

six poor widows, each receiving £6 per annum, with other gratuities.

CORNWALL, a maritime county, bounded on the north by the Bristol channel, on the west by the Atlantic ocean, on the south by the English channel, and on the east by Devonshire; extending from $49^{\circ} 57' 30''$ to about 51° (N. Lat.), and from about 4° to $5^{\circ} 40'$ (W. Lon.): it contains eight hundred and forty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty acres, or one thousand three hundred and twenty-seven square miles. The population, exclusively of the Scilly islands, amounted in 1821 to 257,447. The name is thus derived:—the part of Britain including this county and a portion of Devonshire, from its shape, was called by its ancient British inhabitants *Kernou*, or, as it is written by the Welch, *Kernio*, signifying the horn, which word was latinized to *Carnubia*, or *Cornubia*: when the Saxons gave the name of *Weales* to the Britons, they distinguished those who had retired into *Kernou*, or *Cornubia*, by that of *Cornuwall*; and their country was thus called *Cornuwall*, or *Cornwall*, that is, Cornish Wales. At the time of the arrival of the Romans, the northern part was inhabited by the *Cimbri*, the eastern by the *Danmonii*, and the remaining portion by the *Carnabii*. The *Danmonii* had subdued the two other tribes, and taken possession of their territories; but the Romans having effected the conquest of the whole island, and divided it into districts, Cornwall was included in that of *Britannia Prima*. Of the less authenticated portion of Cornish history are the traditions relative to the birth of King Arthur, at Tintagell castle, and his death at a battle fought near Camelford with his rebellious nephew Mordred. At a later period occurred various acts of hostility between the Saxons and the Cornish Britons, which obliged the latter to call in the Danes to their assistance. The Danish fleet arrived on the coast of Cornwall in 806; notwithstanding which, King Egbert, in 813, overran the territory from east to west. In 823, a great battle was fought at Camelford, between the Cornish Britons and the Saxons of Devonshire. Twelve years afterwards, another severe battle was fought at Hengston Hill, in the parish of Stoke-Clinsland, in which the Britons and their allies, the Danes, were defeated by Egbert. They were at length finally brought under the Saxon yoke by Athelstan, prior to which time they had occupied a great part of Devonshire, and inhabited Exeter in common with the Saxons. Athelstan having defeated Howell, King of Cornwall, near Exeter, drove the Britons out of that city, and obliged them to retire to the west of the river Tamar. Nine years after, the Cornish men having shewn symptoms of revolt, Athelstan entered their territory, and traversed without opposition to the Land's End, where he embarked his army, and, having reduced the Scilly islands, is considered to have thus completed the conquest of Cornwall. In 997, the Danes ravaged the territory, which, in 1068, was again plundered by Godwin and Edmund, sons of Harold, on their return to Ireland.

Owing probably to its remote situation, this county participated only in a very trifling degree in the military transactions of the three following centuries. In the reign of Stephen, the Cornish people declared openly for the Empress Matilda, and, although the war did not extend into their own county, they fought for her under the Earl of Cornwall, her brother. During the foreign cap-

tivity of Richard I. some slight skirmishing took place, in consequence of the seizure of St. Michael's Mount, by Henry de la Pomeroy, in behalf of Prince John. In 1471, when Queen Margaret had landed at Weymouth, the whole force of Cornwall and Devonshire joined her at Exeter, and accompanied her to the field of Tewkesbury. In September of the same year, John de Were, Earl of Oxford, having by stratagem got possession of St. Michael's Mount, established himself in that fortress, with a garrison of nearly four hundred men, and held it till the 3rd of February, 1472, when he surrendered it on condition that his life should be spared. The year 1497 is memorable for the rebellion of the commons of Cornwall, under Lord Audley, occasioned by the levy of a tax for the Scottish war; as also for the subsequent landing of Perkin Warbeck, who raised in this county a force of three thousand men, with which he marched to besiege Exeter. In 1548 occurred here the rebellion (one of those occasioned by the recent change in religion) of which Hugh Arundel, governor of St. Michael's, was one of the principal leaders. In July 1595, a small party of Spaniards, having landed near Mousehole, burned that town, Newlyn, and Penzance.

During the parliamentary war, the partisans of the king, being very numerous in Cornwall, had, about the close of the year 1642, secured entire possession of it, and volunteer regiments were raised, which made occasional incursions into Devonshire. The parliamentary forces having entered the county from Dorsetshire and Somersetshire, were defeated on the 9th of January, 1643, on Broadoak, or Bradock down, and soon after driven out of the county. Not long after this a treaty was concluded between the contending parties, for adjusting the strife in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, and for removing the war into other parts, but it was annulled by the parliament. The subsequent hostilities, owing to the strength of the royal party, were various and important: on the 16th of May, 1643, the battle of Stratton was fought, in which the royalists obtained a brilliant victory over their opponents, and drove them entirely out of the county, proceeding immediately afterwards to join their party in Somersetshire, under Prince Maurice and the Marquis of Hertford: they particularly distinguished themselves at the battle of Lansdown, and at the siege of Bristol, for which services the king addressed a letter of thanks to the county, dated Sudeley Castle, Sep. 10th, 1643, commanding it to be printed and published, and a copy to be read in every church and chapel therein, which copies are still preserved in many of the churches. In the middle of July 1644, the queen, having retreated to Pendennis castle, embarked there for France. On the 20th of the same month, the Earl of Essex entered the county at Newbridge on the Tamar, and was pursued by the king, who entered it at Polston bridge, on the 1st of August; on the 1st of September, the army under Essex capitulated at Fowey, the earl himself having the same morning made his escape thence by water. The parliamentary army, under Sir Thomas Fairfax, again entered Cornwall, in the beginning of March 1646, and the whole county was subjected to the parliament by the 23rd of April, excepting only Pendennis castle, which held out until the middle of August. In May 1648, a small force which had been raised here,



in the hope of restoring Charles I., was defeated by Sir Hardress Waller. Sir John Berkeley and Col. Slingsby having been sent into Cornwall, in the autumn of 1649, to encourage their friends to take up arms for Charles II., were seized at Col. Trevanion's house, and sent prisoners to Truro. In 1650, the Scilly islands were held against the parliament by a considerable body of English and Irish forces. In May 1651, Admiral Sir George Ayscough, acting for the parliament, took all these islands, excepting St. Mary's, which was not surrendered until June. In 1667, the Dutch made an attempt to land near Cawland, in this county, but were driven back by the infantry on shore; they also made an attempt on Fowey harbour, but were repulsed.

Cornwall is within the diocese of Exeter, and province of Canterbury, and forms, together with three parishes in Devonshire, an archdeaconry, comprising the deaneries of East, Kerrier, Penwith, Powder, Pyder, Trigg-Major, Trigg-Minor, and West, and containing two hundred and three parishes, of which eighty-five are rectories, ninety-six vicarages, and twenty-two perpetual curacies; there are also three donatives, and several chapels: the spiritual court is held at Bodmin every second Friday, except during the Easter and Christmas holidays; and the archdeacon's visitations are held annually, about a month after Easter, at Launceston, Liskeard, Bodmin, Truro, Helston, and Penzance. The office of rural dean, which in many parts of the kingdom has become nearly nominal, is in Cornwall an efficient office: the rural deans are appointed annually, make regular visitations to every church within their deanery, and report the state of each at the archdeacon's visitations. For civil purposes the county is divided into the nine hundreds of East, Kerrier, Lesnewth, Penwith, Powder, Pyder, Stratton, Trigg, and West, in which are sixteen borough and market towns, *viz.*, Bodmin, Bos-siney, Callington, Camelford, East Looe, Fowey, Helston, Launceston, Liskeard, Lostwithiel, Penryn, St. Ives, St. Mawes, Saltash, Tregoney, and Truro; four boroughs which have no market, *viz.*, Newport, St. Germans, St. Michaels, and West Looe; and fifteen market towns which are not boroughs, *viz.*, Boscastle, Camborne, Falmouth, Gram-pound, Marazion, Mevagissey, Padstow, Penzance, Polperro, Redruth, St. Agnes, St. Austell, St. Columb, St. Day, and Stratton. Of the above towns, ten are sea-ports, *viz.*, Falmouth, Fowey, Looe, Marazion, Mevagissey, Padstow, Penryn, Penzance, Polperro, and St. Ives; besides which there are the smaller ports of Bude, Charlestown, Hayle, Helford, Porth, Port-Isaac, Portreath, or Basset's Cove, and Trevaunance. Two knights are returned to parliament for the shire, and two representatives for each of the twenty boroughs. It is included in the western circuit: the spring assizes are held at Launceston; the summer assizes, and the Michaelmas quarter sessions, at Bodmin; the Easter quarter sessions at Truro; and the Epiphany and Midsummer quarter sessions at Lostwithiel. The county gaol and house of correction is at Bodmin, and there is also a county gaol at Launceston. There are ninety-nine acting magistrates. The rates raised in the county for the year ending March 25th, 1829, amounted to £118,628, and the expenditure to £115,641, of which, £98,520 was applied to the relief of the poor.

