. There is a basin with twenty-six feet depth of water, which will contain six ships of the first

Mutiny at the Nore.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
45	Sheffield* m t & pa	W. R. York	Leeds32	Manchester .41	York51	161	91662

SHEERNESS

class; and two smaller basins for vessels of an inferior size. The storehouse, said to be the largest building in the country, is six stories high, and will hold 30,000 tons of naval stores.

Market, Saturday.

Its romantic situation.

* SHEFFIELD, the ancient seat of the cutlery manufactures, and in population and consequence ranks as the second town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The town is delightfully situated on a rising ground, surrounded by a beautiful valley, with a range of romantic hills in the perspective. It is a place of high antiquity, and its ancient designation was *Sheaffield*, from being placed at the junction of the rivers Don and Sheaf. When archery supplied the use of fire arms throughout England, it was much celebrated for the manufacture of iron heads of arrows; and the poet Chaucer mentions it as being famous for the blades of knives, for, in speaking of a character in one of his poems, he says, "A Shefeld Thwytel bare he in his hose." A thwytel, or whittle, was a knife, such as was carried about the person so late as the time of Charles I. About the middle of the last century the inhabitants began to display their ingenuity and ability in making considerable improvements in the different articles in the cutlery trade, and from that period to the present time, in excellence of quality, in variety of pattern, and in quantity, no place in the world can vie with the trade of Sheffield. The principal goods produced here are table knives and forks, pen and pocket knives, joiner's tools of every description, silver plated articles of particular excellence, Britannia metal goods, and an endless variety of articles of a minor description. A stranger visiting Sheffield will find in the show rooms of the manufacturer objects of attraction, curious and splendid. Formerly the commercial resources of this town were much confined, being only extended to some of the principal places in England, and the mode of conveying them to the metropolis was by pack horses, once a week. It is little more than seventy years since it enjoyed the advantages of a trade with the continent of Europe. Mr. Joseph Broadbent was the first person who opened an immediate connection, and the conveyance of goods was much facilitated by the Don being soon after made navigable to within three miles of the town, and has lately been cut so as to come direct up to it. From this moment Sheffield began to grow in spirit and commercial consequence, the pack horse was superseded by the accomplished traveller and the man of business. An increase of orders and wealth produced a corresponding increase in invention and competition; industry and prosperity went hand in hand, and immense quantities of goods have long been exported to all parts of the habitable globe. In the year 1624 the principal cutlers formed themselves into a body corporate, consisting of one master, two wardens, six searchers, twenty-four assistants, and the rest commonalty; and the same year was sanctioned by an Act of Parliament. The purport of their thus forming themselves as it were into one body, was for the protection of the trade: there are at present about 600 members, who have a hall for the transaction of business belonging to the company, and for occasionally enjoying a festive hour. In this town and its immediate neighbourhood there are several foundries for iron, brass, and white metal; and numerous works are established on the banks of the rivers, for the purpose of slitting and otherwise preparing the iron and steel for the manufactures. The carpet manufacture is also carried on in Sheffield to a considerable extent. The introduction of Sheffield plate naturally gave to the trade here a share in the manufacture of silver plate, and that the manufacturers might be relieved from the necessity of sending their goods to be

Its flourishing trade.

Manufacture of silver plate.

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
3	Shefford* . . . m t & cha	Bedford . . .	Bedford . . .	Hitchin . . .	Biggleswade . . .	41	763
3	Shefford Hardwick } ex pa } fa }	Bedford . . .	Bedford . . .	Shefford . . .	6	42	16
4	Shefford, Eastpa	Berks	Hungerford . . .	Lambourn . . .	Newbury . . .	63	67
4	Shefford, Westpa	Berks	6	5	8	64	559
33	Shelderton ham	Salop	Ludlow	Clunbury . . .	Knighton . . .	151	....
42	Sheldesley, Beau- } champ pa }	Worcester . .	Worcester . .	Bewdley . . .	Bromyard . .	121	598
42	Sheldesley, King's . ham	Worcester . .	Sheldesley . .	Worcester . .	Bewdley . . .	121	290
42	Sheldesley, Walsh . pa	Worcester . .	Worcester . .	Bewdley . . .	Bromyard . .	121	62
44	Shelding to	W. R. York	Ripon	Pateley Brid. .	Ripley	219	49
10	Sheldon cha	Derby	Bakewell . . .	Tideswell . . .	Buxton	157	148
11	Sheldon pa	Devon	Collumpton . .	Honiton	Wellington . .	150	185

stamped in London, an assay office was established in Sheffield, which was opened on the 20th of September, 1773. This town boasts several handsome churches, other public buildings appropriated to trade and the municipal affairs of the town; institutions, scholastic and other charitable establishments, &c. The parish church, called St. Peter's, is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, erected in the time of Henry I., the interior rendered comfortable and convenient by many recent repairs, highly creditable to those connected with the management; many persons of distinction lie interred in it, amongst which are, Mary, Countess of Northumberland, Lady Elizabeth Butler, Elizabeth, Countess of Lennox, mother to the unfortunate Lady Arabella Stuart, four earls of Shrewsbury, and Peter Roflet, the French Secretary to Mary Queen of Scots. St. Paul's, situated in Norfolk-street, is a handsome Grecian structure, erected in 1720. St. James's church, in Vicar's-croft, was built in 1788, and is admired for its general accommodation. St. George's is situated at Portobello; St. Philip's, at Shales Moor; and St. Mary's, at Little Sheffield. There is also a chapel belonging to the Duke of Norfolk's hospital; and upwards of fifteen places of worship for dissenters. Charity, the attribute of feeling minds, displays itself in almost every varied form throughout the town; and schools for imparting knowledge and instruction to the young are every where discernible. An infirmary, situated near, and free from the smoke and noise of the town, yields assistance to those afflicted with the double evil of poverty and disease; this truly laudable institution, a lasting monument of the goodness of the more fortunate part of the community of Sheffield, was raised by a subscription, amounting to about £20,000, in the year 1793, and continues to be supported by voluntary contributions, with a spirit of laudable charity truly praiseworthy. Several ancient endowed hospitals give shelter to the aged and infirm, and affords a home to them in an age of life when the want of mental energy could not supply it for themselves. Amusement appears to be a secondary consideration, as scarcely any town equal in extent possesses fewer resorts for the votaries of fashion and gaiety. The theatre is large, but seldom well attended, especially by the genteeler classes of society. The assembly-room, in Norfolk-street, is very handsome, and constitutes the principal fashionable place of recreation. The town-hall is neat and commodious, and in which are held all meetings, sessions, &c., connected with the magistracy and civil government of the town; and a court of requests, for the recovery of debts not exceeding five pounds, weekly.

SHEFFIELD.

Its excellent infirmary.

Market, Tuesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, and 28th of November, for cattle, horses, and cheese.

* SHEFFORD was formerly a market-town, but the market has long since been disused. A canal has recently been cut in order to make the river Ivel navigable to Biggleswade. Robert Bloomfield, the poet, died here in 1823.

Robert Bloomfield, the poet.

Fairs, January 23, Old Lady-day, May 19, for cattle; and October 11, a holiday fair.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
39	Sheldon pa	Warwick . . .	Coleshill 5	Birmingham . . . 6	Coventry . . . 12	104	422
21	Sheldwick pa	Kent	Canterbury . . . 9	Faversham . . . 3	Ashford 9	49	497
27	Shelfanger pa	Norfolk . . .	Diss 3	N. Buckenha. 5	Kenninghall . 6	89	435
45	Shelfe to	W R. York . .	Halifax 3	Bradford 4	Huddersfield . 9	198	2614
39	Shelfhull ham	Warwick . . .	Alcester 5	Henley in A. 3	Stratford on A. 8	104	....
30	Shelford* pa	Notts	Nottingham . . 7	Bingham 4	Radcliffe . . . 3	127	704
6	Shelford, Great . . . pa	Cambridge . .	Cambridge . . . 5	Linton 8	Royston 11	49	872
6	Shelford, Little . . . pa	Cambridge . .	Nottingham . . . 5	Bingham 8	Royston 10	48	483
30	Shelford Manor . . . ham	Notts	Nottingham . . . 8	Bingham 3	Shelford 1	127	....
42	Shell ham	Worcester . .	Droitwich . . . 4	Worcester . . . 6	Alcester . . . 12	117	43
36	Shelland pa	Suffolk	Stow Market . 4	Bury St. Ed. 10	Sudbury . . . 16	70	126
14	Shelley pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar . . 2	Chelmsford . . 11	Epping 7	22	163
36	Shelley pa	Suffolk	Neyland 5	Hadleigh 3	Manningtree . 8	62	142
45	Shelley to	W. R. York . .	Huddersfield . 6	Wakefield . . 11	Penistone . . . 6	181	1319
14	Shellow Bowells . . pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar . 6	Chelmsford . . 7	Dunmow . . . 10	26	143
31	Shelswell pa	Oxford	Bicester 6	Buckingham . 7	Brackley . . . 5	56	49
3	Shelton pa	Bedford	Kimbolton . . 5	Higham Fer. 6	Bedford . . . 15	65	132
27	Shelton pa	Norfolk	Horwinstone . 13	Harleston . . . 6	Bungay 8	100	253
33	Shelton ham	Salop	Shrewsbury . . 2	Wem 11	Cardestou . . 5	155	....
33	Shelton ham	Salop	Shrewsbury . . 1	Wem 11	Much Wen. 12	163	....
35	Shelton† cha	Stafford	Newc. un. L. 2	Stoke on Tre. 1	Burslem 2	149	9271
30	Shelton in the Vale } pa } ham }	Notts	Newark 6	Bingham 6	Southwell . . . 8	121	113
35	Shelton under Harley } pa } ham }	Stafford	Stone 8	Newc. und. L. 5	Eccleshall . . . 8	149	....
3	Shelton, Nether . . . ham	Bedford	Amphill 5	Bedford 7	Woburn 8	49	....
3	Shelton End ham	Bedford	Amphill 3	Bedford 6	Woburn 8	49	....
3	Shelton Green . . . ham	Bedford	Amphill 5	Bedford 6	Woburn 8	49	....
3	Shelton, Upper . . . ham	Bedford	Amphill 5	Bedford 7	Woburn 8	49	....
33	Shelve pa	Salop	Bis. Castle . . 7	Montgomery . 8	Shrewsbury . 14	166	71
17	Shelwick Court . . . ham	Hereford	Hereford 3	Leominster . . 11	Ledbury . . . 14	137	....
17	Shelwick, Upper . . . to	Hereford	Hereford 3	Leominster . . 11	Ledbury . . . 15	137	....
14	Shenfield pa	Essex	Brentwood . . 1	Ingatstone . . 5	Billericay . . . 5	19	665
31	Shenington pa	Gloucester . .	Banbury 6	Chip. Norton 12	Shipston on S. 8	77	433
18	Shenley pa	Herts	Barnet 5	St. Albans . . 5	Hatfield 6	15	1167
5	Shenley, Brook End } pa } ham }	Bucks	Fenny Stratf. 4	Stony Stratf. 4	Buckingham 10	48	....
5	Shenley, Church End . pa	Bucks	Fenny Stratf. 4	Stony Stratf. 4	Buckingham 10	48	484
18	Shenley Bury ham	Herts	Barnet 6	St. Albans . . 5	Watford 6	16	....
18	Shenley Hill ham	Herts	Barnet 5	St. Albans . . 5	Watford 7	16	....
35	Shenstone‡ pa	Stafford	Lichfield . . . 3	Walsall 8	Sutton Coldf. 6	118	1827
35	Shenstone Hall ham	Stafford	Lichfield . . . 3	Walsall 8	Sutton Coldf. 6	118	....
23	Shenton ham & cha	Leicester	Mt. Bosworth 3	Hinckley 5	Atherstone . . 6	105	200
15	Sheperdine ham	Gloucester . .	Berkeley 5	Thornbury . . 4	Wotton on E 10	119	....

Burial-
place of
Lord
Chesterfield

* SHELFORD is the burial-place of the Stanhope family, and contains the remains of Philip, the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield, who died in 1773. Here was an ancient mansion, which was burnt down in the civil wars, having been garrisoned for King Charles I. William Stanhope, in 1694, founded an almshouse for four poor men, who have each a house, garden and orchard, an allowance of coals, two shillings a-week, and a cap and coat every year.

Fenton,
the poet.

† SHELTON, a chapelry in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, through which passes the Trent and Mersey Canal, affording great facility for the transport of the staple articles of the whole of this vicinity, namely, porcelain, china, and earthenware. There are upwards of thirty manufactories, which give employment to between two and three thousand of the inhabitants. The village is well paved, and lighted with gas. At a short distance hence is the North Staffordshire Infirmary. Fenton, the poet, was born and lived in this village.

Anonymous
bequest.

‡ SHENSTONE, pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence and surrounded by an expansive vale. The church is a very ancient structure in the form of a cross, but much altered from its original condition by successive repairs; it consists of a north aisle and three chancels, and the body is supported by a variety of strong pillars. A small school is supported by subscription; the school-room was built with £27 left by an unknown person.

Fair, last Monday in February, for cattle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
25	Shepperton pa	Middlesex . .	Chertsey . . . 3	Walton 1	Staines 5	18	847
25	Shepherd's Bush . . . pa	Middlesex . .	Hammersmi. 1	Brentford . . . 4	Acton 2	3	....
45	Shepley to	W. R. York . .	Huddersfield. 6	Penistone . . . 6	Wakefield . . 12	181	893
6	Shepreth pa	Cambridge . .	Royston 7	Cambridge . . . 8	Lincoln 12	45	....
15	Shepscom cha	Gloucester . .	Painswick . . . 3	Cheltenham. 11	Stroud 6	107	798
34	Shepton Beauchamp. pa	Somerset . . .	Ilminster . . . 4	Yeovil 10	S. Petherton 3	133	623
12	Shepton, Georges . . pa	Dorset	Bridport 3	Dorchester . . 14	Abbotsbury . . 7	134	316
34	Shepton Mallet* . m t } & pa }	Somerset . . .	Wells 5	Glastonbury . 9	Bath 17	316	5330
34	Shepton Montacute . pa	Somerset . . .	Bruton 3	Castle Carey. 3	Yeovil 14	112	452
21	Shepway Cross . . . ham	Kent	Hythe 3	Ashford 9	New Romney 9	62	....
13	Sheraton to	Durham	Stockton . . . 12	Hartlepool . . 6	Durham 12	262	110
13	Sheraton Grange . ham	Durham	Stockton . . . 10	Hartlepool . . 6	Durham 12	262	....
12	Sherborne† . m t & pa	Dorset	Yeovil 6	Dorchester . 18	Salisbury . . 36	117	4975
15	Sherborne pa	Gloucester . .	Burford 7	Northleach . 5	Stow on the W8	80	767
34	Sherborne ham	Somerset . . .	Wells 7	Pensford . . . 7	Bath 14	120	....

* SHEPTON MALLET is situated among several small hills, through which passes the Roman fosse-way to Ilchester; it consists of about twenty narrow streets and lanes well paved and lighted; near the centre of the town stands the market-cross, a very curious structure, erected in the year 1500, and consisting of five arches, supported by pentagonal pillars; in the centre, a flat roof is supported by a large hexagonal pillar, standing on two rows of steps, over which is a lofty pyramidal spire, crowned with an oblong entablature, on which is represented our Saviour on the cross, between the two malefactors, and some figures of saints. The place has lately been considerably improved by the erection of a new bridge, over a stream which runs through a part of it, and the opening of a new road. The manor of Shepton having for many generations been in the possession of the Mallet family, took the additional name of Mallet, but is now attached to the Duchy of Cornwall. In this town is the county bridewell, and the petty sessions are holden here. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, in the form of a cross, with a tower at the west end, surmounted by a lofty spire, and contains some ancient monuments. Thirteen persons were executed in this town for participating in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion.

Roman fosse-way to Ilchester.

Duke of Monmouth's rebellion.

Market, Tuesday and Friday.--Fairs, Easter-Monday, June 18, and August 8, for all sorts of cattle and cheese.

† SHERBORNE is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, near the border of the White Hart Forest. It is divided into two parts, called Sherborne and Castleton, by the river Ivel. It is a place of considerable antiquity. This town was anciently a bishopric, but in the year 1075, the see being removed to Salisbury, the cathedral was converted into an abbey; it was originally a noble structure, but great part of it was burnt in the reign of Henry VI.; at the dissolution of monasteries it was made parochial, and is now one of the finest churches in the west of England; it is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains specimens of different styles of architecture. Kings Ethelbald and Ethelbert, and several other distinguished personages of the Saxon era, have been interred here. The tower is upwards of 150 feet high, and contains six bells, the largest of which, weighing more than three tons, was the gift of Cardinal Wolsey. The parish authorities have the privilege of sending three boys to Christ Church Hospital, London, for the support of whom Giles Russell left lands in 1670. The almshouse, originally an hospital of the order of St. Augustin, was refounded by Henry VI. for twenty brethren, twelve men, four women, and a chaplain. It is now governed by a master and nineteen brethren, and receives twenty-four inmates, sixteen males and eight females. There is a chapel attached to the premises, in which service is performed every day. Robert Neville, Bishop of Salisbury, left lands and houses in 1448, for the relief of the poor; and Agnes Broughton, in 1633, left an annual sum for apprenticing children, both under the management

Relief of the poor.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
39	Sherborne pa	Warwick . . .	Warwick . . .3	Stratf. on A. 6	Kineton9	92	241
16	Sherborne, St. John. pa	Hants	Basingstoke .2	Kingsclere . .8	Reading . . .15	48	702
16	Sherborne, Monks . pa	Hants . . . . .	. . . . .3	. . . . .7	. . . . .16	49	498
16	Sherborne Green . ham	Hants . . . . .	. . . . .4	. . . . .6	. . . . .14	50	. . . .
13	Sherbourn to	Durham3	Durham3	Sunderland .12	Castle Eden .7	258	337
13	Sherbourn House* } ex pa lib }	Durham . . . . .	. . . . .2	. . . . .13	. . . . .8	257	73
43	Sherburn pa	E. R. York . .	New Malton 11	Bridlington .16	Gt. Driffield 15	212	536
45	Sherburn* . m t pa & to	W. R. York . .	Tadcaster . .7	Pontefract . .9	Leeds4	186	3068
27	Sherford pa	Norfolk	Fakenham . .3	New Walsing.7	Litcham9	111	110
16	Sherfield, English . pa	Hants	Romsey5	Stockbridge.10	Salisbury . .11	76	338
16	Sherfield-upon-Lodon } pa }	Hants	Basingstoke .4	Reading12	Odiham6	44	599
16	Sherfield, Hatchet. ham	Hants	Romsey4	Stockbridge.10	Salisbury . . .11	76	. . . .
16	Sherfield Green . . . ham	Hants	Basingstoke—5	Reading11	Odiham7	44	. . . .
11	Sherford pa	Devon	Kingsbridge .3	Dartmouth . .8	Totness12	208	511
12	Sherford ham	Dorset	Wareham . . .7	Blandford . .7	Wimborn7	110	. . . .
34	Sherford ham	Somerset	Taunton . . .1	Wellington . .6	Milverton . .8	142	. . . .
35	Sheriff Hales pa	Salop and } Stafford . . }	Shiffall3	Newport5	Stafford . . .14	138	914
14	Shering pa	Essex	Harlow3	Bis. Stortford 6	Dunmow . . .10	26	482
27	Sheringham pa	Norfolk	Cromer5	Holt6	Aylsham . . .12	125	889
41	Sherington pa	Wilts	Hindon6	Heytesbury .4	Amesbury .13	91	179
38	Shermanbury pa	Sussex	Steyning . . .6	Horsham . . .8	Cuckfield . . .7	44	345
23	Sherman's Ground } ex pa lib }	Leicester	Leicester . . .3	Mount Sorrel.6	Mt. Bosworth12	98	23
27	Sherborne pa	Norfolk	Castle Rising 7	Burnham . . .11	Fakenham . .15	107	1040

SHERBORNE.

of the trustees of the almshouse. Benjamin Vawell, who was a large contributor to many of the charitable institutions of the country, left nearly £2000 to be applied to the different necessities of the poor of this town. Sherborne Castle, the beautiful seat of Earl Digby, is a singular structure, built in the form of the Roman letter H, and was erected at various periods; the centre, which is the most ancient, was built by the renowned Sir Walter Raleigh; the apartments contain several fine paintings, among which is the celebrated procession of Queen Elizabeth. The park, containing 340 acres, nearly surrounds the mansion, and is abundantly wooded and diversified by several sheets of water and groves, one of which is said to have been planted by Sir Walter Raleigh, and still retains his name.

Sir Walter Raleigh.

Market, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 22, for all sorts of cattle and pedlery; July 18, for wool, horned cattle, sheep, horses, and pedlery; July 26, for horses and cattle, and particularly for lambs and pedlery. If either of these days fall on a Saturday or Sunday, it is kept the Monday following; October 14, for wool, horses, horned cattle, and pedlery.

* SHERBOURN HOUSE. Sherbourn Hospital, one of the most richly endowed charitable institutions in the north of England, was founded by the opulent Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, for the reception of sixty-five lepers, with a master and other officers, about the year 1184, when that dreadful malady, the leprosy, was so prevalent in England. The old hospital stands on the west side of a square area of one acre, and consists of a neat but low building, having a hall in the centre and a wing at each end; on the east side of the area is the master's mansion, the chaplain's apartments, and a house for the chief farmer; on the north side stands the chapel and a new hospital, consisting of fifteen rooms, which were built in 1820.

† SHERBURN is a place of great antiquity, and remarkable for the excellence of a particular species of plum, called wine sour, which is in high repute for making a preserve. In the neighbourhood of the town a considerable quantity of flax is cultivated. All Saints is an ancient Saxon structure, in a style equally rare and magnificent, the columns of the nave are massy and lofty; it is said to have been erected out of the ruins of a palace belonging to King Athelstan.

Ruins of King Athelstan's Palace.

Market, Friday.—*Fair*, September 25, for flax and horses.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
42	Sherrards ham	Worcester . .	Worcester . . 6	Gt. Malvern . 4	Upton 7	118	....
5	Sherrington pa	Bucks	Newport Pag. 2	Olney 3	Bedford . . . 11	52	804
41	Sherston Magna pa	Wilts	Malmsbury . 6	Wotton un. E. 8	Sodbury 9	100	1361
41	Sherston Parva pa	Wilts . . . . .	..... 5	..... 9	..... 10	99	122
11	Sherwell pa	Devon	Barnstaple . 4	Ilfracombe . . 6	South Molton 12	190	688
22	Shevington to	Lancaster . . .	Wigan 5	Ormskirk . . . 8	Chorley 7	205	899
8	Shedlock pa	Cornwall . . .	St German's 2	Devonport . . 6	Liskeard . . . 11	227	453
16	Shiefeld ham	Hants	Bis. Waltham 3	Droxford . . . 3	Droxford . . . 5	63	....
16	Shide ham	Hants	Newport . . . 1	Niton 7	Shanklin . . . 8	85	....
29	Shields, North* . . . m t } to & cha }	Northumb . .	Newc. on T. 8	Morpeth . . . 17	Durham . . . 20	277	6744
13	Shields, South† . . m t } to & cha }	Durham . . . .	..... 9	Sunderland . 8	..... 19	276	9074
33	Shiffnall‡ m t & pa	Salop	Broseley . . . 7	Newport . . . 8	Shrewsbury . 20	135	4779
31	Shifford to & cha	Oxford	Witney 6	Bampton . . . 4	Oxford 10	64	46
29	Shilbottle pa & to	Northumb . . .	Rothbury . . 11	Alnwick 4	Morpeth . . . 15	304	1195
13	Shildon to	Durham	Bis. Auckland 3	Darlington . . 10	Durham . . . 12	251	867
31	Shillingford ham	Oxford	Wallingford . 3	Oxford 11	Abingdon . . . 9	48	....
4	Shillingford pa	Berks	Faringdon . . 3	Wantage . . . 7	..... 13	67	246

* SHIELDS, NORTH, is situated on the north side of the Tyne, at its junction with the German Ocean. It is a place of some antiquity, but has risen in modern times from a small village, containing a few fishermen's huts, to a populous, well built, and thriving seaport-town, containing many wide and airy streets, several handsome squares, and a new market-place on the side of the river. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the exportation of coals, and in the various trades connected with shipping, in respect to which it may vie even with Newcastle, upwards of four hundred vessels being annually laden at this port. At the foot of the town are two lighthouses, maintained by the Trinity-house of Newcastle, and near them Clifford's Fort, which effectually commands all vessels entering the river.

Its extensive trade.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, last Friday in April, first Friday in November, for cattle and all other goods.

† SHIELDS, SOUTH. Though this place, like North Shields, has risen in modern times from a small village to an important and flourishing sea-port, it was anciently a Roman station, as is proved by the antiquities found on the hill at the entrance to the harbour. The town consists principally of one narrow, crooked, and inconvenient street, extending nearly two miles in length; the higher parts of the town are, however, commodious, well built, and lighted with gas. This town had the honour of the invention of the life-boat, which originated with Mr. Greathead, and a few others, to whom a parliamentary grant of £1200 was awarded; and Mr. Marshall, a native of this place, invented the floating-light off Newark Sand, on the Norfolk coast.

Mr. Great-head, inventor of the life-boat.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, last Wednesday in April, first Wednesday in May, last Wednesday in October, and first Wednesday in November.

‡ SHIFFNALL is situated on the high road from London to Holyhead. The coal and iron mines with which this district abounds are worked on an extensive scale by a company. Here are also two paper manufactories. The church is a large and interesting cruciform edifice, with a square tower in the centre; it contains a fine altar, several ancient monuments, and a remarkable inscription to the memory of William Wakeley, who was baptized here May 1, 1591, and buried at Adbaston, Nov. 28, 1714; his age was upwards of 124, and he lived in the reigns of eight kings and queens. This town gave birth to Thomas Beddoes, M.D., a man eminent for literary talent, and for skill in his profession. He was born in 1754 or 1755. His father was a tanner, who determined his son should receive an excellent education; accordingly, after passing a few years at a provincial school, he was conducted to Oxford by an uncle, who, unacquainted with the mode of admission to the seat of learning, knocked at the gate of St. John's, the first college which presented itself. Here the young

Dr. Beddoes.

Mop.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.	
11	Shillingfordham	Devon	Bampton2	Wivelscombe 8	Dulverton6	150	....
11	Shillingford, Abbots } }ham	Devon	Exeter3	Topsham4	Chudleigh7	167	....
11	Shillingford, St. } Georgepa	Devon	}4	}4	}6	166	89	
12	Shillingstonepa	Dorset	Blandford6	Sturminster. 3	Shaftesbury9	109	473	
31	Shiltonpa	Berks and } Oxford	Burford3	Bainton5	Witney6	71	290	
39	Shiltonpa	Warwick	Coventry6	Nuneaton6	Rugby9	92	460	
29	Shilvingtonto	Northumb	Morpeth4	Newcastle. 13	Hartburn6	283	101	
27	Shimplingpa	Norfolk	Diss4	Harleston7	Eye8	89	227	
36	Shimplingpa	Suffolk	Sudbury7	Clare8	Bury St. Ed. 10	61	496	
13	Shincliffto & cha	Durham	Durham2	B Auckland 10	Stockton18	256	302	
4	Shinfieldpa	Berks	Reading2	Oakingham5	Twyford7	41	1100	
6	Shingaypa	Cambridge	Royston6	Cambridge. 13	Potton7	44	112	
27	Shinghampa	Norfolk	Swaffham6	Downham11	Stoke Ferry.6	94	61	
33	Shintonpa	Salop	M. Wenlock3	Colebrook Da. 4	Broseley4	150	133	
21	Shinglewellham	Kent	Gravesend2	Strood6	Dartford7	23	....
21	Shipbornepa	Kent	Tunbridge4	Seven Oaks5	Maidstone12	18	470	
7	Shipbrookto	Chester	Northwich2	Middlewich . 4	Knutsford8	171	83	
27	Shipdampa	Norfolk	EastDereham 5	Swaffham10	Watton6	97	1839	
34	Shipdenpa	Norfolk	Cromer1	Aylsham11	Holt10	129	....
34	Shiphampa	Somerset	Axbridge3	Bristol14	W. sup. Mare 10	130	691	
34	Shipladeham	Somerset	}6	} Bridgewater 15	}5	136	....
31	Shiplakepa	Oxford	Henley3	Reading6	Nettlebed8	38	515	
31	Shiplake Rowham	Oxford	}3	}6	}7	38	....
10	Shipleyto	Derby	Derby9	Nottingham 10	Alfreton9	135	632	
29	Shipleyto	Northumb	Alnwick5	Wooler11	Belford11	313	95	
35	Shipleyto	Salop and } Stafford	}6	} Wolverhamp. 6	} Bridgenorth . 8	Dudley10	129
38	Shipleypa	Sussex	Horsham6	Steyning8	Petworth11	42	1180	
45	Shipleyto	W. R. York	Bradford4	Bingley3	Leeds12	200	1926	
36	Shipmeadowpa	Suffolk	Beccles3	Bungay3	Loddon5	108	133	
4	Shipponham	Berks	Abingdon1	Oxford6	Farlington14	57	151	
39	Shipston upon Stour } }m t & pa	Worcester	Stratf. on A. 11	Warwick17	Banbury14	83	1632	
5	Shiptonham	Bucks	Winslow1	Fenny Stratf. 9	Aylesbury10	50	....
33	Shiptonpa	Salop	M. Wenlock3	Ludlow14	ChurchStret. 8	146	154	
16	Shiptonpa	Hants	Ludgershall. 5	Andover10	Amesbury7	74	287	
46	Shiptonto & cha	E. R. York	Mt. Weighton 2	Pocklington 5	Gt. Driffield 15	194	348	
43	Shiptonto	N. R. York	York6	Easingwold . 8	Boroughbrid. 12	205	264	
31	Shipton upon Char- } wellpa	Oxford	Woodstock2	Oxford7	Bicester8	61	148	
5	Shipton Leeham	Bucks	Winslow6	Aylesbury8	Buckingham 10	48	104	
15	Shipton, Moignepa	Gloucester	Tetbury3	Malsbury4	Wotton unE. 10	102	389	
15	Shipton, Olyffepa	Gloucester	Northleach . 6	Cheltenham . 7	Winchcomb . 8	86	229	
15	Shipton, Solerspa	Gloucester	}6	}7	}9	86	98	
31	Shiptonunder } Whichwoodpa	Oxford	Burford4	Chip Norton 7	Witney8	73	2457	
34	Shipwayham	Somerset	Bristol7	Clevedon7	Wrington9	125	2495	
31	Shipbournepa	Oxford	Tetsworth5	Watlington. 1	Thame8	46	325	
37	Shier, or Sherepa	Surrey	Guildford6	Dorking7	Leatherhead . 9	28	1177	
10	Shirebrookham	Derby	Mansfield5	Chesterfield. 10	Workshop10	142	....
15	Shirehamptoncha	Gloucester	Bristol6	New Passage 7	Old Passage . 9	124	420	
22	Shireheadcha	Lancaster	Garstang4	Lancaster8	Poulton11	233	....

SHIFFNALL.

student's name was actually registered on the books, and the usual fees paid, when the master, finding that the two strangers had letters of recommendation to Dr. Surgrove, politely returned the money, and directed them to Pembroke College, where young Beddoes was matriculated in due form.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, first Monday in April, August 5, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and swine; November 22, for ditto and hogs.

* SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR derives its name from its situation on the river Stour, and from having been formerly noted as one of the largest sheep-markets in the kingdom. The town has no trade of any consequence. In 1706 John Pittway endowed a school, the funds of which were augmented by George Marshall in 1747. A national school is likewise well supported and attended. The poor and aged have not been forgotten by the beneficent of the town, there being several bequests for their succour. The Dean and Chapter of Worcester, as lords of the manor, hold a court here annually, at which a constable is chosen.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, third Tuesday in April, June 22, last Tuesday in August, and Tuesday after October 10, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

Its national school.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
26	Shire Newton pa	Monmouth ..	Chepstow . . . 4	Usk 10	Black R. Inn 5	137	791	
30	Shire Oaks ham	Notts	Worksop . . . 3	Blythe 7	Chesterfield .14	149	....
39	Shirford vil	Warwick . . .	Nuneaton . . 5	Hinckley . . . 4	Coventry . . . 9	95	....
10	Shirland pa	Derby	Alfreton . . . 2	Chesterfield 8	Wirksworth . 9	143	1212	
10	Shirley pa	Derby	Ashborne . . 4	Derby 10	Uttoxeter . 10	136	602	
16	Shirley ham	Hants	Southampton 2	Romsey 6	Winchester .12	75	....
37	Shirley ham	Surrey	Croydon . . . 2	Addington . 2	Beckenham . 3	12	....
3	Shitlington pa	Bedford	Silsoe 4	Shefford . . . 4	Hitchin 6	40	1307	
29	Shitlington to	Norhumb . . .	Hexham . . .13	Haltwhistle .14	Bellingham . 3	292	168	
45	Shitlington to	W. R. York . .	Wakefield . . 5	Huddersfield 9	Barnesley . .10	182	1933	
12	Shitterton ham	Dorset	Wareham . . 7	Dorchester .10	Blandford .12	115	....
17	Shobdon pa	Hereford	Leominster . 7	Pembridge . . 3	Presteigne . . 7	144	536	
11	Shobrooke pa	Devon	Crediton . . 2	Exeter 7	Tiverton . .11	171	644	
23	Shoby pa	Leicester	Melton Mow. 5	Loughboro' .11	Leicester . .14	110	15	
34	Shockerwick ham	Somerset	Bath 5	Marshfield . 4	Bradford . . 6	102	....
7	Shocklach, Church } pa & to }	Chester	Whitchurch 10	Chester12	Malpas 5	168	431	
7	Shocklach, Oviat to	Chester . . . . .	. . . . . 10	. . . . . 13	. . . . . 4	167	....
14	Shoebury, North pa	Essex	South End . . 3	Rochford . . . 5	Raleigh . . . 9	41	236	
14	Shoebury, South pa	Essex . . . . .	. . . . . 3	. . . . . 6	. . . . . 9	41	202
21	Sholden pa	Kent	Deal 2	Sandwich . . . 4	Canterbury .14	69	356	
16	Sholling tit	Hants	Southampton 4	Hoand 1	Hamble 2	79	....
53	Sholton to	Flint	Hawarden . 2	Flint 7	Mold 5	197	186	
21	Shooter's Hill* ham	Kent	Woolwich . . 2	Dartford . . . 8	Eitham 2	9	....
14	Shopland pa	Essex	South End . . 3	Rochford . . . 2	Raleigh . . . 7	39	48	
21	Shoreham† pa	Kent	Seven Oaks . 5	Dartford . . . 8	Westerham . 7	18	1015	
38	Shoreham, New } m t & pa }	Sussex	Brighton . . . 6	Worthing . . . 5	Horsham . .17	56	1503	
38	Shoreham, Old§ pa	Sussex . . . . .	. . . . . 6	. . . . . 5	N. Shoreham .1	55	231

* SHOOTER'S HILL is situated on the road to Dover, and supposed to have derived its name from the exercise of archery, which formerly took place in the neighbouring woods. On May-day, 1511, Henry VIII. and his queen, Catherine of Arragon, came with great pomp from Greenwich to this place, and were received by 200 archers, clad in green, with a captain at their head, personating Robin Hood. On the summit of this hill, which commands a most extensive prospect over Kent and the adjoining counties, are some pleasant houses, and a handsome inn with gardens, for the entertainment of those who visit this delightful spot. This neighbourhood was formerly notorious for robberies, till the road was widened, and much of the coppice wood cut down. Near the road on the top of the hill stands Severndroog Castle, which is 482 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen at a great distance from almost every part of the adjacent country; it is a triangular building, with turrets at each angle, and was built in 1784 by Lady James, to commemorate the reduction of Severndroog in 1756, a strong fort which belonged to Angria, the pirate, on an island near Bombay; to the taking of which, her husband, then Captain James, had been highly instrumental.

Visit of Henry VIII. in 1511.

† SHOREHAM. Fair, May 1, for toys.

‡ SHOREHAM, NEW, a seaport, situated on the east side of the mouth of the Adur. It has risen into importance on the ruins of Old Shoreham, owing to its more convenient situation for trade. The town, which stands about a mile within the haven, is singularly built, and near the centre is the market-house, supported by Doric pillars. Although it is only a tide harbour, yet, as it is the best on this part of the coast, it is frequented by ships of considerable burden; in spring tides it has about eighteen feet water, about twelve in common, and not more than three feet at the ebb.

Its importance as a harbour.

Market, Saturday.—Fair, July 25, for pedlery.

§ SHOREHAM, OLD, was formerly a town of some importance, and is said to have been the spot where Ella landed with his three sons in the year 477, when he defeated the Britons, and founded the kingdom of the South Saxons.