Cornwall is a royal duchy, settled by act of parlia-

ment upon the eldest son of the king. The immediate government of the county is vested in the duke, who has his chancellor, attorney-general, solicitor-general, and other officers, and his court of exchequer, with the appointment of sheriffs, &c. The important concerns of the mining trade are under a separate jurisdiction, the miners being, by ancient privilege confirmed to them by Edward III., exempt from all other civil jurisdiction than that of the stannary courts, except in cases affecting land, life, or limb. At the head of this jurisdiction is the lord-warden of the stannaries, under whom is the vice-warden; the final appeal being to the duke and his council. The vice-warden's court, held generally once a month, is a court of equity for all matters relating to the tin mines and trade, from which no writ of error lies to the courts at Westminster, but there is an appeal to the lord-warden, and from him to the duke and his council. Issues are frequently directed by the vice-warden to be tried in the stannary courts, which are held at the end of every three weeks (except in the stannary of Foymore, in which there is scarcely any business for the court), before the steward of each stannary and a jury, for determining on all civil actions arising within the stannaries, in which either the plaintiff or defendant is a privileged tinner; but the decision of each of these courts is subject to an appeal to the vice-warden, and from him to the superior authorities. Henry VII., on confirming their ancient privileges, granted that no new laws affecting the miners should be enacted by the duke and his council, without the consent of twenty-four persons, called stannators, six being chosen out of each of the four stannaries, or mining districts, of Foymore, Blackmore, Tywarnhaile, and Penwith and Kerrier. The stannators for Foymore are chosen by the mayor and corporation of Lostwithiel, those for Blackmore by the mayor and corporation of Launceston, those for Tywarnhaile by the mayor and corporation of Truro, and those for Penwith and Kerrier by the mayor and corporation of Helston; they are some of the principal gentlemen of property in the mining districts: on assembling, they elect a speaker, and their meeting is called a stannary parliament. These parliaments have been convened occasionally by the lord-warden, as the circumstances of the times have required new laws, or the revision of the old; the last met at Truro, in 1752, and continued by adjournments until September 11th, 1753. The stannary prison is at Lostwithiel, where the ancient records of the stannaries were kept previously to their being burned during the parliamentary war. The amount of the annual revenue of the duchy, in 1814, was £22,000, of which, £8,500 arose from the tin duty in this county, and £3,500 from rents of manors, fines, &c. The tin duty, before the late continental war, amounted to nearly £14,000 per annum.

The climate is remarkably salubrious, the southern coast, especially towards the Land's End, being, on account of the superior mildness of the air, much resorted to by invalids in the winter season. The surface of the county is hilly, and a large portion of it is occupied by uncultivated heaths and moors. The moors extend from near Blisland on the west, to near Northill on the east, about ten miles, and from near Davidstow on the north, to near St. Neots on the south, about twelve miles, lying in the four hundreds of Lesnewth, East, West, and Trigg; they abound with picturesque hills,

and tors composed of immense masses of granite. The height of the principal elevations in the county, according to Col. Mudge's observations, is as follows: Brown Willey, by far the highest, is one thousand three hundred and sixty-eight feet above the level of the sea at low water; Carraton hill, one thousand two hundred and eight feet; Kil hill, one thousand and sixty-seven feet; Henborough, one thousand and thirty-four feet; and Cadonborough, one thousand and eleven feet. The rivers and smaller streams, owing to the inequalities of the surface, and to the many springs, are very numerous. The most considerable lakes, or pools, are, the Lo pool, about two miles long and a furlong wide, between the town of Helston and the sea, noted for excellent trout; and Dismery pool, in the parish of Alton, about a mile in circumference, formed by the union of the waters from the surrounding hills. The high grounds, through which the great roads chiefly pass, present a dreary aspect; but there is much beautiful scenery near the southern coast, particularly at East and West Looe, Fowey, and Polperro, and on the banks of the Lynher, near Trematon castle, and Nottar-bridge. Falmouth bay and Mount's bay are considered equal in beauty to any spot in Great Britain. The banks of the Tamar, in the neighbourhood of Calstock, Cothele, Pentillie, &c., abound with fine scenery. The surface of the ground in many parts of the mining district has been greatly disfigured, particularly by the stream-works of successive ages. Some of the most remarkable and interesting scenes occur along a bold line of broken coast, bounded by the Atlantic ocean and the British channel, where, amidst a great variety of striking objects, may be enumerated the magnificent groups of granite rocks at the Land's End, Cape Cornwall, and Castle Treryn, the rocks of schistus at Tintagel, and the stupendous rocks near Portreath, with a lofty perforation called Tabbin's Hole. The rocks of serpentine at Kynan's Cove, near the Lizard Point, exhibit a variety of picturesque forms. The interior of the county also presents some remarkable objects in the rude masses of granite, in various fantastic shapes, which appear above the surface. The soil is various, the prevailing kinds being the black growan, or gravelly: the shelly, or slaty; and loam, differing in colour, texture, and degree of fertility. The first abounds in all the higher grounds, and occupies a considerable part of the area of the county, the substratum being granite, frequently in a decomposed state. This soil is not generally so fertile as the others, but is particularly well suited to the culture of potatoes; and in some parts, where the growan is mixed with a large portion of loam, the land is remarkably productive. The shelly, or slaty, soil takes its name from the rock schistus, or soft slate, on which it lies, and of which, with a mixture of light loam, it is composed. There are three extensive and very fertile districts in which it prevails, *viz.*, on the banks of the Alan, the Fowey, and the Fal. The loamy or alluvial soils of various descriptions, more or less mixed with clay, which is their substratum, are very fertile, and occur in many parts of the county, chiefly in the valleys and on the banks of the rivers. The serpentine soil, or that which covers the serpentine rock on Goonhilly downs, is noted for the production of that remarkable plant, the *erica vagans*, which is peculiar to Cornwall. Some of the high grounds on the north coast are covered

to the depth of many feet with sea sand, which is composed of very minute fragments of sea shells, or coral, and appears to have been deposited by the spray of the sea at a remote period. The sea has considerably encroached upon the coast, within the last sixty years, in the hundreds of Stratton and Lesnewth, especially near Bude harbour, where the waves are rapidly wasting the sand hills. The substratum which prevails in the greater part of the county is that species of stratified rock usually called slate, or schistus, but known in the mining district by the name of killas; this, varying in substance and in colour, is found in every part of Cornwall, with the exception of those spaces which are occupied by the granite, or moor-stone, the serpentine, and a few others of small extent. Of the granite there are four considerable districts: the first is nearly bounded by the church-towns of Northill, St. Neots, Blisland, St. Breward, and St. Clether; the second by those of Llanlivery, Roach, St. Denis, St. Stephens, St. Austell, and St. Blazey; the third by those of Constantine, Crowan, Redruth, and Stithians; the fourth occupying the western extremity of the county, from St. Paul and Zennor to the Land's End; and four small spots, one of them between Calstock and Callington, another east of Redruth, a third west of Breage, and St. Michael's Mount. In the southern part of the district of Meneage the substratum is serpentine, except a small portion of green-stone, being a species of trap, in the parish of St. Keverne. There are also three narrow veins of what is called irestone, or iron-stone, two of them bounding the granite of the Land's End toward the east and west, the third bounding the granite in the neighbourhood of Redruth, to the north-west. Some thin beds of limestone occur alternately with the slate near Padstow, and in the parishes of Carantoc and Lower St. Columb; and there are some isolated strata of limestone between Liskeard and the Tamar. Beds of clay of various colours are also found in several parts.