Ella, the Saxon.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
29	Shoreswood.....to	Durham...	Berwick on T.6	Coldstream .8	Wooler.....13	333	279
20	Shorewell.....pa	Hants.....	Newport.....5	Yarmouth .8	Niton.....6	89	699
41	Shorncott.....pa	Wilts.....	Cricklade...6	Cirencester .4	Malmsbury .9	89	29
21	Shorne.....pa	Kent.....	Gravesend .4	Strood.....4	Malling .10	26	730
21	Shorne Ifield.....ham	Kent.....	.....4	Maidstone .11	Dartford .10	25	.....
21	Shorne Ridgway.....ham	Kent.....	.....5	.....10	Rochester .4	26	.....
29	Short Flatt.....to	Northumb.	Bolam.....1	Newcastle.15	Morpeth.....9	290	22
3	Shortgrave.....ham	Bedford...	Market Street3	Dunstable .3	Luton.....6	32	.....
31	Short Hampton.....cha	Oxford.....	Chip Norton 5	Burford .7	Witney.....7	72	.....
29	Shoston.....to	Northumb.	Belford.....6	Alnwick .15	Wooler.....15	322	89
39	Shotery.....ham	Warwick...	Straft. on A. 1	Alcester .7	Henley in A. 8	97	.....
29	Shotford.....ham	Norfolk...	Harleston .1	Diss.....9	NewBucken13	100	.....
29	Shothaugh.....to	Northumb.	Alnwick.....8	Rothbury .8	Morpeth.....9	298	.....
29	Shotley.....pa & to	Northumb.	Hexham.....10	Gateshead .15	He.on the W 10	269	1104
36	Shotley.....pa	Suffolk...	Ipswich.....8	Harwich .3	Harkstead .3	74	410
13	Shotley Bridge.....ham	Durham.....	Durham.....15	Gateshead .13	Hexham.....14	273	.....
29	Shotley Field.....ham	Northumb.	.....18	.....14	.....12	275	.....
31	Shotover.....ex p to	Oxford.....	Oxford .4	Thame.....9	Bicester.....11	54	149
39	Shotswell.....pa	Warwick...	Kineton .8	Banbury .4	Southam.....11	75	302
4	Shottesbrook*.....pa	Berks.....	Reading .9	Maidenhead 4	Windsor .9	31	135
27	Shottesham.....vil	Norfolk...	Bungay.....9	Norwich .7	Loddon .8	103	953
36	Shottesham.....pa	Suffolk...	Woodbridge .5	Aldbrough.13	Orford.....8	82	287
10	Shottle.....to	Derby.....	Derby.....8	Belper.....3	Wirksworth 5	134	556
13	Shotton.....to	Durham.....	Barnard Cast 5	B. Aucland.10	Wolsingham 14	251	.....
13	Shotton.....to	Durham.....	Durham .10	Hartlepool .9	Sunderland 13	253	272
29	Shotton.....to	Northumb.	Morpeth .6	Newcastle .9	Blyth.....7	284	.....
7	Shotwick.....pa & to	Chester.....	Chester.....6	Great Neston 5	Mold.....8	189	744
7	Shotwick Park.....ext }p dis }	Chester.....	.....5	.....6	.....9	188	18
7	Shotwick Rough.....to	Chester.....	.....7	.....5	.....10	190	.....
27	Shouldhamf.....pa	Norfolk...	DownhamMt.7	Lynn .9	Swaffham .10	91	725
27	Shouldham Thorpe.....pa	Norfolk...	.....6	.....9	.....12	90	300
31	Showell.....cha	Oxford.....	Chip. Norton.4	Banbury .10	Deddington .8	71	.....
33	Shrawardine.....pa	Salop.....	Shrewsbury .7	Oswestry .13	Ellesmere .13	160	189
33	Shrawardine Castle }ham }	Salop.....	.....8	.....12	.....13	161	.....
42	Shrawley.....pa	Worcester..	Worcester .8	Bewdley .8	Droitwich .7	119	497
5	Shredding Green.....ham	Bucks.....	Colnbrook .3	Uxbridge .3	Slough.....5	18	.....
39	Shrewley.....ham	Warwick...	Warwick .5	Coventry .11	Henley in Ar. 6	95	264
33	ShrewsburyJ...bo & m t	Salop.....	Birmingham 43	Stafford.....31	Newc.undL.32	153	21227

* SHOTTESBROOK. The church is a small but elegant structure in the decorated style, with a tower and spire, built in 1337. It contains three stalls under trefoil arches, a piscina, and font. In the chancel lie the remains of Henry Dodwell, the historical chronologist, who was some time Camden professor of history at Oxford. Here was formerly a chantry. A farm-house in this village was a hunting-seat of Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII.

† SHOULDHAM. *Fairs*, September 19, and October 10, for cattle and toys.

‡ SHREWSBURY is an ancient borough, and capital of the county of Shropshire, and situated on two hills peninsulated by the river Severn. Although no doubt can be entertained of the high antiquity of Shrewsbury, it being frequently mentioned by our earliest historians, there is no authentic record of its origin. Probable conjecture, however, has assigned that event to the fifth century, when the Britons were forced by the Saxons to abandon all the country to the eastward of the river Severn. Shrewsbury, from its lofty and peninsular situation, presents, at every approach, a pleasing variety of views; and the noble sweep of the river, which seems to embrace it, heightens, at every turn, the charms of the scene, except on the north and west sides, where the streets approach close to its banks—a narrow margin of meadow, or of garden ground, interposes between the houses and the river. The exterior circle of the town is lined with an unbroken range of well built houses, most of which command beautiful views over the adjacent country. On its western side is a public field, called the Quarry, which occupies about twenty acres of ground, and is adorned with avenues of trees. At one extremity of this field are the remains of a rural amphitheatre, where the Augustine friars of the adjoin-

Hunting-seat of Prince Arthur.

Its charming vistas.

ing convent were probably wont to exhibit those ancient and sacred dramas, called mysteries, or Whitsun-plays, which were acted here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Shrewsbury being esteemed the most important town and fortress on the marches of Wales, continued, during several centuries, to be one of the principal places of rendezvous for the English armies, and hence it was often visited by its several monarchs. Numerous conflicts took place in its immediate vicinity, and its inhabitants frequently suffered the evils incident to sieges. Through the eventful period which marked the contentions of the houses of York and Lancaster; and when the parliamentary war broke out, the king came hither and was cordially welcomed by the inhabitants. After the king left Shrewsbury it was garrisoned in his cause; but subsequently fell to the parliamentary army in February, 1645. In Cromwell's life-time, and also immediately after his death, two attempts were made to gain possession of Shrewsbury, in favour of Charles II., but both of them were frustrated. The last circumstance which history records worthy of notice, occurred in August, 1687, when James II. held his court here. On this occasion the sentiments of loyal attachment, for which Shrewsbury has ever been conspicuous, burst forth with chivalrous enthusiasm. Shrewsbury is a corporation, both by charter and prescription. Four general quarter sessions are held in the course of the year; and the mayor and some of the aldermen, who are magistrates, hold a court every Wednesday, which is a court of requests; and the assizes for the county are held in the months of March and August. The chartered companies, besides the general corporations, are sixteen in number, of which those of the drapers and mercers are the most considerable. This town has sent members to parliament from its earliest establishment. The public buildings of Shrewsbury, besides the churches and chapels, are, the castle, the town-hall, the charitable institutions, the town and county gaol and bridewell, the market-house, the cross, the theatre, the bridges, and the splendid column in honour of Lord Hill. The castle stands on a narrow neck of land, and was founded by Roger de Montgomery. This structure is so greatly dilapidated, that it is difficult to form any probable idea of its ancient state. The buildings of it now remaining consist of the keep, the mount, the walls of the inner court, and the great arch of the interior gateway. The town-hall is a modern structure, finished in 1786; here are held all meetings of the corporations and grand juries, likewise the courts of justice for the town and county. The town and county gaol and bridewell, which now form one building, stands near the castle. Its situation is at once beautiful and salubrious; and though it cannot boast much elegance of exterior appearance, it is spacious and airy, and possesses every convenience requisite for its different purposes. The market-house is one of the largest and most magnificent buildings of its kind in England. Adjoining this building is a conduit, which supplies a great part of the town with water. A new cheese and butter market has been erected at the Welsh Bridge; also a new circus. The two bridges over the Severn at this town are called the Welsh Bridge and the East Bridge, both new structures. The splendid column, in honour of Gen. Lord Hill, was completed in June, 1816, the anniversary of the glorious battle of Waterloo. The height of the pedestal is 13 feet 6 inches; the shaft and capital 91 feet 6 inches; the pedestal for the figure 11 feet 6 inches; the colossal statue of his lordship 17 feet; the extreme height 133 feet 6 inches; total expense, including the cottage, was £5973 13s. 2d. One of the principal ornaments of Shrewsbury is the royal free school of Edward VI., erected in 1630, and in which upwards of 300 young gentlemen from all parts of the kingdom are here prepared for the university. In its manufactures, the town of Shrewsbury is by no means prominent or noted; at one time its trade was very great with the Welsh, in flannel, but, from causes variously assigned, it has fallen nearly to decay, and not likely to be recovered. Here are two considerable thread

SHREWS-
BURY.Loyalty
of the
inhabitants.Public
buildings.Supply of
water.Decay of its
flannel
trade.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
41	Shrewton pa	Wilts	Amesbury . . . 6	Wilton 9	Salisbury . . 11	83	491
7	Shrigley Pott to	Chester	Macclesfield . 5	Stockport . . . 8	Chapel le F . 8	172	...
41	Shriple tit	Wilts	Salisbury . . . 7	Ludgershall . 11	Amesbury . . 6	77	56
4	Shrivenham pa	Berks	Faringdon . . 6	Swindon . . . 8	Highworth . . 4	71	2113
34	Shrole ham	Somerset	Wells 7	Bristol 12	Bath 13	119	...
27	Shropham pa	Norfolk	East Harling . 4	Attleborough . 5	Watton 8	90	507
34	Shropshire* co						222503
39	Shuckburgh, Lower . pa	Warwick	Southam . . . 5	Daventry . . . 6	Rugby 9	78	165
39	Shuckburgh, Upper . pa	Warwick				77	40
6	Shudy Camps pa	Cambridge	Linton 5	Haverhill . . 4	Cambridge . 16	45	366
15	Shurdington pa	Gloucester	Cheltenham . 4	Gloucester . . 7	Stroud 13	101	99
7	Shurlach to	Chester	Northwich . . 2	Middlewich . 5	Knutsford . . 7	172	93
34	Shurton ham	Somerset	Bridgewater . 9	Watchet . . . 9	Taunton . . . 14	148	...
39	Shustock pa	Warwick	Coleshill . . . 3	Atherstone . . 7	Coventry . . . 10	101	634
11	Shute pa	Devon	Colyton . . . 2	Axminster . . 3	Honiton . . . 7	150	617
31	Shutford, East pa	Oxford	Banbury . . . 5	Shipston on S . 9	Chip. Norton 1	76	31
31	Shutford, West to	Oxford				77	431
39	Shuttington pa	Warwick	Tamworth . . 4	Atherstone . . 6	Lichfield . . 10	113	147
28	Shuttlehanger ham	Northamp	Towcester . . 3	Northampton . 8	Stony Stratf . 8	60	325

SHREWS-
BURY.

factories; and the extensive iron foundry has brought the town into notice, as from these works the Menai bridge was constructed, and other similar undertakings. This town has been long famous for the making a delicate article of pastry, called "Shrewsbury cake," and the brawn also made here is in very high repute; but the chief support of the town is on the custom of the country people, who resort to it for many miles round, for the purchase of their various domestic necessities. The neighbourhood of Shrewsbury is highly respectable, the country beautifully picturesque; studded with gentlemen's seats, and for fertility not to be surpassed, if equalled, in England. The chief market is on Saturday, but there is another on Wednesday; and every second Wednesday in the month a fair is held, which is attended by great numbers of people, when the produce of the rich and fertile country around is disposed of. Among the eminent individuals to whom this town has given birth, are Richard and George Plantagenet, sons of Edward IV., Ralph of Shrewsbury, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Thomas Bower, and John Thomas, Bishops of Salisbury, Edward Wooley, Bishop of Clonfert, George Costard, the mathematician, Thomas Churchyard, the poet, Dr. John Taylor, the editor of Demosthenes Ordericus Vitalis, the early English historian, Vice-Admiral Benbow, and many others.

Market, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 28, for horned cattle, horses, &c.; if it fall on Sunday, held a day before; Saturday after March 15; Wednesday after Easter-week; Wednesday before Whit-Sunday, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, cheese, and linen cloth; July 3 and August 12, for horned cattle, horses, pigs, cheese, linen, sheep, and lamb's wool; October 2 and December 12, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, butter, cheese, and linen; and second Tuesday and Wednesday in every month.

Its position
and
dimensions.

* SHROPSHIRE is bounded on the north by Cheshire, part of Flintshire, and Derbyshire; on the east by Staffordshire; on the south by Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and part of Radnorshire; and on the west by Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire. Its greatest length is nearly fifty miles, being forty miles in breadth, and 160 miles in circumference. It is in the Oxford circuit; the province of Canterbury; the dioceses of Hereford, and Litchfield and Coventry; and pays seven parts of the land-tax. The Rev. Archdeacon Plymley assigns a very satisfactory reason for irregularities in these originally ecclesiastical divisions. He premises, that this county is in part in the three dioceses of Hereford, of Litchfield and Coventry, and of St. Asaph. The detached parish of Hales Owen is in that of Worcester. The Archdeaconry of Salop, in Litchfield and Coventry diocese, is principally within the county; a few of the Shropshire parishes are in the archdeaconry of Stafford, one in that of Hereford, and others in that of St. Asaph, which is co-extensive with the diocese, and the office is there holden by the Bishop. The ecclesiastical deaneries, again, comprehend parts of different counties and of different hundreds. The civil

Ecclesi-
astical
division.

division of manors, though frequently confined to the whole or part of a parish, comprehends, in some instances, parts of two parishes, and has within it parts of different townships; and the jurisdictions of courts-leet, but are not always confined to the hundred in which they are situated. He then observes that the history of that experience, whence our constitution has arisen, points out circumstances from which these various limitations of district have grown. With respect to parishes, they seem to have originated at the introduction and propagation of Christianity in these kingdoms, when lords of manors and persons of extensive landed property erected churches, as religion advanced, for the use of themselves and of their tenants. To these churches they procured the tythes arising from their estates to be paid, which, if not especially appropriated, would have been paid to the bishop of the diocese, for the use of the clergy in general, and for such pious purposes as he deemed necessary. Now the founders of any church would wish that all their lands should pay tythe thereto rather than to any other, and in preference to their tythes being applied at the discretion of the bishop; so that where the estate of any founder of a church was scattered, the districts appropriated to pay tythe to it would be scattered also; and it was from the junction of these circumstances, a church being built and a district appointed to pay tythe to its minister, that parishes had their beginning. Few counties are possessed of a greater variety of soil, or are more diversified in appearance. Divided into nearly two equal parts by the Severn, its south portion assumes the mountainous character peculiar to the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh; whilst the north half approaches more nearly to a level, agreeably relieved by a few single hills, and romantic vallies, finely wooded. The meadows on the side of the Severn are extremely fertile, being frequently enriched by the overflowing of that river. The whole county is in general well cultivated, yielding great quantities of grain; its southern border producing excellent hops, and agreeably varied with fine healthy orchards. Of its farming stock, the breed of cows and sheep deserve peculiar notice; the former giving large quantities of rich milk, and the latter growing some of the finest fleeces in the kingdom. Amongst the mineral productions of the county may be enumerated a vast abundance of coal, iron, and lead; quarries of free stone and lime-stone; and pits of pipe-clay. The principal rivers in this county are, the Severn, Tern, and Rodon; besides several considerable brooks. A modern writer insists, and, we believe, with perfect truth, that "no where can be found a more interesting picture of the genuine English character than that exhibited in the state of society in Salop. Its proximity and relation to Wales probably contribute to preserve the tone and heighten the colouring. The gentry are not, perhaps, wholly free from that species of pride, which, as it consists more in dignity than in haughtiness, may indeed be termed a failing, but can hardly be deemed a vice, especially because it does not tend to impede, but rather to encourage the exercise of those social virtues, which ameliorate the condition of the lower classes. The ladies of Salop rank eminently among the beauties of England, and are equally distinguished for those mental qualities, which give lustre to personal charms. The middling classes partake of the character of the higher orders; they are hospitable and intelligent. Their example and influence operate powerfully in improving the habits of the labouring poor, and in effacing those traces of barbarism and vulgarity, which are but too frequently the reproach of the common people of these kingdoms. The numerous charitable institutions, and the various respectable societies, for the promotion of useful science, established in the county, fully attest the truth of this eulogy; to which we may be justified in adding, that Shropshire, by its inland situation, and the independent spirit of its inhabitants, will, for a long time, present a formidable barrier to the corrupting inroads of foreign manners, and the no less pernicious progress of domestic luxury."

SHROP-
SHIRE.

Origin of
parishes.

Its soil and
appearance.

The social
virtues of
its gentry.

Barriers to
the intro-
duction of
foreign
vices.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
22	Shuttleworthto	Lancaster . .	Bury5	Rochdale7	Haslingden4	200	.....
33	Sibdonpa	Salop	Bishops Cas.8	Ludlow9	ChurchStret.8	152	63
28	Sibertoftpa	Northamp . .	Mt. Harboro'5	Northampt.21	Rothwell10	87	402
21	Sibertswoldpa	Kent	Dover6	Deal8	Canterbury10	65	.....
31	Sibford Ferristo	Oxford	Hythe4	Canterbury11	Dover11	66	.....
31	Sibford Gowerto	Oxford	Banbury7	Shipston on S.8	Chip. Norton9	79	248
24	Sibseypa	Lincoln	Boston8	Spilsby11	Tattershall13	80	507
19	Sibsonham	Hunts	Wandsford5	Peterborough8	Oundle8	122	1364
23	Sibsonpa	Leicester	Mt. Bosworth4	Atherstone4	Hinckley7	82	456
30	Sibthorpe*pa	Notts	Newark6	Bingham6	Bottesford6	106	427
36	Sibtonpa	Suffolk	Yoxford2	Halesworth6	Framlingham7	94	498
45	Sicklinghallto	W. R. York . .	Wetherby3	Harewood4	Knaresboro'7	197	212
11	Sidbury†pa	Devon	Sidmouth3	Honiton6	Colyton7	154	1725
33	Sidburypa	Salop	Bridgenorth6	Clebury Mor7	Bewdley10	139	103
7	Siddingtonto & cha	Chester	Congleton6	Macclesfield6	Knutsford9	168	479
15	Siddingtonvil	Gloucester . . .	Cirencester2	Cricklade6	Malmesbury10	91	409
31	Sidenhampa	Oxford	Tetsworth3	Thame4	Watlington7	42	403
27	Side Strandpa	Norfolk	Cromer4	N. Walsham4	Aylsham11	129	160
34	Sidcotham	Somerset	Axbridge2	Winscombe2	Wrington5	123	.....
21	Sidcupham	Kent	Foot's Cray1	Eitham3	Bromley5	11	.....
11	Sidfordham	Devon	Sidmouth2	Sidbury2	Colyton9	156	.....
16	Sidfordtit	Hants	Romsey3	Nursling6	Southampton6	76	.....
38	Sidleshampa	Sussex	Chichester4	Selsea5	Bognor6	66	1002
16	Sidmantoncha	Hants	Whitchurch7	Newbury7	Kingsclere3	57	156
11	Sidmouth‡m t & pa	Devon	Exeter13	Honiton9	Colyton9	159	3126
44	Siggeston, Kirkbyto	N. R. York . . .	N. Allerton4	Stokesley13	Thirsk9	226	343
46	Sigglesthorpepa & to	E. R. York . . .	Beverley10	Honsea4	Hull12	186	578
29	Sighillto	Northumb	North Shields7	Newc. on T.8	Blyth6	283	985
31	Signetham	Oxford	Burford1	Lechlade7	Bampton7	74	.....
16	Silchester§pa	Hants	Basinstoke8	Reading10	Aldermaston4	49	414
23	Silebypa	Leicester	Mount Sorrell2	Leicester8	Mount Sorrel6	95	1491

* **SIBTHORPE.** Thomas Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury, was a native of this place; he was born in 1698, and died in 1768.

† **SIDBURY.** *Fairs*, Tuesday before Ascension Day, and Michaelmas.

‡ **SIDMOUTH** is situated on the north of the river Sid, between two steep ranges of hills, nearly enclosing it on all sides, except the south, which lies open to a beautiful bay of the English Channel; it was anciently a considerable seaport, but its harbour has long been choked up with sand, so that pleasure-boats and fishing-smacks are now the only vessels that can approach the shore. Sidmouth, although lying open to the ocean, is at all seasons entirely free from fogs, and is consequently a very healthy as well as pleasant situation, and has of late years been much frequented by visitors during the bathing-season; for whose accommodation and entertainment there are warm baths, an elegant ball-room, billiard-tables, circulating libraries, and commodious public rooms on the beach. Many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. The surrounding scenery has long been celebrated for its picturesque and romantic character, and is esteemed by many the finest on the western shores of Devon. A short distance hence formerly stood a fort, with four pieces of ordnance. In Woolbrook Cottage, in the vicinity, died the late Duke of Kent.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Easter-Monday, Tuesday, and third Monday in September, for cattle.

§ **SILCHESTER** is situated near the borders of the county, adjoining Berks; from its elevated site it commands very extensive prospects over the surrounding country; it was the *Caer Segont* of the Britons, and the *Vindonum* of the Romans, and is one of the most perfect of the ancient stations in the south of England. The foundations of the street may still be traced, running in parallel lines across the area; the four principal streets communicate with the entrances, which were on the north, south, east, and west sides; the walls by which the city was enclosed are exceedingly strong, and are still remaining; that on the south side is the most

Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Its picturesque and romantic scenery.

Interesting remains of antiquity.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.			
27	Silfield	div Norfolk	Wymondham	2	Attleborough	7	Norwich	10	101	593
51	Silian	pa Cardigan	Lampeter	3	Aberaeron	11	Aberystwyth	20	212	327
45	Silkstone	pa & to W. R. York	Barnesley	4	Peniston	5	Sheffield	14	176	16561
13	Silksworth	to Durham	Sunderland	4	Chester le St.	8	Durham	10	268	252
43	Silphoe	to N. R. York	Scarborough	7	Hackness	2	Whitby	15	225	....
45	Silsden-on-the-Moor } to & cha }	W. R. York	Keighley	5	Skipton	5	Otley	11	211	2137
3	Silsoe*	dis m t & cha Bedford	Amphill	4	Bedford	10	Shifford	5	41	510
12	Silton	pa Dorset	Mere	3	Wincanton	5	Shaftesbury	7	105	396
44	Silton, Nether. to & cha	N. R. York	Thirsk	8	Helmesley	13	N. Allerton	7	225	179
44	Silton, Over	pa & to N. R. York	.....	9	.....	13	.....	7	226	263
20	Silverdale	to & cha Lancaster	Lancaster	10	Minthorpe	5	Burton	5	250	240
11	Silvertont	pa Devon	Collumpton	6	Exeter	7	Tiverton	7	164	1389
29	Simonburn]	pa & to Northumb	Hexham	9	Bellingham	7	Haltwhistle	12	288	4561
10	Simondley	to Derby	Chapel le F.	9	Sheffield	23	Glossop	3	176	451
22	Simonstone	to Lancaster	Burnley	5	Clitheroe	6	Blackburn	8	211	440
22	Simon's Wood	to Lancaster	Ormskirk	5	Liverpool	9	St. Helens	8	203	411
5	Simpson	pa Bucks	Fenny Stratf.	2	Woburn	5	NewportPag.	5	46	470
44	Sinderby	to N. R. York	Thirsk	6	Masham	9	Bedale	8	217	93
10	Sinfin	to Derby	Derby	4	Burton on T.	8	Asb de laZ.	10	126	....
5	Singleborough	ham Bucks	Winslow	3	StonyStratfor.	6	Buckingham	6	52	110
28	Singlesholt	ham Northamp	Peterborough	5	Crowland	5	Whittlesea	5	86	....
38	Singleton	pa Sussex	Midhurst	6	Chichester	6	Petworth	9	56	563
22	Singleton, Great } to & cha }	Lancaster	Poulton	3	Kirkham	5	Preston	12	229	499
22	Singleton, Little	to Lancaster	.....	3	.....	7	.....	13	230	....
43	Sinnington	pa & to N. R. York	Pickering	4	Kirby Moors	4	NewMalton	10	227	584
42	Sinton	ham Worcester	Worcester	6	Bromyard	9	Gt. Malvern	3	117	....
15	Sinwell	tit Gloucester	Wotton un E.	1	Tetbury	10	Berkeley	8	109	....
25	Sion Hill	ham Middlesex	Isteworth	1	Brentford	1	Hanwell	2	9	....
42	Sion Hill	ham Worcester	Kidderminst.	2	Brendley	2	Stourbridge	8	128	....
25	Sipson	ham Middlesex	Colnbrook	3	Uxbridge	5	Hounslow	5	15	....
36	Sisewell	ham Suffolk	Aldborough	4	Saxmundham	7	Southwold	10	94	....
23	Sisonby	pa Leicester	MeltonMowb.	1	Leicester	15	Oakham	12	106	73
21	Sissinghurst	ham Kent	Cranbrook	3	Tenterden	6	Maidstone	12	46	....
15	Siston	pa Gloucester	Bristol	8	Bath	8	Chip.Sodbury	6	114	973
40	Sizergh Fellside. } ham }	Westmorlnd	Kendal	4	Minthorpe	5	Sebergh	11	260	....
8	Sithney	pa Cornwall	Helstone	3	Marazion	8	Redruth	10	279	2772
21	Sittingbourn\$	pa Kent	Chatham	10	Canterbury	15	Maidstone	11	40	2182
24	Sixhills	pa Lincoln	MarketRasen	5	Wragby	7	Louth	10	150	169
46	Skeckling	pa E. R. York	Hedon	3	Patrington	7	Hornsea	14	185	....
44	Skeeby	to N. R. York	Richmond	3	BernardCas.	14	N. Allerton	14	233	183

perfect, being in some places twenty feet high and twenty-four feet thick. About 150 yards from the north-east angle of the wall is an amphitheatre, which is similar in form to that near Dorchester; it has two entrances, and the bank, or wall, is about twenty yards thick at the bottom, but it gradually decreases towards the summit, which is about four yards broad, and now covered with trees; the area is generally covered with water, one part of which appears to have been the *cavea*, or den, where they kept the wild beasts previous to letting them into the arena.

SILCHESTER

* SILSOE, or SILVISHOE. *Fairs*, May 13 and September 21, for cattle of all sorts.

† SILVERTON. Here is a free-school, founded and endowed by John Richards, in 1724. About seventy boys are at present instructed, and the annual income is £90. Sixty girls are also educated by subscriptions and a small annuity.

Fairs, first Thursday in March and July, for cattle; and September 4, for toys, &c.

‡ SIMONBURN. The remains of Simonburn Castle are situated on an eminence, shaded with tall fir and beech trees. Nunwick Hall, about half a mile distant, is an elegant structure of white free-stone, seated in a spacious lawn; and in an adjoining field were formerly five upright pillars, in circular order, supposed to have been the remains of a Druidical temple. In 1735, a stone, inscribed Valpi Sabi—to Valpias and Sabinus, Roman lieutenants in Britain, was discovered here.

Remains of Simonburn Castle.

§ SITTINGBOURN is situated on the high road to Canterbury, and bounded on the north by Milton Creek, containing several excellent inns

Alap	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
23	Skeffington*.....pa	Leicester...	Leicester...11	Mt. Harboro' 11	Melton Mow. 11	94	180
46	Skeffling.....pa	E. R. York	Patrington .5	Hedon.....13	Hull.....19	197	223
30	Skegby.....pa	Notts.....	Mansfield...3	Alfreton...7	Chesterfield 10	141	656
30	Skegby.....ham	Notts.....	Tuxford...4	Newark... 11	E. Retford 10	135	...
24	Skegness.....pa	Lincoln...	Spilsby...11	Birgh.....4	Wainfleet...5	133	185
46	Skelbrook†...to & cha	W. R. York	Pontefract .8	Doncaster . 6	Thorne...11	168	...
44	Skelden.....ham	W. R. York	Ripon.....7	Pateley Brid. 5	Masham...8	223	...
44	Skellands.....ham	W. R. York	Settle.....5	Skipton.....9	Kettlewell 10	225	...
24	Skellingthorpe.....pa	Lincoln...	Lincoln...5	Gainsboro' .13	Newark on T16	136	417
46	Skellowe.....to	W. R. York	Doncaster .7	Wakefield .15	Snaith.....11	169	181
45	Skelmanthorpe.....to	W. R. York	Huddersfield.8	Penestone .6	Wakefield...9	181	...
22	Skelmersdale .to & cha	Lancaster...	Ormskirk .6	Wigan.....7	St. Helens .8	203	676
40	Skelsmergh.....to	Westmorland	Kendal .3	Orton.....11	Sedbergh... 9	265	263
9	Skelton.....pa & to	Cumberland	Penrith .7	Hesket New. 7	Carlisle...15	230	112
46	Skelton.....to	E. R. York	Howden .3	South Cave 12	Snaith..... 9	182	228
43	Skelton.....pa	N. R. York	York.....4	Easingwold.10	Wetherby .13	203	291
43	Skelton.....pa & to	N. R. York	Guisborough 4	Egton.....15	Stockton...14	249	1241
44	Skelton.....to & cha	W. R. York	Ripon.....4	Boroughbrid. 3	Knareboro' .8	210	383
22	Skelwith.....to	Lancaster...	Hawkhead .3	Ambleside...3	Kendal...13	270	...
24	Skendleby.....pa	Lincoln...	Spilsby...3	Burgh... 6	Alford.....6	135	253
26	Skenfretth.....pa	Monmouth...	Monmouth...7	Abergavenn.12	Usk.....15	136	609

SITTING-BOURN.

for the accommodation of travellers. "The inhabitants," observes Hasted, "boast much of John Northwood, Esq., or Northwood, having entertained King Henry the Fifth, on his triumphant return from France, at the Red Lion Inn, in this town; and, though the entertainment was plentiful, and befitting the royalty of his guest, yet, such was the difference of the times, that the whole expense amounted to only 9s. 9d., wine being then sold at two-pence a pint, and other articles in proportion." Several others of our kings have also been entertained here; and, at a respectable family house, near the middle of the town, then the property of the Lushingtons, of Rodmersham, George the First, and Second, constantly lodged, during their progress to, and return from, their German dominions.

Fairs, Whit-Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, for linen and toys; and October 10, for linen, woollen-drapery, and hardware.

* SKEFFINGTON is situated on an eminence near the turnpike-road; the lands are mostly hilly, the soil rich, and many fine sheep and oxen are grazed on it. Skeffington Hall is a spacious mansion, and the south front assumes a castellated appearance; the apartments are numerous and convenient, and many of them adorned with paintings by the first masters. This place gave birth to Thomas Skeffington, who was consecrated Bishop of Bangor in June, 1509, and died in 1533.

Thomas Skeffington, Bishop of Bangor.

† SKELBROOK, or SHELLBROOK. In this village is a part of Barnsdale Forest, said to have been one of the haunts of Robin Hood, whose name is given to a well not far from hence. Here also the meeting between Henry VIII. and the clergy of York took place in 1541, when the latter, headed by the Archbishop of York, on their knees presented the King with £600.

‡ SKELTON. Skelton Castle, the principal feature of attraction here, once the elegant seat of John Hall Stephenson, Esq., the author of "Crazy Tales," &c., was erected on the site of an ancient fortress, built soon after the conquest, by Robert de Brus, from whom descended some of the Scottish kings, and the present family of Bruce; the existing edifice is situated on the brink of a rivulet, and is a noble embattled mansion, presenting a very extensive front. On the sea-coast, near Hunt Cliff, the seals resort in great numbers to bask upon the sand; one of them keeps watch like a sentinel, and when pursued, they often endeavour to annoy their foes by throwing up the sand or pebbles with their hinder feet.

Skenfretth Castle.

§ SKENFRETTH. Skenfretth Castle is situated on the banks of the Monnow in a sequestered spot, surrounded by hills; this fortress, which

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
46	Skerne pa	E. R. York	Gt. Driffield 3	Bridlington.13	Beverley . . .11	194	201
22	Skerton to	Lancaster . .	Lancaster . .1	Burton . . .10	Kirby in Lo. 15	241	1351
23	Sketchley ham	Leicester . .	Hinckley . .2	Nuneaton . .5	Coventry . .12	99	....
43	Skewby to	N. R. York . .	Easingwold .7	Helmsley . .9	York15	214	....
27	Skeyton pa	Norfolk . . .	Aylsham . .4	N. Walsham 4	Norwich . .12	120	317
45	Skibden ham	W. R. York . .	Skipton . . .3	Keighley . .8	Otley14	214	....
24	Skidbrook pa	Lincoln . . .	Louth . . .10	Saltfleet . .1	Gt. Grimsby 16	152	362
46	Skidby pa	E. R. York . .	Beverley . .4	Hull6	St. Caves . .7	180	315
34	Skilgate pa	Somerset . . .	Wiveliscom. 7	Bampton . .4	Dulverton . .5	160	227
24	Skillington pa	Lincoln . . .	Colsterworth 3	Grantham . .7	Corby8	105	389
9	Skinburness* ham	Cumberland .	AbbeyHolme 6	Allonby . . .11	Wigton . . .11	314	....
24	Skinnand pa	Lincoln . . .	Sleaford . .12	Lincoln . .10	Newark . .10	127	24
43	Skinningrove to	N. R. York . .	Guisborough 8	Whitby . . .15	Egton12	248	63
43	Skiplam to	N. R. York . .	Helmsley . .5	KirbyMoorsi. 3	Stokesley . .18	231	124
46	Skipsea pa & to	E. R. York . .	Gt. Driffield 10	Hornsea . . .6	Bridlington .9	193	726
45	Skipton† m t & pa	W. R. York . .	Leeds . . .27	Halifax . .20	Preston . . .35	216	6193
44	Skipton-upon-Swale to	N. R. York . .	Thirsk . . .5	Ripon8	Masham . . .11	216	114
46	Skipwith pa & to	E. R. York . .	Selby6	York10	Howden . .10	187	648
24	Skirbeck pa	Lincoln . . .	Boston . . .1	Wainfleet .16	Swineshead .8	118	1578
24	Skirbeck Quarter .ham	Lincoln . . .	.....0	.....16	.....	117	323
45	Skircoat to	W. R. York . .	Halifax . .2	Huddersfield. 6	Leeds16	195	4060
44	Skirholme ham	W. R. York . .	Skipton . . .3	Pateley Brid. 8	Kettlewell .10	219	....
44	Skirethorns ham	W. R. York . .	.....9	.....14	.....6	225	....
46	Skirlaugh, North to	E. R. York . .	Beverley . . .8	Hornsea . . .7	Hull9	183	210

is said to be the most ancient in the county, is of the simplest construction; its area, which forms a trapezium, is 160 feet long, by 174 in the broadest, and 84 feet in the narrowest part, and is merely surrounded by a strong curtain wall, flanked with a circular tower at each angle, and one of inferior dimensions on the side facing Skenfreth; in these towers the apertures are only cœllets for the discharge of arrows; on a small artificial mount near the centre of the area stands another circular tower; the entrance is broken away, but the remaining windows exhibit circular heads. Skenfreth Castle was intended for the defence of the river, or to secure the defiles of the adjacent mountains. A bridge was built over the river here in 1825 at the expense of the county, which saved seven miles in the distance from London to Milford Haven.

SKEN-FRETH.

Bridge built in 1825.

* SKINBURNES is a pleasant and fashionable sea-bathing place, situated near Grune Point, and commanding an extensive view of Solway Frith and the Scottish hills; it was anciently a large market-town, but was washed away by a sudden encroachment of the sea, and its market and fair removed to Abbey Hølme. Here is a good inn, which affords every accommodation to its numerous visitors; and a passage-boat plies daily to Annan. Considerable quantities of herrings are taken here.

† SKIPTON, or SKIPTON-IN-CRAVEN, is situated in the midst of the rough mountainous district of Craven, on the banks of the river Aire; it is entirely built of stone, and consists principally of one spacious street, which serves for the market-place. The trade, which has much increased of late years, has been greatly facilitated by the proximity of the town to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal; vast quantities of corn are brought to the market, chiefly from Knaresborough Forest; this is also a great cattle and sheep mart; and has a paper-mill, a glazing-mill, a mill for silk twist, and cotton manufactories. On an eminence near the church stands the ancient castle, built in the reign of William the Conqueror by Robert de Romille. In the time of the civil wars this fortress, as well as the town, was garrisoned for the king; and in the year 1645 withstood a vigorous siege, but was at length obliged to surrender to the parliament, and in the following year was rendered untenable as a fortress, but has ever since constituted a family residence.

Ancient castle, built in the reign of William the Conqueror.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, March 25, for horned cattle and sheep; Palm-Sunday-eve, for horses; Easter-eve, for cattle and sheep; first, second, and third Tuesday after Easter, for horned cattle; Whitsun-eve, for linen cloth and mercery; August 5, for horses and cloth; November 20, for horned cattle; November 23, for horses, broad cloth, and pedlery.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
46	Skirlaugh, South . . . to } & cha }	E. R. York..	Beverley . . . 8	Hornsea . . . 8	Hull 8	182	228
46	Skirlington to	E. R. York .	Gt. Driffield 12	4	Beverley . . . 15	193	....
43	Skirpenbeck pa	E. R. York..	Pocklington . 7	York 11	New Malton 11	210	214
9	Skirwith to	Cumberland	Penrith . . . 8	Appleby . . . 10	Kirk Oswald 8	280	296
57	Skokam Isle ex pa	Pembroke...	Dale 5	Milford . . . 12	St. David's.. 14	270	....
57	Skomar Isle isle	Pembroke...	6	15	11	273	....
46	Skyehouse to	W. R. York.	Thorne . . . 5	Snaith 5	Doncaster . . 10	171	617
16	Slackstead tit	Hants	Winchester . 7	Romsey 4	Stockbridge . 7	71	....
45	Slaidburn pa & to	W. R. York.	Clitheroe . . 9	Lancaster . . 16	Settle 12	226	2409
45	Slaithwaite . . . to & cha	W. R. York.	Huddersfield 6	Halifax 8	Oldham . . . 12	192	2892
29	Slaley pa	Northumb . .	Hexham . . . 6	Allendale . . 9	Corbridge . . 5	276	616
5	Slapton pa	Bucks	Ivinghoe . . . 4	LeightonBuz. 3	Dunstable . . 6	37	360
11	Slapton pa	Devon	Dartmouth . 6	Kingsbridge . 6	Tonness . . . 11	207	665
28	Slapton pa	Northamp . .	Towcester . . 4	Buckingham 10	Daventry . . 13	63	197
34	Slatterford ham	Somerset . . .	Wincanton . 4	Sherborne . . 6	Stalbridge . . 6	113	....
38	Slaugham pa	Sussex	Cuckfield . . 4	Horsham . . . 6	Reigate . . . 14	35	740
15	Slaughter, Lower . . . pa	Gloucester..	Sto. on theW. 3	Northleach . 7	Burford . . . 10	80	258
15	Slaughter, Upper . . . pa	Gloucester..	3	7	11	81	260
41	Slaughterford pa	Wilts	Chippenham . 6	Corsham . . . 4	Marshfield . . 4	99	115
23	Slawston pa	Leicester . . .	Mt. Harboro' 6	Rockingham . 7	Uppingham . 7	86	243
24	Sleaford, New* . . . m t } & pa }	Lincoln	Lincoln . . . 18	Boston 18	Grantham . . 13	115	2587
24	Sleaford, Old pa	Lincoln	19	17	Sleaford 1	116	272
40	Sleagill pa	Westmorlnd	Orton 8	Shap 4	Appleby . . . 6	281	184
33	Sleap to	Salop	Wem 3	Ellesmere . . 8	Shrewsbury . 10	163	....
57	Slebeck pa	Pembroke . . .	Narberth . . 5	HaverfordW. 7	Tenby 12	245	353
49	Sleddale, Long to	Westmorlnd	Kendal 7	Ambleside . . 9	Orton 10	269	....
49	Sleddale, Wet ham	Westmorlnd	Shap 4	Orton 7	Kendal . . . 13	175	....
43	Sledmere pa	E. R. York..	Gt. Driffield . 8	New Malton 11	Pocklington 15	204	480
29	Sleekburn, East . . . to	Durham	Morpeth . . . 7	Blyth 3	Newcastle . . 13	288	....
29	Sleekburn, West . . . to	Durham	6	4	15	290	....
18	Sleepe ham	Herts	St. Alban's . . 1	Hatfield . . . 6	Luton 9	21	772
44	Sleningford to	W. R. York.	Ripon 5	Thirsk 11	Masham 4	217	....
12	Slepe ham	Dorset	Wareham . . . 4	Blandford . . 9	Poole 8	108	....
15	Slimbridge pa	Gloucester..	Dursley . . . 5	Berkeley . . . 6	Stroud 9	111	923
35	Slindon to	Stafford	Eccleshall . . 3	Stone 6	Newcastle . . 10	146	135
38	Slindont pa	Sussex	Arundel . . . 4	Chichester . . 7	Petworth . . . 8	57	537

Its advantages as a thoroughfare.

New Gothic sessions-house.

* SLEAFORD, NEW, is seated on a small rivulet, called the Sleas, which rises in the vicinity, and runs to Chapel-hill, where it augments the waters of the river Witham. The town is respectable in its appearance, populous and lively, continually improving in its buildings and trade, which is advantaged by its thoroughfare situation,—being on the main road from Lincoln to the metropolis; as well as by the canal, which opens, by means of Witham, a communication with Boston, Lincoln, and the river Trent. The church is a handsome, spacious structure, and, from a manuscript found in the parish chest, appears to have been built in the year 1271, by Roger Blunt and Roger Brickham, of Sleaford, merchants. It consists of a chancel, nave, transept, and two aisles, with a tower, crowned by a spire, which rises to the height of 144 feet. The windows, pinnacles and ornaments are all greatly diversified, and some of them particularly elegant. In the chancel are several monuments in memory of the Carr family; by one of whom a free-school was erected and liberally endowed, as well as an hospital for twelve poor men. The Bishop of Lincoln formerly had a magnificent palace here, but it has been entirely levelled to the ground. The petty sessions are holden here. A new Gothic sessions-house has lately been erected from a design by — Kendal, Esq., forming one side of the market-place, which has been enclosed with handsome cast-iron railings. The inhabitants have, also, by a spirited subscription, paved and drained the town, and lowered and widened the bridges; improvements which have considerably added to the convenience and beauty of the place.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, Plow-Monday, Easter-Monday, and Whit-Monday, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep; August 13, for provisions; October 20, for horned cattle and sheep.

† SLINDON. This place was formerly distinguished as one of the residences of the archbishops of Canterbury. The manor-house is a

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
38	Slinfold pa	Sussex	Horsham . . . 4	Guildford . . 14	Dorking . . . 12	35	682
13	Slingley to	Durham	Sunderland . . 6	Durham . . . 10	Seaham 2	263	....
43	Slingsby pa	N. R. York . .	New Malton . 9	Helmsley . . . 7	KirbyMoors. 7	216	562
28	Slipton pa	Northamp . .	Thrapston . . 3	Kettering . . . 6	Higham Fer. 8	73	155
27	Sloley pa	Norfolk	Coltishall . . 4	N. Walsham . 4	Worstead . . . 2	119	267
30	Sloswicks ham	Notts	Worksop . . . 3	Ollerton . . . 8	Mansfield . . 10	145	....
5	Slough* m t & to	Bucks	Windsor . . . 2	Maidenhead 4	Colnbrook . . 3	20	....
39	Slowley Hill ham	Warwick	Coleshill . . . 5	Nuneaton . . . 6	Atherstone . . 5	106	....
22	Slyne† to	Lancaster . . .	Lancaster . . . 3	Burton in K. . 9	Milnthorpe . 10	243	....
29	Smallemouth to	Northumb . .	Hexham . . . 21	Bellingham . 8	Haltwhistle . 14	302	173
27	Smallburgh pa	Norfolk	Coltishall . . 5	N. Walsham 6	Norwich . . 13	121	699
25	Smallbury Green . . ham	Middlesex . .	Hounslow . . 1	Brentford . . . 2	Isleworth . . . 2	9	....
10	Smalley to & cha	Derby	Derby 7	Nottingham 12	Belper 5	133	792
18	Smallford ward	Herts	St. Alban's . . 1	Dunstable . . 12	HemelHemp. 6	21	....
21	Small-Hythe cha	Kent	Tenterden . . 3	Rye 7	Cranbrook . . 9	58	....
22	Smallshaw ham	Lancaster . . .	Ashton und L. 1	Manchester . 7	Oldham 4	186	....
40	Smardale to	Westmorlnd	KirbyStephen3	Ravenstoned. 3	Appleby . . . 9	269	52
21	Smarden m t & pa	Kent	Maidstone . . 13	Ashford 9	Canterbury 17	56	1177
44	Smeaton, Great pa	N. R. York . .	N. Allerton . 7	Darlington . . 8	Yarm 8	232	510
46	Smeaton, Kirk pa	W. R. York . .	Pontefract . . 6	Doncaster . . 10	Wakefield . . 14	172	351
44	Smeaton, Little to	N. R. York . .	N. Allerton . 7	Richmond . . 13	Stokesley . . 14	231	67
46	Smeaton, Little to	W. R. York . .	Pontefract . . 7	Doncaster . . 10	Snaith 9	172	222
12	Smedmore ham	Dorset	Corfe Castle . 4	Wareham . . . 6	Swanage . . . 7	121	....
21	Smeeth pa	Kent	Ashford . . . 5	Hythe 7	Canterbury . 13	58	497
23	SmeetonWesterby. to } & cha }	Leicester . . .	Mt. Harboro' 6	Leicester . . . 10	Lutterworth 11	90	475
39	Smercote Magna . . ham	Warwick	Coventry . . . 5	Nuneaton . . . 4	Coleshill . . . 10	96	....
33	Smethcott pa	Salop	Shrewsbury . 10	Ch. Stretton . 4	Much Wenl. 13	161	366
7	Smetherwick to	Chester	Sandbach . . . 4	Congleton . . 4	Middlewich . . 7	166	....
10	Smirhill to	Derby	Bakewell . . . 5	Winster 4	Ashborne . . 10	150	....
10	Smithsby to	Derby	Ashby de la Z. 2	Derby 11	Burton on Tr. 8	118	324
35	Smithwick pa	Stafford	Birmingham . 4	Bilston 8	Dudley 6	114	2676
23	Smockington ham	Leicester	Hinckley . . . 5	Lutterworth 6	Leicester . . 13	95	....
42	Smyte ham	Worcester . . .	Worcester . . 3	Droitwich . . 4	Bewdley . . . 14	114	....
6	Snailwell pa	Cambridge . . .	Newmarket . 4	Mildenhall . . 8	Ely 13	70	236
43	Snainton to & cha	N. R. York . .	Scarborough 10	Pickering . . . 9	NewMalton 12	216	636
46	Snaith‡ m t pa & to	W. R. York . .	Manchester . 60	Selby 7	York 20	175	8530
36	Snapes§ pa	Suffolk	Saxmundham 3	Aldbrough . . 5	Woodbridge 12	89	514

noble old mansion, delightfully situated at the upper end of a well-wooded park, and commands a magnificent view of the sea to the south, and of Chichester Cathedral and other interesting objects.

SLINDON.

* SLOUGH contains several inns, and is rendered interesting from having long been the residence of the celebrated Dr. Herschell, where he pursued his astronomical researches, assisted by a royal pension.

Dr. Herschell.

Market, Tuesday, cattle market.

† SLYNE. A breakwater was erected in 1820, at Hest Bank in this township, along the side of which vessels from Glasgow and Liverpool unload, and a considerable trade is carried on with Kendal and other places by canal. The road across the sands to Ulverstone commences at Hest.

‡ SNAITH is a small market town. It stands on a gentle declivity on the southern bank of the river Aire, five miles from its confluence with the Ouse, before the united rivers take the name of the Humber; and the canal from Knottingley to Goole passes it on the south. The church is an ancient Gothic structure. Flax is much cultivated in this neighbourhood, and the Aire affords it a ready conveyance to the Leeds market.

Its trade in flax.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, last Thursday in April; August 10, for cattle, horses, and pedlery; first Friday in September, for cattle and horses.

§ SNAPE. This church contains a very ancient and highly ornamented stone font, of an hexagonal form, with a pillar at each angle; between the pillars are figures, the alternate ones of which are crowned, the others are in priest's habits, and each of them bears a scroll, the characters of which are illegible. Here was founded a monastery of Black Friars, founded about the year 1099.

Curious ancient relics.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
44	Snape to	N. R. York.	Bedale 3	Masham 4	Ripon 10	220	656
14	Snaresbrook ham	Essex	Wanstead 2	WalthamAb. 8	Roufard 8	8	....
22	Snares-ton ham & cha	Leicester	Mt. Bosworth 7	Ashby de laZ. 6	Atherstone 8	113	353
24	Snarford pa	Lincoln	Mt. Rasen 6	Lincoln 9	Wragby 7	142	61
21	Snargate pa	Kent	New Romney 6	Tenterden 8	Hythe 12	63	85
21	Snave pa	Kent . . . . .	..... . . . . 5	..... . . . . 9	..... . . . . 10	62	91
35	Snead ham	Stafford	Newc.und.L. 3	Burslem 1	Hanley 1	151	....
42	Sneade to	Worcester	Bewdley 6	Tenbury 9	Worcester 15	126	....
43	Sneaton pa	N. R. York	Whitby 3	Pickering 18	Egton 7	234	230
24	Snelland pa	Lincoln	Wragby 4	Lincoln 10	Mt. Rasen 7	143	105
5	Snelleshall pre	Bucks	Fenny Stratf. 5	Winslow 7	Stony Stratfo 5	49	....
5	Snellson ham	Bucks	Olney 3	Bedford 9	NewportPag. 7	57	....
10	Snelston pa	Derby	Ashborne 3	Cheadle 9	Derby 14	139	484
7	Snelstone to	Chester	Knutsford 5	Altrincham 5	Macclesfield 10	177	136
4	Snelmsore tit	Berks	Newbury 4	E. Illsley 6	Lambourn 10	160	....
27	Snetterton pa	Norfolk	East Harling 3	Kenninghall 5	Watton 9	92	247
29	Snettlesham pa	Norfolk	Castle Rising 7	Burnham 12	Fakenham 17	107	926
56	Sneyd pa	Montgomery	Bish. Castle 2	Montgomery 6	New Town 13	159	57
30	Sneynton* to & cha	Notts	Nottingham 1	Bingham 8	Southwold 13	124	3605
23	Snibston ham & cha	Leicester	Ashby de laZ 5	Mt. Bosworth 7	Loughboro' 10	110	....
29	Snitter to	Northumb	Alnwick 13	Rothbury 2	Bellingham 18	306	165
24	Snitterby pa	Lincoln	MarketRasen 9	Kirton 5	Brigg 9	148	182
39	Snitterfield pa	Warwick	Stratford onA 4	Warwick 6	Henley in Ar 6	96	770
10	Snitterton ham	Derby	Matlock 2	Winster 3	Wirksworth 5	145	....
9	Snittlegarth to	Cumberland	Wigton 8	Ireby 2	Allonby 10	306	....
21	Snodland pa	Kent	Aylesford 2	Maidstone 5	Chatham 5	32	518
14	Snoreham pa	Essex	Maldon 5	Chelmsford 13	Raleigh 8	42	....
27	Snoring, Great pa	Norfolk	NewWalsing 2	Fakenham 4	Burnham 10	111	437
27	Snoring, Little pa	Norfolk . . . . .	..... . . . . 4	..... . . . . 4	..... . . . . 11	109	287
28	Snoscombe ham	Northamp	Daventry 4	Towcester 9	Northamp. 11	69	....
17	Snowdhill cha	Hereford	Hay 7	Hereford 13	Kington 11	147	....
15	Snowhill pa	Gloucester	Winchcombe 7	Chi Campden 7	Stow on theW 9	93	292
45	Snydall to	W. R. York	Pontefract 4	Wakefield 4	Leeds 11	181	114
16	Soberton pa	Hants	Bis. Waltham 4	Fareham 8	Hambleton 3	64	931
40	Sockbridge to	Westmorlnd	Penrith 3	Shap 9	Appleby 13	286	....
13	Sockburn pa	Durham . . . . .	..... . . . . 7	Stockton 10	Yarm 7	235	191
15	Sodbury, Chippingtj m t & pa	Gloucester	Bristol 13	Bath 13	Stroud 20	108	1306
15	Sodbury, Little pa	Gloucester . . . . .	..... . . . . 18	..... . . . . 14	Chip.Sodbury 3	107	126
15	Sodbury, Old pa	Gloucester . . . . .	..... . . . . 15	..... . . . . 13	..... . . . . 2	106	729
13	Softley to	Durham	BarnardCast. 8	Bis. Auckland 8	Wolsingham 7	254	....
6	SohamI m t & pa	Cambridge	Ely 7	Newmarket 8	Cambridge 15	67	3667
36	Soham, Earl's pa	Suffolk	Framlingham 4	Debenham 5	Eye 10	85	750
36	Soham, Monk's pa	Suffolk . . . . .	..... . . . . 6	..... . . . . 3	..... . . . . 8	85	496

Habitations excavated in the solid rock.

* SNEYNTON has long been famous for a kind of soft summer cheese. A great number of the habitations are dug out of a rock, many of which have staircases that lead up to gardens on the top, and some of them hanging on shelves on its side; the coffee-house is very pleasant, and extremely curious from its great extent into the body of the rock, where visitors may almost choose their degree of temperature on the hottest day in summer. The chapel stands on the summit of the excavated rock, is partly in the Gothic style, and commands a most extensive prospect over the vale of Belvoir. The county asylum for lunatics is in this parish.

† SODBURY, CHIPPING, is situated in a bottom near the Downs, on the south side of a small stream, which falls into the Frome. The market for cheese is one of the greatest in the kingdom, except Atherstone-on-Stour.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, May 23; June 24, for cattle, cheese, and pedlery.

‡ SOHAM, or SOHAM MONKS, is situated near the fens; and it formerly had a dangerous meer or lake of nearly 1400 acres, which has been drained and cultivated, and the soil is very prolific. The town is large and irregularly built, and in the time of the Anglo-Saxons was a place of some importance, and it appears to have been the seat of the East-Anglian bishops. The chief produce of the place is from the dairies; and cheese, in quality like that of Stilton, is made here.

Fair, May 7, for cows and horses.

§ SOHAM, EARL'S. Soham Lodge is an old irregular brick building, standing in a park surrounded by a brick wall and large moat.

Fair, August 4, for lambs.

Its cheese somewhat similar in quality to that of Stilton.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
35	Soho* ham	Stafford	Birmingham . 2	Wednesbury . 6	Walsall 8	112	....
30	Sokeholme to	Notts	Mansfield . . . 4	Warsop 2	Worksop 9	142	....
57	Solfach, or Solva. sea- } } port }	Pembroke	St. David's . . . 4	Fishguard . . 15	Haverford W13	262	....
39	Solihull† m t & pa	Warwick	Birmingham . 7	Coventry . . 12	Coleshill 8	103	2878
9	Solport to	Cumberland . . .	Longtown . . 10	Brampton . . 8	GretnaGreen 4	319	169
16	Sombourne, King's . pa	Hants	Stockbridge . 3	Romsey 7	Winchester . . 9	69	1046
16	Sombourne, Little . pa	Hants	2	8	7	68	84
16	Sombourne, Upper. ham	Hants	4	9	7	66	....
23	Somerby pa	Leicester	Melton Mow. 7	Oakham 6	Uppingham 10	99	377
24	Somerby pa	Lincoln	Grantham . . 4	Folkingham . 8	Sleaford . . . 11	110	282
24	Somerby cha	Lincoln	Gainsborough 3	Lincoln . . . 15	Kirton 9	148	....
24	Somerby pa	Lincoln	Brigg 4	Caistor 6	Barton 11	159	21
24	Somercotes, North . pa	Lincoln	Louth 10	Saltfleet . . . 3	Gt. Grimsby 14	158	753
24	Somercotes, South . pa	Lincoln	8	3	15	156	320
7	Somerford to	Chester	Congleton . . 3	Macclesfield . 8	Meddlewich . 9	164	297
41	Somerford, Keynes . pa	Wilts	Cricklade . . 6	Cirencester . 5	Thetbury . . . 9	88	327
41	Somerford, Magna . pa	Wilts	Malmesbury . 4	Wootton Bas. 7	Chippenham 7	97	500
41	Somerford, Parva . pa	Wilts	3	7	9	97	376
3	Somerles ham	Bedford	Luton 2	Hitchin 8	Market St. . 5	30	....
36	Somerleyton pa	Suffolk	Lowestoft . . 5	Loddon 9	Yarmouth . . 7	119	419
10	Somersall Church . ham	Derby	Uttoxeter . . 4	Ashborne . . . 9	Burton 10	135	....
10	Somersall, Herbert . pa	Derby	4	8	10	136	117
24	Somersby pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 6	Horncastle . . 6	Louth 10	138	69
34	Somerset] co	Lincoln . . . . .	.	.	.	....	403908

* SOHO, a hamlet in the parish of Handsworth. Here is the manufactory of Messrs. Boulton and Watts. See *Birmingham*.

† SOLIHULL. The town consists principally of one street, the houses in which have a modern appearance. The lower part of the town-hall, a neat building of bricks, is used for the market-place; and in the upper part a court-leet is held for the transaction of the public business, and petty sessions every alternate Wednesday. There is an annual income of upwards of £300 for the support of a school for the poor children of this parish, arising from several donations. The present number of the scholars is about sixty, and the head master, who must be a graduate of one of the universities, has a salary of £100 per annum for teaching the classics, and a second master £65 for the English department; Shenstone, the poet, was educated in this establishment. There is also another, supported by a bequest of £8 a-year, in which fifteen girls are instructed. Here was formerly a Benedictine nunnery.

Place where Shenstone, the poet, was educated.

Market, Wednesday (disused).—*Fairs*, May 10 and October 10, for cattle, sheep, and horses; April 29, Friday after September 11, and October 12, for cheese, hops, and cattle.

‡ SOMERSETSHIRE is a maritime county in the south-west part of England, having the Bristol Channel on the west, Gloucestershire on the north, Wiltshire on the east, Dorsetshire on the south-east, and Devonshire on the south and south-west; its form is oblong, being in length from north-east to south-west upwards of eighty, in breadth from east to west between thirty and forty, and in circumference 200 miles. In vegetable and animal productions, this county is by no means deficient; the hills, plains, valleys, rivers, and seas, abounding in commodities useful to its inhabitants, and adequate to the necessary wants of life. Few counties contain a greater variety of soil and situation than this; the north-east quarter is in general stony; towards its centre are fens and marshy moors of great extent; on the west side, are hills, downs, and open heaths; and in the north-west corner lies the barren region of Exmoor; and the south part, towards Dorsetshire, is high, but well cultivated. The valleys are in general very rich; and many of the hills, a few years since undisturbed by the plough, are now, by the improvements in agriculture, brought to such a state of cultivation as to produce large crops of grain. Hemp, flax, teazel, and woad, are cultivated in considerable quantities. The whole of the northern district is full of orchards. The favourite apple, both as a table and a cider fruit, is the Court of Wick

Its soil and situation.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
19	Somersham*...m t & pa	Huntingdon.	St. Ives.....6	Huntingdon 10	Ramsey....10	65	1402
36	Somersham.....pa	Suffolk.....	Ipswich.....6	NeedhamMt. 5	Hadleigh...7	71	446
31	Somerton.....pa	Oxford.....	Deddington. 3	Bicester...8	Brackley...8	62	392
34	Somerton†...m t & pa	Somerset....	Wells.....12	Taunton...18	Yeovil.....10	123	1786
36	Somerton.....pa	Suffolk.....	Clare.....7	BurySt. Edm. 9	Sudbury...8	62	141
34	Somerton, Door...ham	Somerset....	Somerton...2	Langport...5	Glastonbury. 7	125	...
27	Somerton, East....pa	Norfolk.....	Caistor.....6	Norwich...19	N. Walsham 16	128	54
27	Somerton, West....pa	Norfolk.....	.....6	.....18	.....16	127	243

SOMERSET-SHIRE.

Improvements in the breed of sheep.

Its coal mines

Pippin, taking its name from the spot where it was first produced. It originated from the pip or seed of the Golden Pippin, and may be considered as a beautiful variety of that fruit. There are many fine orchards in the middle district, the land being peculiarly adapted to the growth and perfection of fruit-trees. In the south-west district, cider is made in perfection. The dairies produce some of the finest cheese in the kingdom; and the plains are remarkable for their luxuriant herbage, particularly the moors, on which great numbers of very fine cattle are annually grazed. The sheep indigenous to the county are of the Mendip breed; but lately every other improved system has been introduced by its eminent and spirited cultivators. The cattle are nearly the same as those of Devon; and the teams of the opulent farmers may vie with those of any other county. There is, however, another kind of horse in common use with the poorer inhabitants, remarkable for nothing but its bad shape and general deformity. The Mendip Hills, lying in the north-east quarter, abound in lead, lapis-calaminaris, copper, and various spars and crystals; the Quantock Hills, on the west side, also produce lead and copper; the Broadfield Downs, and other wilds, have their mines of calamine; and iron ore has been found in various parts of the county; on the rocks near Porlock, silver in small quantities is discoverable. The coal mines, in the north part, are valuable treasures to the neighbourhood, and supply great part of the cities of Bath and Bristol with excellent fuel. The former city is mostly constructed with the free-stone of its neighbouring quarries; and the blue Kinton stone is admirable for paving. The rocks on the coast contain marble, gypsum, and talc; and those in the inland parts are generally composed of lime-stone. Ochres, both yellow and red, are found in great plenty; the former at Ashwick, the latter at Chew and Winford.

* SOMERSHAM is pleasantly situated, and consists principally of one street, nearly a mile in length, running east and west, with a shorter one crossing the former at right angles. The Bishop of Ely formerly had a magnificent palace here, no part of which now remains.

Market, Friday (disused).—Fairs, June 23; and Friday before November 12.

† SOMERTON. This town consists principally of five well-paved streets; the houses, mostly low, are built of stone. It is of great antiquity, and was at one time the residence of royalty; Ina, and several other West Saxon kings having held their courts here. The church is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with an octangular embattled tower, sixty-three feet high at the south end; it contains several ancient monuments. Near the church is an excellent free-school, and a well endowed alms-house for eight poor women. Here are some remains of an ancient castle, consisting of part of the wall and a round tower, but in a very ruinous condition; this castle is said to have been built about the Saxon period, many years after which it was converted into a state prison, and John, King of France, was confined in it, after he had been made prisoner by Edward the Black Prince.

Ancient castle, said to have been built about the Saxon period.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, last Monday in January, Palm-Tuesday, Tuesday three weeks after ditto, Tuesday six weeks after ditto, Tuesday nine weeks after ditto, and November 8, for all sorts of cattle.

May.	Names of Placces.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
34	Somerton, Lower	tit Somerset	Somerton0	Ichester4	Langport6	123	....
38	Sompting	pa Sussex	Worthing2	Shoreham3	Steyning4	54	519
4	Sonning	pa Berks	Reading3	Henley5	Maidenhead9	35	2588
45	Soothill	to W. R. York.	Wakefield6	Dewsbury1	Huddersfield8	188	3849
16	Sopley	pa Hants	Christchurch3	Ringwood6	Lymington11	98	1012
18	Sopwell	ham Herts	St. Alban's2	Watford6	Barnet9	19	....
41	Sopworth	pa Wilts	Malmesbury8	Wotton un. E. 7	Marsfield9	101	222
24	Sotby	pa Lincoln	Wragby5	Horncastle8	Mt. Rasen10	142	157
36	Sotherton	pa Suffolk	Halesworth4	Southwold5	Beccles7	104	196
36	Sotterley	pa Suffolk	Beccles5	Lowestoft9	107	243	....
4	Sotwell	pa Berks	Wallingford2	Abingdon7	E. Isley10	48	157
33	Soughton	to Salop	Oswestry4	Welshpool13	Shrewsbury20	173	247
5	Soulbury	pa Bucks	Leighton Buz.4	Fenny Stratf.5	Aylesbury10	45	578
9	Soulby	to Cumberland	Penrith6	Shap11	Kewick13	288	....
40	Soulby*	to & cha Westmorland	Kirkby Step.3	Appley8	Brough4	269	256
31	Souldern	pa Oxford	Deddington4	Banbury8	Bicester8	62	599
3	Souldrop	pa Bedford	Higham Fer.5	Harold4	Bedford10	60	242
39	Souley, End	ham Warwick	Nuneaton4	Astley2	Coventry6	97	....
35	Soulton	to Salop	Wem2	Shrewsbury13	Ellesmere10	165	31
7	Sound	to Chester	Nantwich7	Middlewich16	Tarporley16	169	255
11	Sourton	pa Devon	Oakhampton5	Tavistock11	Launceston15	200	625
27	South Acre	pa Norfolk	Swaff ham4	Litcham6	Lynn15	97	96
25	Southall†	m t & ham Middlesex	Uxbridge6	Watford11	Kingston8	9	697
15	Southam	ham Gloucester	Cheltenham3	Winchcombe6	Tewkesbury9	101	223
39	Southam‡	m t & pa Warwick	Warwick9	Davertry10	Coventry13	32	1256
16	Southampton§.	bo & m t Hants	Portsmouth21	Winchester12	Salisbury22	75	19324
34	Southarp	tit Somerset	S. Petherton1	Yeovil8	Ichester8	129	....

* SOULBY. *Fairs*, Tuesday before Easter, and August 30, for cattle and sheep.

† SOUTHALL is a village pleasantly situated on the road to Uxbridge, from which town it is distant about five and a half miles. An academy is established here for the education of young gentlemen of the Roman Catholic religion. The neighbourhood of Southall is exceedingly respectable; and the village itself is one of considerable thoroughfare, but it possesses no particular trade; there is, however, a large stock market held every Wednesday, which is well attended by purchasers from the metropolis; there are likewise two annual fairs,—one at Easter and one at Michaelmas. A county lunatic asylum is in this place; those of the unfortunate inmates who are capable of application are employed in various trades, and there are at times upwards of 300 on the establishment. The principal house of public accommodation here is the “White Hart.”

Roman Catholic academy.

‡ SOUTHAM is a place of great antiquity, and formerly had a mint. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence rising from the east bank of the Stowe, and consists of two well-built streets. The river is crossed by a neat stone bridge. Charles I. and his two sons are said to have slept in an old house in the middle of the town the night before the battle of Edge Hill, in which a son of the Earl of Pembroke was slain, as a monument to his memory in the church records.

The battle of Edge Hill.

Market, Monday.—*Fairs*, Easter-Monday, Monday after Holy Thursday, and July 10, for horses, cows, and sheep; first Monday in October, and first Monday in Lent, for cattle and sheep.

§ SOUTHAMPTON is a seaport-town, being a county in itself, and locally situated in the county of the same name. Before the Conquest it suffered severely from incursions of the Danes and Normans at different periods. Canute, on several occasions during his reign, made this town the place of his residence; and it was here that he gave the well-timed reproof to his courtiers for their flattery, recorded in the early history of this country. In the reign of Edward III., the town was invaded and burnt to the ground by a confederation of the French, Spanish, and Genoese; but the marauders were subsequently repulsed with considerable loss. Henry V. assembled his army here for the expedition against France, which resulted in the battle of Azincourt. That monarch, whilst remaining here, discovered the conspiracy of Lords Cambridge and Scroop

The battle of Azincourt

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
34	Southay ham	Somerset	Ilminster 5	Kingsbury 2	Ilchester 7	128	....
21	Southborough cha	Kent	Tunbridge 3	TunbridgeW. . . . 3	Maidstone 14	33	....
12	Southbrook ham	Dorset	Beer Regis 1	Blandford 8	Dorchester 11	111	....
16	Southbrook ham	Hants	Whitchurch 6	Mitcheldwer 1	Winchester 7	58	....
46	South Burn to	E. R. York	Gt. Driffield 4	Beverley 10	M. Weighton 12	193	107
13	South Church to	Durham	Bis. Auckland 1	Durham 10	Darlington 11	248	....
14	South Church pa	Essex	South End 1	Rochford 4	Raleigh 8	40	401
46	South Coates to	E. R. York	Hull 2	Beverley 8	Hedon 5	176	1114
4	Southcot tit	Berks	Reading 2	Pangbourn 5	Theale 3	41	84
12	South Division tit	Dorset	Corfe Castle 1	Wareham 5	Swanage 6	117	316
14	Southend* ham	Essex	Rochford 4	Rayleigh 7	Chelmsford 20	39	....
21	South End, Eltham } } ham }	Kent	Eltham 1	Dartford 8	Woolwich 4	10	....
21	South End, Lewisham } } ham }	Kent	} 4	Bromley 2	Greenwich 4	1	....
.9	Southernby Bound . . . to	Cumberland	Penrith 11	HesketNewt. 4	Keswick 12	294	162
54	Southerndown ham	Glamorgan	Cowbridge 9	Cardiff 21	Llandaff 20	182	340
21	South Fleet pa	Kent	Gravesend 4	Dartford 5	Seven Oaks 13	20	624
51	South Gate ham	Kilmorgan	Swansea 9	Cas. Llchwyr 7	Llanely 12	215	....
25	Southgatef cha	Middlesex	Highgate 4	Chip. Barnet 4	Enfield 3	9	....

SOUTH-AMPTON.

Its
extensive
maritime
trade.

Spot where
Dr. Isaac
Watts was
educated.

Its repute
as a bathing-
place.

and Sir Thomas Grey, for which they were executed. During the struggle between the houses of York and Lancaster, it was the theatre of much civil strife and bloodshed; and at the termination of that war, many of the latter were here executed. Southampton is situated on a pleasant peninsula, which gently slopes down to the north-eastern shore of the Southampton Water, which at the entrance is about two miles broad, and extends to the north-west for seven miles. The town consists of one principal street, which is handsome, running from the ancient entrance, called Bar Gate, to the quay, about half a mile long; and many smaller ones branch from it. The advantages of situation, and the attractions of this part of a fine and highly picturesque county, have been the means of making Southampton a place of fashionable resort during the bathing season. Baths of every description are here provided for the recreation of the healthy, and the benefit of the invalid visitors who annually attend the town. A large trade is carried on in this port with Russia, Portugal, Sweden, and different parts of the Baltic, and with Guernsey, Jersey, &c. The chief articles of import are wines, fruits, iron, hemp, pitch, tar, and timber. There is also a trade with Newcastle for coals, and with Wales for iron and slates. Wool, shipped from any other port to the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, must be relanded here or pay the duty at the custom-house, according to an act passed in the reign of Edward III. During the busy season of the year at Southampton, steam-packets are constantly communicating with Havre, Guernsey, Jersey, the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, and other places; and common sailing-vessels are leaving daily for destinations in all parts of the country. Southampton has the advantage of one of the many grammar-schools founded by Edward VI. The premises have been rebuilt on the site of the ancient institution, which was called Westhall. The most eminent individual educated at this establishment was Dr. Isaac Watts, who was a native of the town, and whose father kept a boarding-school here.

Market, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 17, and May 6, for cattle and cheese; and Trinity Monday and Tuesday, for horses, cattle, and leather.

* SOUTHEND is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, at the mouth of the Thames, nearly opposite to Sheerness; it has of late years obtained some repute as a bathing-place, and greatly risen in importance; the air is dry and salubrious, and the water, notwithstanding its mixture with the Thames, is clear and salt. The surrounding country, which is very beautiful and fertile, abounds with game, and agriculture is carried on with great success.

† SOUTH-GATE, or SOUTH-STREET, is in the parish and hundred of Edmorton, situated on the borders of Enfield Chase, and contains

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
15	South Hamlet . . . ham	Gloucester..	Gloucester . . 2	Micheldean .10	Newent . . . 9	107	834
3	Southill pa	Bedford . . .	Biggleswade .4	Shefford . . . 2	Bedford . . . 9	43	1267
8	South Hill pa	Cornwall . .	Callington . . 4	Launceston .9	Liskeard . . . 8	217	530
16	Southington . . . ham	Hants	Whitchurch .4	Overton . . . 1	Basingstoke .8	54	....
15	South Mead . . ex pa ham	Gloucester..	Gloucester . . 1	Newent . . . 10	Cheltenham 10	105	....
4	South Moor man	Berks	Wantage . . . 6	Longworth . 2	Faringdon . . 8	63	....
19	Southoe pa	Hunts	St Neot's . . 3	Kimbolton . 7	Huntingdon .7	59	283
36	Southolt pa	Suffolk . . .	Eye 5	Debenham . . 4	Framlingham 8	87	193
24	Southorpe . . ex pa & to	Lincoln . . .	Gainsborough 7	Kirton 4	Epworth . . 11	150	36
28	Southorpe ham	Northamp . .	Wandsford . 3	Peterborough 8	Stamford . . 5	89	137
31	Southorpe to	Oxford	Chip. Norton 5	Deddington . 8	Banbury . . . 9	77	....
38	Southover pa	Sussex	Lewes 1	Brighton . . . 8	Newhaven . . 7	51	760
27	Southrey pa	Norfolk . . .	Downham . . 6	Ely 13	Brandon . . . 14	80	738
4	Southridge ham	Berks	Streatley . . 2	Reading . . . 10	Wallingford .9	49	....
16	Southrop tit	Hants	Alton 5	Lasham . . . 2	Basingstoke .6	48	....
15	Southrop pa	Gloucester . .	Lechlade . . 3	Burford . . . 7	Fairford . . . 4	80	350
11	South Teign tit	Devon	Oakhampton .9	Chagford . . . 1	MoretonHam.5	190	....
11	South Town ham	Devon	Exeter 8	Kenton 1	Dawlish . . . 4	172	....
36	South Town pa	Suffolk . . .	Yarmouth . . 1	Lowestoft . . 9	Loddon 14	123	1304
37	Southwark . . bo & m t	Surrey	Croydon . . . 10	Kingston . . 13	Woolwich . . 1	1	91501
10	Southwell ham	Derby	Chesterfield .9	Beighton . . . 1	Sheffield . . . 8	155	....
30	Southwell* . . m t & pa	Notts	Nottingham.14	Newark 7	Ollerton . . . 9	132	3384

many good mansions and beautiful villas and cottages. The country here is most delightful, and for many miles round affords excellent game for the sportsman. In a field called Campfield, in the vicinity, were discovered several pieces of cannon and a gorget with the initials of Oliver Cromwell inlaid with jewels; it is at present in the British Museum.

SOUTH-GATE.

* SOUTHWELL is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, in the midst of an amphitheatre of hills, which are fertile, well wooded and picturesque. The town takes its name from a well on the south side of it; and by some it is supposed to be the *Adpontem* of the Romans. The church, which is both parochial and collegiate,—the only one that is so in England, except that of Ripon,—is called a minster, and is supposed to have been founded in the year 630, by Paulinus, the first Archbishop of York, and is undoubtedly one of the finest in the county; and, from the endless mixture of its architecture, together with its immense size, it is truly deserving the attention of the antiquary. The part devoted to divine service, at the present time, reflects the greatest credit on the clergy, &c., from its excellent condition and repair, and its extreme cleanliness; an entire new window of stained glass has been put into the communion, under the inspection of Mr. Richard Ingleman, architect; and from the excellency of the design and execution, it is not surpassed by any in the kingdom. There belongs to this cathedral sixteen prebends or canons, and six vicars, an organist, six singing men, six choristers, besides six boys, who attend as probationers, a register to the chapter, a treasurer, an auditor, a vergers, &c. The chapter has a peculiar jurisdiction over twenty-eight parishes, to most of which it has the right of presentation, besides others in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. Here are visitations twice a-year, and two yearly synods, at which all the clergy of Nottingham attend. The *custos rotulorum* and justices of the peace, who are nominated by the Archbishop of York, and constituted under the great seal, hold their sessions both at Southwell and Scroby, and perform all other judiciary acts distinct from the county. Near the church are the ruins of an ancient palace, which was demolished in the civil wars of the seven-teenth century. Near to this ruin are several wells, or fine springs of water, two of which are called "Holy Well" and "Lady Well." The remains of several chapels and other religious foundations are also to be found in this town. The palace, which was situated near the south side of the church, although now in ruins, retains much of its ancient grandeur, and from which may be discovered how spacious and magnificent it must have been, when in its complete state. There are several excellent charitable institutions in this town, particularly a good free-school, under the

The Roman Adpontem.

The Cathedral.

Ruins of an ancient palace.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
36	Southwell Park...ex } pa dis }	Suffolk	BurySt.Edm. 7	Newmarket 10	Clare.....10	66	....
13	Southwick .....to	Durham	Sunderland .2	South Shields 7	Durham ...14	270	1301
15	Southwick .....ham	Gloucester .	Tewkesbury .3	Cheltenham .8	Gloucester .10	106	....
28	Southwick .....pa	Northamp ..	Oundle3	Kingscliffe .4	Peterboro' .13	81	154
16	Southwick* .....pa	Hants	Farnham . . .4	Portsmouth .8	Bis.Waltham 8	71	723
34	Southwick .....ham	Somerset ...	Axbridge . . .5	Mark1	Bridgewater 10	132	....
38	Southwick .....pa	Sussex	NewShoreha. 2	Brighton . . .5	Steyning . . .5	55	502
41	South Wick .....tit	Wilts	Trowbridge .3	Bradford . . .5	Frome6	102	1452
36	Southwold† .m t & pa	Suffolk	Halesworth .8	Lowestoft .13	Reccles . . .13	105	1875
27	Southwood .....pa	Norfolk	Acle4	Norwich . . .11	Loddon5	117	54
22	Southworth .....to	Lancaster...	Newton4	Warrington .4	Leigh5	188	1329
39	Sowe .....pa	Warwick	Coventry . . .4	Rugby10	Nuneaton . .8	93	1414
22	Sowerby.....to	Lancaster...	Kirkham . . .6	Preston8	Garstang . . .6	225	....