Some districts produce an abundance of corn, particularly that part extending from Endellion to St. Columb on the north coast, that called Meneage, the neighbourhoods of Burian and St. Germans, the lands near the Fawy, and a great part of the hundred of Stratton; but the fertility of these districts scarcely compensates for the barrenness of other parts of the county. The crops commonly cultivated are wheat, barley, and oats, including the naked oat, called in Cornwall *pillis*, or pill-corn, from the Cornish word *pilaz*, bald, which brings the same price as wheat; its chief use is in making gruel for calves, and as food for poultry. The manures are sea-sand, sea-weed, and damaged pilchards; the sand being well adapted for manure, from the abundant mixture of pulverized shells and coral, is conveyed into the interior in great quantities, sometimes to the distance of twenty miles. Potatoes have been cultivated to a great extent in Cornwall longer than in other parts of the kingdom: in the vicinity of Penzance the land produces two crops of them in the year; and an acre has been known to yield three hundred bushels (Winchester measure) of the early kidney potatoes, at the first crop, and at the second six hundred bushels of apple potatoes: a large quantity is sent to London, Plymouth, and Portsmouth. There are numerous orchards in all the south-

ern parts of the county, in some parts of the hundred of Stratton, and in that part of the hundred of East which borders on the Tamar. The parishes of Calstock and Stoke-Climsland abound also in cherry orchards. Owing to the cooling effect which the sea breezes produce upon the atmosphere, the harvest is later here than in the midland counties. Nearly a fourth part of the surface of the county, from one hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thousand acres, consists of unenclosed waste lands, which are appropriated to no other purpose than as a scanty pasture for an inferior breed of sheep, and for goats, throughout the year; and about ten thousand acres to the summer pasture of cattle and sheep. Many of the valleys are well wooded, particularly in the south-eastern part of the county, and in the vicinity of Lostwithiel and Bodmin; and there are extensive plantations at Tregethnan, Clowance, Tehidy, Port-Eliot, Carclew, &c.: the principal landowners having of late directed their attention to planting, the face of the county, in the course of twenty or thirty years, will present extensive woodland scenery, both useful and ornamental. Much of the waste land in the mining district has been rendered more valuable by assigning on lease, for ninety-nine years, determinable on three lives, to the operative miners, portions of about three acres each, at an annual rental of ten shillings, on condition that they build a cottage and cultivate the land. It is worthy of observation, that the common sea-rush, which is very abundant on the northern coast, is planted there, as the only means of arresting, by the spread of its fibrous roots, the progress of the moving heaps of sand. Several plants indigenous to the south-eastern parts of Europe grow wild in this county. The Devonshire breed of cattle, more or less mixed, prevails throughout Cornwall; those of the larger sort, which are very numerous, are sold annually to graziers and contractors: the native cattle are very small and hardy, black, short-horned, and thick-boned; draught oxen are much used. Several mules, too, are bred and employed in the mining district, where also are many goats, these animals being much more numerous in Cornwall than in any part of South Wales. The Cornish choughs, once so abundant, and so well known as having afforded an armorial device to many of the Cornish gentry, have become rather scarce.

Cornwall has been celebrated for the produce of its tin mines from very remote antiquity. Strabo, Herodotus, and other ancient writers, relate that the Phœnicians, and after them the Greeks and the Romans, traded for tin to Cornwall and the Scilly islands, under the name of the islands Cassiterides, from a very early period; and Diodorus Siculus, who wrote in the reign of Augustus, gives a particular account of the manner in which the tin-ore was dug and prepared by the Britons. At what period the coinage of the tin obtained within the earldom of Cornwall was first established, is not certain, but it was practised so early as the reign of King John. In the reign of Edward I. it was first ordered, for better securing the payment of the duty to the earl, that all tin should be brought to certain places appointed for that purpose, to be weighed and stamped, or, as it is usually termed, *coined*; and that no tin should be sold until this stamp had been affixed. The quantity raised annually from the Cornish mines has varied with circumstances: the average annual quantity raised in

the years 1799, 1800, and 1801, was sixteen thousand eight hundred and twenty blocks; each block weighing about three hundred and a quarter, and about six blocks and a sixth making a ton: in 1811, the quantity produced was fourteen thousand six hundred and ninety-eight blocks; in 1824, twenty-eight thousand three hundred and ten; in 1825, twenty-four thousand four hundred and seventy-nine; and in 1826, twenty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven. At the commencement of the present century, according to Dr. Berger, there were twenty-eight tin mines then in operation in Cornwall, of which seven were in the parish of St. Agnes, four in that of Wendron, three in Gulval, and two each in Lelant, Redruth, and Perran-Zabuloe; besides which there were thirteen mines producing tin and copper, of which four were in the parish of Redruth, four in Gwennap, three in St. Agnes', and two in St. Neot's; and one mine worked for tin and cobalt in Madron. Drakewall's tin mine, on Hingeston down, in the parish of Calstock, is said to be the oldest mine now wrought, having been in operation about one hundred and sixty years. The principal tin mines are, Huel-Vor, in the parish of Breagne; Poldice, in the parish of Gwennap; Huel-Reeth, in the parish of Lelant; and Beam, in the parish of Roche: tin-ore is also found in beds usually thought diluvial; the most extensive deposits of this description occurring at Carnon, in the parish of Feock; Pentewan, in the parish of St. Ewe; and the Gorse and Fore moors, in the parishes of Roche and St. Columb. The mineral rights of tin in the duchy manors were, about fifteen years ago, sold for a term of years. The tin-ore has always been smelted in the county: in the year 1705 a patent was obtained for smelting it in iron furnaces. Soon afterwards reverberatory furnaces were introduced; and the blowing-houses, in which the metal had before been smelted, fell into disuse. For some purposes, however, particularly for fixing the grain of the scarlet dye, the tin smelted in blowing-houses is esteemed more valuable than the other, and it bears a higher price: the smelting establishments are principally at St. Austell's, Hayle, Huel-Vor, Penzance, Porthcath, and Truro.

The working of copper mines was not carried on in this county to any great extent until the close of the seventeenth century, since which the quantity of ore raised has been gradually increasing, so that, in the year 1824, were obtained one hundred and ten thousand tons of ore, producing eight thousand four hundred and seventeen tons of copper, of the value of £743,253; in 1825, one hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight of ore, producing nine thousand one hundred and forty of copper, of the value of £798,790; in 1826, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand four hundred and fifty-nine of ore, producing ten thousand four hundred and fifty of copper, of the value of £755,358. The average depth of the mines is about one hundred fathoms, but Dolcoath mine, in the parish of Camborne, which is the deepest, is about two hundred and thirty fathoms, being one hundred and eighty fathoms below the level of the sea. At Botallack and Huel-Cock, in the parish of St. Just, the workings extend beneath the ocean, the noise of which is distinctly heard by the workmen. About the year 1800 there were forty-five copper mines in opera-

tion, of which eleven were in the parish of Gwennap, six in that of St. Agnes, five in that of Camborne, four in that of Gwinear, four in that of St. Hillary, three in each of the parishes of Germoe, Crowan, and Illogan, and two in St. Neots, the remainder being scattered singly in other parishes. Besides these were the mines already described as being worked both for copper and tin; a mine in Gwinear, for copper and silver; and one in Camborne, for copper and cobalt. The most productive copper mines in 1813 were, one near Hayle, one near St. Austell, one in the parish of Camborne, four in Gwennap, one in Crowan, one in St. Agnes, and one in Calstock; the two first were the most profitable, it being calculated that the one near St. Austell yielded about £2000 a month, and that near Hayle about half as much: the Huel-Damul mine, in the parish of Gwennap, in the course of about seven years, yielded a profit to the proprietors of about £230,000: the monthly expense of working Doleath mine is about £4000; and that of the Consolidated mines £6000. There are about one hundred and twenty steam-engines employed in drawing the water, rubbish, and ore out of the mines, and in working the apparatus for crushing the ore: the steam power in operation at the Consolidated mines, in the parish of Gwennap, is equal to that of two thousand five hundred horses; there are several engines of four hundred and sixty horse power each. Copper-ore is said to have been first smelted in Cornwall at Polruddan, in the parish of St. Austell: about the year 1754, some gentlemen of Camborne erected furnaces for smelting the ore at Entrall, in that parish; but, for the convenience of importing coal, the works were removed to Hayle, where are now the only copper smelting-houses in the county: in these about six thousand tons of ore are smelted annually; but the greater part is still shipped to be smelted in Wales.