SOUTH-
WELL.

care of the chapter. The principal trade here is in malt and hops; and upon the river Greet, which is noted as a fine trout stream, is a silk mill. Two very excellent inns are in this town, viz., the Crown Hotel and the Saracen's Head. Many beautiful seats and mansions are in the vicinity of the town, and the general aspect around here, especially in the genial season of the year, is truly beautiful.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Whit-Monday, pleasure; and October 21, statute.

Marriage of
Henry VI.
with
Margaret
of Anjou.

* **SOUTHWICK.** A priory of black canons was founded here in the reign of Henry I., which flourished through several ages; it was the scene of the marriage of Henry VI. with Margaret of Anjou; Charles I. was staying here when the Duke of Buckingham was murdered by Felton, at Portsmouth; and George I. was entertained here. In 1235, the canons procured the grant of a market and a fair to be held here, but the former has been long disused. The site and demesnes of the priory were granted to John White, Esq., and descended from him, by the female line, to Colonel Norton, who signalled himself in behalf of the Parliament, during the civil wars. His grandson, Richard, bequeathed Southwick, and all his other estates, to the amount of £6000 per annum, with personal property of the value of £60,000, to the Parliament of Great Britain, in trust for the use of "the poor, hungry, thirsty, naked, strangers, sick, wounded, and prisoners, to the end of the world." The will was set aside, from the evident marks of insanity which appeared to have dictated its clauses. The publicans are exempted from having soldiers billeted upon them.

Singular
will.

Fair, April 5.

† **SOUTHWOLD** is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the German Ocean, but almost surrounded by the river Blythe, which here discharges itself into the sea. The town contains many good houses and a guildhall, is a member of the port of Yarmouth, and has a considerable maritime trade. Large quantities of red herrings and red sprats are cured here, and salt manufactured and exported hence. Malt is also an article of considerable importance in the commercial transactions of the place. As the beach at Southwold is well adapted for bathing, it has of late years derived some benefit from visitors during the summer season, for whose accommodation convenient machines are kept. On the cliffs are two batteries, one of which is a regular fortification, with a good parapet and six guns; the other has only two. Southwold Bay, generally called Sole Bay, is celebrated in history for the sanguinary naval engagement which took place, in 1672, between the British and Dutch fleet, and continued till night, when the Dutch vessels, being dreadfully shattered, were obliged to retreat; and the English, having suffered in an equal degree, were in no condition to pursue them. Fossil remains of the elephant and mammoth have been discovered in the vicinity of the town. This part of the coast is remarkable for the arrival and departure of swallows.

Fossils
elephant
and
mammoth.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Trinity-Monday, and August 24, for toys.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
44	Sowerby to & cha	N. R. York	Thirsk 1	Easingwold 11	Ripon 11	216	....
45	Sowerby to & cha	W. R. York	Halifax 4	Rochdale . . 12	Huddersfield. 9	198	6457	
45	Sowerby Bridge* . . cha	W. R. York	..... 3	..... 16	..... 5	194	....
9	Sowerby Castle† . . pa	Cumberland	Penrith 12	Hesket New. 4	Keswick . . . 13	293	961	
44	Sowerby under Cot- liffe to } } pa	N. R. York	N. Allerton . 4	Thirsk 8	Stokesley . . 14	225	67	
11	Sowton to } } pa	Devon	Exeter 4	Topsham . . . 4	Ottery St M. 9	161	391	
45	Soyland to	W. R. York	Halifax 6	Rochdale . . 11	Huddersfield. 9	198	3589	
30	Spaldford to	Notts	Tuxford 7	Newark 11	Lincoln 12	135	....
24	Spalding‡ m t & pa	Lincoln	Peterboro' . 20	Lincoln 38	Boston 16	103	6497	
46	Spaldington to	E. R. York	Howden 4	Mt. Weighton 9	York 18	184	352	
19	Spaldwick pa	Hunts	Kimbolton . . 4	Huntingdon . 8	St. Neot's . . . 9	65	388	
24	Spanby pa	Lincoln	Folkingham . 4	Sleaford 6	Donnington . 9	110	84	
27	Sparham pa	Norfolk	Reepham . . . 4	Foulsham . . . 5	Norwich . . . 14	108	555	
34	Sparkford pa	Somerset	Castle Cary . 5	Ilchester . . . 6	Yeovil 8	117	257	
16	Sparkford, Bishop's . tit	Hants	Winchester . 0	Southampt. 12	Basingstoke 18	63	....
16	Sparkford, West . . . tit	Hants	..... 0	..... 12	..... 18	63	....
34	Sparkhays tit	Somerset	Porlock 1	Minehead . . . 7	Dulverton . . 13	169	....
14	Sparrow End ham	" sex	Saff. Walden 4	Newport . . . 1	Bis Stortford 10	40	....
4	Sparsholt pa	Berks	Faringdon . . 7	Lambourne . 7	Wantage . . . 4	64	874	

* SOWERBY BRIDGE is a populous village, in the township of Warley and parish of Halifax, rather more than two miles distant from that town. Nearly the whole of this place may be said to have been created within the last thirty years; for, previous to that period, there were only a few scattered houses, some of which were called "Sowerby Bridge Houses," and others the "Old Causey," or causeway. It now boasts a good trade; the manufacture of woollen cloth is extensive, and the cotton trade has been introduced with success; there are also several iron foundries, and it is remarkable for the number of corn mills, at which corn is ground in great quantities, and conveyed into different parts of Lancashire. Stone is obtained in the neighbourhood to an important extent, and the advantages enjoyed by this place for the transmission of its several articles of trade are very great. The river Calder passes under Sowerby Bridge, and the Rochdale canal affords a communication with Manchester, and thence to other great manufacturing towns.

Its trade.

† SOWERBY CASTLE. The parish of Sowerby, or Castle-Sowerby, lies wholly within the forest of Inglewood. The manor, which takes its name from the remains of an old fortress on a lofty eminence, called Castle Hill, belongs to the Duke of Devonshire, who purchased it from the Duke of Portland. The customs are singular: the copyhold lands do not descend to the heir male, but are inherited by females as coparceners; and the wife of a copyholder cannot be divested of her contingent right of dower without her consent. On change of tenant, by descent, the Lord of the Manor is entitled to what is called a God's penny fine (silver penny); but on change by alienation, to a year's rent additional. This, we understand, is the custom of the whole Forest of Inglewood. The ten principal estates in Castle Sowerby were formerly called Red-spears; from titles of their owners, obtained from the curious tenure of riding through the town of Penrith every Whit-Tuesday, brandishing their spears. These Red-spear Knights seem to have been regarded as sureties to the sheriff for the peaceable behaviour of the inhabitants. Spacious roads have been cut in the rock called Castle Hill, which lead to the summit, on which is a large circular cavity eighteen yards in diameter, and having a narrow entrance, which from certain iron crooks appears to have been shut up in times of danger, probably to secure the cattle against the borderers.

Singular customs.

Red-spear Kn ghts.

‡ SPALDING is in the midst of a fenny district, and almost encompassed by the river Welland, and an ancient drain, called the Westledge; and, having numerous other drains in the vicinity, Spalding has been, with some degree of propriety, compared to a Dutch town. Its claim to antiquity is testified by many remains discovered in and about the town;

Compared to a Dutch town.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
16	Sparsholt pa	Hants	Winchester . 4	Romsey 9	Stockbridge . 6	67	357	
43	Spaunton to	N. R. York . . .	Pickering . . 6	KirbyMoors . 5	Lastingham . 1	232	138	
34	Spaxton pa	Somerset	Bridgewater . 5	Taunton 9	Watchet . . 12	144	963	
4	Speen Church pa	Berks	Newbury . . . 1	Hungerford . 8	Kentbury . . 5	57	3044	
4	Speen Wood to	Berks . . . . .	..... 2	..... 8	..... 5	58	....
4	Speenhamland to	Berks . . . . .	..... 0	Reading . . . 17	Hungerford . 9	56	....
9	Speer Sykes ham	Cumberland . .	Longtown . . 1	Arthuret . . . 1	Carlisle . . . 8	308	....
43	Speeton to & cha	E. R. York . . .	Bridlington . 5	Flamborough . 6	Gt. Driffield . 16	212	111	
22	Speke* to	Lancaster	Prescot 7	Liverpool . . 6	Warrington . 13	198	514	
21	Speldhurst pa	Kent	Tunbridge W. 3	Tunbridge . . 5	E. Grinstead . 11	33	2640	
31	Spelsbury to	Oxford	Chip, Norton . 5	Woodstock . . 7	Witney 8	69	609	
44	Spennithorne pa & to	N. R. York . . .	Middleham . . 1	Leyburn . . . 2	Bedale 10	233	848	
39	Spernal pa	Warwick	Alcester . . . 3	Henley in Ar. 5	Stratford on A 9	105	95	
42	Spetchley pa	Worcester	Worcester . . 4	Pershore . . . 7	Alcester . . . 14	109	117	
12	Spetisbury pa	Dorset	Blandford . . 4	Poole 11	Wimborne . . 7	105	667	
36	Spexhall pa	Suffolk	Halesworth . 3	Bungay 7	Harleston . . 10	103	197	
24	Spilsby m t & pa	Lincoln	Horncastle . 10	Boston 16	Louth 16	132	1384	

SPALDING.

and that it existed before the foundation of Croyland Abbey, is evinced by Ethelbald's charter to that monastery. The church is an ancient light structure, built in the year 1284; its beautiful porch, however, appears to have been added about the end of the fifteenth century. A free grammar-school was erected in the reign of Elizabeth, by the will of John Blanch. Another, called the petty school, was founded in 1682, by Thomas Wellesley; here is also a blue-coat charity school. An almshouse, for twenty-two persons, was founded in 1590; and another, for eight widows, in 1709. In 1710 a literary, scientific, and antiquarian society, called "the gentlemen's society," was established, and held in very high repute, but it has for many years lost particular claim to notice; there are, however, still preserved to the existing members many valuable books, manuscripts, antiquities, and natural curiosities; the divinity portion of the library is deposited in the vestry room of the church, and the classical volumes in the grammar school room. At PODE HILL, two miles from the town, steam-engines have been erected, for 'the more effectual drainage of the fens; the application of this description of power to such a purpose has been found to justify expectation, and proved highly beneficial to the agriculturist. Spalding, since the river Welland has been made navigable to the town, has a good carrying and coasting trade, barges of about forty tons burthen coming up to the centre of the town, where are quays and spacious storehouses; but vessels requiring a large draught come only to Boston scalp, nine miles distant. Attempts have been made to introduce manufactures into this place, but without success; the town derives its chief support from agriculture and the extensive grazing carried on in its neighbourhood. Wool consequently forms a very prominent article in its trade; and some of the manufacturing towns of Yorkshire and Norfolk are supplied from hence.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, April 27, for hemp and flax; June 30, for horses and beasts; August 28, for horses; September 25, and Wednesday before December 6, for cattle, hemp, and flax

Speke Hall.

* SPEKE. Speke Hall is a curious and interesting object of antiquity; it is built of timber and plaster, with a stone porch bearing the date of 1598, and when entire enclosed a square area or court, and was formerly surrounded by a moat, over the remains of which is a bridge. It came into the possession of the Norris family, by a marriage with that of Molyneaux. Sir Edward Norris particularly distinguished himself in the battle of Flodden Field. A mutilated pedigree of this family, painted on canvas, is attached to an ancient carved mantel-piece in one of the rooms. This mantel-piece is esteemed a curious specimen of old carving, and is traditionally, though perhaps erroneously, said to have been brought from Edinburgh Castle, after the battle of Flodden, in 1513.

Curious specimen of old carving.

† SPILSBY is situated on an eminence, overlooking to the south a

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
29	Spindlestone to	Northumb .	Belford 3	Banborough . 3	Alnwick 14	316	101
57	Spittal pa	Pembroke . .	Haverford W. 6	Fishguard . . 10	Narberth . . . 11	246	452
24	Spittal on the Street. } cha }	Lincoln	Gainsboro' . 10	Brigg 12	Lincoln 12	145	....
7	Spittle to	Chester	Gt. Neston . 5	Liverpool . . 7	Chester 12	195	131
13	Spittle to	Durham	Berwick on T. 2	Coldstream . 13	Belford 14	336	....
29	Spittle to	Northumb . .	Newc. on T. 12	Hexham . . . 10	Ovingham . . 2	287	7
46	Spittle to	E. R. York . .	Pocklington . 3	Fangfoss . . . 1	York 11	210	....
24	Spittlegate ham	Lincoln	Grantham . . 1	Folkingham . 11	Corby 9	110	1063
29	Spittle-hill to	Northumb . .	Norpeth . . . 2	Mitford 2	Rothbury . . . 13	291	11
27	Spixworth pa	Norfolk	Norwich . . . 5	N. Walsham . 10	Aylsham . . . 9	113	54
34	Splat ham	Somerset	Bridgewater . 5	Spaxton 1	Taunton 9	144	....
45	Spofoth* pa & to	W. R. York . .	Wetherby . . 4	Ripley 8	Knaresboro' . 5	198	3233
10	Sponon pa	Derby	Derby 3	Belper 9	Nottingham 12	124	1867
15	Spoonbed tit	Gloucester . .	Painswick . . 1	Gloucester . . 8	Stroud 4	106	899
27	Sporle pa	Norfolk	Swaffham . . 3	Litcham . . . 6	E. Dereham 10	96	746
22	Spotland to & cha	Lancaster . . .	Bury 6	Hasingden . . 9	Rochdale . . . 2	200	15325
28	Spratton pa	Northamp . . .	Northampton 7	Mt. Harboro' 13	Kettering . . . 13	73	1012
11	Spreyton pa	Devon	Oakhampton . 8	Crediton . . . 10	MoretonHam. 9	180	423
21	Spridlington pa	Lincoln	MarketRasen 8	Lincoln 9	Gainsboro' . 14	142	250
14	Springfield pa	Essex	Chelmsford . 1	Witham 9	Maldon 9	30	1851
24	Springthorpe pa	Lincoln	Gainsborough 5	Lincoln 14	Brigg 16	147	194
46	Sproatley pa	E. R. York . .	Hull 8	Hornsea 9	Hedon 5	182	366
7	Sproston to	Chester	Middlewich . 2	Knutsford . . 8	Sandbach . . . 5	167	128
46	Sprotborough . . pa & to	W. R. York . .	Doncaster . . 3	Rotherham . 10	Barnesley . . 14	162	500
36	Sproughton pa	Suffolk	Ipswich . . . 3	NeedhamMt. 8	Hadleigh . . . 8	68	524
27	Sprouston† pa	Norfolk	Norwich . . . 3	N. Allerton 13	Aylsham . . . 12	111	1179
23	Sproxton to	Leicester . . .	MeltonMowb. 8	Grantham . . 8	Oakham . . . 11	106	378
43	Sproxton to	N. R. York . .	Helmsey . . . 2	Easingwold 11	New Malton 14	220	195

large tract of marsh and fen land, which is bounded by Boston Deep and the German Ocean. The town consists chiefly of four streets, uniting at the market-place, which forms a spacious square intersected in the centre by a row of houses, with the market-cross at the east and the town-hall at the west end. This is the chief town in the southern part of Lindsey division, and the general quarter-sessions have been held here for upwards of a century. The church is an irregular structure, consisting of north and south aisles, and at the end of the latter, which is of much greater extent than the rest of the church, stands the altar; at the west end is a handsome embattled tower, of more modern date than the other parts of the edifice, and said to have been erected in the reign of Henry VII.; the interior contains several ancient monuments, the chief of which is to the memory of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, who in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was sent to the aid of Henry IV. of France, with 4000 troops.

SPILSBY.

Monument to Lord Willoughby d'Eresby.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, Monday before Whit-Monday; Monday after Whit-Monday, if it falls in May, if not there is no fair; second Monday in July.

* SPOFFORTH. This place is noted for having been the principal seat of the Percies in the reign of Edward III. The remains of the castle, extending 135 feet in length, and fifty-one in width, evince its original grandeur, particularly the great hall, which appears to be of the age of Edward III.; after the battle of Towton, 1461, in which its owner, the Earl of Northumberland, and his brother, Sir Richard Percy, were slain, this castle was dismantled, but appears to have been again made tenable, and to have continued so till the general demolition of most of the fortresses during the Parliamentary war. This place gave birth to Lawrence Eusden, poet-laureat to George I.

Birthplace of Lawrence Eusden, poet-laureat to George I.

† SPRINGFIELD. The name is derived from the number of springs in this parish. Dr. Goldsmith wrote his "Deserted Village" at a farmhouse in this parish; and Joseph Strutt, the engraver and antiquary, was born here in 1749, and died in 1802.

‡ SPROUSTON contains a mural marble monument, with figures of Miles Corbet, Esq., his two wives, &c. He was one of the judges who signed the warrant for the execution of King Charles.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
46	Spurn Head.....ham	E. R. York	Hull by Wat 25	Patrington..12	Barton by W30	204	....
16	Spurshot.....tit	Hants	Romsey.....2	Winchester..13	Lyndhurst..10	75	....
7	Spurstow.....to	Chester	Tarporley..4	Malpas.....9	Nantwich..8	172	588
44	Stackhouse.....vil	W. R. York.	Settle.....2	Giggleswick .1	Hawes.....18	237	....
57	Stackpool, or Cheri- } ton.....pa }	Pembroke...	Pembroke .4	Milford...10	Tenby.....10	254	410
10	Staden.....ham	Derby.....	Bakewell..1	Sheffield...15	Chesterfield..12	153	....
31	Stadhampton†.....pa	Oxford.....	Oxford.....8	Wallingford.7	Thame.....9	48	313
46	Stadthorpe.....ham	E. R. York	Howden.....7	Stoktoft...1	South Cave .7	187	....
34	Staeth.....ham	Somerset...	Langport...4	StokeSt.Greg.2	Bridgewater .8	130	....
9	Staffield.....to	Cumberland	Penrith.....9	Kirk Oswald.2	Carlisle.....14	292	265
35	Stafford†.....co	Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	...	410485

* STACKPOOL, or CHERITON, is situated upon the estuary. There are some ancient monuments in the church. The effigy of a cross-legged knight here is attributed, by Cambrensis, to a person named Elidyr. Here is Stackpool Court, the noble demesne of Lord Cawdor, encompassed by an estate of 15,000 acres of fertile arable land.

† STADHAMPTON is in the hundred of Dorchester, bounded on the west by the river Thame. The Rev. John Owen, D.D., the celebrated and learned nonconformist in the time of the Commonwealth, was born here 1616; died on Bartholomew day, 24th of August, 1683. He attended Cromwell to Ireland, where he presided in the College, and preached in Dublin more than a year and a half. The House of Commons presented him to the deanery of Christ Church, Oxford, and soon after he was made D.D., and chosen Vice-Chancellor of the University, which honourable post he filled with singular wisdom and prudence during five years. After rising to the highest distinction by the learning which his ambition urged him to acquire, he turned it all to religion by meekly laying it at the feet of the despised Nazarene. So that the languages which were consecrated by being inscribed on the cross, were again employed only to proclaim the glory of Him that was crucified. His learned labours procured for him the acquaintance and esteem of many eminent foreigners; some of whom, according to the fashion of former times, took a voyage to England to converse with this distinguished Briton; while others, having read his Latin Treatises, studied and learned the English language in order to be able to read the rest of his works, and which are sufficiently valuable to repay the labour of acquiring the most difficult language spoken since the confusion of tongues. In him, the Independents claim as their own the man who led the way for Locke to propagate the beneficent principle of toleration, which is destined to bless the latter, wiser, and better days of the world.

‡ STAFFORDSHIRE is bounded on the north-west and north by Cheshire and Derbyshire; on the east and south-east by Derbyshire and Warwickshire; on the south by Worcestershire; and on the west and west-north-west by Shropshire and Cheshire: in length it is about fifty-five miles; in breadth about twenty-four; and in circumference 143 miles. The northern part of this county is hilly and bleak; the middle and southern parts are in general agreeably diversified with wood, pasture, and arable; and both its agriculture and farming stock are in a progressive state of improvement. On the rich lands bordering the Trent, dairying is successfully pursued, and much good cheese and butter made. Coal in abundance is found in various parts of the county, particularly in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-under-Line, Wolverhampton, Topton, Bilstone, and Wednesbury. The north and south parts contain iron ore; and limestone, fire-stone, free-stone, pipe-clay, ochre, and a valuable clay which bears the fire very well, are found in various parts of the county. Staffordshire is particularly celebrated for its Potteries, now become the general name of a district in which the manufacture of earthenware is

Birthplace of the celebrated John Owen, D.D.

Its boundaries and dimensions

Its trade in earthen-ware.

carried on in the improved manner introduced by the late Mr. Wedgwood ; these comprehend Etruria, Cowbridge, Hanley, Smithfield, Newfield, Burslem, Longport, Golden Hill, Lane End, Lane Delft, Lower Lane, Vale Pleasant, Sheldon, and Stoke ; most of which have been created or raised from insignificance by this manufacture. They are situated in a country full of coal, and in the heart of England, with every part of which they have a navigable communication. These manufactures give employment to nearly 20,000 people in the county ; and the operations of digging and collecting the clay, flint, terra porcellana, &c., in Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall, and conveying them to the different ports, are supposed to employ nearly 40,000 more ; besides upwards of 60,000 tons of shipping. In the north-west part of the county, considerable iron-works are established ; and its south parts are enlivened by various branches of the hardware. Under the Saxons, Staffordshire formed part of the kingdom of Mercia, and contained several of its principal towns.—In the neighbourhood of Lichfield, is the forest of Cannock, the favourite chace of the Mercian kings.—During the inroads of the Danes, this county bore a considerable share of the calamities of our island. Several sanguinary battles took place between them and the Saxons, within the limits of Mercia ; two in this part of Staffordshire ; the one near Tettenhall, in 907, and the other at Wedneshall, in 911 ; in both of which the Saxons were victorious.—At the time of the partition of England, between Edmund Ironside and Canute, Staffordshire fell to the latter. After the Conquest, the whole estates of the Mercian Earls were divided by William among four of his principal followers, Hugh de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel, Robert de Stafford, Henry de Ferrars, and William Fitz Ansulph, the last of whom held twenty-five manors in this county. The other landholders besides the King were the Bishop of Chester, the Abbies of Westminster and Burton, the Church of Rheims, the Canons of Stafford and Wolverhampton, Earl Roger, &c.—In the reign of Henry I., Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, ravaged this county in support of the pretensions of Robert Curthose, the king's brother.—During the contentions between the houses of York and Lancaster, a decisive battle was fought at Blore Heath, in this county. The Earl of Salisbury marching to join the Duke of York, who then lay at Ludlow in Shropshire, was intercepted at this place, by the royal army under Lord Audley, who posted himself here for that purpose, by the express orders of Queen Margaret. Lord Audley's forces amounted to 10,000 men, and had besides the advantage of chusing their position, whereas the Yorkist troops did not exceed 5000 men, with all the incumbrances and disadvantages of an army on its march. The Earl of Salisbury, to obviate these difficulties as much as possible, and with the view of separating the royalists, and throwing them off their guard, had recourse to stratagem. Between the two armies ran a rivulet with very steep banks. Feigning therefore a retreat, he induced Lord Audley to order a precipitate pursuit. The consequence was the division of his army by the rivulet ; which the Earl no sooner perceived than he ordered his troops to face about, and commence the attack. The vigour of the onset, and the surprise and astonishment of the enemy, soon decided the fortune of the day. Lord Audley himself, and 2400 of the Cheshire gentlemen whose loyalty and ardour had led them into the van, fell in the action. The Queen, who beheld the defeat of her army, from the tower of Mucleston Church, fled to Eccleshall Castle, while Salisbury proceeded, without further opposition, to the place of his destination.—At Tutbury, as well as at Chartley, Mary Queen of Scots resided at different periods during the time of her detention in England. At the latter place her correspondence with the Pope was contrived and carried on.—Staffordshire, during the great rebellion, in general supported the cause of the Parliament. The Dyotts of Lichfield, however, and many of the country

STAFFORD-
SHIRE.Its iron
works.Battle of
BloreHeath.Defeat of
the Royalist
force by
stratagem.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
35	Stafford*...bomt & pa	Stafford. . . .	Birmingham 27	Lichfield . . .17	Derby34	141	6998
12	Stafford, West. pa	Dorset.	Dorchester . . 3	Wareham . .14	Weymouth . .8	121	184
17	Stagbach to	Hereford . . .	Leominster . .2	Pembridge. . .5	Hereford . .13	139	....

STAFFORD-SHIRE.

gentlemen, were conspicuous for their attachment to the house of Stuart. Lichfield was taken and retaken several times in the course of the war. In the neighbourhood of Stafford, the Earl of Northampton engaged Sir John Gell, and Sir William Brereton, and after a desperate encounter, succeeded in compelling the enemy to abandon the field. He himself, however, being too eager in the pursuit, was surrounded by a party of the republican horse and slain. This event so discouraged the royalists that they fell back again upon Stafford, which soon after surrendered to the Parliament, as did also Wolverhampton.—In the year 1745, the Scotch rebels posted themselves at Leek, to the great consternation of the inhabitants, who feared the consequences of an action between them and the army of the Duke of Cumberland, then stationed in the town of Stone. The rebels, however, deemed it prudent to withdraw, without hazarding an engagement.

Derivation of its name.

* STAFFORD, the county town, is in a low but pleasant situation, on a fertile plain, near to the northern bank of the river Sow. The town is of considerable extent, and consists of many streets and lanes, the houses of which are in general compact and well built; the great thoroughfare streets are "Foregate-street" and "Greengate-street," containing many good shops and the principal inns. The derivation of its name is said to be from the river here being forded by the aid of a *staff* in former times, hence "Stafford." At the time of the Conquest Stafford was undoubtedly a place of some importance, for in Domesday book it is termed a city, in which the king had eighteen burgesses belonging to him, and there were twenty mansions of the honour of the Earl of Mercia. It then paid for all customs nine pounds in deniers, and was governed by two bailiffs. But the earliest record of its immunities as a corporation is the charter of King John, which is rather an exemplification and confirmation of former privileges than a new grant. By being a corporate town, it has the privilege of holding its own court of sessions, but the corporation do not avail themselves thereof. The assizes are held twice in the year; there is also a court of quarter sessions, and the county court, which is held monthly. There are two parish churches, viz., St. Mary's, formerly collegiate, a large cruciform edifice; the other is St. Chad's, a perpetual curacy. The Methodists, Calvinists, and Roman Catholics have chapels, and the other public erections are the county court-house, a handsome infirmary, the county lunatic asylum, a free grammar-school, two upon the national system, and several alms-houses. The manufacture of leather may be considered the staple trade of the town, in which must be included the making of shoes, which at one time was so extensive that a single manufacturer has been able to give employment to 800 persons; it has, however, since so much declined, that no one master can be found at this period who can furnish work for half that number. Hats and cutlery are also manufactured here, but not to any great extent. There are three principal inns, the "George," the "Star," and the "Swan," besides several other houses affording good accommodation to travellers, amongst which is the "Vine," in Vine-street, an excellently conducted house. The seats in this neighbourhood within four miles of the town are numerous and of the first order. The town itself lies low, but the neighbourhood is very beautiful, well wooded, having fine romantic scenery, and the air is considered highly salubrious.

Dissenting chapels.

Salubrious air.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Tuesday before Shrove-Tuesday, April 3, and May 7, and 14, for horses and cattle; Saturday before St. Peter, and June 29, for wool; September 16, 17, and 18, for cattle and horses; October 2, for colts; December 4, for cattle and swine.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
18	Stagenhoe	ham Hereford	Stevenage4	Hitchin4	St. Alban's . . .11	31	...
3	Stagsden	pa Bedford5	Bedford5	Olney7	Amphill9	54	597
29	Stagshaw	ham Northumb	Hexham5	Corbridge1	Newc. on T. . .18	276	...
45	Stainbrough* . . . to & cha	W. R. York	Barnsley2	Rotherham . . .10	Sheffield12	169	304
9	Stainburn	to Cumberland	Workington . .1	Cockermouth . .7	Maryport6	306	174
45	Stainburn to & cha	W. R. York	Otley5	Ripley9	Leeds11	2'0	290
24	Stainby	pa Lincoln	Colsterworth .2	Stamford . . .14	Grantham9	103	186
45	Staincross	ham W. R. York	Barnsley4	Darton1	Wakefield7	176	...
13	Staindrop† pa & to	Durham	BarnardCast. .6	Bis. Auckland .9	Darlington . .12	248	2395
25	Staines‡	m t & pa Middlesex	Kingston . . .10	Windsor7	Hounslow7	17	2486
24	Stainfield	ham Lincoln	Bourn4	Folkingham . .6	Corby6	101	136
24	Stainfield	pa Lincoln	Wragby3	Lincoln10	Horncastle . . .11	134	58
46	Stainforth	to W. R. York	Thorne4	Doncaster . . .8	Pontefract . .15	166	852
44	Stainforth, Great . . . to	W. R. York	Settle2	Kettlewell . .12	Sedbergh21	237	263
44	Stainforth, Little . . ham	W. R. York	Settle2	Settle2	Settle21	237	...
45	Stainland to & cha	W. R. York	Halifax5	Huddersfield .5	Oldham15	194	3037
44	Stainley, North to	W. R. York	Ripon5	Thirsk11	Middleham . .14	217	407
44	Stainley, South . . . to	W. R. York	Whitby6	Knaresboro' .5	Ripley3	207	243
40	Stainmore to & cha	Westmorland	Brough4	KirbyStephens .5	Appleby12	271	707
43	Stains-Acre	N. R. York	Whitby3	Pickering . . .20	Scarborough .18	236	...
10	Stainsby	to Derby	Chesterfield . .5	Alfreton7	Mansfield7	143	...
9	Stainton	to Cumberland	Carlisle2	Longtown . . .8	Brampton . . .10	303	67
9	Stainton	to Cumberland	Penrith3	HesketNew . .12	Shap11	286	...
22	Stainton	to Lancaster	Dalton2	Ulverstone . .5	Hawkshead . .20	277	...
24	Stainton	pa Lincoln	Wragby5	Lincoln7	MarketRasen .9	148	192
57	Stainton§	pa Pembroke	Milford2	Haverford . .6	Pembroke9	256	2605
40	Stainton to & cha	Westmorland	Kendal5	Milnthorpe . .3	Kirby Lonsd . .8	258	388
44	Stainton	to N. R. York	Richmond . .6	Reeth5	Leyburn5	339	44
44	Stainton pa & to	N. R. York	Stokesley . .5	Yarm5	Stockton5	242	1000
44	Stainton	to W. R. York	Skipton6	Gargrave1	Settle10	222	...
46	Stainton	pa W. R. York	Doncaster . .7	Tickhill3	Rotherham . . .9	157	254
43	Stainton Dale pa	N. R. York	Scarborough .8	Whitby12	Pickering . . .18	226	252
13	Stainton, Great. pa & to	Durham	Stockton8	Darlington . .7	B. Auckland .10	248	158

* STAINBROUGH. Stainbrough Hall, commonly called Wentworth Castle, was built by Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Stafford, about the year 1730; it is a large quadrangular building, with a stately portico, and contains a noble collection of pictures and statues. It stands in an extensive park, which commands various picturesque and delightful prospects.

Wentworth Castle.

† STAINDROP. At a short distance stands Raby Castle, one of the most perfect remains of the style of building in feudal times to be found in the kingdom. It was the residence of King Canute. Courts leet and baron are held here annually, and the magistrates hold petty sessions every alternate Saturday.

‡ STAINES is situated on the banks of the Thames. A stone bridge has recently been built, and a new street formed to avoid a sharp and dangerous turning at the foot of the former. Its name is said to have been derived from the Saxon word *stana*, a stone, in allusion to the London mark-stone, which bears the date of 1280, and stands above the bridge, at Coln Ditch, denoting the boundary of jurisdiction possessed by the City of London over the western part of the river. An army of Danes, on their way from Oxford, which they had burnt, to their ships, crossed the river here in 1009, in consequence of the intelligence of an army from London coming to oppose them. The town is principally composed of houses on each side of the high road, forming one wide street; it has been much improved of late years, and the market-house, which formerly stood in the centre, has been removed.

Derivation of its name.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, May 11, for horses and cattle; September 13, statute, for onions and toys.

§ STAINTON. Here are the ruins of a chapel, near to the village of Pille. Commodore Sir William James was educated at a school in this parish. He was the son of a miller, and by genius and perseverance, unaided by any patronage, became a commodore in the navy, Elder Brother of Trinity House, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, Fellow of the Royal Society, and member of Parliament for West Looe.

Commodore Sir William James.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
24	Stainton-le-Hole . . . pa	Lincoln . . .	MarketRasen 7	Caistor 7	Louth 12	155	232
13	Stainton, Little bo	Durham . . .	Stockton . . . 7	Darlington . . 6	B.Auckland 12	247	54
24	Stainton Market* . . . }	Lincoln . . .	Louth 9	Wragby 8	Mt. Rasen . . 11	142	132
	. . . . . m t & pa }						
43	Staithes ham	N. R. York .	Whitby . . . 11	Guisborough 12	Egton 9	245	...
12	Stalbridge m t & pa	Dorset . . .	Blandford . . 13	Sherborne . . 7	Dorchester . 19	112	1773
27	Stalham pa	Norfolk . . .	N. Walsham . 7	Norwich . . 15	Yarmouth . . 18	123	613
21	Stalisfield pa	Kent	Charing . . . 2	Canterbury . 13	Ashford . . . 7	48	342
24	Stallingborough . . . pa	Lincoln . . .	Gt. Grimsby . 6	Caistor 9	Brigg 14	162	366
44	Stalling Busk ham }	N. R. York .	Middleham 14	Askrigg . . . 5	Hawes 6	246	...
	. . . . . & cha }						
22	Stalmaine cha	Lancaster . .	Poulton . . . 5	Garstang . . 9	Preston . . 16	233	504
14	Stambourne pa	Essex	Clare 5	Haverhill . . 6	Thaxted . . 10	50	475
14	Stambridge, Great . . pa	Essex	Rochford . . 2	Rayleigh . . 6	Southend . . 4	38	405
14	Stambridge, Little . . pa	Essex . . . . .	. . . . . 2	. . . . . 6	. . . . . 5	38	105
24	Stamford bo & m t	Lincoln . . .	Lincoln . . . 48	Boston . . . 40	Grantham . 21	89	5837

* STAINTON, MARKET. *Market*, (disused).—*Fair*, October 29. A great fair for cattle and horses is now held at Horncastle (not at Stainton), and is called Horncastle-Stainton fair.

† STALBRIDGE is situated near the banks of the Stour, on a rocky soil, which supplies the neighbourhood with stone for building, and other purposes. This place was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of stockings, which has declined; some of the inhabitants are now employed in silk-winding. In the centre of the town is a neat cross standing on three octagonal flights of steps, which, including the base, is thirty feet high. The Dorsetshire and Somersetshire Canal passes through this parish; and in the park, formerly belonging to the manor-house, the Anglesey Cricket Club meet.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, May 6, and September 4, for all sorts of cattle.

‡ STAMFORD. The ancient town of Stamford, or Staniford, is situated on the northern bank of the Welland, in the south-west corner of the county. It is said to have been a place of note in the time of Bladud, a British king, who reigned 863 years before Christ; and Stow observes, that this Bladud, the son of Rudhudibras, built Stamford, and founded in it a university, which was suppressed by the Bishop of Rome, in the time of St. Austin. All this is evidently erroneous; for there is no mention of such a British town amongst the Roman geographers, or historians.—Bridge-Casterton, two miles distant, through which the Ermin Street passes, is generally believed to have been a Roman station; and there Camden and some other topographers have agreed to fix the Causennæ of Antonine's Itinerary. Out of that, probably arose the present town. Henry of Huntingdon informs us, that the Picts and Scots, having ravaged the country as far as Stamford, were met here and defeated by the Saxon auxiliaries, under the command of Hengist; for which service the British king, Vortigern, bestowed on the Saxon chief certain lands in Lincolnshire.—In a charter of Wulphere, King of the Mercians, Stamford is mentioned as one of the bounds of lands which he gave to his monastery of Medeshampstede; but Peck considered this charter to be spurious. By another charter of Edgar, A.D. 972, Stamford appears at that time to have been a market-town, and a more considerable place than Peterborough. Leland observes, that in that reign it was a borough, and ever after belonged to the crown. In the time of the Danes it was reckoned one of the five great cities of the kingdom, whose inhabitants, for distinction, were termed Fisburgenses. Leland says there were seven principal towers on the walls, to each of which the freeholders were occasionally allotted, to watch and ward: there were also four smaller forts; besides which, the town was defended by seven principal, and two postern gates, and a strong citadel. The castle was probably built by the Danes; as the Saxon Chronicle, speaking of its being taken from them by Edmund Ironside, in 942, observes, it had been then a

Its former importance.

Charter of King Wulphere.