The produce of the lead mines is inconsiderable; the ore is chiefly found at Huel Rose, in the parish of Newlyn, and Huel Penrose, in the parish of Sithney. Gold-ore has never been found in sufficient quantities to have been regarded as an object of profit. Some portion of silver was obtained so early as the reign of Edward I.: of late years the principal silver mines have been, one in each of the parishes of Cubert, Gwinear, and Calstock; of these, the only one now worked is the Calstock mine, which about the year 1814 yielded a profit of £5000. Other minerals of less importance, which are occasionally objects of commerce, are, cobalt-ore, found at Huel-Sparnon, near Redruth; antimony-ore at North Downs, in the parish of St. Agnes; and manganese-ore in the neighbourhood of Calstock. There are iron-foundries at Perran wharf and Hayle; manufactories for gunpowder at Kennall Vale, in the parish of Stythians, and at Coscawes, in the parish of St. Gluvias; for paint and colours at Penryn; and for the preparation of oxyde of arsenic at Perran-Arworthal. The ores are found in veins, of which the prevailing direction is from east to west, being crossed by other veins extending from north to south: most of the productive mines are situated near the union of the slate and granite strata. The ores are not found indiscriminately throughout the county, but lie chiefly in fields, or districts: these are, first the "Eastern," near Calstock; secondly, the "St. Austell,"

in the parish of St. Blazey; thirdly, the "Gwennap and Redruth," in the parishes of Gwennap, Redruth, St. Agnes, Stythian, Kenwyn, and Kea; fourthly, the "Camborne," in the parishes of Camborne and Illogan; fifthly, the "Huel-Vor," in the parishes of Crowan, Bregne, Germoe, and Gwinear; and sixthly, the "Western," extending along the north coast from Lelant to the Land's End: in each of these there are several mines, but there are also some in the intervening tracts. The mineral rights of copper, lead, &c., in the duchy manors were sold, about the year 1812, for a term of thirty-one years. The mines are private property, and are let during a term of years for a pecuniary consideration, varying in amount from one-twelfth to one-thirtieth of the produce. A debenture is allowed by government on Norway timber and coal consumed in the mines. The Cornish slate is a considerable article of commerce: the principal quarries are those on the southern coast, those between Liskeard and the Tamar, those in the parishes of Padstow and Tintagel, and the celebrated quarry of Delabole, or Dennybal, in the parish of St. Teath, the produce of which is held in the highest esteem, and is shipped in large quantities from Port-Isaac, about five miles distant, both coastwise and to the continent: this remarkable quarry was described by Dr. Borlase, about sixty years ago, as being three hundred yards long, one hundred yards wide, and forty fathoms deep; the quartz crystals found in it are of great brilliancy. There is a great quantity of stone in various parts of the county suitable for building; it is principally taken from the porphyry dykes, or courses, which traverse both the granite and slate strata, in a direction from east to west; the granite, or moor-stone, which abounds on the surface of the moors, has of late years been exported for the erection of bridges and other public buildings. An abundance of felspar clay, resulting from the decomposition of granite, is found in the parishes of Roche, St. Stephen, and St. Denis, and is shipped, chiefly at the neighbouring port of Charlestown, for the manufacture of china and fine earthenware. A yellow sandy clay, which from its resisting intense heat is called fire-clay, found near Lelant, is sent to Wales for laying the bottoms of copper furnaces.

The abundance of fish on the coast, besides supplying a great portion of food to the inhabitants, once furnished an important article of commerce, but of late years has greatly declined: the most esteemed fish, such as the turbot, sole, piper, dory, red mullet, whiting, mackarel, &c., are still caught. The London market is said to be chiefly supplied with mackarel, in the early part of the season, from the fisheries at Newlyn. But the most important branch of the Cornish fishery is that of herrings and pilchards, particularly the latter, which are peculiar to these coasts, the opposite coasts of Brittany, and those of the south of Ireland. The pilchard trade had become so extensive before the late continental war, that sixty thousand hogsheds, caught in St. Austell's bay, were exported from Fowey in one year. During the war this fishery almost wholly declined, so that in 1808 and 1810 there was no trade coastwise. In 1811 it revived a little, in consequence of the exportation of pilchards to the West Indies. Of late years a great quantity has been sold for manure, the oil being first extracted. The chief

pilchard fisheries at present are in St. Austell bay and Mount's bay, on the south coast, and at St. Ives and New Quay on the north coast. Good oysters are found in great abundance in the creeks of the Hele.

Cornwall has few branches of manufacture, except such as relate to the smelting and preparation of its metallic ores: there is a carpet-manufactory at Truro; and coarse woollen cloths are made at Truro and Perran-Arworthal. The principal articles of export are tin, copper, and fish; to which may be added slate, granite, china-stone, china-clay, and potatoes. The principal imports are coal, timber, iron, hemp, and other articles of consumption in mining and fishing, besides a considerable quantity of grain and flour, grocery, and various manufactured goods. With respect to the state of the harbours, the mouths of nearly all the tide rivers on the northern coast have been nearly choked with sand cast up by the surge, or drifted in by the north-westerly winds.

The principal rivers are the Tamar, the Lynher or Lyncer, the Tide or Tidi, the Leaton, the East Looe, the Duloe, the Fawy, the Fal, the Hele or Heyl, and the Alan or Camel. The Tamar rises in the parish of Moorwinstow, about three miles from the Bristol channel, and, after receiving the Tavy on the east, and the Lynher creek on the west, constitutes the fine harbour of Hamoaze; then, after forming two large creeks on the west, and one on the east, it falls into the English channel, between Mount-Edgcombe and the lands of Stonehouse and St. Michael's island, in Plymouth Sound: its course is about forty miles, nearly south, in which it receives numerous small rivers, and forms from the sea up to its source (excepting only for the space of about three miles) the boundary between this county and Devonshire. The Lynher rises about eight miles west of Launceston, and flows south-south-east, near Callington, to Noddeter, or Notter, bridge, where it becomes navigable, and spreads into the Lynher creek; four miles further it falls into the Tamar, after a course of about twenty-four miles. The Tide, or Tidi, rises on the south side of Carraton hill, near Liskeard, and becomes navigable two miles above St. Germans, below which town it is called St. German's creek, which forms a junction with the Lynher creek. The Leaton rises about four miles north-east of Liskeard, and, passing near that town, falls into the sea, after a course of twelve miles. The East Looe river rises in the parish of St. Cleer, and, becoming navigable at Sand-place, falls into the sea between East and West Looe, after a course of ten miles; the West Looe river rises in the parish of St. Pinnock, and becoming navigable at Trelawn-wear, falls into the East Looe river near its mouth. The Fawy rises in the parish of Alton, near the hill called Brown Willey, and becomes navigable (at high water) at Lostwithiel, three miles below which it joins the Leryn creek, and forms a wide and deep haven; two miles further it passes the town of Fowey, and falls into the sea after a course of twenty-six miles. The Fal rises about two miles west of Roach hills, and a mile below Tregoney its waters begin to spread, and form Lamorran creek, which is joined by Maples, or Mopas road, formed by the junction of Truro and St. Clement's creeks: two miles below this junction it reaches Falmouth harbour, which is four miles long, and upwards of a mile broad, and on the eastern side has fourteen fathoms of water; on the western side it has three creeks. At the

bottom of this harbour the Fal opens into the sea, between Pendennis castle and St. Maw's and Anthony point, its channel being there nearly a mile broad. The river Hele rises on the hills in the parish of Wendron, becomes navigable (at high tide) at Gweek, and, being joined in the latter part of its course by several small creeks, forms Helford haven, within a mile below which it falls into the sea, after a course of twelve miles, with an æstuary of about a mile broad. The Alan, or Camel, rises about two miles north of Camelford, and becomes navigable at Polbrock: flowing by Padstow, where it is about a mile broad, it falls into the sea about two miles below. An act of parliament was passed, in 1774, for making a navigable canal from Bude harbour to join the river Tamar, in the parish of Calstock; and another in 1769, for making a navigable canal, to be called the Polbrock canal, from Guinea port, near Wade bridge, to Dunmeer bridge, in the parish of Bodmin, with a collateral cut to, or near, Ruthern bridge, in the same parish.

The great mail-coach road from London to Falmouth, Penzance, &c., enters Cornwall at Poulston bridge, one mile and three quarters from Launceston, and passes through that town, Bodmin, Truro, the borough of Michell, and Penryn. The road to Penzance branches off between Truro and Penryn, at the village of Perranwell, and joins the turnpike road from Penryn to Helston, six miles from the latter town, through which and Marazion it passes to Penzance. The great road from London to the Land's End, by way of Devonport, enters Cornwall at Tor-point, and passes near St. Germans, through Liskeard, Lostwithiel, St. Austell, and Gram-pound, to Truro, where it joins the other great road. The mail-coach roads are very good; there is little travelling on the cross roads.

Cornwall abounds with rude monuments of its aboriginal inhabitants, much resembling those found in Ireland, Wales, and North Britain, consisting of large unwrought stones placed erect, either singly or in circles, or with others laid across; and barrows and tumuli; the numerous circles of erect stones are generally termed *Dawns-mên*, the stone dance. There are also several circular enclosures of stone, or earth, within which are rows of seats, having formed amphitheatres, originally designed for the exhibition of various sports, and where, in later times, the Cornish plays were acted: these are called *rounds*, or *Plan an guare*, the place of sport. Tumuli and barrows, the latter commonly called by the British name of cairns, are found in all parts of the county. Another kind of rude stone monument, most probably sepulchral, is found in many places, viz., the cromlech, which consists of a large flat stone, laid horizontally upon several others fixed upright in the ground, and is provincially called the quoit, or the giant's quoit. Those ancient instruments of mixed metal, commonly called celts, have been found here more abundantly than in any other part of the kingdom. Several artificial caves, or subterranean passages, have been discovered, consisting of long galleries running in various directions, formed of upright stones with others laid across. In the year 1749, a great number of gold coins, believed to be British, were found in the middle of the ridge of Carnbrê hill. In several parts of the county may be seen rude upright stones of granite, with inscriptions of a date anterior to the Norman Conquest,

and some of them coeval with the time of the Romans. The other Roman antiquities consist for the most part of coins, which of late years have been discovered in abundance in the western part of the county; and of spear-heads, swords, and other weapons of mixed metal, which have frequently been found in the ancient mines and stream-works. The situation of any of the Roman stations has not been ascertained. Ancient roads, or fragments of them, are visible in various parts of the county: one of these, believed to be British, traverses the hills, with barrows at intervals along its line, from the Land's End towards Stratton and the north of Cornwall, passing near the great British station of Carnbrê. Two Roman roads enter the county from Devonshire, one of which was a continuation of the great road from Dorchester and Exeter; the other appears to lead from Torrington and the northern part of Devonshire towards Stratton. Several of the Cornish churches retain traces of Saxon, or early Norman, architecture, some of them exhibiting curious specimens; the most considerable of which appears in the church of St. Germans, anciently the cathedral of the bishoprick of Cornwall, which was founded in 614, and annexed to the see of Crediton, in the county of Devon, in 1031: most of these churches appear to have been rebuilt in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries: the towers are extremely well constructed, and those of St. Austell and Probus are highly ornamented. In the churches of St. Kew, St. Neot, and St. Winnow, are considerable remains of ancient painted glass. Several others contain richly ornamented screens, rood-lofts, pulpits, &c. Of the ancient fonts, many are in the grotesque Saxon style. There is a great number of sepulchral monuments of the sixteenth century, consisting of large slabs of slate, with effigies carved in bas-relief. Before the Reformation there were about twenty religious houses in Cornwall, including two Alien houses, and one preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers; there were also eleven colleges, and seven ancient hospitals: the monastic remains are few, and, excepting those of St. German's priory, not remarkable. Small chapels, or oratories, erected over wells or springs to which extraordinary properties have been attributed, abound in most parts of the county, the greater part of them in ruins; and in every part of it, are ancient stone crosses, not only in the churchyards, but also on the moors, and in other solitary situations. There are also, particularly in the narrowest parts of the county, from St. Michael's Mount to the Land's End, remains of several rude circular buildings on the summits of hills, of very remote antiquity, and still denominated castles; besides several cliff castles, formed by stone walls running across necks of land from cliff to cliff on the sea coast. Of more regular fortresses the principal remains are those of the castles of Launceston, Carnbrê, Tintagel, Trematon, and Restormel, all of high antiquity, and the first believed to be of British origin. St. Catherine's castle at Fowey, and those of Pendennis and St. Mawes, were built in the reign of Henry VIII., and resemble other castles, or blockhouses, erected by that sovereign for the defence of the southern coast. The most perfect specimen of ancient domestic architecture is Cothel House, erected in the reign of Henry VII. Ancient camps and earthworks are here particularly abundant, the greater part of them being nearly round or oval. In many places along the coast, a single vallum

runs across from the edge of one cliff to that of another, with a ditch on the land side. There are considerable remains of a vallum called the Giant's Hedge, which appears to have been originally about seven miles and a half in length, extending in an irregular line from the river Looe, a little above the town of West Looe, to Leryn.

Of peculiar customs still observed, the following are the most remarkable. The lighting of bonfires on the eve of St. John the Baptist's day, and on that of St. Peter's day; the custom among the reapers of dressing up the last handful of corn, and parading about with it; and that of saluting the apple-trees at Christmas, which prevails also in Devonshire; to which may be added, the Furry at Helston, and the Bodmin riding, described in the account of those places. The Cornish were formerly much addicted to sports and pastimes, especially to the miracle-play, wrestling, and hurling; the practice of wrestling, after that particular mode, still prevails here more generally than in any other part of England. The miracle-plays having been composed in the Cornish language, a dialect of the ancient British, have not survived its extinction: that language was generally spoken until the time of Henry VIII., when, by the introduction of the English Liturgy, it gradually fell into disuse, and towards the close of the last century it had entirely ceased to be spoken.

CORNWELL, a parish in the hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (W.) from Chipping-Norton, containing 97 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £7.4.2., and in the patronage of the Crown.

CORNWOOD, a parish in the hundred of ERMINGTON, county of DEVON, 5 miles (N.E. by E.) from Earl's Plympton, containing 1057 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £33.4.7., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, contains three stone stalls. The ground is hilly, with several small mountain streams encompassing the parish, the river Yealm running through it, and the Erme separating it from the adjoining parish of Harford. A charity school is supported by subscription, aided by an endowment of £10 per annum, left by the late vicar, the Rev. Duke Young, who also bequeathed £20 per annum for medical assistance to poor people not receiving parochial relief. Cattle fairs are held on the first Monday in May, and the fourth Monday in September.

CORNWORTHY, a parish in the hundred of COLERIDGE, county of DEVON, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.E. by S.) from Totness, containing 607 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £10; endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rev. Charles Barter. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. An ancient priory for seven nuns of the order of St. Augustine, said to have been founded by the ancestors of the family of Edgecombe, and valued at the time of the dissolution at £63 per annum, formerly stood here: two arched gateways that belonged to it still remain. The parish, mentioned as a borough in old records, contains several acres of good productive orchard

ground. The river Harborne, separating it from Ashprington, on the north, falls into the Dart, which then forms the line of separation from Stoke-Gabriel, for a short distance, making it a kind of peninsula. At Tuckerhay, a hamlet in this parish, is a flax-manufactory. There is a school for poor children, male and female, founded in 1609, by Dame Elizabeth Harris, and endowed by her with land producing about £25 per annum. Sir John Peters bequeathed a small sum from the great tithes of the parish, to be distributed to poor people not receiving parochial relief.

CORPUSTY, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of **ERPINGHAM**, county of **NORFOLK**, 6 miles (W.N.W.) from Aylsham, containing 451 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £4. 12. 8½., endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and is sequestered. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

CORRIDGE, a township in that part of the parish of **HARTBURN** which is in the western division of **MORPETH** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 11 miles (W. by S.) from Morpeth, containing 27 inhabitants.

CORRINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of **BARSTABLE**, county of **ESSEX**, 3 miles (E.) from Horndon on the Hill, containing 235 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £22. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Rev. W. R. Stephenson. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower apparently Norman, with two tiers of plain round arches; at the upper end are some pierced windows, and a low wooden spire. This parish is situated between Tilbury Fort and Canvey Island, and is bounded on the south by the Thames.

CORRINGHAM, a parish comprising the villages of Great and Little Corringham, in the wapentake of **CORRINGHAM**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Gainsborough, containing 479 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Corringham in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £12. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

CORSCOMBE, a parish in the hundred of **BEAMINSTER-FORUM** and **REDHONE**, Bridport division of the county of **DORSET**, 3½ miles (N.E.) from Beaminster, containing 632 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £21. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Rev. J. Munden. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a neat modern structure, erected about one hundred and fifty years since. The village is situated on the north side of a hill, and commands extensive views over the county of Somerset to the Bristol channel, and the mountains of Wales. The court-house, belonging to John Disney, Esq., lord of the manor, and now occupied as a farm-house, is nearly encompassed by a moat, over which there was formerly a drawbridge.

CORSE, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of **WESTMINSTER**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from Newent, containing 446 inhabitants.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £6. 2. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. This parish is beautifully situated, and has recently been improved by the enclosure of upwards of one thousand three hundred acres of land, which anciently abounded with wood, and was called "Corse Lawn."

CORSENSIDE, a parish in the north-eastern division of **TINDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 5½ miles (N.E. by N.) from Bellingham, containing 487 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, endowed with £250 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Francis Tweddell, Esq. The church, which formerly belonged to Haly-stone priory, is a small ancient edifice, inconveniently situated at the north-west end of the parish. The river Reed passes through the centre of the parish, the soil on its banks being of a light gravelly nature, and the best in the vicinity. Limestone and coal are found here, and in the western part of the parish a lead mine was formerly worked.