Fortifications.

long time in their possession. Leland, however, states, that Elfreda, sister of Edward the Elder, rebuilt the castle, on the northern bank of the Welland, in 914. The Danes repossessed themselves of the castle, and held it till the death of their last king, in 1041, when it reverted to the English. At the Conquest, it fell into the hands of the Normans. At the Domesday survey, there were in Stamford 141 mansions or manors, and twelve lagemen, who had within their own houses sac and soc, over their own men, except the tax and heriots, and the forfeiture of their bodies, and felons' goods. In the reign of Stephen, the castle was besieged by Henry of Anjou, afterwards Henry II.; who took it, and bestowed both that and the town, excepting the barons' and knights' fees, on Richard Humetz, to hold them of the crown. After many grants, and as many reversions, the manor was given by Queen Elizabeth to William Cecil, first Lord Burleigh; and by marriage, it descended to Henry Grey, first Earl of Stamford, in which family it continued for several descents. In the reign of Richard III. the castle was demolished. The hill on which it stood, to the north-west of the town, appears to have been nearly artificial, the various layers of earth lying horizontally; by the side are the small remains of a stone wall.—In the time of the Conqueror, Stamford was governed by the lagemen or aldermen. In the time of Edward IV. it obtained the privilege of sending two members to Parliament; and in the first year of that reign a charter was granted, by virtue of which the aldermen and other officers were incorporated, under the name of the "aldermen and comburgesses of the first and second bench." The town, however, was not governed by a mayor till the reign of Charles II., who, when he recalled the royal charters throughout the kingdom, granted a new one to Stamford, which was confirmed in the reign of James II.—At one period, Stamford had fourteen parish churches, besides chapels. Several of these were burnt by the northern soldiers, in A.D. 1461, and never rebuilt. The number was further diminished at the Dissolution; and, by an act passed in 1547, they were reduced to five, according to the ancient division of the town into five wards, the present number exclusive of St. Martin's, in Stamford Baron. St. Michael's Church, near the centre of the town, is probably the oldest structure, part of it having been built previously to the year 1230. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles, choir, with north and south chancels, which extend beyond the aisles. The eastern end of the choir was rebuilt about the year 1705; when, in the wall, were found, thrown in as rubbish, sculptured stones, the fragments of some religious building, which had existed anterior to this. At the west end of the nave was a wooden tower, which was taken down, and replaced by another of stone, in 1761. St. Mary's Church appears to have been built at the latter end of the thirteenth century, and probably on the site of one as early as the Conquest, as the inhabitants consider this the mother-church. The spire is a handsome structure, without battlements, having, at that part where it begins to contract, the figures of the four Evangelists, under elegant canopies, one at each corner. At the upper end of the chancel, is an ancient and curious monument, without arms or inscription. The figure of a man, armed cap-a-pié, is recumbent by a female figure. This tomb is to the memory of Sir David Philips, who distinguished himself at the battle of Bosworth-field. He founded a chantry in this church. St. George's Church, a large plain building, consists of a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, with a square embattled tower at the west end. The windows of the aisles are large, with three lights, and pointed flat arches; those of the nave have square heads. It was rebuilt in 1450, at the expense of William Bruges, first Garter King at Arms. In the chancel windows were numerous figures in stained glass. Here are the remains of Davil Cecil, Esq., high-sheriff of Northamptonshire, in 1542, and grandfather of the first Lord Burleigh. All Saints Church, a

STAMFORD.

Capture of
the Castle
by Henry II.St. Michael's
Church.St. George's
Church.

STAMFORD.

large well-proportioned structure, consists of a nave, two aisles, and two chancels; one at the end of the south aisle, and the other corresponding to the nave. At the west end of the north aisle is the steeple, a lofty, handsome, embattled structure, with octangular turrets, and crowned by a neat octangular spire, crocketed at the angles from the base to the summit. This church, considered one of the principal ornaments of Stamford, was built at the expense of John Brown, merchant of the Staple at Calais, who, with his wife, lie buried at the upper end of the north aisle. In St. Mary's chapel, where formerly stood the altar, are figures in brass, of William Brown, who built and endowed the bead-house, and his wife; with scrolls over their heads—"X me spede," "dere lady help at nede." Against the east window of this chapel is a white marble monument, in memory of Mr. Thomas Truesdale, who also founded an alms-house here. St. John the Baptist's church, rebuilt about the year 1452, consists of a nave and two aisles, with a chancel at the east end of each, separated from the nave and aisles by elegant screen-work. The roof has been highly decorated with figures, carved both in wood and stone. The windows formerly exhibited some fine stained glass.—Stamford had formerly several foundations devoted to the tuition of youth. In 1109, Joffrid, Abbot of Croyland, deputed three monks from his monastery for this purpose. This was probably the foundation of the university, which has been the subject of much controversy. Camden places the date of the establishment in the reign of Edward III.; and Anthony Wood, in the year 1292; but the foundation was earlier than either of these periods. The Carmelites had a monastery here in the time of Henry III., gave lectures on divinity and the liberal arts, and had disputations against Judaism. Numbers of the clergy and gentry sent their sons hither for instruction. Other religious houses followed the example; and Stamford soon became celebrated as a place of liberal instruction. Public lectures were appointed, and colleges erected for the reception of students. On a violent altercation taking place in the reign of Edward III., between the northern and southern scholars in the University of Oxford, the former class removed to Stamford; but they were obliged, by royal proclamation, to return to Oxford; and it was afterwards made a statute, that no Oxford man should take a degree at Stamford. Here were four colleges:—

Brasen-nose (whence a college at Oxford probably took its name), taken down in 1668, and a charity-school erected out of the materials. Sempringham Hall, which stood on St. Peter's-hill, was intended principally as a seminary for youth destined to profess, agreeably to the order of the Gilbertines. It was founded by Robert Luttrell, rector of Irnham, in 1292. Peterborough Hall, opposite the south door of All Saints church, was pulled down about 1705. Black Hall, a school to prepare the youth for the monastery of Black Friars, to the north-west of All Saints church, was taken down soon after Peterborough Hall. The free-school, in St. Paul's-street, was founded in 1548, by Mr. William Radcliffe; and further endowed in 1612, by Thomas, Earl of Exeter, who gave the sum of £108 annually, to Clare Hall, in Cambridge, on condition that he and his heirs for ever should have the nomination of eight scholars, and out of them three fellows; and, when any of the scholarships should become vacant, that preference should be given, in electing, to the youth educated in the free grammar-school of Stamford. In the charity-school, in St. Paul's-street, thirty-six boys are clothed and educated, principally by public contributions. Browne's Hospital was founded in the reign of Richard III., for a warden, confrater, and twelve poor men, and endowed with ample lands for their support. It is a handsome old building, on the north side of the corn-market. The revenues are in a very flourishing state. In 1770, St. Peter's Gate being in a ruinous condition, was taken down; and near the site was erected St. Peter's Hospital, for the reception of eight poor men and their wives upwards of 60 years of age.—

Curious inscription.

Brasen-nose College.

Browne's Hospital.

Stamford Baron, considered part of Stamford, but separated from it by the Welland, over which is a stone bridge, is a distinct liberty and parish in the county of Northampton. It was formerly called Stamford beyond the bridge, or Stamford south of the Welland. In the reign of Athelstan, it enjoyed the privilege of a mint. King Edward the elder fortified the southern banks of the river against the Danes; and built a strong castle to prevent the incursions of that people from the north. The castle stood on the verge of the Roman road, where now is the Nuns' farm. In Domesday book this place is mentioned as the sixth ward belonging to Stamford, and as being situated in Hantunescire. Here was a nunnery of the Benedictine order, dedicated to the honour of God and St. Michael, by William Abbot, of Peterborough, in the reign of Henry II. Its revenues, at the suppression, were £72 18s. 10½*d.* Here was also an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Ægidius, or St. Giles; a house of regular canons for Knights Hospitallers, but by whom founded is unknown; and an hospital dedicated to St. John the Baptist, erected by Brand de Fossato, for the reception of pilgrims and poor travellers. Upon the site of the last of these, William Lord Burleigh built an hospital, and endowed it for a warden and twelve poor men.—Stamford Baron church, dedicated to St. Martin, was erected by Bishop Russel, in the reign of Edward IV. It is a large handsome building, consisting of a nave, two chancels, north and south aisles, and a square pinnacled tower at the west end of the north aisle. At the upper end of the north chancel is a cenotaph to the memory of Richard Cecil and his wife, the parents of the first Lord Burleigh. The entablature is supported by columns of the Corinthian order, and under a circular canopy are the effigies of both represented before an altar; and on the front of the base, three female figures, in a supplicating posture. On the altar are two inscriptions. A curious monument of various marble, consisting of two circular arches, supported by Corinthian pillars, and surmounted with an escutcheoned tablet, and which has beneath, on a raised altar tomb, a figure in armour, with a dog lying at the feet, is commemorative of the virtues of William Cecil, Baron of Burleigh, and Lord High Treasurer of England. Against the north wall of the north chancel, is a stately tomb of white and grey marble, to the memory of John, Earl of Exeter; and of his lady, who died in 1709.—“The Earl is represented in a Roman habit, discoursing with his Countess, who has an open book resting on her knee, and a pen in her hand, as ready to take down the purport of his discourse. Below is the figure of Minerva with the gorgon's head; and opposite, the same deity is represented in a mournful attitude, as lamenting the loss of the patron of arts and sciences. A pyramid of grey marble, ascending almost to the roof, is crowned with the figure of Cupid, holding in his hand a snake with the tail in the mouth, emblematical of eternity.”—Against one of the pillars, on the north side of the nave, is a mural monument with a Latin inscription, importing, that it was erected at the expense of John Earl of Exeter, to the memory of William Wissing, an ingenious painter, a native of Amsterdam, and a disciple of the celebrated Peter Lely. He is compared to an early bunch of grapes, because snatched away in the flower of his life, at the age of 39.—The borough of Stamford is distinguished by an almost singular point in the law of inheritance, called Borough English; by which the youngest son, if the father die intestate, inherits the lands and tenements, to the exclusion of the elder branches of the family. This, as well as the law of Gavel kind, which prevails in Kent, was of Saxon origin. Littleton supposes the youngest were preferred, as least able to provide for themselves; Dr. Plot conjectures that it arose from an old barbarous right (which, in point of fact, is now thought never to have existed), assumed by the lord of the manor during the feudal ages, of sleeping the first night after marriage with the vassal's bride; whence the first born was supposed to belong to the lord. This

STAMFORD.

Stamford
Baron
Church.Monument
to the cele-
brated Lord
Burleigh.Singular
point in the
law of
inheritance.

<i>Ma</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
29	Stamford to	Northumb..	Alnwick....5	Embleton...2	Belford . . .13	313	94
43	Stamford Bridge* . . to	E. R. York .	York.....9	Pocklingto .8	NewMalton 14	208	385

STAMFORD.

Origin of the practice of Bull-running here.

might afford a reason for the exclusion of the eldest son; but in the case of there being more than two, it does not appear satisfactory. Peck says, that Stamford being a trading town, the elder sons were set up in business, or generally received their respective shares of the paternal property, during the father's life-time.—The custom of Bull-running annually takes place here; but we trust, ere long, to hear of its total annihilation. According to tradition, "William, the fifth Earl of Warren, in the reign of King John, while standing one day on the walls of his castle, saw two bulls contending for a cow. A latcher, to whom one of the bulls belonged, coming up with a large dog, set him at his own bull. The dog driving the animal into the town, more dogs joined in the chase, with a vast concourse of people. The animal, enraged by the baiting of the dogs and the clamour of the multitude, knocked down and ran over many persons. This scene so delighted the Earl, who had been a spectator, that he gave the meadows where it commenced, after the first crop was off, as a common for the use of the butchers in Stamford; on condition that they should annually provide a bull, six weeks before Christmas-day, to perpetuate the sport." This bull-running, which has been instituted nearly 600 years, is still held on the festival of St. Brice, though with less ostentation than formerly. In ancient times, the night before the important day, the fated bull was secured in the stable belonging to the chief magistrate; and the bullards, or men appointed to take the lead in the pursuit, were clad in antic dresses. At present the magistracy decline all interference, and the bullards are clothed in their usual attire. On the morning that the bull is to run, proclamation is made through the town by the bellman, that no person, on pain of imprisonment, shall offer any violence to strangers. As the town is a great thoroughfare, a guard is appointed to protect persons passing through it that day. No persons pursuing the bull are allowed to have clubs or sticks with iron in them. When the people have secured their doors and windows, the bull is turned out; when men, women, children, dogs, &c., run promiscuously after the animal with loud and obstreperous vociferations. After the "running" is over, the bull is killed, and the price for which he sells is divided amongst the Society of Butchers, who procured him. In some places, this barbarous custom of bull-running was anciently a matter of tenure.—Near this town is the elegant residence of the Marquis of Exeter. In the neighbourhood of Helpstone, a few miles from Stamford, a Roman villa has been discovered, with a fine tessellated pavement; and near Wansford an ironfoundry of the Romans, with the furnace, &c., entire. Stamford is not a place of manufactures; the principal trade here is malting, and the shops, which are many and respectable, supply the surrounding villages with various necessaries. The town is well lighted with gas, and benefited by a number of fine springs of water. It is surrounded by delightful woody hills, groves and land, producing the most luxuriant pasturage, whilst a variety of beautiful landscapes present themselves on many sides.

Roman antiquities.

Market, Monday and Friday.—*Fairs*, Tuesday before February 13, for horses and stock of all sorts; Monday before Mid-Lent for horses only; Mid-Lent Monday for stock and haberdashery of all sorts, lasts a fortnight; Monday before May 12, for horses and stock; Monday after Corpus Christi, ditto; August 5, ditto; November 8, ditto and cheese.

Battle between King Harold and his two brothers, in 1066.

* **STAMFORD BRIDGE.** This place, which is divided into two parts by the river Derwent, called east and west, is celebrated for the memorable battle fought in 1066, by King Harold, against his brothers, Tosti and Harfager, King of Norway, in which the two latter were left dead in the field; this action took place only nine days before the battle of Hastings,

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
29	Stamfordham*	pa Northumb	Newc. on T.13	Hexham12	Morpeth13	288	1736
25	Stamford Hill	cha Middlesex	Edmonton4	Highgate4	Hackney2	4	....
58	Stanage	lordsh Radnor	Knights3	Presteign6	Ludlow14	157	155
22	Stanall	to Lancaster	Poulton4	Garstang8	Preston16	233	....
3	Stanbridge. ham & cha	Bedford	LeightonBuz.3	Dunstable4	Woburn7	37	416
45	Stanbury	ham W. R. York	Keighley5	Bradford13	Halifax12	209	....
16	Standbridge	tit Hants	Romsey1	Winchester.11	Southampton 8	73	....
20	Standen	cha Hants	Newport2	Newtown7	Ryde6	84	....
21	Standen	ham Kent	Cranbrook6	Biddenden1	Maidstone13	47	....
34	Standerwick	pa Somerset	Frome3	Bradford8	Bath11	100	97
19	Standground	pa Hunts	Peterborough 1	Stilton6	Whittlesea5	80	1242
31	Standhill	to Oxford	Tetsworth3	Thame6	Watlington5	45	....
15	Standish	pa Gloucester	Stroud6	Gloucester9	Micheldean 12	108	536
22	Standish†	pa & to Lancaster	Wigan4	Chorley6	Preston13	204	7719
31	Standlake	pa Oxford	Witney6	Oxford8	Abingdon8	62	669
41	Standlinch	pa Wilts	Salisbury5	Fordingbridge7	Romsey11	84	31
18	Standon J.	m t & pa Herts	Bis. Stortford 6	Ware6	Buntingford6	26	2772
35	Standon	pa Stafford	Eccleshall4	Mt. Drayton 10	Stone6	147	420
24	Stane	pa Lincoln	Alford7	Saltfleet8	Louth7	145	....
27	Stanfield	pa Norfolk	E. Dereham6	Fakenham8	Foulsham8	106	234
3	Stanford	ham Bedford	Biggleswade3	Baldock8	Shefford2	43	335
4	Stanford	ham Berks	Abingdon0	Oxford6	Wallingford 10	56	....
21	Stanford	pa Kent	Hythe3	Ashford9	Canterbury 13	62	243
27	Stanford	pa Norfolk	Watton6	Thetford8	Stoke Ferry 12	88	153
25	Stanford Brook	ham Middlesex	Chiswick1	Brentford3	Hammersmith2	5	....
28	Stanford-upon-Avon pa	Northamp	Daventry12	Rugby7	Lutterworth 6	84	24
17	Stanford, Bishops pa	Hereford	Bromyard3	Ledbury10	Hereford14	130	362
4	Stanford, Dingley	pa Berks	Newbury9	Reading10	Wallingford 13	49	135
14	Stanford-le-Hope	pa Essex	Horndon1	Gravesend5	Hereford12	24	330
17	Stanford, King's	tit Hereford	Bromyard4	Ledbury9	Hereford14	129	....
14	Stanford, Rivers	pa Essex	Chip. Ongar 2	Epping5	Romford9	19	905
30	Stanford-upon-Soar pa	Notts	Nottingham 13	Loughboro'1	Cas Donningt.3	111	129
42	Stanford-upon-Teame } pa }	Worcester	Worcester12	Bewdley9	Tenbury9	123	198
4	Stanford-in-the-Vale } pa }	Berks	Faringdon4	Wantage5	Oxford15	65	1016
9	Stanger	ham Cumberland	Keswick4	Crosthwaite4	Cockermout.11	295	....
21	Stanham	ham Kent	Dartford1	Gravesend7	Woolwich8	15	....
27	Stanhoe	pa Norfolk	Burnham4	CastleRising13	Fakenham10	113	436
13	Stanhope.	pa Durham	B. Auckland 17	St. John's We 7	Wolsingham 6	262	9541

in which Harold lost both his crown and life. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here, and twelve boys and six girls in a school, erected in 1798, which has an income of about £30 a-year.

Fair, Dec. 1, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, brass, pewter, hardware, and woollen cloth.

* STAMFORDHAM, or STAMFORD HIAM. *Fairs*, second Thursday in April; August 15, if a Thursday, if not, Thursday after, for horned cattle and swine; Thursday before Old May Day; November 14; and last Thursday in February, statute.

† STANDISH has a small manufacture of cottons and coarse linens. The principal grain raised here is oats; and coal is abundant. The church is a handsome edifice with a spire steeple, and was built in 1584. A free grammar-school was founded in 1603, by Mary Langton, which has an endowment producing £100 per annum. There is also a school for clothing and instructing twenty girls; Mary Smalley left £100 for its support in 1794. Two of the twelve castles of Lancashire formerly stood here, namely, Standish and Penwnortham.

Fairs. June 29; November 22, for horses, horned cattle, toys, &c

‡ STANFORD, or STANELOW, is situated on the river Rib. The church contains many handsome monuments and sepulchral memorials; the chancel is ascended by several steps, and divided by the altar from the more eastern part, which is raised still higher. On an eminence called Haven End, are two large barrows, supposed to have been raised by the Danes. Here is an endowed free-school, and St. Edmund's College, founded when the English Roman Catholics were expelled from the college of Douay, at the commencement of the French Revolution. The ancient Ermin Street runs through this village.

Market. Friday.—*Fair*, April 25.

§ STANHOPE is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Wear; it is

STAMFORD BRIDGE.

Standish and Penwnortham castles.

St. Edmund's College.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
36	Staningfield	pa Suffolk	BurySt. Edm. 6	Sudbury 11	Stowmarket 12	65	306
27	Staninghall	pa Norfolk	Norwich 6	Aylsham 8	N. Walsham 10	114	542
28	Stanion	pa Northamp	Rockingham 5	Kettering 7	Thrapston 9	81	313
22	Stanke	ham Lancaster	Ulverstone 8	Dalton 2	Leece 4	278	...
10	Stanley	& cha Derby	Derby 5	Nottingham 11	Belper 7	131	391
35	Stanley*	to Stafford	Leek 5	Burslem 5	Hanley 4	157	...
41	Stanley	tit Wilts	Chippenham 3	Calne 3	Melksham 8	90	...
45	Stanley	& cha W. R. York	Wakefield 2	Leeds 8	Pontefract 8	184	5047
15	Stanley, King's	pa Gloucester	Stroud 3	Minchingham 4	Dursley 6	103	2469
15	Stanley, St. Leonard†	pa Gloucester	Gloucester 4	Gloucester 6	Gloucester 6	106	867
15	Stanley Pont-Large	pa Gloucester	Winchcombe 3	Tewkesbury 9	Cheltenham 8	98	52
7	Stanlow House	ex } Chester	Chester 9	Frodsham 6	Gt. Neston 10	192	13
	Stanlow House	pa dis }					
38	Stanmer	pa Sussex	Lewes 5	Brighton 4	Cuckfield 10	48	123
4	Stanmore	ham Berks	East Illsley 2	Beeton 1	Newbury 8	56	...
25	Stanmore, Great	pa Middlesex	Harrow on H. 4	Watford 5	Barnet 6	11	1144
25	Stanmore, Little	pa Middlesex	Chesham 5	Barnet 5	Watford 6	9	876
7	Stanney, Great	to Chester	Chester 6	Frodsham 7	Gt. Neston 9	189	32
7	Stanney, Little	to Chester	Chester 5	...	...	188	201
29	Stannington	pa Northumb	Morpeth 5	Blyth 7	Newcastle 10	285	1021
26	Stansfield	pa Suffolk	Clare 6	Bury St. Ed. 10	Sudbury 10	62	470
46	Stansfield	to W. R. York	Halifax 10	Rochdale 9	Burnley 10	207	8262
45	Stansill	to W. R. York	Bawtry 6	Tickhill 2	Doncaster 6	159	58
21	Stanstead	pa Kent	Wrotham 2	Dartford 9	Maidstone 11	24	262
36	Stansted	pa Suffolk	Clare 6	Sudbury 6	Bury St. Ed. 10	60	353
18	Stansted Abbots†	pa Herts	Hoddesdon 3	Ware 4	Bis. Stortford 9	20	966
14	Stansted Mount- fitchet	pa } Essex	Bis. Stortford 3	Dunmow 8	Saffron Wal. 10	32	1560
7	Stanthorne	to Chester	Middlewich 1	Tarporley 10	Northwich 6	168	149
10	Stanton	& cha Derby	Bakewell 3	Chesterfield 11	Wanster 3	149	744
10	Stanton	& cha Derby	Burton on T. 2	Ashby de la Z. 8	Stapenhill 1	124	1182

STANHOPE.

of considerable extent and was anciently a market-town. Many of the inhabitants are employed in some extensive lead-mines, a tenth of the produce of which belongs to the rector, making the living a valuable one; limestone also abounds here. Several altars and other Roman antiquities have been dug up, and at the west end of the parish is a lofty eminence, supposed to be the site of an ancient fortress, which was destroyed by the Scots in one of their incursions; it rises 188 feet above the river Wear, which washes its southern base, and is defended on the north-east by a deep ditch.

Fairs, Wednesday before Easter; second Friday in September; and December 21; the last for cattle.

Scene of one of Robin Hood's exploits.

* STANLEY. According to the old ballad, this was the scene of the battle between Robin Hood, Scarlet, and Little John, and the Pindar of Wakefield.

† STANLEY, ST. LEONARD was formerly a market-town of considerable consequence, but was destroyed by fire in the year 1686, since which it has never recovered its former importance. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen cloth manufactories, which, during the war, were carried on to an immense extent, but have now much decreased. The church is an ancient structure, built in the form of a cross, with a low tower rising at the intersection, and very singularly constructed, the walls being double, with a passage and recesses between them. The windows are in general lancet-shaped, but the west window is ornamented with tracery. The interior contains several ancient monuments. Here was formerly a monastery of Benedictine monks, of which the Priory Kitchen, a large square building, and some outhouses, are still standing, but the architecture displays nothing remarkable.

Fairs, St. Swithin's Day, and November 6.

Remains of an ancient Benedictine monastery

‡ STANSTED, ABBOTS. Here is Rye House, which was built in the reign of Henry VI., and celebrated in history for the supposed Ryehouse plot in the reign of Charles II. Some remains of the ancient structure, consisting principally of a gate-house, are still standing, and have for many years been converted into a workhouse for the poor of the parish.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
15	Stanton	pa Gloucester . .	Monmouth . . . 3	Coleford . . . 3	Micheldean 10	125	200
15	Stanton	pa Gloucester . .	Winchcombe 5	S. on the W. 11	Evesham . . . 7	95	293
22	Stanton	ham Lancashire . .	Ulverstone . . 5	Dalton 2	Leece 2	277	...
29	Stanton	Northumb . . .	Morpeth 6	Rothbury . . . 9	Alnwick . . . 16	295	135
35	Stanton	to Stafford	Ashbourn . . . 4	Uttoxeter . . . 9	Cheadle 9	143	371
34	Stanton	ham Somerset . . .	Dunster 2	Minehead . . . 1	Dulverton . . 13	163	...
36	Stanton, All Saints } and St. John's . pa }	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed. 10	Thetford . . . 10	Kenninghall 10	81	1035
17	Stanton-upon-Arrow } pa }	Hereford	Kington 6	Pembridge . . . 2	Presteign . . . 5	150	393
17	Stanton-Bach	ham Hereford . . . .	..... 5	..... 4	..... 3	152	....
23	Stanton-under-Bar- don to & cha }	Leicester	Leicester 9	Ashby de la Z. 9	Thornton . . . 2	105	295
5	Stanton Barry	pa Bucks	Newport Pag. 3	Stony Stratf. 3	Towcester . . 10	52	51
41	Stanton, St. Bernard .	pa Wilts	Devizes 6	Marlborough 8	Kenet 4	83	319
10	Stanton-by-Bridge . .	pa Derby	Derby 6	Ashby de la Z. 7	Burton on T. 9	123	215
10	Stanton-by-Dale . . .	pa Derby	Nottingham 8	Derby 8	Belper 10	122	740
34	Stanton Drew*	pa Somerset	Pensford 2	Bristol 7	Bath 11	117	731
41	Stanton, Fitzwarren .	pa Wilts	Highworth . . 3	Cricklade . . . 6	Swindon 5	79	188
12	Stanton, St. Gabriel .	pa Dorset	Bridport 5	Lyme Regis . . 5	Charmouth . . 3	139	101
31	Stanton, St. John . . .	pa Oxford	Oxford 5	Bicester 9	Thame 9	50	470
33	Stanton, Lacy	pa Salop	Salop 3	M. Wenlock 16	Church Stret 11	146	1467
33	Stanton, Long	pa Salop . . . . .	..... 12	..... 7	..... 9	148	278
26	Stanton, Lower	ham Monmouth . . .	Abergavenny 5	Crickhowel . . 8	Monmouth . . 14	146	...
33	Stanton-upon-Nine- heath pa & to }	Salop	Wem 5	Newport . . . 12	Shrewsbury . . 9	154	722
34	Stanton, Prior	pa Somerset	Bath 6	Bristol 9	Pensford 4	112	159
41	Stanton, St. Quintin .	pa Wilts	Chippenham 5	Malmsbury . . 5	Marshfield . 10	98	317
23	Stanton, Stony	pa Leicester	Hinckley . . . 5	Lutterworth 8	Leicester . . . 10	97	549
26	Stanton, Upper	ham Monmouth . . .	Abergavenny 5	Crickhowel . . 8	Monmouth . . 16	146	....
17	Stanton, or Staunton- upon-Wye pa }	Hereford	Hereford . . . 10	Kington 10	Weobley 5	144	544
14	Stanway	pa Essex	Colchester . . 4	Coggeshall . . 6	Halstead . . . 10	48	665
15	Stanway	pa Gloucester . . .	Winchcombe 4	Chi. Campden 8	Evesham . . . 8	90	401
25	Stanwell	pa Middlesex . . .	Staines 3	Colnbrook . . 3	Hounslow . . 6	16	1386
23	Stanwick†	pa Northamp . . .	Higham Fer. 3	Kimbolton . . 9	Thrapston . . 5	68	503
44	Stanwick pa & to	N. R. York . . .	Richmond . . 8	Barnard Cas. 11	Darlington . 8	241	955
9	Stanwix	pa Cumberland . .	Carlisle 1	Longtown . . 8	Brampton . . 9	302	1788
7	Stapeley	pa Chester	Nantwich . . . 2	Betley 6	Sandbach . . . 9	163	366
16	Stapeley	ham Hants	Hartford Br. . 5	Odiham 3	Farnham . . . 5	43	....
10	Stapenhill	pa Derby	Burton on T. 1	Ashby de la Z. 8	Derby 11	124	1926
12	Stapes Hill	ham Dorset	Wimborne . . 4	Crabome 9	Poole 8	97	....
41	Staple	tit Wilts	Hindon 4	Tisbury 1	Wilton 10	94	....
21	Staple	pa Kent	Wingham . . . 2	Sandwich . . . 5	Canterbury . 8	63	502
16	Staple Cross	ham Hants	Christchurch 2	Fordingbrid 13	Ringwood . . 7	98	....
34	Staple, Fitzpaine . . .	pa Somerset	Taunton 5	Imminster . . 6	Wellington . 9	141	415
6	Stapleford	pa Cambridge . . .	Cambridge . . 5	Linton 8	Royston . . . 12	50	464
12	Stapleford	ham Dorset	Stallbridge . . 0	Sturminster . 4	Sherborne . . 7	112	....
18	Stapleford	pa Hertford	Hertford 3	Ware 4	Stevenage . . 8	24	237
23	Stapleford J	pa Leicester	Melton Mowb. 5	Oakham 8	Grantham . . 14	103	185
24	Stapleford	pa Lincoln	Newark 6	Lincoln 11	..... 14	124	186
30	Stapleford	pa Notts	Nottingham 6	Derby 9	C. Donnington 7	122	1533
41	Stapleford	pa Wilts	Wilton 4	Amesbury . . 7	Salisbury . . 7	85	337
14	Stapleford, Abbot's .	pa Essex	Epping 5	Romford . . . 5	Chip. Ongar . 6	16	507
7	Stapleford, Bruine's .	to Chester	Chester 7	Tarporley . . 3	Frodsham . . 9	181	288

* STANTON, DREW. Here is a curious monument of antiquity, consisting of the remains of four clusters of huge massive stones, forming two circles, an oblong and an ellipsis; one of the circles is 300 feet in diameter, composed of fourteen immense stones; the other is only eighty feet in diameter, and formed of eight stones; the oblong stands between the circles, and consists of five stones, and at the south-east extremity is the ellipsis, composed of seven stones. The origin of this immense work is uncertain, but it is supposed to have been erected by the Druids.

† STANWICK. This place gave birth to Dr. John Dolben, Archbishop of York; and Richard Cumberland, the dramatist.

‡ STAPLEFORD. Stapleford Hall, which stands on the highest ground of an extensive park, was erected at different periods; the most ancient part was built entirely of stone, about the year 1500; on another part a tablet states that it was repaired in 1631, and it supplies a curious specimen of the domestic architecture of that period; the windows have square

Druidical remains.

Birthplace of Cumberland, the dramatist.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
	Stapleford, Foulk's..to	Chester....	Chester....5	Tarporley...5	Frodsham...9	183	283
14	Stapleford, Tawney.p	Essex.....	Epping.....4	Romford....7	Chip. Ongar .4	17	297
21	Staplegate...ex pa vil	Kent.....	Canterbury. 0	Dover.....16	Herne Bay...8	55	247
34	Staplegrove.....pa	Somerset...	Taunton...2	Milverton...6	Bridgewater 9	143	457
21	Staplehurst*.....pa	Kent.....	Cranbrook...5	Maidstone...9	Tenterden...9	43	1484
9	Stapleton.....pa & to	Cumberland	Longtown .10	Brampton...8	Carlisle...13	314	1197
15	Stapleton†.....pa	Gloucester.	Bristol.....3	Chi.Sodbury10	Marshfield..12	115	2715
17	Stapleton.....to	Hereford...	Presteign...1	Leominster .12	Ludlow....14	152	156
23	Stapleton...ham & cha	Leicester...	Hinckley...3	Mt. Bosworth4	Leicester...12	92	249
33	Stapleton.....pa	Salop.....	Shrewsbury..6	Church Stret.7	M. Wenlock 11	159	235
44	Stapleton.....to	N. R. York .	Darlington..3	Richmond .10	N. Allerton 14	239	123
46	Stapleton].....to	W. R. York .	Pontefract .4	Doncaster .12	Selby.....12	174	107
44	Starbottom.....to	W. R. York .	Kettlewell .3	Hawes.....13	Middleham 16	232	....
11	Starcross§.....cha	Devon.....	Exmouth...2	Dawlish...4	Exeter.....9	173	....
9	Stare.....ham	Cumberland	Keswick...5	Crosthwaite.5	Ambleside .14	284	....
27	Starston.....pa	Norfolk....	Harleston .2	NewBucken.11	Eye.....10	100	449
44	Startforth.....pa	N. R. York .	BarnardCast.1	Richmond .14	Reeth.....12	246	632
39	Starton.....ham	Warwick...	Coventry...5	Stonely...1	Southam...8	90	....
35	Starfold.....pa	Stafford...	Tamworth...3	Ashby de laZ11	Lichfield...9	116	41
34	Stath.....tit	Somerset...	Langport...4	Bridgewater 8	Taunton...10	132	287
7	Statham.....ham	Chester....	Knutsford...8	Limme.....1	Warrington .5	180	....
23	Stathern.....pa	Leicester...	MeltonMowb.9	Bingham...8	Grantham .10	114	481
19	Staughton, Great...pa	Hunts.....	Kimbolton..3	St. Neot's...6	Huntingdon 8	62	1280
3	Staughton, Little...pa	Bedford....	.....3	.....6	Bedford...10	60	455
13	Staunton.....to	Durham....	BarnardCast.2	B. Auckland14	Staindrop...6	248	324
42	Staunton.....pa	Worcester..	Ledbury...7	Gloucester..9	Tewkesbury .9	115	348
31	Staunton Harcourt] pa	Oxford.....	Witney...5	Oxford...7	Bampton...7	61	657
23	Staunton, Harold¶] cha	Leicester...	Ashby de laZ.4	Burton on Tr.9	Ca. Donington 7	116	342
30	Staunton in the Vale pa	Notts.....	Newark...7	Grantham...9	Bingham....7	119	173

STAPLE-FORD.

heads and are divided by mullions, and it is ornamented with various statues placed in niches. Here is an endowed hospital for poor persons.

* STAPLEHURST is pleasantly situated on the acclivity of a hill, celebrated for the salubrity of the air.

Fair, October 11, for cattle, corn, and hops.

Boiling Well.

† STAPLETON. Here is a spring called the Boiling Well, the water of which springs up perpendicularly.

‡ STAPLETON. Stapleton Hall is a spacious and noble structure, situated in an extensive and beautiful park, watered by a stream that flows into the river Went.

Landmark erected by Lord Courtenay, in 1773.

§ STARCROSS, now a small seaport and pleasant watering-place, situated at the mouth of the Exe, opposite Exmouth. The trade consists chiefly in the importation of coals and timber. On an eminence, a short distance hence, is a square tower, erected by Lord Courtenay in 1773, as a landmark; it is called Belvidere, and commands some very fine and extensive views.

Fair, Whitsuntide.

The poet Pope's study.

|| STAUNTON HARCOURT is situated near the confluence of the river Windrush with the Thames. Here are some curious remains of an ancient mansion, consisting of the porter's lodge, the kitchen with some few adjoining rooms, and the domestic chapel, which latter has a chamber over part of it, and a tower containing three apartments one above the other, each thirteen feet square; and in the uppermost, which still retains the name of Pope's Study, that poet finished the fifth volume of Homer. This tower is said to have been erected in the reign of Edward IV.; but the arch of the largest window rather resembles the style which prevailed in the time of Henry VII.

¶ STAUNTON, HAROLD. Staunton Hall is a large and handsome edifice, composed of brick and stone, and is situated in an extensive park, in which is a large lake ornamented with a handsome stone bridge; the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
30	Staunton-upon the- } Wolds pa }	Notts.	Nottingham . 7	Loughboro' . 10	Bingham . . . 7	117	125
23	Staunton Wyville . . . pa	Leicester . . .	Mt. Harboro' . 6	Rockingham . 9	Leicester . . . 12	89	135
10	Staveley* pa	Derby	Chesterfield . 5	Mansfield . 12	Dronfield . . . 6	150	2226
22	Staveley to & cha	Lancaster . . .	Ulverstone . 9	Cartmel 6	Kendal 10	265	380
44	Staveley pa	W R. York . . .	Boroughbridg. 4	Ripley 6	Knaresboro' . 5	207	330
40	Staveley Head . . . ham	Westmorlnd . .	Kendal 5	Ambleside . . . 8	Orton 13	267	....
40	Staveley, Nether . . . to	Westmorlnd . .	..... 6	..... 8	..... 13	268	197
40	Staveley Over. to & cha	Westmorlnd . .	..... 6	..... 7	..... 14	268	344
11	Staverton pa	Devon	Totness 3	Ashburton . . . 5	Newton Bus. 6	194	1055
15	Staverton pa	Gloucester . . .	Gloucester . 6	Cheltenham . 5	Tewkesbury 7	103	245
28	Staverton pa	Northamp . . .	Daventry . . . 2	Souham 9	Rugby 10	74	475
41	Staverton cha	Wilts	Trowbridge . 2	Bradford . . . 2	Melksham . . . 4	100	....
34	Stavordale pri	Somerset	Wincanton . 1	Sherborne . . . 9	Mere 7	109	....
34	Stawell pa	Somerset	Bridgewater . 5	Glastonbury . 9	Langport . . . 9	133	214
34	Staxton pa	Somerset	Wellington . 6	Bampton . . . 7	Wivelscombe 5	154	180
43	Staxton to	E. R. York . . .	Scarborough . 7	Bridlington. 13	Gt. Driffield 14	210	260
7	Stayley Bridge, or } Ridghill Lanef . . . } m t to & cha }	Chester & } Lancaster, }	Manchester . 9	Stockport . . . 8	Ashton und. L3	184	1729
30	Staythorpe pa	Notts	Newark 3	Southwell . . . 3	Bingham . . . 10	127	61
43	Stearsey to	N. R. York . . .	Easingwold . 6	Helmsley . . . 8	York 15	214	....
14	Stebbing pa	Essex	Dunmow 3	Braintree . . . 7	Thaxted 6	41	1434

interior of the mansion is spacious and handsomely furnished, and decorated with many fine pictures by eminent masters; the library, which extends the whole length of the north-east front, contains some very rare and valuable books.

STAUNTON HAROLD.

* STAVELEY is in the hundred of Scarsdale; through which pass the river Rother, the Chesterfield Canal, and rail-roads from the neighbouring collieries. Here is a free grammar-school, founded and endowed by Judge Rodes, with two scholarships in St. John's, Cambridge, and bequests for the education of girls. An hospital for four aged persons was founded by Sir Peter Frenchville, in 1632, at Woodthorpe. In the reign of Charles I., one of the same family fortified his house with twelve pieces of cannon in favour of the king, but was soon obliged to capitulate. Considerable quantities of iron-ore are melted at two blast-mills in this parish.