CORSHAM, a parish in the hundred of **CHIPPENHAM**, county of **WILTS**, 4 miles (S.W. by W.) from Chippenham, containing 2727 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the incumbent, rated in the king's books at £10. 16., and in the patronage of P. Methuen, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a large structure, consisting of a nave, three aisles, and a chancel, with a tower and spire in the centre, and a chapel separated from the north aisle by a richly carved screen. There are two places of worship for Independents, one for Baptists, and a disused meeting-house, formerly belonging to the Society of Friends. Corsham, or, as it is sometimes named, Corsham Regis, from King Etheired's having had a villa here, is a considerable village, having a separate jurisdiction, the bailiff of the manor, who is chosen by the tenants from among themselves, being vested with the power of sheriff and coroner within the same. Before the Conquest, it was a lordship belonging to Tostig, Earl of Northumberland, and at the time of the Norman survey it was held by the Crown; but in the reign of Henry III. it was possessed by that sovereign's brother, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who, as well as his successors, granted and procured for it many important and peculiar privileges, which were confirmed in later times, some of them being still enjoyed by the inhabitants. Here was anciently an Alien priory, a cell to the monastery of Marmonstier, in Touraine. During the last century, Corsham was noted for its manufacture of woollen cloths, which has been entirely discontinued; though, with a view to the revival of its disused market, Mr. Methuen built, in 1784, a market or court-house, in the centre of the village, which consists principally of one long street of well-built houses, the situation being flat, dry, and salubrious. At the south end is an hospital for six poor aged women, erected in 1688, to which a free school was formerly attached: it is under the government of a master, who occupies an adjoining lodge, and who is appointed by the Earl of Radnor, as descendant of the foundress, Lady Margaret Hungerford, relict of Sir E. Hungerford, Knt., who also bequeathed land producing £20 per an-

num for a school. Edward Hasted, Esq., the historian of the county of Kent, was master of this hospital, and died there in 1812. Sir Richard Blackmore, a physician and minor poet, was a native of this place. A neat free school-house, for poor children of both sexes, has recently been erected, at the expense of Paul Methuen, Esq., the present lord of the manor. Fairs for cattle are held on March 7th and September 4th.

CORSLEY, a parish comprising Great and Little Corsley, in the hundred of WARMINSTER, county of WILTS, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.N.W.) from Warminster, containing 1609 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £11. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Marquis of Bath. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. There is a bequest yielding £9 per annum, for the instruction of children.

CORSTON, a parish in the hundred of WELLOW, county of SOMERSET, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Bath, containing 368 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £6. 3. 9., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The river Avon bounds the parish on the north-east: *cornua ammonis*, and various petrified shells, abound in the quarries here.

CORSTON, a chapelry in that part of the parish of MALMESBURY which is in the hundred of MALMESBURY, county of WILTS, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Malmesbury, containing 171 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to All Saints, exhibits some portions of early English architecture.

CORTON, a hamlet in the parish of PORTISHAM, hundred of UGGSOMBE, Dorchester division of the county of DORSET, 6 miles (S. W.) from Dorchester. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel, which has long been desecrated, and converted into a barn.

CORTON, a parish in the hundred of MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND, county of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (N.) from Lowestoft, containing 375 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is partly in ruins, the porch and the lateral walls of the nave being nearly overspread with ivy, but divine service is still performed in the chancel; though, from its beautiful tower, still perfect, and which, from its elevated position, serves as a land-mark for mariners, and its extensive ruins, there is reason to presume that it was a structure of much magnificence: the remains of another church, or chapel, still visible at a place called the Gate, together with old ruins and foundations discovered in many parts, lead to the inference that the village of Corton was in former times much larger than it is at present, and probably the resort of fishermen at the period when the mouth of Yarmouth harbour extended nearly to this place. Coins, fossils, &c., have been found within the base of the cliff, which borders on the North sea, on its being undermined by the tide; and a stratum of oak, several feet thick, and extending in length more than two hundred yards, was exposed to the view,

after a severe storm in 1812. About the same time, a part of the *pelvis*, or haunch bones, of the mammoth, now in Mr. Sowerby's museum, London, together with other antediluvian remains, were found half a mile northward of the place.

CORTON, a township in the parish of BOYTON, hundred of HEYTESBURY, county of WILTS, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Heytesbury. The population is returned with the parish.

CORTON, a hamlet in the parish of CLIFFE-PY-PARD, hundred of KINGSBRIDGE, county of WILTS, 5 miles (N. E.) from Calne. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel, now demolished.

CORTON-DENHAM, a parish in the hundred of HORETHORNE, county of SOMERSET, 4 miles (N.) from Sherborne, containing 469 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £13. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of E. B. Portman, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Some workmen, in 1723, discovered a Roman urn in the vicinity, containing about two quarts of coins, in good preservation, of the emperors, from Valerian and Galienus to Probus.

CORTON-HACKET, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, county of WORCESTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Bromsgrove, containing 187 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Northfield, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small curious edifice, with a bell gable, having some decorated and ornamented portions in the later style of English architecture.

CORYTON, a parish in the hundred of LIFTON, county of DEVON, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Tavistock, containing 258 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £8. 13. 9., and in the patronage of T. W. N. Newman, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

COSBY, a parish in the hundred of GUTHLAXTON, county of LEICESTER, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Leicester, containing, with Little Thorpe, 883 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £4. 15., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Thomas Pares, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

COSFORD, a hamlet in the parish of NEWBOLD upon AVON, Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, county of WARWICK, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Rugby, containing 55 inhabitants.

COSGROVE, a parish in the hundred of CLELEY, county of NORTHAMPTON, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. N. E.) from Stony Stratford, containing, with a portion of the hamlet of Old Stratford, 559 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £14. 11. 3., and in the patronage of J. C. Mansell, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. This parish is situated on the borders of Buckinghamshire, the Buckingham canal passing on its southern side, and there joining the Grand Junction canal, which enters the county here, by cross-

ing the Ouse near its conflux with the Tow. A mineral spring, named St. Vincent's or Finche's well, exists in this parish.

COSMUS (ST.) and **DAMIAN** in the **BLEAN**, a parish in the hundred of **WHITSTABLE**, lathe of **ST. AUGUSTINE**, county of **KENT**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Canterbury, containing 438 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Master of Eastbridge Hospital. The church is dedicated to St. Cosmus and St. Damian. There are four parcels of land within this parish which are reputed to be within the ville of Christ Church, the inheritance belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

COSSAL, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of **BROXTOW**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Nottingham, containing 317 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Wollaton, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. The Nottingham canal proceeds through this parish to the northward, in a serpentine direction; and the river Erewash runs on the west side, separating it from Derbyshire. In the village is an hospital, founded by the ancient family of Willoughby, for four old men and four old women, who have coal, clothing, and two shillings per week each: there is a small bequest for a free school.

COSSINGTON, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of **GOSCOTE**, county of **LEICESTER**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Mountsorrel, containing 237 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £17. 7. 6., and in the patronage of T. Babington, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parish is bounded on the west and on the south by the rivers Soar and Wreake, near which latter is a large oblong tumulus, three hundred and fifty feet long, one hundred and twenty broad, and forty high, and very steep, extending due north and south, called "Shipley hill," supposed to be the monument of some Danish king.

COSSINGTON, a parish in the hundred of **WHITLEY**, county of **SOMERSET**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Bridgwater, containing 268 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £13. 10., and in the patronage of the Rev. T. Hobbs. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The village is one of the neatest in the county, the cottages being fitted up in a tasteful style, and the gardens ornamentally laid out.

COSTESSY, a parish in the hundred of **FOREHOE**, county of **NORFOLK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Norwich, containing 824 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, and in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Edmund. Here is a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, with painted arched windows and painted glass, erected by Edward Jerningham, Esq.

COSTOCK, or **CORTLINGSTOCK**, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of **RUSHCLIFFE**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Nottingham, containing 341 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in

the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £7. 18. 4., and in the patronage of the Rev. William Beetham. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. Costock is situated in a vale running east and west, and extending to the summit of a hill on each side, lying north and south, with a small brook at the bottom, dividing it into two nearly equal parts.

COSTON, a parish in the hundred of **FRAMLAND**, county of **LEICESTER**, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Melton-Mowbray, containing 162 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £16. 6. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

COSTON, a parish in the hundred of **FOREHOE**, county of **NORFOLK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Wymondham, containing 65 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, and in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Norfolk. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

COTE, a joint hamlet with Aston, in the parish and hundred of **BAMPTON**, county of **OXFORD**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Bampton. The population is returned with Aston.

COTES, a township in the parish of **ECCLESHALL**, northern division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, county of **STAFFORD**, containing 241 inhabitants.

COTES de VAL, a hamlet in the parish of **KIMCOTE**, hundred of **GUTHLAXTON**, county of **LEICESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Lutterworth, containing 7 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel, but it has long since been destroyed.