Foundation of an hospital for four aged persons in 1632.

† STAYLEY-BRIDGE, or RIDGHILL-LANE. This place, like many others in the populous district in which it is situated, owes its consequence to the extensive manufactories for cotton spinning, and the manufacture of various cotton goods established therein; and its situation for trade partakes of all those advantages which characterise Ashton. Great quantities of fire brick, of a superior quality, are made here; and, as has been stated of Ashton, fuel is abundant in its vicinity. The scenery about here is of a bold character, at one time exceedingly thickly wooded; the progress of machinery, however, and the desolating stroke of the wood-feller, have shorn it materially of its natural beauties; the lovers of the picturesque must therefore take consolation from the circumstance, that science and wealth have increased, in proportion as the charms of rude nature and rural prospects have disappeared. The *Wild Bank*, which is elevated more than a thousand feet above the level of the sea, presents very extensive views combining both grandeur and beauty. A society for mutual instruction was established in 1824, with a library attached, for the use of the members. A news room, well supplied with London and provincial journals, and other literary periodicals, is opened here; and numerous benefit societies, which alleviate miseries attendant upon poverty in age and sickness, do honour to the founders and supporters. Stayley Bridge is governed by the old constitutional authority of the constable, who has a "lock-up," a place of temporary confinement for offenders, within which place is deposited the fire-engines. In 1748 only thirty-four dwellings were in the place. In 1776 the first cotton mill was erected; in 1795 its first steam engine was worked, and lately there were

Deterioration of its scenery.

Intellectual resources.

Mip.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
22	Stede* ex pa cha	Lancaster . .	Blackburn . . . 6	Preston 9	Clitheroe . . . 8	218	....
38	Stedham pa	Sussex	Midhurst . . . 3	Petworth . . . 3	Chichester . . 11	51	494
16	Steep pa	Hants	Petersfield . . 2	Alresford . . 12	Alton 10	56	835
20	SteePhill ham	Hants	Newport 9	Shanklin . . . 4	Niton 4	89	....
34	SteePholmes† isle	Somerset . . .	Bristol 32	Cardiff 11	W sup.Mare 7	141	....
24	Steeping, Great . . . pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 3	Burgh 5	Wainfleet . . . 6	134	281
24	Steeping, Little . . . pa	Lincoln . . . .	..... 4	..... 5	..... 5	133	262
12	Steeple pa	Dorset	Corfe Castle . 4	Wareham . . . 5	Dorchester . . 17	120	237
14	Steeple pa	Essex	Bradwell . . . 6	Maldon 7	Chelmsford . . 16	45	497
12	Steepleton, Iwerne . pa	Dorset	Blandford . . 4	Sturminster . 6	Shaftesbury . 8	105	25
45	Steeeton to	W. R. York . .	Keighley . . . 3	Skipton 6	Colne 11	209	859
46	Steeeton to	W. R. York . .	Tadcaster . . 3	York 8	Selby 10	191	85
13	Stella‡ to	Durham	Gateshead . . 6	Heddon on W . 4	Newcastle . . 6	280	482
21	Stelling pa	Kent	Canterbury . 6	Hythe 10	Ashford 10	58	313
29	Stelling to	Northumb . . .	Hexham 9	Heddon on W . 5	Gateshead . . 13	273	17
20	Stenbury ham	Hants	Newport . . . 7	Godshill . . . 7	Niton 3	91	....
28	Stene pa	Northamp . . .	Brackley . . . 3	Banbury 7	Deddington . 8	66	24
24	Stennigot pa	Lincoln	Louth 6	Horncastle . 9	Wragby 9	143	89
10	Stenson to	Derby	Derby 5	Burton on T . 7	Ashby de la Z . 9	125	257
8	Stephen, St. pa	Cornwall	Saltash 1	St. Germans . 9	Callington . . 9	221	3092
8	Stephen, St. pa	Cornwall	St. Austell . . 5	Bodmin 12	Grampond . . 4	246	2474
8	Stephen's, St. pa	Cornwall	Launceston . 1	Camelford . . 16	Holsworthy . 14	214	1084
18	Stephen, St. pa	Herts	St. Alban's . 1	Watford . . . 7	Barnet 10	20	1746
3	Stepingley pa	Bedford	Ampthill . . . 3	Woburn 5	Dunstable . . 10	43	348
17	Stiepton to	Hereford	Presteign . . 1	Knighton . . 5	Pembridge . . 7	150	160
25	Stepney§ pa	Middlesex . . .	Stratford . . 2	Limehouse . . 1	Hackney . . . 2	2	67872
10	Sterndale, Earl. . . to & }	Derby	Buxton 6	Leek 10	Bakewell . . . 8	156	456
10	Sterndale, Kings . . ham	Derby . . . . .	..... 3	..... 13	..... 9	159	....
36	Sternfield pa	Suffolk	Saxmundham 2	Aldborough . 6	Framlingham 8	87	203

STAYLEY-BRIDGE.

in motion twenty-nine steam engines, worked by the power of 773 horses. The new road from Manchester and Sheffield and the Huddersfield Canal pass here, and produce many advantages to the trade of the town.

Market, Saturday.—Fair, March 5, for pedlery.

Grave of the Roman Catholic Bishop Petre.

* STEDE, or STIDD. Here is a chapel, a small ancient building, said to be of the age of King Stephen, and formerly belonging to a preceptory of the Knights Templars; the windows are lancet-shaped and the doors rather pointed and enriched with Saxon ornaments. In this neglected edifice divine service is performed twice a-year, in order to claim the endowment, the prayers being read from the pulpit, as there is no reading-desk; the floor is strewn with ancient gravestones, and among them is a slab of beautiful white marble which covers the remains of the Catholic Bishop Petre, who died in 1775. The east window having been broken, ivy of the most luxuriant growth has made its way through the apertures, and falls in rich festoons over the altar.

† STEEPHOLMES ISLAND. A large rock rising perpendicularly out of the Bristol Channel to the height of 400 feet above the level of the sea, and about a mile and a half in circumference. A house for the accommodation of fishermen was erected here in 1776. A priory is said to have been founded on the same in the reign of Edward II.

‡ STELLA. An English army was defeated here in 1640 by the Scots, who passed the river under cover of some pieces of cannon they had planted in Newburn church.

Parliament held here by Edward I., in 1299.

§ STEPNEY. Stow, the Annalist, states, that in 1299, Edward I. held a parliament at the mansion of Henry Walleis, Mayor of London, in the village of Stepney, where he confirmed the great charter granted by John and Henry III. The manor, in 1380, was given to the Bishop of London, who had a palace at Bethnal Green called Bishop Hall, which was transferred to the crown after the reformation. The market of Whitechapel originated from a grant of Charles II. in 1664, to the parish of Stepney; and the same grant conferred the right of holding a fair, first kept on Mile-end Green, and subsequently at Bow, but now suppressed.

Miles	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
41	Stert.....pa	Wilts.....	Devizes.....2	Marlborough13	Mt.Lavington 4	87	185
6	Stetchworth.....pa	Cambridge..	Newmarket. 3	Linton.....12	Cambridge..14	60	545
46	Steton.....to	W. R. York.	York.....8	Tadcaster.. 3	Cawood.....15	193	91
18	Stevenage*.. m t & pa	Herts.....	Baldock.....6	Hitchin.....5	Hertford.....11	31	1850
4	Steventon.....pa	Berks.....	Abingdon.. 5	Wallingford 10	Wantage.....5	56	691
16	Steventon.....pa	Hants.....	Whitchurch 7	Basingstoke. 8	PophamLane 2	54	197
3	Stevington.....pa	Bedford.....	Bedford.....5	Olney.....7	Harold.....4	55	500
5	Stewkley.....pa	Bucks.....	Winslow.....6	LeightonBuz. 5	Aylesbury...9	46	1053
34	Stewley.....ham	Somerset....	Ilminster...5	Taunton.....6	Langport...9	137	....
24	Stewton.....pa	Lincoln.....	Louth.....3	Alford.....10	Saltfleet... 8	148	69
34	Steyning.....ham	Somerset....	Bridgewater 7	Watchet...11	Stoke Courcy 1	146	....
38	Steyning†... m t & pa	Sussex.....	Brighton...10	Worthing... 6	Horsham...13	50	1436
27	Stibard.....pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham... 5	Foulsham... 5	Holt.....10	111	505
19	Stibbington...pa	Hunts.....	Wansford.. 2	Oundle..... 8	Peterborough 7	83	410
35	Stichbrook...ham	Stafford....	Lichfield... 2	Rugeley... 7	Burton on T.13	121	....
24	Stickfold.....pa	Lincoln.....	Spilsby.....7	N.Bolingbro. 6	Boston.....11	124	425
11	Sticklepath...ham	Devon.....	Oakhampton. 4	SouthTawton 4	MoretonH. 10	184	....
34	Sticklepath...ham	Somerset....	Chard.....3	Ilminster...4	Taunton...10	140	....
20	Stickney.....pa	Lincoln.....	Spilsby.....6	Boston.....9	N.Bolingbro. 4	122	809
15	Stidcot.....ham	Gloucester..	Thornbury.. 3	Chip.Sodbury 7	Bristol.....12	115	....
14	Stifford.....pa	Essex.....	GreysThuro. 2	Romford... 8	Gravesend... 6	20	274
46	Stillingfleet...pa & to	E. R. York.	York.....8	Selby.....6	Pocklington 16	187	909
13	Stillington...to	Durham.....	Stockton... 6	Darlington.. 8	Durham.....16	247	96
49	Stillington...pa	N. R. York.	Easingwold. 4	York.....12	Helmsham.. 12	211	717
13	Stilton†... m t & pa	Hunts.....	Peterborough 7	Oundle..... 8	Huntingdon 13	75	793
34	Stilvey.....ham	Somerset....	Glastonbury 3	Mere.....1	Wells.....7	127	....
15	Stinchcombe...pa	Gloucester..	Dursley.....2	Berkeley...4	WottonundE. 5	112	352
33	Stirchley.....pa	Salop.....	Shiffnall... 4	Colebrook D. 3	Broseley... 4	139	271
12	Stirhill.....tit	Dorset.....	Bridport... 4	Abbotsbury. 7	Dorchester. 13	133	....
14	Stir.....pa	Essex.....	Braintree... 3	Coggeshall.. 4	Halstead... 5	43	895
8	Stithians, St...pa	Cornwall....	Penryn.....4	Redruth... 4	Truro.....8	263	1874
43	Stittenham...to	N. R. York.	New Malton. 8	York.....13	Easingwold. 12	212	86
27	Stivekey§...pa	Norfolk.....	Wells.....4	NewWalsing. 5	Holt.....9	216	460
39	Stivichall...pa	Warwick....	Coventry...2	Warwick...9	Kenilworth.. 4	91	103
24	Stixwold.....pa	Lincoln.....	Horncastle.. 7	Lincoln...14	Tattershall. 7	132	221
42	Stock, or Stoke, to & cha	Worcester..	Droitwich...6	Alcester... 7	Evesham... 13	109	228
46	Stock, or Stockhill .to	E. R. York.	Hull.....9	Beverley... 1	M. Weighton11	182	34
16	Stockbridge||. m t & pa	Hants.....	Winchester. 3	Andover...7	Salisbury...15	67	851
46	Stockbridge...ham	W. R. York.	Doncaster...3	Pontefract..12	Snaith.....12	165	....
21	Stockbury.....pa	Kent.....	Milton.....4	Chatham... 7	Maidstone.. 6	37	618
34	Stock Dennis...tit	Somerset....	Ilchester...2	Yeovil..... 5	S. Petherton 7	123	11

* STEVENAGE is pleasantly situated on the high north road, and consists of one large street and several smaller ones, the houses of which are indifferently built. The chief trade is that of the carcass butchers, who send considerable quantities of slaughtered beasts and sheep to Hertford and London. The petty sessions for Stevenage division are holden here.

Market, Friday (disused)—Fairs, nine days before Whit-Sunday, and September 22, for hawkers, pedlers, and a little cheese; cattle market (the former nearly disused).

† STEYNING is supposed to derive its name from Steyne Street, an ancient road which passed here from Arundel to Dorking. It is situated at the foot of a lofty hill near the river Adur, over which is a bridge, and consists of four transverse streets, the principal of which runs south-west and north-east; great improvements have latterly been effected in the town by the liberality of the Duke of Norfolk.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, June 9, for cattle and pedlery; September 20 and October 10, for horned cattle; second Wednesday in every month, for cattle.

‡ STILTON is situated on the high north road, and celebrated for the excellence of a peculiar kind of cheese, which has not unfrequently been called the English Parmesan.

Market, Wednesday, for corn.—Fair, February 16, for pedlery.

§ STIVEKEY, or STIFFEKEY, is pleasantly situated in a vale near the sea coast. At the bottom of a sequestered vale, surrounded with lofty trees, are the ruins of a castellated mansion, built by Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knt., Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in the time of Queen Elizabeth. In the neighbourhood is an ancient camp.

Improvements effected by the Duke of Norfolk.

Mansion built by Sir Nicholas Bacon.

|| STOCKBRIDGE is situated on the east side of the river Test, over

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
45	Stockeld to	W. R York.	Wetherby . . . 2	Knaresboro' . 6	Leeds 12	196	207
23	Stockerston pa	Leicester . . .	Rockingham 5	Uppingham . 3	Leicester . . 18	89	60
14	Stock, Herward . . . pa	Essex	Billericay . . 3	Chelmsford . 6	Ingatstone . 3	25	619
7	Stockham to	Chester	Frodsham . . 4	Warrington . 7	Northwich . 9	183	52
5	Stockholt, or Stock- well tit	Bucks	Buckingham 3	Brackley . . . 8	Towcester . . 7	58	....
39	Stockinford ham	Warwick	Nuneaton . . 2	Atherstone . 5	Coventry . . . 9	100	....
12	Stockland* pa	Dorset	Honiton . . . 6	Chard 6	Axminster . . 6	145	1640
34	Stockland Bristol . . pa	Somerset	Bridgewater . 7	Watchet . . 12	Taunton . . . 13	145	202
9	Stockleworth to	Cumberland . .	Carlisle . . . 13	Penrith . . . 10	Keswick . . . 12	293	260
13	Stockley to	Durham	Durham 5	Bis. Auckland 6	Wolsingham 10	254	57
11	Stockley English . . pa	Devon	Devon 5	Exeter 11	Tiverton . . . 9	174	144
11	Stockley Pomeroy . . pa	Devon . . . . .	..... 4	..... 8	..... 9	172	238
34	Stocklinch, St. Mary's Magdalen pa	Somerset	Ilminster . . 3	Taunton . . . 10	Langport . . . 8	136	95
34	Stocklinch, Ottersey . pa	Somerset . . . .	..... 3	..... 11	..... 7	135	120
7	Stockport, or Stop- ford† . . . m t pa & to	Chester	Manchester . 7	Macclesfield 12	Chester . . . 40	176	66810
29	Stocksfield Hall . . . to	Northumb . . .	Corbridge . . 6	Chadhead . . 13	Heddon on W. 6	273	35

STOCK-BRIDGE.

which a new stone bridge has been erected. The Andover Canal runs through it, besides five small streams, which are all crossed by bridges. It consists chiefly of one long range of houses on each side of the high road from London to Exeter. The inns and public houses are numerous, and the inhabitants are principally supported by travellers, it being a considerable thoroughfare.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Holy Thursday, for sheep; July 10, for ditto and horses; first Thursday in Lent, for cheese; October 7; and last Thursday, for sheep.

* STOCKLAND. *Fair, First Wednesday after June 11, for cattle.*

† STOCKPORT, or STOPFORD, is a principal manufacturing town.

Controversy as to the derivation of its name.

Much controversy has arisen amongst etymologists and antiquarians relative to the derivation of the present accepted name, "Stockport;" the spelling of which is at variance with all the old authorities. Three centuries ago it was written in a deed, *Stopford*; in the civil wars, when occupied by the parliamentary forces from Manchester, it was called *Stopworth*; and in the twelfth century, it was written *Stoppport*; probably a corruption from *Stoke-port*. Certain it is that in the survey no mention is made of the town, but its great antiquity is undoubted; and it has been made to appear, that it was the grand centre of many diverging Roman roads. The original manufacture of this town was silk, and the first mills in England for winding and throwing silk upon the Italian principle were established in this town. There are at this period some respectable silk spinning, silk throwing, and manufacturing concerns; but

Silk manu-
factures.

the great staple manufacture of the place is in cotton, which employs in its various processes the estimated machine power, by steam and water, of 1,900 horses, exclusive of the steam power used in calico printing, machine making, and the grinding of corn, besides nearly 6,000 power looms, chiefly worked by steam. The making of hats is also a considerable branch of business here; indeed, Stockport taken as a manufacturing town holds a high rank throughout the country. The conveyance of goods to all parts from this place is facilitated by the canal to Manchester, which, uniting with the Duke of Bridgewater's at that town, communicates with most of the navigable rivers and canals throughout the kingdom. The town of Stockport is most irregularly and closely built, upon ground in some parts precipitous, with an ascent from the north; at a distance, the houses on the higher ground appear to be supported by those below; while the lofty manufactories, rising in amphitheatric tiers, proudly overtop the whole. In the winter evenings, when those buildings are lighted with gas, the effect excited upon the passer through the town is that of a astonishment, presenting to his view a wide illumination, grand and imposing. The country in the vicinity of the town is pleasant and pic-

Its amphitheatric position.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
7	Stockton to	Chester	Chester15	Malpas2	Whitchurch 6	169	30
27	Stockton pa	Norfolk	Beeches4	Bungay5	Loddon4	113	110
33	Stockton pa	Salop	Bridgenorth .5	Broseley5	Shiffnal6	144	459
39	Stockton pa	Warwick	Southam2	Daventry . . .9	Leamington .8	81	380
41	Stockton pa	Wilts	Hindon6	Heytesbury .5	Wilton9	93	274
43	Stockton - on - the - Moor pa } }	N. R. York . . .	York5	New Malton 15	Easingwold .13	204	319
42	Stockton - upon - Teame pa } }	Worcester . . .	Bewdley7	Tenbury9	Worcester . .12	123	113
13	Stockton-upon-Tees* pa } } m t pa & to }	Durham	Durham20	Darlington .11	Hartlepool .14	241	7991
37	Stockwell cha	Surrey	Clapham1	Croydon8	Kingston . .10	3	....

turesque ; the prospect from some points is bold, and on all sides is rich in wood and water. The Tame and Goit glide through the valley, at the east of the town, to their confluence below Portwood bridge, where, upon their junction, the stream takes the name of the Mersey. The market place, which is on the summit of a hill, and difficult of access, is commodious : greater quantities of corn, oatmeal, cheese, &c. are sold here on the market day, than at any other in the county. In this town and its vicinity are several bridges ; the most ancient crosses the Mersey on the Manchester road and is called the Lancashire bridge ; it stands very high above the water, each end being built upon a rock ; a noble structure called the New Bridge, consisting of one arch seventy yards wide and about thirty-two feet high, was carried away, in 1798, by a sudden and violent swell, to which the Mersey in the upper part of its course is particularly subject. The town has been greatly improved within the last few years, particularly by the construction of a new line of road, and a foot bridge on the Mersey, the former in 1824, the latter in 1828 ; it is also well paved, and lighted with gas. In the civil war this place was garrisoned for the parliament and taken by Prince Rupert, but again fell into the hands of the parliamentarians, who held it until the termination of the war. In 1745 it was twice visited by the troops under the Pretender. In a school established in 1805, for all denominations, 4000 children are instructed, and upwards of 1500 are received in branches of the same institution. In 1826 a national school was founded, in which between two and three thousand boys and girls are educated ; and the established church and dissenting bodies have Sunday-schools.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, March 4, 25 ; May 1 ; October 23 ; for cattle and pedlers' ware.

* STOCKTON-UPON-TEES, a handsome market-town, borough, and river port, pleasantly situated near the confluence of the Tees with the German ocean. Stockton is a place of great antiquity, and the early history of it is involved in great obscurity, nor has any conjecture been hazarded as to the derivation of its name. The ancient castle, which stood here, is supposed to have been occupied by the Romans, but the opinion has only for its foundation the circumstance of a coin of Nero Claudius Cæsar having been found about forty years ago, when digging the foundation of a quay, near the spot where the castle wall joined the river : the demolition of this castle took place about 1652. The borough of Stockton was incorporated by King John, supposed about the second year of his reign. The town hall, a commodious and handsome structure, standing in the centre of High-street, contains an assembly room, court room, news room ; and other suitable apartments for the use of the town : it was built in 1735, and enlarged in 1744, when the old toll booth was taken down. The parish church is a very handsome brick edifice, with a tower at the west end, containing a clock, a peal of six bells, with a set of musical chimes. Roman catholics, quakers, Wesleyan, primitive and independent methodists, baptists and unitarians have their separate places of worship, and some have their Sunday schools ; besides which there are two day schools, for the gratuitous education of the poor ;

STOCKPORT.

New bridge carried away, in 1798.

Its great antiquity.

Town Hall built in 1735.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
24	Stockwith, East *...to	Lincoln.....	Gainsborough 4	Epworth ...7	Kirton in Li. 10	152	269
30	Stockwith, West...to } & cha f }	Notts.....	..... 5	..... 7	.....11	153	635
12	Stockwood .....pa	Dorset	Sherborne . . 8	Yeovil .....6	Dorchester..16	125	33
22	Stodday .....to	Lancaster.....	Lancaster . . 2	Garstang ...9	Preston ...20	238	266
21	Stodmarsh .....pa	Kent	Canterbury . 5	Sandwich ...8	Margate ...11	60	119
27	Stody .....pa	Norfolk	Holt .....3	Wells ...12	Foulsham...8	119	161
34	Stoford .....ham	Somerset	Bridgewater . 7	Watchet ...12	Taunton...15	146	...
34	Stoford, or Stafford ham	Somerset	Yeovil.....3	Sherborne . 7	Crewkerne . 8	124	...
34	Stogumber † m t & pa	Somerset	Bridgewater14	Watchet ...5	Taunton...13	153	1294
7	Stoke .....to	Chester.....	Nantwich...3	Tarporley . 7	Middlewich . 9	167	124
7	Stoke .....pa & to	Chester.....	Chester ...5	Frodsham . 7	Gt Neston .10	158	334
10	Stoke .....to	Derby	Bakewell ...6	Tideswell ...7	Sheffield...9	159	60
21	Stoke .....pa	Kent	Rochester . 7	Gravesend .11	Sheerness...6	33	432
27	Stoke .....pa	Norfolk	Loddon.....9	Norwich ...6	Wymondham 9	104	350
33	Stoke .....pa	Salop	Ludlow ....7	CleburyMor.9	Bridgenorth.13	146	597
36	Stoke †pa	Suffolk	Ipswich ...14	Sudbury....9	Neyland....2	59	1447

STOCKTON-UPON-TEES.

Gas works.

The river Tees, the source of its growing prosperity.

Joseph Reed, the dramatist.

a charity school, exceedingly well supported by subscriptions and donations; and a grammar school belonging to the corporation. The public institutions and buildings, and other charities in Stockton are, a savings' bank; a mechanics' institution, formed in 1825; a school of industry, in Castlegate, founded in 1803; the dispensary, established above thirty years ago; alms-houses, for the free lodging of thirty-six poor people; and the workhouse. The custom-house is situated on the quay, at the bottom of Finkle-street; the gas works, at the south end of High-street, were erected in 1822, at the cost of £5,000. The places of amusement are the assembly rooms, and the theatre. Races are held on the *carrs*, on the Yorkshire side of the river, opposite the town: the course, which is considered a good one, is one mile in circuit; and the races commence on the Thursday, in the first week after York August meeting. As a place of commerce Stockton possesses advantages equal with any, and superior to some other sea ports on this coast: it has a good trade with Holland and the ports of the Baltic, &c. Its manufactures consist of damasks, diapers, towelling, sail cloths and cordage; there are also ship-building yards, spinning mills, and the streams of water in the neighbourhood drive numerous corn mills. The great railway at this place is of vast advantage to the town; but the Tees is the great source of its growing prosperity, abounding with excellent fish, such as flounders, eels, smelts, &c.; but the principal fishery is that of salmon. Coal mines are at the head of the railway; and about three miles from the town are excellent quarries of blue stone, well adapted to the repairing of the highways. Fine views are obtained from many points in the vicinity of the town, particularly the prospect embracing the Cleveland hills, and the conical eminence known by the appellation of Roseberry Topping. The surface of the land is rather flat, but covering a soil fertile and productive, yielding excellent pasturage, and heavy crops of corn. About five miles to the northward is Wynyard hall, the noble seat of the Marquis of Londonderry; and at Eaglescliffe and Norton, as well as nearer to the town, are numerous handsome habitations and seats. On the north bank of the river Tees formerly stood a castle, which was so completely dismantled during the civil wars, that not a stone remains as evidence of its former splendour. Joseph Reed, the dramatist, and Joseph Riston, the critic, were natives of Stockton.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, Wednesday before May 13 and November 23, general; and last Wednesday in every month for cattle.

* STOCKWITH, EAST. *Fair*, September 4, for horses and beasts.

† STOGUMBER, or STOKE-GOMER. *Market*, Saturday (disused).—*Fairs*, May 6 and August 1, for bullocks and sheep.

‡ STOKE was formerly a market-town. The church is a noble structure, with a majestic steeple 100 feet high, and contains several ancient and handsome monuments. Here was formerly a monastery to which

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
35	Stoke.....lib	Stafford.....	Stafford .....1	Penkridge ...6	Rugeley ... .9	140	....
36	Stoke.....pa	Suffolk	Clare.....3	Faverhill.. 5	Sudbury...10	56	792
37	Stoke.....pa	Surrey.....	Guildford...1	Harnham ...11	Ripley .....6	29	1327
39	Stoke.....pa	Warwick.....	Coventry ...2	Nuneaton ...8	Rugby .....11	92	848
16	Stoke.....pa	Hants	Whitechurch.5	Hurstborne .2	Andover ... .5	61	....
45	Stoke.....ham	W. R. York.	Colne.....5	Clitheroe...9	Skipton ...10	225	....
41	Stoke, or Limply } Stoke.....cha }	Wilts	Bradford ...3	Bath .....3	Frome .....9	103	....
12	Stoke, Abbots	Dorset.....	Beaminster .2	Bridport....6	Crewkherne .6	139	587
28	Stoke, Albany.....	Northamp	Rockingham 5	Rothwell...6	Mt. Harboro' 6	82	339
36	Stoke, Ash.....pa	Suffolk	Eye .....3	Debenham .6	Stowmarket 9	85	392
30	Stoke, Bardolph....	Notts.....	Nottingham .5	Bingham ...4	Southwell ...9	128	181
15	Stoke, Bishop's	Gloucester	Bristol .....4	Westbury ...1	Thornbury..12	122	2328
17	Stoke, Bliss	Hereford & } Worcester }	Bromyard ..6	Tenbury....6	Leominster .12	131	344
34	Stoke, Bottom ...ham	Somerset....	Shepton Mal. 4	Frome .....8	Wells ... .8	111	....
28	Stoke Bruere.....	Northamp	Towcester..4	StonyStratfor.8	Northampton 8	60	762
11	Stoke Canon's	Devon	Exeter ....4	Tiverton...10	Collumpton .9	164	446
16	Stoke Charity	Hants	Winchester .7	Andover...10	Basingstoke.13	59	135
8	Stoke, Clymesland* .pa	Cornwall ...	Callington .4	Tavistock ...9	Launceston 8	216	1608
34	Stoke Courcy†.....	Somerset....	Bridgewater.8	Watchet ...10	Taunton ...13	147	1496
37	Stoke, D'Abernon .pa	Surrey.....	Leatherhead .3	Cobham ...2	Kingston ...8	18	289
11	Stoke, Damerellj.....	Devon	Devonport ..1	Plymouth ..2	Saltash ... .3	219	34883
28	Stoke, Doiley.....	Northamp	Oundle.....2	Thrapston .6	Kettering ...13	77	165
32	Stoke, Dry.....pa	Rutland ...	Uppingham .3	Rockingham .4	Stamford ...15	88	53
12	Stoke, East.....pa	Dorset	Wareham ...4	Corfe Castle .7	Dorchester .13	119	561
30	Stoke, East§.....pa	Notts.....	Newark ...4	Southwell .4	Bingham ...8	124	320
17	Stoke, Edith.....pa	Hereford....	Hereford ...7	Bromyard .10	Ledbury...8	127	505
41	Stoke, Farthing.....	Wilts	Wilton.....4	Salisbury ...6	Fordingbrid.10	87	....
27	Stoke, Ferry j. m t & pa	Norfolk.....	Thetford ...17	Lynn ... .16	Ely .....18	88	706
11	Stoke, Fleming.....pa	Devon	Dartmouth ..2	Kingsbridge 10	Totness ...10	104	725

Earl Alfgar and his daughters Æthelfled and Ægelfled made considerable donations, it being the burial-place of the family.

STOKE.

Fairs, February 25; Whit-Monday; May 12; for toys.

* STOKE CLYMESLAND. Fair, May 29, for cattle.

† STOKE COURCY, or STOGURSEY, was formerly a market-town, which once (in the reign of Edward III.) sent members to Parliament. It is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel. Here are the ruins of the ancient mansion of the De Courcys. Near this place a memorable battle was fought in the year 845, between the Saxons under the conduct of Alston, Bishop of Sherborne, and an army of Danish marauders, in which the latter suffered a complete defeat.

The ancient mansion of the De Courcys.

‡ STOKE, DAMERELL, a parish in the hundred of Roborough; adjoining the Borough of Plymouth, and including Devonport and Morice Town; it is one of the most extensive in the county. Here is the great reservoir from which the government establishment are supplied, as well as all the inhabitants of the place. On the west side of Stoneham Creek are the military hospital and block-house. On the east bank of the Hamoaze is Morice Town, consisting of four streets chiefly taken up with wharfs. Here is a large powder-magazine, occupying a space of four acres, which was found insufficient in time of war.

Fair, Whit-Monday.

§ STOKE, EAST, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Trent. In 1487 on Stokefield the battle took place between the armies of Henry VII. and the Earl of Lincoln who had espoused the cause of Lambert Simnel, when the Earl, with 4000 of his followers, was slain.

Battle between Henry VII. and the Earl of Lincoln, in 1487.

|| STOKE, FERRY, is situated on the river Wissey, and in the high road from London to Newmarket. Here are extensive malt establishments belonging to Messrs. Whitbread, the brewers, of London.

Market, Friday.—Fair, December 6.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
12	Stokeford ham	Dorset	Wareham . . . 4	Corfe Castle . 7	Dorchester . 14	119	....
11	Stoke Gabriel* pa	Devon	Totness 4	Brixham 6	Da tsmouth . 8	200	718
12	Stoke, Gaylard pa	Dorset	Sherborne . . . 7	Sturminster . 5	Stallbridge . 4	114	69
15	Stoke, Gifford pa	Gloucester . . .	Bristol 6	Chip.Sodbury 8	Thornbury . . 8	116	441
23	Stoke, Golding cha	Leicester	Hinckley 3	Mt. Bosworth 4	Atherstone . . 6	102	543
5	Stoke, Goldington . . . pa	Bucks	Olney 4	NewportPag 4	Stony Straf. 7	54	912
34	Stoke, St. Gregory . . . pa	Somerset	Langport 5	Taunton 9	Bridgewater 9	133	1507
34	Stoke - under - Ham- den pa }	Somerset	Yeovil 5	Ilchester . . . 5	Crewkherne . 6	126	1365
5	Stoke, Hammond pa	Bucks	Fenny Straf. 3	LeightonBuz. 4	Winslow . . . 8	45	323
17	Stoke, Lacy pa	Hereford	Bromyard . . . 4	Leominster . 11	Hereford . . . 10	129	381
34	Stoke Lane pa	Somerset	Shepton Mal. 4	Wells 8	Frome 8	111	980
31	Stoke, Little ham	Oxford	Wallingford . 3	Reading . . . 12	Henley 12	47	....
31	Stoke, Lyne pa	Oxford	Bicester 4	Buckingham 10	Deddington . 7	58	593
5	Stoke, Mandeville . . . pa	Bucks	Wendover . . . 3	Aylesbury . . 3	Princes Rib. 5	38	461
34	Stoke, St. Mary pa	Somerset	Taunton 3	Iminster . . . 8	Langport . . 11	139	275
36	Stoke, St. Mary pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 1	Woodbridge . 9	Hadleigh . . 10	69	827
24	Stoke, North pa	Lincoln	Colsterworth 3	Grantham . . . 5	Folkingham 11	104	140
31	Stoke, North pa	Oxford	Wallingford 3	Henley 11	Reading . . . 13	46	223
34	Stoke, North pa	Somerset	Bath 4	Bristol 8	Keynsham . . 4	110	128
38	Stoke, North pa	Sussex	Arundel 3	Petworth . . . 8	Chichester . 11	57	69
15	Stoke, Orchard cha	Gloucester . . .	Tewkesbury 4	Cheltenham . 6	Winchcombe 8	103	229
34	Stoke, Perof pa	Somerset	Minehead . . . 7	Dulverton . 12	Dunster . . . 9	170	61
5	Stoke Poges } pa	Bucks	Colnbrook . . 6	Windsor . . . 4	Maidenhead . 6	23	1252
17	Stoke, Prior pa & to	Hereford	Leominster . . 3	Hereford . . 11	Bromyard . 10	135	478
42	Stoke Prior pa	Worcester	Bromsgrove . . 2	Droitwich . . 6	Alcester . . . 12	124	1100
11	Stoke, Rivers pa	Devon	Barnstaple . . 6	Ilfracombe . 11	South Molton 9	187	270
34	Stoke, Rodney, or } Giffard pa }	Somerset	Wells 5	Axbridge . . . 5	Glastonbury . 8	125	299
42	Stoke-upon-Severn } pa	Worcester	Upton on Sev. 3	Pershire . . . 7	Worcester . . 8	109	745
24	Stoke, South, or } Rochford pa }	Lincoln	Colsterworth 2	Grantham . . . 6	Corby 6	105	470
31	Stoke, South pa	Oxford	Wallingford . 5	Henley 12	Reading . . . 11	47	812
34	Stoke, South pa	Somerset	Bath 3	Bradford . . . 7	Keynsham . . 8	109	266
38	Stoke, South pa	Sussex	Arundel 3	Chichester . 12	Petworth . . 10	59	126
31	Stoke, Talmage pa	Oxford	Tetsworth . . 2	Watlington . 4	Thame 5	43	107
11	Stoke-in-Teign Head pa	Devon	NewtonBush. 4	Teignmouth . 3	Trorquay . . . 4	192	621
33	Stoke-upon-Tern } pa & to }	Salop	Mt. Drayton . 5	Shrewsbury 15	Wem 9	152	1030
35	Stoke-upon-Trent } pa & to }	Stafford	Newc.und.L. 2	Lane End . . . 3	Burslem . . . 3	148	37220
34	Stoke, Trister pa	Somerset	Wincanton . . 3	Mere 6	Bruton 6	106	428
12	Stoke, Wake pa	Dorset	Blandford . . 9	Sturminster . 6	Dorchester . 12	112	147
38	Stoke, West pa	Sussex	Chichester . . 4	Midhurst . . 10	Havant 6	60	101
30	Stokeham pa	Notts	Tuxford 5	E. Retford . . 6	Lincoln . . . 16	142	48

* STOKE GABRIEL. Capt. Davies, the discoverer of the Straits which bear his name, was a native of this village.

† STOKE, PERO. Dunkry Beacon is partly in this parish; it is a mountain twelve miles round at its base, and 1770 feet high; it is the most lofty eminence in the west of England, and serves as a landmark; but the summit is sometimes obscured with clouds.

† STOKE POGES. Gray made the churchyard of this parish the scene of his much-admired elegy; he died in 1771, and was buried here without any memorial, but in 1779 Mr. Penn erected a monument to his memory in a field adjoining the church; it is composed of stone, and consists of a large sarcophagus, supported on a square pedestal, with inscriptions on each side.

Fair, Whit-Tuesday.

§ STOKE-UPON-TRENT has latterly become a place of considerable trade, owing to the increase of potteries here, and which its situation on the river Trent greatly facilitates. The Trent and Mersey Canal also passes through the town, on the banks of which are numerous factories. The church contains a handsome monument to the memory of the late Josiah Wedgwood, Esq., who was interred here in 1795. In 1815 a very handsome and commodious national school was erected at this place, at the cost of nearly £1,000, chiefly raised by subscription. The first steam engine for grinding burned flint for the use of the potters was established here.

Market, Saturday.—The Wake is held the first Sunday in August annually.

The highest eminence in the west of England.

Monument to the memory of Gray, the poet.

Monument to Joseph Wedgwood, Esq.