COTGRAVE, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of **BINGHAM**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Nottingham, containing 779 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, consisting of two consolidated mediocrities, the first being rated in the king's books at £10. 7. 3½., and the second at £9. 14. 9½., in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, and in the patronage of Earl Manvers. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty octagonal spire. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The Nottingham and Grantham canal passes through the parish, and the Fosse-road proceeds along its eastern boundary. Limestone is plentiful, and gypsum is occasionally found here. There is a small bequest for teaching poor children, and for bread for the poor, the school-house having been erected by a gift from a person unknown. A court, called the "Court of St. John of Hierusalem," which was anciently held at Shelford, under the prior of St. John of Jerusalem, and then styled the "Master and Lieutenant's Court of Shelford," is held here, and has a common seal: its jurisdiction extends over the extra-parochial liberty of Brewhouse-Yard, Kneighton, Owthorpe Tollerton, Hoveringham, Gedling, Barnby in the Willows, Stanford, Ruddington, Rempstone, Normanton upon Soar, Flintham, Hickling, Willoughby, Normanton on the Wolds, Cotgrave, Whatton, Aslackton, Scarrington, Carcolston, Carlton, and Ratcliff: all wills within the above places are proved in this court, and charters of exemption from toll throughout the king's dominions are granted to the tenants in each of these manors.

COTHAM, a hamlet in the parish of **KEELBY**, eastern division of the wapentake of **YARBOROUGH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 9 miles (N. W. by W.) from Great Grimsby. In the reign of Stephen, Alan Muncels, or Munceaux, built here a Cistercian nunnery, in honour of the Virgin Mary, in which, at the suppression, were a prioress and twelve nuns, whose revenue was estimated at £46 per annum.

COTHAM, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of **NEWARK**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Newark, containing 74 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £7. 18., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Duke of Portland. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small dilapidated building.

COTHELSTON, a parish in the hundred of **TAUNTON** and **TAUNTON-DEAN**, county of **SOMERSET**, 7 miles (N.W. by N.) from Taunton, containing 108 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Kingston, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £800 royal bounty. Cotelston hill is one thousand two hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea, commanding an extensive view over eleven counties: on the summit is a round tower of great antiquity. The old manor-house, formerly the residence of the Stawells, who held the manor from the period of the Conquest until it was alienated to the family of its present possessor, still exists, but is inhabited by a farmer. A curious and very ancient custom prevails in this manor, certain tenements being held by the payment annually of so many bushels of rye, on Martinmas-day, at the manor-house; from which practice the tenants are called "Rye Renters." Limestone strata of blue lyas run north and south through the parish; and some indications of copper having been observed, an attempt at mining was made, but it was soon discontinued.

COTHERIDGE, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of **DODDINGTREE**, county of **WORCESTER**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Worcester, containing 277 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £5. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Rev. H. R. Berkeley. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard.

COTHERSTON, a township in the parish of **ROMALD-KIRK**, western division of the wapentake of **GILLING**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.W. by W.) from Barnard-Castle, containing 706 inhabitants. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. A free school on the National system has been established for fifty children, of whom twelve are annually clothed. The village is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tees, contiguous to which are the remains of a castle that formerly belonged to the Fitz-Hughs, lords of the manor, but was destroyed in one of the devastating inroads of the Scots.

COTLEIGH, a parish in the hundred of **COLYTON**, county of **DEVON**, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Honiton, containing 239 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's

books at £9, and in the patronage of the Rev. William Michell.

COTNESS, a township in the parish of **HOWDEN**, wapentake of **HOWDENSHERE**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, 5 miles (S. E.) from Howden, containing 29 inhabitants.

COTON, a parish in the hundred of **WETHERLEY**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Cambridge, containing 228 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £6. 12. 11., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Catharine Hall, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Dr. Andrew Downes, Greek Professor at Cambridge, and translator of the Apocrypha, died here in 1627.

COTON, a township in the parish of **HANBURY**, northern division of the hundred of **OFFLOW**, county of **STAFFORD**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Uttoxeter, containing 42 inhabitants. William Wollaston, author of a learned work entitled "The Religion of Nature Delineated," was born here, in 1650; he died in 1724.

COTON, a joint liberty with **Hopton**, in that part of the parish of **ST. MARY, STAFFORD**, which is in the southern division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, county of **STAFFORD**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Stone. The population is returned with Hopton.

COTON in the **ELMS**, a township in the parish of **LULLINGTON**, hundred of **REPTON** and **GRESLEY**, county of **DERBY**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Burton upon Trent, containing 285 inhabitants. There is a trifling bequest, made in 1773, by Thomas Wagstaff, for which five poor boys are educated.

COTTAM, a joint township with **Lea, Ashton, and Ingol**, in the parish of **PRESTON**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Preston. The population is returned with Lea.

COTTAM, a chapelry in the parish of **SOUTH LEVERTON**, North-clay division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 8 miles (E. by S.) from East Retford, containing 74 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

COTTENHAM, a parish in the hundred of **CHESTERTON**, locally in that of Northstow, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Cambridge, containing 1488 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £36. 15., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. The dairies, which are numerous in this parish and neighbourhood, are famed for producing excellent cheese. The adventurers' land, chiefly enclosed from the old river Ouse and the common adjoining, was sometimes subject to inundation, but, in consequence of late improvements, this has been in a great measure prevented. A branch of the old Ouse passes near the village, and meets the river Cam below Streatham. It was to this village that Geoffrey, abbot of Crowland, sent the monks who first established a regular course of academical education at Cambridge: in 1676 two-thirds of it were destroyed by fire. A charity school was founded by Mrs. Catherine Pepys, in 1703, who gave a house for a schoolmaster, and £100 to purchase land, directing the rent to be

paid as a salary for teaching sixteen poor children; and, in 1728, Mrs. Alice Rogers augmented this endowment with £10 per annum, for five more, and the same sum annually for apprenticing poor children, a bequest for the same purpose having been previously made, in 1671, by Mr. Moreton, who gave a moiety of an estate in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn: in 1715, Mrs. Jane Bingham gave £15 per annum for the like use. This is the birthplace of Archbishop Tenison, author of several theological works, who died in 1715.

COTTERED, a parish in the hundred of ODSEY, county of HERTFORD, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Buntingford, containing 410 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Broadfield annexed, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £20. 8. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Misses Jones. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

COTTERSTOCK, a parish in the hundred of WILLYBROOK, county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Oundle, containing 159 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Glapthorn united, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Earl of Westmorland. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, with its tower, is an interesting edifice, exhibiting portions in every style of English architecture, and some remains of stained glass in the fine tracery of the windows: it anciently had a college for a provost, twelve chaplains, and two clerks, founded in 1336, by John Gifford, clerk, a canon in the cathedral church of York; three stone stalls still remain in the chancel. In 1658, Clement Bellamy bequeathed land, producing about £5 per annum, for two exhibitions to two poor scholars at Cambridge, and for apprenticing poor children.

COTTESBACH, a parish in the hundred of GUTHLAXTON, county of LEICESTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by W.) from Lutterworth, containing 118 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £10. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Rev. R. Marriott. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

COTTESBROOK, a parish in the hundred of GUILSBOROUGH, county of NORTHAMPTON, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Northampton, containing 297 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £26. 0. 10., and in the patronage of Sir J. Langham, Bart. The church is dedicated to All Saints. An hospital for two widowers and six widows was founded by Sir James Langham, in 1651, and endowed with fifty-three acres of land in Sibbertoft, as specified in a deed enrolled in Chancery at that period. A cell of Premonstratensian canons existed here, foundations of which have been dug up, the site appearing to have been surrounded by a moat.

COTTESFORD, a parish in the hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 6 miles (N.) from Bicester, containing 140 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

COTTESMORE, a parish in the hundred of ALSTOE, county of RUTLAND, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Oakham, containing, with the chapelry of Barrow, 602 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £25. 16. 3., and in the patronage of Sir Gerard Noel, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The Oakham canal passes through this parish, in which limestone is obtained.

COTTINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of CORBY, county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Rockingham, containing, with the township of Middleton, 839 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £23. 7. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In an ancient record it is stated that a house for leprosy persons existed here in the time of Henry III.