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
21	Stokenburyham	Kent	Tunbridge . . 6	Maidstone . . 7	Sevenoaks . . 8	31	....
31	Stoken Churchpa	Oxford	Tetsworth . . 6	Thame 8	Gt. Marlow 10	36	1220
11	Stokenhampa	Devon	Kingsbridge . 6	Dartmouth . . 8	Totness . . . 12	208	1609
33	Stokesaypa	Salop	Ludlow 7	Bishops Cast. 9	ChurchStret. 8	150	529
27	Stokesbypa	Norfolk	Acle 3	Yarmouth . . 11	Norwich . . . 14	122	324
43	Stokesley * . m t pa & to	N. R. York . . .	Darlington . 17	N. Allerton . 15	York 45	238	2376
12	Stolingwayham	Dorset	Dorchester . . 5	Upway 12	Melcombe R. 6	125	....
34	Stonageham	Somerset	Bristol 9	W. superM. 11	Axbridge . . 12	127	....
35	Stonall, Lowerham	Stafford	Lichfield . . 5	SuttonColdf. 6	Walsall . . . 6	118	....
35	Stonall, Overham	Stafford	Stafford 5	Stafford 6	Stafford . . . 5	119	....
21	Stonar†pa	Kent	Sandwich . . 1	Margate . . . 8	Canterbury 13	68	52
14	Stondon, Masseypa	Essex	Chip. Ongar . 2	Ingatstone . 6	Brentwood . 6	21	290
3	Stondon, Netherham	Bedford	Silsoe 5	Shefford . . . 3	Hitchin . . . 5	39	....
3	Stondon, Upperpa	Bedford	Bedford 5	Bedford 3	Bedford . . . 6	40	37
5	Stonepa	Bucks	Aylesbury . . 3	PrincesRisbo. 7	Thame 7	41	773
12	Stoneham	Dorset	Wimborne . . 1	Poole 7	Blandford 10	100	....
15	Stonecha	Gloucester . . .	Berkeley . . . 3	Thornbury . . 6	W. under E. 6	114	903
16	Stonetit	Hants	Southampton 9	Fawley 3	Lymington . 12	84	....
21	Stone†pa	Kent	Dartford . . . 2	Gravesend . . 5	Maidstone . . 18	17	719
21	Stonepa	Kent	Faversham . . 2	Chatham . . . 14	Chatham . . . 16	44	80
21	Stonepa	Kent	Tenterden . . 6	NewRomney 8	Rye 5	61	410
34	Stoneham	Somerset	Castle Cary . 4	East Pennard 2	Shepton Mal. 6	117	....
35	Stone §m t & pa	Stafford	Stafford 7	Lane End . . . 7	Newc. un. L. 9	141	7808
42	Stonepa	Worcester . . .	Kidderminst. 2	Bromsgrove . 7	Stourbridge . 7	123	551
46	Stoneham	W. R. York . . .	Bawtry 8	Rotherham . . 8	Blyth 8	158	....

* STOKESLEY consists chiefly of one broad street, running from east to west, and washed on the south by a branch of the river Leven. The town is well built, and has a considerable linen manufacture. The petty sessions for this division of the liberty and a court-leet are holden here. The surrounding country is rich and fertile; and the Cleveland Hills range at a distance from four to six miles, and form a sort of semicircle, with a bold and romantic outline.

Its fertility.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Saturday before Trinity Sunday, for horned cattle, horses, and linen cloth; Saturday before Palm-Sunday; Saturday before Trinity-Sunday.

† STONAR formerly had a market and fairs, which have long been discontinued. It is a place of some antiquity, and was anciently of considerable importance; but in the year 1385 the French reduced the town to ashes, since which it has never recovered its former consequence. In the reign of King John, Lewis, the dauphin, landed here with his troops; and in the year 1359 Edward III., with many of his nobility and principal officers, remained at Stonar for several days, on their way to Calais. Salt works are carried on here.

Salt works.

‡ STONE is bounded on the north by the river Thames. Stone Castle is an ancient castellated building, with a small square tower at the east end, which is the only part that has any appearance of a fortress. It is one of the hundred and fifteen which were not dismantled, according to agreement between King Stephen and Henry II. Twenty-six sermons are preached every year; one on each Sunday during summer, at Gravesend and Dartford alternately, the expense of which is defrayed by the rent of the lands attached to the above castle, agreeably to the will of Dr. Plume founder of the Plumian Professorship at Cambridge.

§ STONE is situated on the northern bank of the river Trent, and since the formation of the canal between the Trent and Mersey, called the Grand Trunk, its commercial importance has been greatly increased. The town consists of one principal street, tolerably well built, and several smaller ones branching from it. It is a place of great antiquity, said to owe its origin to the inhumanity of Wulfere, King of Mercia, who slew his two sons for embracing christianity, but afterwards repented, and converted his heathen temples to Christian churches. The Saxons, according to custom, gathered stones and heaped them upon the place where Wulfere had slain his sons, to preserve the memory of the place,

Its great antiquity.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
34	Stone Allerton . . . ham	Somerset . . .	Axbridge . . . 3	W. super M. 10	Wells . . . 11	131	...
44	Stone-Beck, Up to	W. R. York	Ripon 16	Pateley Brid. 7	Middleham 12	231	332
44	Stone-Beck, Down . . . to	W. R. York	..... 14	..... 5	..... 14	229	494
39	Stonebridge ham	Warwick . . .	Coleshill . . . 4	Birmingham 10	Coventry . . . 8	99	...
21	Stonecrouch ham	Kent	Goudhurst . . 4	Tunb. Wells 10	Cranbrook . . 6	46	...
39	Stone-Delph to	Warwick . . .	Coleshill . . . 9	Atherstone . . 6	Tan.worth . . 3	113	...
34	Stone Easton pa	Somerset . . .	Shepton Mal. 7	Wells 7	Frome 12	115	386
46	Stone-Ferry to	E. R. York	Hull 2	Beverley . . . 7	Hedon 7	176	...
43	Stonegrave pa & to	N. R. York . .	Helmsley . . . 6	NewMalton 10	Easingwold . 10	217	327
16	Stoneham, North . . . pa	Hants	Southampton 4	Winchester . 8	Botley 6	71	766
16	Stoneham, South . . . pa	Hants . . . . .	..... 3	..... 10	..... 5	73	2737
16	Stoneham, Street . . ham	Hants . . . . .	..... 5	..... 9	..... 6	72	...
15	Stonehouse* pa	Gloucester . .	Stroud 3	Minchingha. 6	Gloucester . 11	105	2469
11	Stonehouse, Eastf. . . pa	Devon	Plymouth . . . 1	Devonport . . 1	Saltash . . . 5	220	9571

STONE.

and Queen Erminilda, their mother, erected a church over their tomb. A town was afterwards gradually built at the place, which, in memory of the event, was called 'Stone.' The church is a handsome modern structure, built in the Gothic style, with ten windows on each side, and a square tower containing eight bells. The chief article of manufacture here is shoes; and upon the "Scotch Brook," a stream that passes through here, are several flour and flint mills. In this neighbourhood are several seats, belonging to persons of distinction, amongst which are, Trentham-hall, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland; Swinerton-park, Thomas Fitherbert, Esq.; Meaford-hall, Viscount St. Vincent, at which seat was born the late gallant Earl St. Vincent, whose remains were interred in the family mausoleum in Stone church-yard Three miles hence, on the road to Newcastle, is "Spring Vale," where is a lunatic asylum of the first and most respectable order; the proprietor, who has laid out the grounds of this establishment with such taste and diversity that the whole has more the appearance of a beautiful retired seat, the residence of some opulent individual, than a receptacle for those labouring under that distressing malady for which it is established: art and nature have here acted in unison, and the boldness of the one has been softened down by the hand of the other; hill and dale, groves, water and fountains are judiciously intermingled, and perhaps no spot could be found more proper for an asylum of the kind to which it is appropriated than Spring Vale; having the advantage of overlooking a great thoroughfare road, yet too distant for any annoyance to assail its quietness, from the numerous travellers and carriages which are continually upon it; while the salubrity of the air and purity of the waters here, have been long proverbial.

Burial place of Earl St. Vincent.

Spring Vale, Lunatic Asylum.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, Tuesday after Midlent; Shrove-Tuesday; Whit-Tuesday; August 5; September 25; for cattle.

Stonehouse Court.

* STONEHOUSE is very pleasantly situated, and has the advantage of the river Troome and Stroudwater Canal passing through it. The inhabitants are principally employed in the clothing manufacture. Stonehouse Court is an ancient mansion, built in the reign of Elizabeth; the windows contain some fragments of painted glass, and over the principal entrance is a stone tablet, with the letters E. R. 1601; the house, which is beautifully mantled with ivy, has greatly fallen to decay, and the grounds are now used as a farm.

Fairs, May 1; October 11; November 10; for cattle and cheese.

The Royal Naval Hospital.

† STONEHOUSE, EAST, is situated between Plymouth and Devonport; it was formerly called Hipperstone, and took its present name from Joel de Stonehouse, whose property it was, in the reign of Henry III. It consists of several well-built streets, lighted with gas. Here are a battery, occupied by the Royal Marine Artillery, and a battery for the protection of the creek. The barracks are a noble and extensive range of buildings, of a quadrangular form, and built of granite. The Royal Naval Hospital for the reception of wounded seamen and marines, was opened

Dist.	Popu- lation.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.
8	....	Stonehouse, West .ham	Cornwall	Plymouth . . . 3	Devonport . . 1	Saltash 4	221
39	1298	Stoneleigh* pa	Warwick	Warwick . . . 6	Kenilworth . 3	Coventry . . . 5	91
19	....	Stonely pri	Hunts	Kimbolton . 1	St Neot's . . 7	Huntingdon . 9	63
31	....	Stoner ham	Oxford	Henley . . . 5	Watlington . 5	Gt. Marlow . 8	40
9	683	Stoneraise to	Cumberland	Wigton . . . 3	Hesket New . 8	Cockermou . 15	304
23	287	Stonesby pa	Leicester	MeltonMowb. 7	Grantham . 10	Oakham . . . 12	107
31	535	Stonesfield pa	Oxford	Woodstock . 4	Witney . . . 6	Chip. Norton 9	86
20	....	Stoney Cross ham	Hants	Yarmouth . 5	Newport . . 5	Calborne . . 1	69
36	612	Stonham, Asphall . pa	Suffolk	NeedhamMt. 5	Debenham . 4	Stowmarket . 6	79
36	757	Stonham, Earl's . . . pa	Suffolk	..... 4	..... 5	..... 4	73
36	329	Stonham, Little . . . pa	Suffolk	..... 4	..... 5	..... 5	79
22	....	Stonyhurst vil	Lancaster	Clitheroe . . 5	Blackburn . 8	Burnley . . . 12	220
34	110	Stony Littleton . . . ham	Somerset	Bath 6	Frome 7	Bradford . . 8	110
34	....	Stony Soke ham	Somerset	Wincanton . 3	Bruton . . . 3	Castle Cary . 5	112
39	83	Stonythorpe ham	Warwick	Southam . . 1	Leamington . 6	Kineton . . . 9	83
38	129	Stopham pa	Sussex	Petworth . . 4	Horsham . . 12	Steyning . . 12	47
3	510	Stoppesley ham	Bedford	Luton 2	Hitchin . . . 7	Unstable . . 6	33
7	192	Storrington to	Chester	Gt. Neston . 5	Liverpool . . 5	Chester . . . 15	198
38	916	Storrington pa	Sussex	Worthing . . 9	Arundel . . . 9	Petworth . . 9	48
44	229	Storriths to	W. R York	Skipton . . . 7	Pateley Br. 10	Ripley 15	213
40	....	Storrs ham	Westmorlnd	Kendal 9	Ambleside . 8	Cartmel . . . 11	271
40	253	Storsh ham	Westmorlnd	KirbyLonsda. 9	Milnthorpe . 2	Burton . . . 3	253
46	119	Stortheast to	E. R. York	Pocklington 7	York 9	Howden . . 12	192
3	833	Stotfold pa	Bedford	Baldock . . . 3	Biggleswade 6	Shefford . . . 6	40
45	9	Stotford to	W. R. York	Doncaster . 7	Wakefield . 14	Pontefract . 10	169
33	1579	Stottesden pa	Salop	Bridgenorth 8	Clebury . . . 5	Bewdley . . . 9	138
23	139	Stoughton . . . to & cha	Leicester	Leicester . . 4	Mt Harboro' 12	Uppingham 16	95
38	570	Stoughton pa	Sussex	Chichester . 6	Petersfield . 9	Midhurst . . 9	59
42	312	Stoultou pa	Worcester	Pershore . . 5	Worcester . 5	Upton on Sev. 8	107
12	531	Stour, East pa	Dorset	Shaftesbury . 5	Wincanton . 8	Stalbridge . 6	106
12	539	Stour Paine pa	Dorset	Blandford . 3	Shaftesbury . 9	Sturminster . 6	104
12	870	Stour Provost . . . pa	Dorset	Shaftesbury . 5	Wincanton . 8	Stalbridge . 5	106
12	219	Stour, West pa	Dorset	..... 6	..... 7	..... 5	107
42	6148	Stourbridge . m t & pa	Worcester	Kidderminst. 6	Wolverham. 10	Birmingham 13	126
21	257	Stourmouth pa	Kent	Canterbury . 8	Margate . . . 8	Sandwich . . 6	63

in 1762. It is a grand establishment, possessing every requisite, and accommodation for upwards of 1200 patients. A new victualling establishment is also established at Devil's Point, upon a very large scale. Stonehouse bridge is a neat stone fabric of one arch, and is the principal avenue between Plymouth and Devonport.

STONEHOUSE, EAST.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, first Wednesday in May and second in September.

* STONELEIGH, or STANLEY-IN-ARDEN. Through this village run the rivers Avon and Sow, the former crossed by a well-built stone bridge, and the latter by a very old bridge of eight arches. The church is a spacious and ancient edifice, with an irregular tower mantled with ivy; it presents some fine specimens of Norman architecture. Within is the recently-erected mausoleum of the Leigh family, and in the church is a handsome monument to the memory of Lady Olive Leigh, Duchess of Dudley. Here is a freeschool, founded and endowed by Lord Thomas Leigh in 1708, the funds of which were subsequently augmented by the Hon. Ann Leigh. The present income is upwards of £100 per annum, by means of which seventy boys and fifty girls are educated in a school-house containing apartments for the master and mistress. A range of almshouses for five men and five women was founded in 1575, by Dame Alice, of the same family. Stoneleigh Abbey is situated on a beautiful spot near the river Avon; the park is extensive, well stocked with deer, and adorned with a profusion of venerable oaks.

Mausoleum of the Leigh family.

† STOURBRIDGE, a populous, wealthy, and flourishing market-town and township, forming the central division of the parish of Old Swinford, in the lower division of the hundred of Halfshire, is situated at the south-western extremity of the great midland mining and manufacturing district of England, on the south bank of the river Stour, and near to the head of the Staffordshire canal; by which it enjoys a water communication with all parts of the kingdom. The appellation of 'Stourbridge' was derived from a bridge erected over the river in the reign of Henry VII. previous to

Derivation of its present name.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
42	Stourport* m t & to	Worcester . .	Bewdley 4	Kidderminst. 4	Worcester . . 12	123	...
39	Stourton ham	Warwick . . .	Shipston on S. 4	Banbury . . . 11	Whichford . 2	82	197
41	Stourton pa	Somerset . . } & Wilts . . }	Mere 3	Bruton 6	Frome 10	103	650
21	Stouting pa	Kent	Ashford 8	Hythe 6	Canterbury 11	61	259
36	Stoven pa	Suffolk	Halesworth . 5	Southwold . . 6	Beccles 7	105	112

STOUR-
BRIDGE.Roman
cement
manufac-
tories.Hagley
park.Modern
market-
house.

which time the township was known by the name of *Bedcote*, which is still the designation of a contiguous manor. Its vicinity abounds with valuable mines of coal, iron-stone, and clay of a very peculiar quality, calculated for the construction of vessels destined to endure high degrees of heat, without fusion, and for bricks adapted to the building of furnaces. The facility of procuring this useful material for the manufacture of crucibles, together with the plentiful supply of fuel afforded by the neighbouring mines, gave rise probably to the glass works in this vicinity, which were established in 1557, about the time of their introduction into England from Lorrain. Various branches of the iron manufactory are carried on here and in the adjacent villages, which give employment to several thousand hands. There are also two Roman cement manufactories, one in Brettell-lane, and the other at Bedcote Mill. From the advantages which this neighbourhood possesses for the manufacture of this article, it is of a very durable nature, and particularly suitable for aquatic and other purposes. At Bedcote may be seen a layer of this cement, of about a quarter of an inch thick, which has withstood the action and re-action of a fall of three feet of hot water, from an engine, for many years. The church, or rather chapel of ease to Swinford, situate in the Rye-market, was built by voluntary subscription; it is not consecrated, which gives the inhabitants the privilege of electing a pastor independent of the parish rector. The other places of worship are chapels for the presbyterians, Calvinists, methodists, Roman catholics and quakers. Numerous charity schools abound throughout this populous parish, conducted upon the most liberal system. Here are also alms-houses for the aged and respectable poor; a bible society, mechanics' institution, and a public library, the members belonging to which are of the first order of respectability. Two miles south of this town, leading to Bromsgrove, is the magnificent and deservedly-admired park of Hagley, once the favourite retreat of the eminent Lord Lyttleton, and deriving an additional lustre and celebrity from the visits and the muse of Pope, as well as other contemporary classic and literary luminaries. Within five miles of Stourbridge are many other fine seats, and elegant mansions; and, notwithstanding this neighbourhood is the seat of works in which the element of fire is employed to bring to perfection the manufactures upon which the prosperity and trade of Stourbridge are chiefly dependent, yet the general appearance of the country is highly picturesque, fertile and pleasing. The chief market is on Friday, but on Saturday the town is also well supplied with every necessary of life; which is exposed for sale in a commodious modern market-house, erected on the plan of the new one at Liverpool, and was first opened October 5, 1827.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, March 29, celebrated for horses and other cattle; September 8, for cattle of all sorts, and sheep.

† STOURPORT, a modern market-town, in the chapelry of Lower Mitton and parish of Kidderminster. The name is derived from its situation near to the Stour, which falls into the Severn on the south side of the town, to which is appositely applied *port*, from the Staffordshire and Worcester canal also adjoining the same river, and having extensive basins for the admission of barges, which here unload into numerous warehouses. Since the year 1770, this town might be said to have risen out of the fields, for before that period, a few scattered cottages, upon an unprofitable heath, were the only habitations here; these have vanished as it were by

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
5	Stowe* pa	Bucks	Buckingham .3	Brackley . . .7	Towcester . .8	58	490
24	Stowe pa	Lincoln	Mt. Deeping 3	Stamford . . .5	Bourn6	93	25
33	Stowe pa	Salop	Knighton . .2	Ludlow . . .15	Bishops Cas. 11	165	147
35	Stowe pa	Stafford	Stafford . . .7	Uttoxeter . .7	Stone8	135	1283
28	Stowe, Nine Churches } pa }	Northamp . . .	Daventry . . .6	Towcester . .8	Northampton 9	68	404
15	Stowell pa	Gloucester . . .	Northleach .3	Cirencester .11	Fairford . . .11	83	43
34	Stowell pa	Some set	Wincanton .5	Stalbridge . .4	Sherborne . .5	114	123
41	Stowell tit	Wilts	Mailborough.6	Devizes9	Pewsey2	81	182

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

here between the Royalist and Parliamentary forces, which ended in the defeat of the former.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, March 29 and May 12, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese; July 24, for ditto; October 24, for hops, ironmonger's wares, &c.

Improvements effected by Earl Temple and the late Marquis of Buckingham.

Manuscript library.

The gardens, or pleasure-grounds.

* STOWE. Here is situated the magnificent seat of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, formerly belonging to that distinguished statesman Earl Temple. Peter Temple, Esq., who settled at Stowe in 1554, erected on his estate a mansion, which was taken down and rebuilt by Sir Richard Temple, K.B., who died in 1697. This edifice was enlarged by his son, Lord Cobham, who added wings and a new front; but greater alterations and improvements were made by Richard, Earl Temple, and his nephew, the late Marquis of Buckingham. The entire front of the building consists of a centre with wings connected by apartments, altogether 916 feet in length, the centre being 454 feet. A flight of thirty-one steps leads up to the portico or loggia, which is formed by six Corinthian columns, and is adorned with statues and bas-reliefs. The principal apartments are the saloon, an oval of sixty feet by forty, encircled by Scagliola columns, in imitation of Sicilian jasper, surmounted by a magnificent frieze in alto-relievo, consisting of more than 300 figures, representing the procession of a Roman triumph and sacrifice; the floor is of white Carrara marble in four-feet squares; an entrance-hall, designed and painted by Kent; an Egyptian Hall; a music-room; two libraries, containing about 20,000 volumes of printed books in all departments of literature, and one of the finest and most extensive collections of prints in Europe, including an unrivalled series of portraits illustrative of English history; a chapel, wainscoted throughout with cedar, the carved work by Gibbons; a billiard-room; a large banqueting-room; a drawing-room, and a state bed and dressing-room. The manuscript library is fitted up in the Gothic style, after the designs of Sir John Soane, and contains more than 2000 volumes, including a collection of Saxon and Norman charters, of very ancient and valuable Irish manuscripts, and works relating to Ireland, of original letters, and many other historical, topographical, and heraldical manuscripts, besides some splendidly illuminated books, particularly one adorned with miniature paintings by Guilio Clovio. In this room are also some curiously carved chairs in ebony and ivory, some of which formerly belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, and others to Rubens. The apartments are furnished with paintings by the most eminent masters, and many interesting portraits by Holbein, Vandyke, Lely, Kneller, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c. The gardens, or pleasure-grounds of Stowe are more celebrated than the mansion itself. They comprehend a space of more than 500 acres, presenting a rich variety of surface and scenery, interspersed with architectural ornaments and statues. In a beautiful valley is a broad lake, in one part forming a cascade, and across it is a Palladian bridge. The principal buildings are the Temple of Concord and Victory, the Temple of Friendship, the Temple of Venus, the Temple of British Worthies, the Temple of Ancient Virtue, the Grotto, the Gothic Temple, Lord Cobham's pillar, 115 feet high, and the Bourbon tower, which is so called from its being surrounded by trees planted by Louis XVIII. and the Royal Family of France, as a memorial of their

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
12	Stower Common .ham	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury .5	Wincanton . 8	Stalbridge ...6	106	....
34	Stowey pa	Somerset....	Pensford....3	Wells10	SheptonMal.12	116	228
34	Stowe , Nether* m t } & pa }	Somerset....	Watchet ...9	Bridgewater .8	Taunton....11	147	843
34	Stowey, Over..... pa	Somerset....	..... 9	..... 8	.....10	147	637
11	Stowford pa	Devon.....	Oakhampton2	Tavistock . .9	Launceston .8	207	463
15	Stowick tit	Gloucester..	Bristol.....7	Thornbury.. 8	Chi.Sodbury14	122	568
36	Stradbroom †..... pa	Suffolk.....	Eye 6	Debenham .. 8	Framlingham 8	91	1527
36	Stradishall pa	Suffolk.....	Clare.....6	Newmarket 11	BurySt. Ed. 12	62	393
27	Stradset..... pa	Norfolk.....	Downham . .5	Stoke Ferry..5	Swaffham .11	89	183
24	Stragglethorpe..... pa	Lincoln.....	Newark . . .8	Sleaford....11	Grantham .12	122	82
35	Stramshall..... to	Stafford....	Uttoxeter .2	Cheadle . . .8	Ashborne...10	137	....
25	Strand-on-the-Green } ham }	Middlesex ..	Brentford...1	Chiswick...2	Hammersmit 3	6	....
43	Stranghow..... to	N. R. York .	Guisborough 4	Whitby . .18	Stokesley . .12	249	122
17	Strangward..... ham	Hereford....	Kington . . .4	Pembridge . .4	Presteign . .4	152	....
16	Stranswood..... ham	Hants.....	Southampton 8	Lymington .13	Lyndhurst .13	83	....
13	Stranton..... pa & to	Durham.....	Stockton onT10	Hartlepool..4	Durham . .18	251	736
51	Strata-Florida †..... pa	Cardigan...	Tregaron . .5	Aberyswyt.16	Rhaydergwy19	200	779
4	Stratfield-Mortimer § pa	Berks.....	Reading . . .8	Basingstoke. 8	Aldermaston 6	47	1208
16	Stratfield, Turges . pa	Hants.....	Basingstoke.7	Reading . . .9	.....10	48	232
3	Stratford ham	Bedford.....	Biggleswade.2	Potton3	St. Neot's . .9	47	....
36	Stratford pa	Suffolk.....	Dedham . . .2	Ipswich . .10	Hadleigh ...6	59	675
36	Stratford, St. Andrew } pa }	Suffolk.....	Saxmundham 3	Woodbridge10	Framlingham 6	87	234
39	Stratford - upon - } Avon ||... m t & pa }	Warwick...	Warwick...9	Alcester . . .8	Shipston onS11	96	3488

gratitude to the noble owners of Stowe, for the princely hospitality shewn to them while in exile. In the flower-gardens, near the house, is an orangery and conservatory, and a building consisting of a circular room, and two semi-circular colonnades, containing a museum of natural history. The mineralogical and geological collections of the Abbé Haüy are in this building, as well as an immense number of specimens in every branch of natural history collected by the Duke of Buckingham.

STOWE.

STOWEY, NETHER, is situated on a small stream which falls into the Parret. A few of the inhabitants are employed in a small silk manufactory. A part of this parish commands some fine views of the Mendip Hills, and the Channel.

Market, Saturday.—Fair, September 11, for cattle and toys.

† STRADBROOK. This place gave birth to the celebrated scholar and prelate, Robert Grossthead, Bishop of Lincoln.

Robert Grossthead, Bishop of Lincoln.

‡ STRATA-FLORIDA, or YSTRAD-FLUR. In a sequestered glen, embraced by a semicircular mountain chain, stand the ruins of the famous Abbey of Strata Florida, founded by Rhys ap Gryfydd, Prince of South Wales, A. D. 1164, for Cistercian monks. During the wars of Edward I. with the Welsh the abbey was destroyed by fire, but was soon restored in a sumptuous style, and flourished till the dissolution of all religious houses in Great Britain; the ruins are at this day insignificant. In this abbey were deposited the records upon which the history of Wales depends, from the year 1157 to the final overthrow of the last reigning prince, Llewellyn. And its spacious cemetery was the depository of the mortal remains of many Cambrian princes. The abbey-house appears to have been a noble edifice, a part of it is now converted into a farm-house, and a handsome mansion has been erected from the ruins of the abbey.

Burial-place of many Cambrian princes.

§ STRATFIELD-MORTIMER. Fairs, April 27 and November 6.

|| STRATFORD-UPON-AVON is an ancient and singular built town, and, as its appellation implies, is seated on the Avon, over which is a good bridge of fourteen arches. The name of 'Stratford' is unquestionably derived from its situation on the great north road leading from

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
25	Stratford-le-Bow ...pa	Middlesex ..	Hackney ...2	Greenwich .4	Romford ...10	2	3371
41	Stratford-under-the- Castle .....pa }	Wilts	Salisbury ...2	Wilton.....3	Amesbury ...6	83	374

STRATFORD-
UPON-
AVON.

Birth-place
of Shak-
speare.

Shak-
speare's
flight to
London.

Shak-
speare's
Jubilee.

London to Birmingham, &c. *Strate* or *street*, signifying in the Saxon language a street or highway, and the word 'ford,' alluding to the passage through the Avon, parallel with the great bridge. The Avon derives its source from a small spring, called 'Avon well,' in the village of Naseby, in Northamptonshire, and continuing its meandering course, approaches Stratford in a broad and proudly swelling stream. The town may be traced as remotely as three centuries before the Norman conquest; at which early period a monastery existed here under the superintendence of St. Egwin, afterwards bishop of Worcester, and founded perhaps by the Saxons soon after their conversion to Christianity. Stratford has peculiar attractions to lure the attention of every admirer of the acute and inimitable Shakspeare, to whom it gave birth, and his productions, which for two centuries have so brilliantly illumined the histrionic hemisphere. Though there be other important names connected with its local biography, yet that of Shakspeare alone confers immortality on the place of his early fancy. And by an association with his genius, the scenery of the surrounding country, celebrated as the favourite haunt of nature and of the muses, is rendered uncommonly interesting. Here is to be seen the house in which he drew his natal breath, now converted into a tavern, called the *Swan and Maidenhead*, and a butcher's shop. Shakspeare received his education at a charity-school, from which his father (who was a respectable woolstapler, but low in circumstances) took him at a very early period, and thereby prevented his further proficiency in literature. In his nineteenth year he was married, and some time after, by uniting himself with some profligate companions, he was engaged in robbing a park of Sir Thomas Lucy's, near Stratford, of deer, and being detected, and prosecuted with unmerited harshness as he thought, he made so severe a ballad upon him, as ultimately occasioned Shakspeare to leave his family and business, and shelter himself in London, where, according to stage tradition, he first accepted the office of call-boy, or prompter's attendant; as a performer he was not distinguished, but as a writer he was, and is still the admiration of all. He died on his birthday, the 23rd of April, 1616, aged fifty-two years, and on the north side of the chancel of Stratford church—

"Low sleeps the bard, in cold obstruction laid."

Here is a town-hall, a market-house and a guildhall; at the front of the first-named building is a statue of Shakspeare, and some verses selected from his "Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Hamlet." At the south-eastern extremity of the town is the parish church, a venerable pile, romantically situated on the banks of the Avon. The trade consists chiefly in corn and malt, and considerable quantities of grain and flour are sent to Birmingham and its neighbourhood. The Avon is navigable to the Severn, and a canal opens a communication with the northern parts of the kingdom, and since the completion of the latter, the trade has been rapidly improving. In September, 1769, was the first commemoration of Shakspeare's Jubilee, when an amphitheatre was erected for the reception of visitors from all parts of the kingdom; it lasted three days, during which time every species of entertainment was exhibited: concerts, oratorios, pageants, fireworks, illuminations, &c. &c., and an ode and oration were recited by Garrick, in honour of the poet. A species of annual commemoration is still kept up, but with less *éclat*.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, Thursday after March 25, for cattle, sheep, and pedlery; May 14; last Monday in July; September 25; Thursday after September 25: for cloth, cheese, seed, wheat, hops, and all sorts of cattle; and second Monday in December. The day after the last is a statute for hiring servants.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
41	Stratford, Deans . . . man	Wilts	Salisbury . . . 2	Wilton . . . 2	Amesbury . . 7	83	....
5	Stratford, Fenny* . . . }	Bucks	Stony Strat. . 8	NewportPag. 7	Dunstable . . 11	44	635
	..... m t to & cha }						
14	Stratford-Langthorne }	Essex	Woolwich . . 5	Barking . . . 4	Romford . . . 9	3	....
	..... vil }						
28	Stratford, Old ham	Northamp . .	Stony Stratfo. 1	Buckingham 7	Towcester . . 8	53	....
39	Stratford, Old pa	Warwick . . .	Stratford on A 0	Henley in Ar. 7	Kinerton . . . 9	96	5171
5	Stratford, Stony } m t }	Bucks	Towcester . . 8	Fenny Stratf. 8	Buckingham . 8	52	1619
	..... & pa }						
41	Stratford, Toney . . . pa	Wilts	Salisbury . . . 5	Wilton 4	Cranborne . . 9	86	125
5	Stratford, Water . . . pa	Bucks	Buckingham 3	Brackley . . . 5	Bicester . . . 9	58	183
16	Strathfield-Say } . . . pa	Berks . . & }	Basinstoke . . 8	Reading . . . 8	Aldermaston 9	47	808
	..... Hants . . }						
3	Stratton ham	Bedford . . .	Biggleswade 1	Sheffield . . . 6	Baldock . . . 7	44	....
8	Stratton } . . . m t & pa	Cornwall . .	Launceston . 16	Holsworthy . 8	Camelford . . 18	222	1613
12	Stratton pa	Dorset	Dorchester . . 4	Bridport . . . 13	Crewkerne 18	124	310
15	Stratton pa	Gloucester . .	Cirencester . 2	Gloucester . 16	Northleach . 12	91	468
27	Stratton pa	Norfolk	St. Mary, Stra. 1	Norwich . . . 9	Bungay . . . 10	101	251

* STRATFORD, FENNY, is situated on the rising of a hill, and is washed by the river Lofield, which is crossed by a convenient stone bridge. It takes its distinguishing appellation from the nature of the neighbouring lands. The town consists of two streets, one on the main road and the other on the cross road leading to Aylesbury. In 1665 it suffered greatly from the ravages of the plague. The inhabitants derive their chief support from travellers and the manufacture of lace. The south-east entrance to the town has been of late years improved by a new road, and its trade increased by the proximity of the Grand Junction Canal.

Grand Junction Canal.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, April 19, July 18, October 10, and November 28, for cattle.

† STRATFORD, STONY, is situated on the banks of the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge leading to Old Stratford in the county of Northampton. It is supposed to have been the ancient Lactodorum, which signified a river forded by a stone causeway. The town is built on the Watling-street, and the houses are of freestone, extending about a mile on each side of the road; it suffered greatly by fire in the years 1736 and 1742, when the body of the church of St. Mary was destroyed, but the tower is still standing. St. Giles's church was rebuilt with the exception of the tower, in a handsome manner in the year 1777. The only manufacture carried on here is lace-making. The market is well supplied with provisions, and considerable quantities of corn are sold here. At an inn in this town Richard III., when Duke of Gloucester, seized young Edward V., and arrested Lord Richard Grey and Sir Thomas Vaughan.

Destruction by fire of St. Mary's Church.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, August 2 and Friday before October 10. for hiring servants; November 12, for cattle.

‡ STRATHFIELD-SAY. The Duke of Wellington has a magnificent seat here, given to his grace by a vote of parliament as a national tribute for his eminent and splendid military services, during the late war against Napoleon Bonaparte.

Seat of the Duke of Wellington.

§ STRATTON. Stratton is rendered memorable by the battle fought between the forces of Charles I., commanded by Lord Hopton, and those of the parliament, under the Earl of Stamford. The latter was encamped on a steep hill, with thirteen pieces of cannon, and 5400 men; and on the 16th of May, 1642, was attacked with a very inferior force by the royalists, who ascended four sides of the hill at once, and after a desperate struggle entirely cleared the hill of the enemy, taking their camp, baggage, ammunition, and cannon. The Bude Canal passes within a mile of this town.

The Bude Canal.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, May 19, November 8, and December 11, for cattle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
5	Stratton, Audley... pa	Bucks & Oxford ... }	Bicester ... .3	Brackley ... .8	Buckingham .8	55	376
16	Stratton, East ... pa	Hants	NewAlresfor.6	Sutton ... .6	Basingstoke.10	56	396
34	Stratton-on-the Foss pa	Somerset ...	Shepton Mal. 6	Frome ... .8	Wells ... .8	111	407
34	Stratton, Over ... tit	Somerset ...	S. Petherton .1	Crewkerne .4	Ilchester ... .8	129	....
41	Stratton, St. Mar- } garet pa f	Wilts	Highworth .4	Swindon ... .3	Cricklade ... .7	78	924
27	Stratton, St. Mary ... pa	Norfolk ...	Harleston ... .8	Bungay ... .10	Norwich ... .7	100	721
27	Stratton, Strawless ... pa	Norfolk ...	Aylesham ... .5	N. Walsham 7	... ..8	6	116
41	Stratton, Upper ... tit	Wilts	Highworth ... .4	Swindon ... .3	Cricklade ... .6	78	....
16	Stratton, West ... tit	Hants	Whitchurch 8	Sutton ... .5	Basingstoke.10	56	....
25	Strawberry Hill ... ham	Middlesex ...	Twickenham 1	Kingston ... .3	Staines ... .8	111	....
34	Stream ham	Somerset ...	Dunster ... .5	Watchet ... .1	Taunton ... .14	156	....
37	Streatlam pa	Surrey	Croydon ... .5	Kingston ... .9	Greenwich ... .7	5	5068
13	Streatlam* to	Durham ...	BarnardCast.3	Staindrop ... .3	Wolsingham13	249	339
3	Streatley pa	Bedford ...	Luton ... .5	Amphill ... .7	Bedford ... .14	36	339
4	Streatley pa	Berks	Wallingford .6	Reading ... .10	Wantage ... .14	49	582
34	Street ham	Somerset ...	Chard ... .2	Crewkerne ... .7	Axminster ... .6	139	....
16	Street tit	Hants	Christchurch 1	Lymington .11	Ringwood ... .8	100	....
34	Street pa	Somerset ...	Glastonbury .2	S. merton ... .6	Bridgewater13	126	899
38	Street pa	Sussex	Lewes ... .5	Cuckfield ... .7	Brighton ... .8	45	168
14	Streethall pa	Essex	Saffron Wald. 4	Royston ... .9	Linton ... ..7	44	41
35	Street Hay to	Stafford ...	Lichfield ... .2	Tamworth ... .5	Burton onT. 12	120	112
11	Street Hayne ... ham	Devon	Colyton ... .1	Axminster ... .4	Honiton ... ..7	151	....
30	Strelley pa	Notts	Nottingham .5	Derby ... .11	Alfreton ... .11	129	426
34	Streme ham	Somerset ...	Axbridge ... .2	Glastonbury11	Bridgewater14	132	....
43	Strensall pa	N. R. York	York ... .7	Easingwold.10	NewMalton13	206	398
42	Strensham† pa	Worcester	Pershore ... .5	Tewkesbury .5	Upton ... .4	108	328
39	Stret Aston ... ham	Warwick ...	Rugby ... .6	Lutterworth .7	Coventry ... .9	89	....
17	Stretford pa	Hereford ...	Leominster ... .5	Weobley ... .4	Pembridge ... .4	142	44
17	Stretford to	Hereford ...	... ..3	Bromyard ... .9	Tenbury ... .8	134	....
22	Stretford ... to & cha	Lancaster ...	Manchester ... .4	Stockport ... .8	Warrington.14	179	2463
6	Stretham pa	Cambridge ...	Ely ... ..4	Cambridge .11	St. Ives ... .13	62	1173
7	Stretton to	Chester	Chester ... .11	Malpas ... .5	Wrexham ... .8	173	324
7	Stretton ... to & cha	Chester	Warrington .4	Norwich ... .7	Frodsham ... .8	181	105
10	Stretton to	Derby	Alfreton ... .4	Chesterfield .6	Matlock ... .6	143	439
32	Stretton pa	Rutland ...	Stamford ... .8	Oakham ... .8	Uppingham .15	97	208
35	Stretton ... to & cha	Stafford ...	Penkridge ... .3	Brewood ... .2	Shifnal ... .10	133	....
35	Stretton to	Stafford ...	Burton onTr. 2	Derby ... ..9	Tutbury ... .4	127	268
39	Stretton Baskerville. pa	Warwick ...	Nuneaton ... .3	Hinckley ... .3	Coventry ... .9	97	59
33	Stretton, Church I } m t & pa }	Salop	M. Wenlock 12	Shrewsbury 13	Ludlow ... .14	168	1302

Streatlam
Castle.

* STREATLAM. Streatlam Castle is an elegant stone structure, erected on the site of the ancient castle, in the seventeenth century; it stands in a deep vale, and is surrounded by high and irregular hills, in some parts covered with forests; though the scenery is rude, it has on the whole a romantic appearance. In the immediate neighbourhood are extensive stone quarries.

Samuel
Butler, the
author of
Hudibras.

† STRENSHAM is situated on the river Avon, between the Malvern and Bredon Hills. This place is famous for the siege sustained against the parliamentary army during the civil war, when Sir William Russell, the lord of the manor, showed so much bravery; and also as having given birth to the celebrated Samuel Butler, the author of Hudibras.

Caer Cara-
doc, or the
Mount of
Caractacus.

‡ STRETTON, CHURCH, is situated in a valley, and apparently closed in by lofty and impassable mountains. A considerable trade is carried on here in flannel and malt, and a number of the poor are employed in making a strong linen cloth called hessens, used in packing hops and wool; on the surrounding hills great quantities of sheep are fed; they produce excellent wool, which is sold to the Yorkshire clothiers. The air is very salubrious, the soil is a fine gravel, and the numerous rivulets contain excellent trout. About two miles distant is Caer Caradoc, or the Mount of Caractacus, on the top of which are the remains of an old British camp surrounded by a double ditch; the prospect from the summit is very extensive. At a short distance is an insulated hill called Brocard's Castle; it stands between two others of a much greater altitude, with deep intrenchments on its summit, and is a post admirably adapted to guard the pass between the mounts. Dr. Mainwaring,

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
33	Stretton, Little . . . ham	Salop	ChurchStret. 2	BishopsCastle 9	Clum 13	156	....
39	Stretton-upon.Duns- } moor pa }	Warwick	Dunchurch . 6	Coventry . . . 7	Warwick . 10	85	817
39	Stretton-en-le-Fields } pa }	Warwick	Ashby de laZ. 5	Burton on T. 9	M. Bosworth 10	116	109
39	Stretton-under-Foss. to }	Warwick	Rugby 6	Lutterworth. 7	Coventry . . . 8	89	305
39	Stretton - upon - the - } Foss. pa }	Warwick	Shipston on S. 3	Moreton in M. 4	Chi. Campden 5	86	455
17	Stretton, Grandsham pa	Hereford	Iedbury . . . 7	Bromyard . . 8	Hereford . . . 9	127	168
23	Stretton Magna . . . ham	Leicester	Leicester . . . 6	Mt. Harboro' 11	MeltonMow. 15	94	27
23	Stretton Parva . . . ham	Leicester . . . . .	. . . . . 7	. . . . . 10	. . . . . 15	93	96
17	Stretton - near - Sug- } was. pa }	Hereford	Hereford . . . 4	Leominster . 11	Pembridge . 12	138	155
40	Strickland, Great . . . to	Westmorlnd	Penrith 6	Shap 5	Appleby . . . 9	279	245
40	Strickland, Kettle ham	Westmorlnd	Kendal 3	Bowness . . . 6	Ambleside . 10	265	386
40	Strickland, Little . . . to	Westmorlnd	Orton 9	Shap 3	Penrith . . . 8	278	121
40	Strickland, Roger. ham	Westmorlnd	Kendal 4	Bowness . . . 7	Ambleside . 10	266	326
12	Strickland, Winter } borne. pa }	Dorset	Blandford . . 4	Dorchester . 14	Sturminster. 7	107	400
34	Stringston pa	Somerset	Bridgewater 10	Watchet . . . 8	Taunton . . . 13	149	128
28	Strixton pa	Northamp	Wellingboro' 4	Higham Fer. 6	Northampt. 10	64	69
15	Stroate ham	Gloucester	Chepstow . . 4	Monmouth . 12	Coleford . . 10	130	....
15	Stroudend tit	Gloucester	Painswick . . 1	Stroudwater 4	Gloucester . 7	105	838
4	Stroud tit	Berks	Abingdon . . 5	Oxford 4	Witney 8	58	72
15	Stroud* m t & pa	Gloucester	Gloucester . . 9	Cirencester 12	Berkeley . 14	101	8607
21	Stroud† pa	Kent	Rochester . . 1	Gravesend . 6	Maidstone . 9	29	1549
25	Stroud Green . . . ham	Middlesex	Highgate . . 2	Tottenham . 3	Southgate . 4	4	....
24	Stroxton pa	Lincoln	Grantham . . 4	Corby 7	Stamford . 17	106	124
42	Strubby pa	Lincoln	Alford 4	Louth 9	Saltfleet . . 8	142	201
27	Strumpshaw . . . pa	Norfolk	Acle 4	Norwich . . . 8	Loddon . . . 7	116	374
16	Stubbington . . . ham	Hants	Fareham . . . 3	Titchfield . 3	Gosport . . . 4	76	....
45	Stubbs to	W. R. York	Doncaster . 7	Wakefield . 13	Rotherham . 13	169	26
35	Stubby Lane . . . to	Stafford	Uttoxeter . . 4	AbbotsBrom. 5	Tutbury . . . 6	133	173
12	Stubhampton . . . ham	Dorset	Blandford . . 6	Shaftesbury . 8	Cranborne . 10	99	....
9	Stubhill ham	Cumberland	Longtown . . 1	Carlisle . . . 8	Brampton . 11	309	....
7	Stublach to	Chester	Middlewich . 4	Northwich . 5	Knutsford . 6	171	66
10	Stubley ham	Derby	Dronfield . . 1	Sheffield . . 6	Bakewell . 12	158	....
24	Stubton, pa	Lincoln	Newar* . . . 6	Grantham . 10	Seaford . . 14	120	182
3	Studham pa	Bedford & } Hertford . }	Market Street 3	Dunstable . . 4	LeightonBuz 10	32	821

chaplain to Charles I., who was censured by parliament for preaching two sermons, called Religion and Allegiance, and afterwards imprisoned three years, was a native of this place.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, March 10, May 14, July 3, and September 25, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

* STROUD is situated on an eminence near the confluence of the river Frome, and the Slade Water. It may be considered as the centre of the clothing manufacture in this part of the country. Its water is celebrated for the dyeing of scarlet and other grain colours, on which account the clothing trade has been extended for upwards of twenty miles along the river, on the banks of which are numerous fulling-mills. The Severn Canal passes this town to Cirencester, and joins the Thames at Lechlade. The scenery of this district is very beautiful, though the steep acclivity and irregularity of the ground render the roads fatiguing to travellers. John Canton, the natural philosopher, and Dr. White, professor of Arabic at Oxford, were natives of this place.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, May 10 and August 21, for cattle, sheep, and pigs.

† STROUD consists chiefly of one narrow street, extending along the sides of the high road, and connecting with the west end of Rochester bridge. The inhabitants are principally supported by maritime occupations, and by the fisheries on the river Medway, of which that of oysters is the most considerable. The remains of an ancient mansion of the Knights Templars are still discernible in a farm-house now called Temple Farm, which stands on the bank of the river, about half a mile from the church.

STRETTON CHURCH.

Native place of Dr. White, professor of Arabic at Oxford.

Remains of an ancient mansion of the Knights Templars.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
12	Studland*.....pa	Dorset.....	Corfe Castle .6	Swanwich . . 3	Poole6	112	435
31	Studleyham & cha	Bucks & } Oxford }	Oxford7	Bicester7	Thame9	54	405
11	Studleyham & cha	Devon	Bampton4	Tiverton5	Dulverton6	165	512
29	Studley†pa	Warwick	Alcester4	Bromsgrove9	Henley in Ar.6	107	1903
44	Studley Rogerto	W. R. York	Ripon1	PateleyBridg.9	Ripley7	213	157
44	Studley, Royal‡ex } pa lib }	W. R. York . . . . .	..... 2	..... 8	..... 7	214	60
19	Stukeley, Greatpa	Hunts	Huntingdon2	Stilton11	Kimbolton11	61	397
19	Stukeley, Littlepa	Hunts . . . . .	..... 3	..... 10	..... 11	62	413
6	Stuntneyham & cha	Cambridge	Ely2	Soham4	Littleport7	67	....
6	Sturbridge§ham	Cambridge	Cambridge2	Newmarket12	Ely15	53	....
14	Sturmerepa	Essex	Clare5	Haverhill12	Halstead12	57	320
12	Sturminster, Newton|| . . . . .m t & pa }	Dorset	Sherborne11	Shaftesbury9	Blandford8	110	1831
12	SturminsterMarshall pa	Dorset	WimborneM4	Blandford6	Poole8	104	803
21	Sturleyto	Kent	Canterbury2	Herne Bay6	Margate13	57	925
10	Sturstonto	Derby	Ashborne1	Wirksworth8	Derby13	140	578
27	Sturstonpa	Norfolk	Watton5	Brandon10	Thetford9	89	49

The Adlinge-
stone.

* **STUDLAND** is situated at the extremity of the Isle of Purbeck. Studland Bay extends to Pool Harbour, and affords a safe anchorage for vessels of fourteen feet draught. In the neighbourhood are several curious barrows; the most remarkable is the Adlingestone, or Agglestone, an extraordinary insulated rock about eighty-feet in circumference, and nearly twenty in height; the eminence on which it is raised occupies upwards of half an acre; the steepest part of the slope is 300 feet, and the perpendicular height ninety, and it is entirely covered with heath, fern, and furze.

† **STUDLEY** is an ancient village, four miles from Alcester, on the road to Birmingham, seated on the river Arrow, and is chiefly to be noticed as containing the remains of a priory of great antiquity, and once of considerable extent, founded before the conquest. Needles and fish-hooks are the only articles manufactured here, which employ many of the inhabitants.

‡ **STUDLEY, ROYAL.** Studley is an elegant seat, situated in a beautiful park, adorned with lofty and venerable trees and well stocked with deer; the mansion, which is handsome and commodious, contains a good selection of paintings and family portraits and a library well stored with valuable books. The pleasure-grounds, which are particularly worthy of attention, consist of about 650 acres, and contain a number of delightful recesses, in which are placed several statues and ornamental buildings, but their most magnificent ornament is Fountain's Abbey. This monastery originally covered about twelve acres of ground: the present remains abound in objects of great curiosity, and are said to be the most perfect of any monastic edifice in England; it is built in the most elegant style of Gothic architecture; the tower and all the walls are still standing, the roof alone having fallen to ruins.

§ **STURBRIDGE, or STERES-BRIDGE,** is celebrated for its annual fair, held on the banks of the river Stour, which continues during three weeks, under the jurisdiction of the University of Cambridge; this fair is attended by tradesmen from all parts of England, and supplied with every article of manufacture and provision, as well as with all kinds of cattle.

Fair, September 28; for horses, leather, cheese, hops, iron, wool, and all sorts of goods from London.

|| **STURMINSTER, NEWTON CASTLE,** is situated on each side of the river Stour, and connected by a good stone bridge of six arches. It is supposed to be the Anicetis of Ravennas. The town is of great antiquity,

The Anice-
tis of
Ravennas.

Way	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
36	Sturston.....pa	Suffolk.....	Eye.....3	Diss.....3	Harleston...8	92	212
24	Sturton.....pa	Lincoln....	Horncastle .6	Wragby.....6	Louth.....10	140	138
24	Sturton.....to	Lincoln....	Brigg.....3	Kirton in Lin.5	Lincoln...22	155	318
24	Sturton.....to	Lincoln....	Gainsborough8	Lincoln...9	EastRetford13	142	...
30	Sturton.....pa	Notts.....	East Retford.6	Gainsboro'.5	Tuxford...10	147	638
45	Sturton.....to	W. R. York.	Skipton.....1	Settle.....14	Clitheroe...18	217	74
29	Sturton Grange.....to	Northumb..	Alnwick...5	Morpeth...15	Rothbury...12	304	79
45	Sturton Grange.....to	W. R. York.	Tadcaster...8	Leeds.....9	Wakefield..11	186	101
28	Stottesbury.....pa	Northamp..	Brackley...6	Banbury...8	Towcester..10	69	35
36	Stutton.....pa	Suffolk.....	Ipswich...7	Manningtree 5	Harwich...8	65	475
45	Stutton.....to	W. R. York	Tadcaster...2	Leeds.....13	Pontefract.12	190	230
10	Stydd.....to	Derby.....	Ashborne...4	Uttoxeter...7	Derby.....14	140	33
29	Styford.....to	Northumb..	Hexham...6	Newcastle.10	Corbridge...3	279	65
12	Stynesford.....pa	Dorset.....	Dorchester .1	Bere Regis.15	Blandford..15	119	370
30	Styrap.....to	Notts.....	Bawtry.....4	Tieckhill...2	Blyth.....3	155	510
22	Suberthwaite.....to	Lancaster..	Ulverston..7	Broughton .5	Hawkshead..9	266	163
42	Suckley.....pa	Worcester..	Bromyard...5	Worcester .9	GreatMalvern8	120	1196
28	Sudborough.....pa	Northamp..	Thrapston..3	Kettering...8	Oundle.....7	76	346
36	Sudbourn.....pa	Suffolk.....	Orford.....2	Aldbrough..5	Saxmundham9	91	631
24	Sudbrook.....pa	Lincoln....	Lincoln...5	Wragby...7	Mt. Rasen..10	138	84
26	Sudbrook*.....pa	Monmouth..	Chepstow...5	Caerleon...11	Newport...14	134	...
10	Sudbury†.....pa	Derby.....	Uttoxeter...5	Burton on T. 8	Derby.....14	137	642
36	Sudbury†.....bo & mt	Suffolk.....	Bury St. Ed.16	Hadleigh...11	Clare.....8	54	4677

the houses are old, low buildings, with the exception of those in the market-place; the market-house is a lofty, oblong building, the upper part forming warehouses, and the lower part butchers' shambles. In 1681 and 1729 it suffered severely by fire. Sturminster Castle boasts of very remote antiquity; its ruins, which are in the form of a Roman D, stand on a high hill, surrounded by a high vallum and deep ditch. The Dorset and Somerset Canal passes to the east of this town.

STUR-
MINSTER.

The Dorset
and Somers-
et Canal.

Market, Thursday—Fairs, May 12, and October 24.

* **SUDBROOK.** At this place is the ancient encampment called *Sudbrooke* or *Southbrook*, upon the verge of a cliff, rising from the Severn Sea. The form is a semicircle opening towards the water. On the land side it was defended by a triple rampart of earth and two ditches. The prevailing opinion respecting the use of these works is that it was intended by the Romans to defend their vessels lying in the pill beneath, and to keep up a communication between their naval station upon the opposite shore near King-road. A small Chapel in ruins, stands near the sea, upon the outside of the great rampart, supposed to have attached to some contiguous mansion. In Powell's History of Wales, it is said that Harold, after taking part of South Wales from Prince Gryffydd, built a magnificent house or castle at Portskeyydd. This spot was formerly washed by the sea, which has since receded upwards of a mile.

† **SUDBURY.** To the north-east of the village is Sudbury park, the fine seat of Lord Vernon. The church, which is very old, stands in the garden near the house, and being covered with ivy, forms a picturesque object in the scenery around it: in this humble fabric the ancestors of the Vernons for more than 200 years have been deposited; and various monuments to their memory have been erected; one in particular, to the memory of Catharine, daughter of the late Lord Vernon, claims attention, from the beautiful and truly poetical lines inscribed upon it.

Sudbury
Park.

‡ **SUDBURY** is situated on the river Stour, which is navigable for barges to this place, and over which is a good stone bridge; it is of remote antiquity, was formerly called South Burgh, and of much greater importance than at present. Sudbury is said to have been one of the first towns in which the woollen manufactory was introduced, by the Flemings, but that has been succeeded by serge and an extensive silk manufactory. In St. Gregory's church is a very handsome font, and in the wall of the vestry-room is a human head, said to be that of Symon de

Woollen
manufac-
tures.

Pop.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
15	Sudeley* pa	Gloucester..	Winchcombe 1	Northleach .10	Cheltenham .8	95	84	
15	Sudeley Tenements . } ham }	Gloucester..	1	Tewkesbury 11	Evesham ...11	95	....
7	Sudlow ham	Chester	Knutsford . . . 1	Northwich . .6	Warrington.11	173	....
27	Suffield pa	Norfolk	N. Walsham .4	Aylsham . . . 4	Cromer8	122	272	
43	Suffield to	N. R. York . . .	Scarborough .5	Pickering . . 14	Whitby . . .16	223	124	
36	Suffolk† co					....	296304
29	Sugley to	Northumb . . .	Newc. on T. 4	Heddon on W.4	Morpeth . . .16	279	292	
35	Sugnal Magna . . . to	Stafford	Eccleshall . 3	Mt. Drayton .9	Stone8	151	130	

SUDBURY.

Sudbury, a native, and archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Richard II. ; he was beheaded at the time of Wat Tyler's rebellion. This town gave birth to Thomas Gainsborough, one of the most eminent English painters of the eighteenth century, and William Enfield, a celebrated Protestant dissenting minister, and an elegant and admired writer, who was born in 1741, and died in 1797.

Market, Saturday—Fairs, March 12; July 10; September 4; for earthenware, glass and toys.

* SUDELEY. Here are the ruins of Sudeley Castle, which have rather the appearance of a castellated mansion, than a baronial fortress ; it was erected in the reign of Henry VI., on the site of a more ancient castle ; in the time of the civil wars it was garrisoned for the king, but being forced to surrender, the walls and habitable parts were dismantled by the conquerors, who destroyed the memorials of the dead, and stripped even the chapel of its roof. Queen Catharine Parr and several of the Bridges family were buried here.

Burial place of Queen Catharine Parr.

† SUFFOLK is a maritime county, bounded on the north by Norfolk, on the east by the German Ocean, on the south by Essex, and on the west by Cambridgeshire. The northern border line is formed by the rivers Waveney and Little Ouse ; that on the north-west by the Larke and another small stream ; the remainder of the western limit is not so exactly marked, and a detached portion of the hundred of Lackford is enclosed by Cambridgeshire ; on the south the river Stour divides Suffolk from Essex. Before the Roman invasion, this part of Britain was inhabited by the Icenii Magni, one of the most powerful of the native clans, from whom the Ikniel Street, or road of the Icenic, derived its appellation, and who appear to have given name to several places in this and the neighbouring counties. Suffolk was at a subsequent period included in the Roman province called Flavia Cæsariensis ; but though coins, urns, and other antiquities have at different times been discovered, the traces of Roman settlements are comparatively few and uncertain. The station Ad Ansam of Antoninus probably was somewhere on the river Stour, from whence to Castor, near Norwich (Venta Icenorum), the stations and course of the road through this county are unknown. The station of Cambretonium is supposed, from the resemblance of the name, to have been at Brettenham, north of Bildeston ; and that of Icianis may have been Icklingham, eastward of Mildenhall ; while the site of Garianorum is usually fixed at Burgh Castle, on the river Waveney, where are the remains of a fortress displaying some vestiges of Roman architecture. The departure of the Romans from Britain in the fifth century left the islanders exposed to the inroads of foreign foes, and Hengist having obtained a settlement for the Jutes in Kent, a descent was made on the northern part of the coast of Suffolk, by Cerdic, leader of the West Saxons, in 495 ; but he afterwards quitted this part of the country, which was gradually overrun and occupied by the Angles, one of whose chiefs, Offa, or Uffa, about 575, established the independent kingdom of East Anglia, divided into two parts, or provinces, whose inhabitants, from their relative situations, were called North folk and South folk, and from the latter originated the present appellation of this county. At Newmarket heath, on the western

Its position and boundaries.

The station Ad Ansam of Antoninus.

Establishment of the independent kingdom of East Anglia.

border of Suffolk, may be traced the remarkable earthwork, called the Devil's Dyke, which was probably formed as a boundary line between the kingdoms of East Anglia and Mercia. At Bulcamp, near Dunwich, Anna, King of the East Angles, was defeated and killed in a battle with the Mercians in 655. Towards the end of the eighth century Offa, King of Mercia, by an act of barbarous treachery, added East Anglia to his dominions; but after his death it again became a separate state, governed by its own kings, the last of whom was Edmund, who, being attacked by the Danes, was taken prisoner and put to death at Hoxne, in this county, in 870. Here great numbers of the Danes established themselves under their own chiefs, and left a lasting impression on the manners and language of the population. Alfred the Great, after his victory over the Danes at Ethandune, granted the province of East Anglia to Guthrun the Dane, to be held under the kings of England. In 1010 Sweyn, King of Denmark, landed a body of troops at Ipswich, and attacked and defeated the Anglian Danes, under their provincial governor, Earl Ulfketil; and he afterwards ravaged and plundered the towns as well as the open country. Canute having obtained possession of the English crown, endeavoured to repair the injuries inflicted by his countrymen; he refounded and endowed monasteries which they had destroyed, and in particular granted an ample charter of privilege to the abbey of Bedricsworth, or Bury St. Edmund's. This county became the seat of hostilities during the domestic dissensions in the reigns of Stephen, Henry II., John, and Henry III.; in that of Richard II. the men of Suffolk were implicated in the insurrection under Littester; in 1536 a rebellion in this and the neighbouring counties, originating from the ecclesiastical innovations of that period, was suppressed by the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk. In 1549 the people in the north-eastern border of the county joined in the insurrection under Ket the Tanner; and on the death of Edward VI., the inhabitants of Suffolk displayed great activity in establishing the claims of the Princess Mary to the throne, in opposition to the pretensions of Lady Jane Grey. Some important naval engagements took place off the coasts of Suffolk during the wars with the Dutch in the reign of Charles II., the most remarkable of which were that off Lowestoft, June 3, 1665, when the Duke of York defeated the Dutch admiral Opdam; and the sanguinary battle of Soleby (Southwold Bay), May 28, 1672, between the English and French, commanded by the Duke of York and Marshal D'Etres, and the Dutch, under Admiral De Ruyter. The general figure of this county resembles a crescent, the northern side, where it joins Norfolk, being hollowed in the middle, and extended at each end, especially on the east, where the hundred of Mutford and Lothingland forms a nook, reaching to Yarmouth; and the southern side of the county is irregularly convex. The surface of the country is in general level, the eminence being inconsiderable. The soil varies much in different parts, and the kinds of land may be distributed into clay, sand, loam, and fen. In the interior is a tract, extending from north to south, and taking in the south-west angle, chiefly a strong clay, fertile in a great degree for all the objects of husbandry. A part of it, styled High Suffolk, has a soil so heavy and tenacious, that in wet seasons the by-roads are scarcely passable. Here is made much butter for the London markets; cheese is also produced, but the article being made from skimmed milk, has the reputation of being the worst in England. The sandy districts occupy the eastern and western borders of the county; that towards the coast being highly cultivated, the soil having in many parts been much improved by the addition of shell marl, provincially called crang, of which extensive beds have been discovered, especially in the vicinity of Woodbridge. Great changes have taken place on the Suffolk coasts in consequence of the encroachments of the sea, which have caused the partial destruction of some once considerable towns, as Dunwich and Aldeburgh. On the opposite

SUFFOLK.

Alfred the Great.

Charter granted to the abbey of Bedricsworth.

Naval engagements with the Dutch in 1665.

The variety of soil.

Encroachments of the sea.

Miles	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
35	Sugnal Parva to	Stafford	Eccleshall . . . 3	Newc.undL.11	Newport . . .10	151	61
17	Sugwas ham	Hereford	Hereford . . . 4	Weobley . . . 8	Hay16	133	....
4	Sugworth ham	Berks	Abingdon . . . 3	Oxford . . . 5	Dorchester . 4	55	....
23	Sulby ex pa lib	Northamp	Mt. Harboro' 6	Naseby 3	Northampt. 13	79	78
28	Sulgrave pa	Northamp	Brackley . . . 6	Banbury . . . 8	Towcester . 10	69	576
4	Sulham pa	Berks	Reading 5	Theale 2	Pangbourne . 2	44	72
4	Sulhamstead, Ab- } bot's pa }	Berks . . . . .	..... 6	Aldermaston. 4	Theale 3	45	423
4	Sulhamstead, Ban- } nister pa }	Berks . . . . .	..... 6	Newbury . . .11	Basingstoke. 11	45	289
30	Sulkhome to	Notts	Mansfield . . 4	Wars p . . . 2	Chesterfield. 11	142	....
33	Sullington pa	Sussex	Steyning . . . 6	Worthing . . 8	Arundel . . . 7	48	320
54	Sully* pa	Glamorgan	Cardiff 6	Cowbridge . 12	Llantrissant 13	166	197
10	Summer Cotes to	Derby	Alfreton . . . 2	Derby13	Mansfield . . 9	139	....
7	Summerford Booths . to	Chester	Congleton . . 3	Middlewich . 9	Macclesfield 8	165	112
13	Summerhouse to	Durham	Darlington . 7	Staindrop . . 5	Bis. Auckland8	243	192
45	Summerscales ham	W. R. York	Skipton . . . 8	PateleyBridg. 9	Otley 9	214	....
25	Sunbury pa	Middlesex	Kingston . . . 5	Chertsey . . . 4	Staines 5	16	1863
9	Sunderland to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 5	Wigton . . . 11	Keswick . . . 10	301	77
13	Sunderland† . m t & pa	Durham	Newc. on T. 12	South Shields 8	Durham . . .14	268	17060

SUFFOLK.

side of the county the sands are spread over nearly the whole of the north-west angle, in which are a few spots of rich land, but the county chiefly consists of barren heaths and sheep-walks; and towards the Norfolk border the sand is light and blowing, or subject to be driven by the wind, as is also the case with the south-eastern sandlands, between Woodbridge, Orford, and Saxmundham. The loam districts are found almost exclusively on the borders of the rivers, and particularly in the tract between the estuaries of the Orwell and the Stour; where the soil contains much decomposed vegetable matter, and is extremely productive. The fen district comprehends only the north-western angle, consisting, like the adjacent surface of the Isle of Ely, of marshes and peat-bogs. The roads are admirable in almost every part of Suffolk; and in consequence of modern improvements, not only high-roads, but cross-roads also have been constructed where the deep clay country would be otherwise almost impassable. The greater part of the land in Suffolk is under tillage, and the modes of husbandry are generally similar to those adopted in Norfolk. Many inclosures have of late years taken place under the sanction of the legislature; and the estates having been generally of moderate extent, great scope is afforded for the exercise of agricultural industry. The chief produce of the soil consists of wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, buckwheat, turnips, cabbages, potatoes, carrots, tares, cole-seed, artificial grasses, hemp, grown between Eye and Beccles, and hops, in the neighbourhood of Stow-Market. The woodlands are inconsiderable in extent, and of little value. The manufactures are neither numerous nor important, consisting principally of wool-combing and spinning, making light stuffs, buntings, crapes, and hempen cloth for home consumption; and at Mildenhall and Sudbury are silk-works. The trade of the sea-ports depends greatly on the exportation of corn and malt; fine sea-salt is made on the coast; the herring and mackerel fisheries are carried on at Lowestoff; and in the Orford river is an oyster-fishery.

Its admir-
able roads.

Its manufac-
tures.

* SULLY. There is a ferry here for the transport of cattle to Somersetshire. The castle and lordship were once the property of one of the Norman adventurers. Sully Isle lies south of this parish, in the Severn Mouth, or British Channel.

Sully Isle.

† SUNDERLAND, and Bishop-Wearmouth, on the south side of the river Wear, together with Monk-Wearmouth, on the opposite shore, are connected by a handsome iron bridge, and form one populous commercial town and sea-port, pleasantly situated near the confluence of the Wear with the German ocean. Sunderland does not appear to have been recognized by antiquaries as a distinct place; nor until its increasing commerce

called it into notice had it any signification as a town, but was included in the parish of Bishop-Wearmouth, till the year 1719, when it was separated from it and established as an independent rectory. The parish of Sunderland is bounded on the east by the German ocean, on the north by the river Wear, and on the west and south by Bishop-Wearmouth. The commerce and population of this port have for this last century been progressively increasing, and the general improvement of the town, in appearance, has kept pace with its augmented means. The harbour is commodious, formed by two piers, on the north and south sides of the river, which is defended by a battery, opposite to which are barracks capable of accommodating 3,000 men; and at the extremity of the north pier is an elegant circular light-house. The staple trade of Sunderland is Coal, and this great mineralogical production has for several centuries been a rich source of wealth in the counties of Durham and Northumberland. Besides the important article of coal, extensive manufactories and trades contribute to the prosperity of the port and neighbourhood; and the imports and exports are various and considerable. Ship building is carried on to a great extent, there being generally about fifty vessels upon the stocks on the shores of the river. The export of lime to the Yorkshire ports and to the coasts of Scotland is very considerable. Here are also manufactories of bottle and flint glass, earthenware, and foundries for anchors and chain cables. The roperies are upon a grand scale, the machinery of some of which are impelled by steam, as are also three sawing mills. Grindstones, from the Wear, are in great estimation; and large quantities are annually exported. Two life boats are established here, the utility of which it is not necessary to comment upon. The grand and stupendous erection of ornament and utility, that imparts no inconsiderable share of consequence to Sunderland is, the iron bridge over the Wear, of one magnificent arch, two hundred and thirty-six feet eight inches span; the centre of which is one hundred feet from the surface of the water, at the lowest ebb tide, so that vessels to 300 tons burthen can pass under it, with only striking their top-gallant masts. The first stone of the abutments was laid on the 24th of September, 1793; and the iron work was cast and wrought by Messrs. Walker, at Masborough, near Rotherham, in Yorkshire. The mode of bracing the ribs was so simple and expeditious, that the whole was put together and thrown over the river in ten days; and the bridge was opened for general use on the 9th of August, 1796, after a splendid masonic ceremony and procession. The total cost of the erection was £33,000. In the centre, on each side of the bridge, is the following inscription, "*Nil desperandum Auspice Deo.*" Sunderland is a place much frequented during the bathing season; the sands are very fine, and on the shore are a number of machines for bathing in the sea: on the Town moor are medicinal baths, and at Hendon there are also hot and cold baths. The harbour of Sunderland was seriously damaged by a flood in 1771, and was much injured by a sand-bank in 1785, but it has within the last few years been greatly improved; it is formed by two grand piers, called the north and south; a considerable portion of the latter of which was erected in 1726, and greatly extended in 1765. In 1788 the former was constructed at a large expenditure; and in 1802 a handsome octagonal lighthouse was reared near the same, which is sixty-eight feet in height from the base to the cap, and is lighted with argand lamps. There is also a light on the south pier, which is only kept burning during tide-time. An extensive elevated promenade has recently been formed, similar to that at Margate; and as the pier projects several hundred yards into the sea it is much frequented as a healthy and delightful place of recreation. The mouth of the pier is defended by batteries stationed on the opposite side. From twelve to twenty steam-boats are constantly employed in towing vessels in and out of the harbour. The neighbourhood, embracing a few miles in circum-

SUNDER-
LAND.The har-
bour.Its exten-
sive roperiesIts magnif-
cent iron
bridge.The harbour
seriously
damaged by
a flood in
1771.

Step.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
22	Sunderland* vil	Lancaster . . .	Lancaster 7	Liverpool 21	Manchester 52	239	700	
13	Sunderland - by - the - } Bridge to }	Durham	Durham 4	Bis Auckland 7	Sedgefield 9	251	233	
29	Sunderland, North . . . to	Northumb . . .	Belford 7	Alnwick 12	Wooler 16	320	860	
46	Sunderland - Wick . . . to	E. R. York . . .	Gt. Driffeld . . . 2	Beverley 11	M. Weighton 14	194	35	
3	Sundon pa	Bedford	Luton 5	Ampthill 8	Dunstable 4	36	408	
21	Sundridge pa	Kent	Sevenoaks 4	Westerham 3	Bromley 12	22	1268	
14	Sunk Island isle	Essex	Harwich 7	Manningtree 9	Colchester 15	66	....
46	Sunk Island † ex pa dis	E. R. York . . .	Hull 15	Patrington 4	Hedon 9	189	406	
4	Sunninghill † ham	Berks	Windsor 7	Oakingham 8	Bagshot 4	23	1520	
4	Sunningwell pa	Berks	Abingdon 2	Oxford 4	Witney 11	58	339	
24	Surfleet pa	Lincoln	Spalding 3	Donington 6	Boston 12	103	871	
27	Surlingham pa	Norfolk	Norwich 5	Loddon 7	Acle 7	113	399	
41	Surrendral tit	Wilts	Malmesbury . . . 6	Tetbury 8	Chippenham 7	100	37	
37	Surreys co					....	486326

SUNDERLAND.

First visita-
tion.

Its repute
as a sea-
bathing
place.

Mineral
waters.

Excellence
of its
cultivation.

ference, is ornamented and enriched by many elegant seats and mansions. On the north of Sunderland the surface of the country is flat, covering a soil not very productive; on the south and west it is hilly and fruitful; and on the east, the prospect is bounded by the German ocean. The first visitation of the cholera in England was recognized in this port. Sunderland gives the title of Earl to the family of Churchill, Dukes of Marlborough.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, May 13 and 14; October 13 and 14; for cattle, &c. Cattle market every Tuesday fortnight.

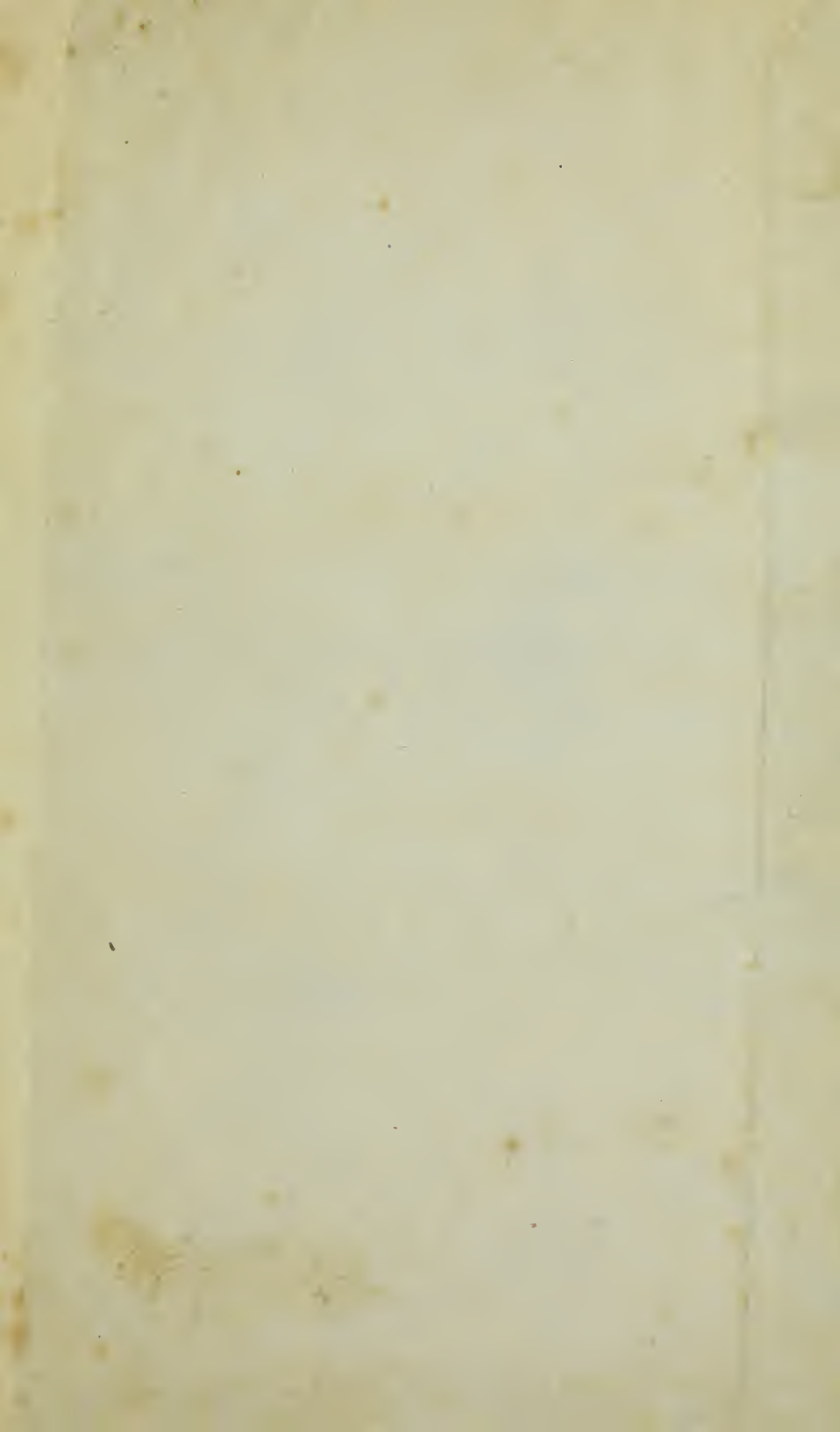
* SUNDERLAND is in the township of Overton, and parish of Lancaster, situated on a narrow tongue of land, terminating its point in the Irish sea. It is rendered remarkable as being a place where cotton wool (the now great staple of the county) was introduced, before it was imported at Liverpool; and the inhabitants of the neighbouring country came many miles to inspect it as a curiosity, but no one knew its use. The village is advancing in repute as a sea-bathing place, and its population has increased since the last returns.

† SUNK ISLAND first began to appear in the reign of Charles I., by the recess of the tides of the Humber, when a few acres were left dry at low water, but the area increasing every year in extent was secured by an embankment and converted into pasture-ground; further embankments afterwards became necessary, and a surface, containing upwards of 5000 acres, has thus been reclaimed from the river, a large portion of which is now in a high state of cultivation.

‡ SUNNINGHILL is very pleasantly situated in the most delightful part of Windsor forest, bordering on Ascot heath. It contains many handsome villas and is celebrated for the salubrity of its mineral waters, which are much frequented during the summer season.

§ SURREY is bounded on the north by Middlesex and a point of Buckinghamshire, being separated from both by the Thames; on the west by Berkshire and Hampshire, on the south by Sussex, and on the east by Kent; being nearly twenty-seven miles in length, thirty-seven in breadth, and 112 miles in circumference. The middle parts of this county are in general barren; having an irregular ridge of hills extending across from east to west; these are chiefly composed of chalk, but intermixed with sandy heaths and open downs: the northern part of the county, which is skirted by the Thames, is remarkable for the fertility of its meadows, for the excellence of its cultivation, and for the number of its elegant villas: the north-west side is occupied by Bagshot, and its barren dreary heath; but even this tract is partly reclaimed, and the whole materially benefited, by the Basingstoke canal passing through it: the S.W. angle of the county is noted for growing some of the finest hops





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