COTTINGHAM, a parish (formerly a market town) in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East riding of the county of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Kingston upon Hull, containing, with a part of the township of Willerby, 2479 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Skidley annexed, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £300 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester, as impropriator of the rectory, which is rated in the king's books at £106. 13. 4. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is a spacious handsome edifice, built in 1272, with a light and beautiful tower rising from the centre: within are several elegant monuments, particularly those of the family of Burten, and in the chancel is an ancient tombstone, without date, to the memory of the founder, Nicholas de Stuteville. There are places of worship for Independents and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. Leland, in his Collectanea, states that William d'Estoteville, or Stuteville, being then sheriff of Yorkshire, entertained King John here, and obtained from that monarch, in the year 1200, permission to hold a market and fair, and to embattle and fortify his residence. This noble mansion, called Baynard castle, continued for ages a distinguished monument of feudal grandeur, but it was destroyed by fire in 1541, and only the ramparts and ditches are visible. In the 15th of Edward II., Thomas, Lord Wake, began to establish here a monastery for Augustine canons, which, about the year 1324, was removed to the extra-parochial liberty of Newton, or Howden-price: its revenue, at the dissolution, was estimated at £178. 0. 10.: there are no remains. The village, which is very agreeably situated, is large, and contains several highly respectable dwelling-houses; there are two breweries and a carpet-manufactory. A considerable portion of the land in the parish is appropriated to the cultivation of vegetables and other horticultural produce, for the market at Hull, which place is also, in a great measure, supplied with milk and butter from this neighbourhood. The market and one of the fairs have been discontinued, but a fair is held annually on the festival of St. Martin. A free school is principally sup-

ported from a bequest of land, producing about £40 per annum, by Mr. Mark Kirby, in 1712, for which twenty children are instructed. There are various minor benefactions for the poor, including a dole of £10 per annum, left by Mr. Robert Mills, for distribution at Christmas. The parish officers, in 1819, assigned about twelve acres of land, the proceeds of which were previously applied toward the repairs of the church, to twenty poor men, each of whom has erected a cottage, for which he pays annually an acknowledgment of two shillings. Adjoining the ancient road called Keldgate are some intermitting springs, which will sometimes flow copiously after remaining quiescent for several years.

COTTINGWITH (EAST), a chapelry in the parish of **AUGHTON**, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Pocklington, containing 308 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A trifling bequest has been made for the instruction of children.

COTTINGWITH (WEST), a township in the parish of **THORGANBY**, wapentake of **OUZE** and **DERWENT**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from York. The population is returned with the parish. Four poor children are educated for £3. 10., being a portion of the produce of town lands.

COTTLES, an extra-parochial liberty with Little Chalfield, in the hundred of **BRADFORD**, county of **WILTS**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Melksham. The population is returned with Great Chalfield.

COTTON, a township in that part of the parish of **SANDBACH** which is in the hundred of **NORTHWICH**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Middlewich, containing 81 inhabitants.

COTTON, a township in that part of the parish of **WEN** which is in the **Whitchurch** division of the hundred of **BRADFORD** (North), county of **SALOP**, containing 458 inhabitants.

COTTON, a chapelry in the parish of **ALVETON**, southern division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW**, county of **STAFFORD**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Cheadle, containing 439 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Stafford**, and diocese of **Lichfield** and **Coventry**, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of **George Whieldon, Esq.** The chapel was built in 1795, at the sole expense of the late **Thomas Gilbert, Esq.**, who also endowed it, and left the payment of the repairs a perpetual charge upon his property. There are extensive quarries of limestone, worked by the **Trent and Mersey Canal Company**. **Cotton** is in the honour of **Tutbury**, duchy of **Lancaster**, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at **Tutbury** every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s.

COTTON, a parish in the hundred of **HARTISMERE**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from **Mendlesham**, containing 527 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Sudbury**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £15. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the **Rev. P. Eade**. The church is dedicated to **St. Andrew**. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A bequest from an unknown donor produces about £9 per annum, for the instruction of children.

COTTON, or **COTTAM**, a chapelry in the parish of **LANGTOFT**, partly within the liberty of **St. Peter** of **York**, and partly in the wapentake of **DICKERING**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from **Great Driffield**, containing 16 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the **Prebendary of Langtoft** in the **Cathedral Church of York**, and in the patronage of the **Vicar of Langtoft**.

COTTON, a township in that part of the parish of **HOVINGHAM** which is in the wapentake of **RYEDALE**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 8 miles (S. by E.) from **Helmsley**, containing 112 inhabitants.

COTTON (ABBOT'S), a township in the parish of **CHRISTLETON**, lower division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, 4 miles (E. by N.) from **Chester**, containing 17 inhabitants.

COTTON (EDMUND'S), a township in the parish of **CHRISTLETON**, lower division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from **Chester**, containing 85 inhabitants. It derives its name from **Edmund de Cotton**, who formerly possessed it.

COTTON-FAR, a hamlet in the parish of **HARDINGSTONE**, hundred of **WYMERSLEY**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (S.) from **Northampton**, containing, with **Paper Mills** and **Delapree Abbey**, 356 inhabitants. An hospital, dedicated to **St. Leonard**, for a master and leprous brethren and sisters, is stated to have been founded here by **William the Conqueror**, which was under the superintendence of the mayor and burgesses of **Northampton**: its revenue, in the 26th of **Henry VIII.**, was estimated at £12. 6. 8.

COUGHTON, a hamlet in the parish of **WALFORD**, hundred of **GREYTREE**, county of **HEREFORD**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from **Ross**. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel, now in ruins.

COUGHTON, a parish in the **Alcester** division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, county of **WARWICK**, 2 miles (N. by W.) from **Alcester**, containing, with the hamlet of **Sambourn**, 926 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Worcester**, rated in the king's books at £9. 10. $7\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of **Sir Charles Throckmorton, Bart.** The church is dedicated to **St. Peter**.

COULDSNOUTH, a joint township with **Thompson's Walls**, in the parish of **KIRKNEWTON**, western division of **GLENDAL** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from **Wooler**, containing, with **Thompson's Walls**, 44 inhabitants.

COULSDON, a parish in the first division of the hundred of **WALLINGTON**, county of **SURREY**, 5 miles (S. by W.) from **Croydon**, containing 516 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Surrey**, and diocese of **Winchester**, rated in the king's books at £21. 16. $5\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the **Archbishop of Canterbury**. The church is dedicated to **St. John the Evangelist**.

COULSTON (EAST), a parish in the hundred of **WHORWELSDOWN**, county of **WILTS**, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from **Westbury**, containing 99 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Wilts**, and diocese of **Salisbury**, rated in the king's books at £7. 14. 2., and in the patronage of the **Crown**. The church is dedicated to **St. Thomas à Becket**.

COULSTON (WEST), a joint tything with Baynton, in the parish of **EDINGTON**, hundred of **WHORWELSDOWN**, county of **WILTS**, containing, with Baynton, 168 inhabitants.

COULTON, a parish in the hundred of **LONSDALE**, north of the sands, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, comprising the chapelries of **Finthwaite**, **Haverthwaite**, and **Rusland**, and the townships of **East Coulton**, **West Coulton**, and **Nibthwaite**, and containing 1627 inhabitants. **East Coulton** is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.E.), and **West Coulton** 5 miles (N. by E.), from **Ulverstone**. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Richmond**, and diocese of **Chester**, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the **Landowners**, who pay their quotas to the minister's stipend. The church is dedicated to the **Holy Trinity**. This parish is bounded on the east and south by the lake **Windermere**, and the river **Leven**, which issues from it, and on the west by the lake **Coniston** and the river **Crake**. There is a meeting-house for the **Society of Friends**. The parochial school is endowed with fifty acres of land given by **Adam Sandys, Esq.**, besides a small bequest from **Bartholomew Pennington**.

COUND, a parish in the hundred of **CONDOVER**, county of **SALOP**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W.) from **Much Wenlock**, containing, with the chapelry of **Cressage**, 799 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Salop**, and diocese of **Lichfield** and **Coventry**, rated in the king's books at £33, and in the patronage of **John C. Pelham, Esq.** The church is dedicated to **St. Peter**. The river **Severn** runs through the parish.

COUNDEN-GRANGE, a township in that part of the parish of **ST. ANDREW AUCKLAND** which is in the south-eastern division of **DARLINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (E.S.E.) from **Bishop-Auckland**, containing 28 inhabitants.

COUNDON, a township in that part of the parish of **ST. ANDREW AUCKLAND** which is in the north-western division of **DARLINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, 2 miles (E. by S.) from **Bishop-Auckland**, containing 222 inhabitants.

COUNDON, a hamlet in that part of the parish of the **HOLY TRINITY, COVENTRY**, which is in the Kirby division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, county of **WARWICK**, containing 213 inhabitants.

COUNTESS-THORPE, a chapelry in the parish of **BLABY**, hundred of **GUTHLAXTON**, county of **LEICESTER**, 6 miles (S.) from **Leicester**, containing 741 inhabitants.

COUNTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of **BYTHAM-CASTLE**, wapentake of **BELTISLOE**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from **Corby**, containing 43 inhabitants.

COUNTISBURY, a parish in the hundred of **SHERWILL**, county of **DEVON**, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from **Ilfracombe**, containing 118 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of **Linton**, in the archdeaconry of **Barnstaple**, and diocese of **Exeter**, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant. The church is dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**. The parish borders on the **Bristol channel**, and is bounded for some miles on the south and west by the small but rapid stream **Lyn**.

COUPE-LENCH, a joint township with **Newhallhey** and **Hall-Carr**, in that part of the parish of **BURY** which is in the higher division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.S.E.) from **Haslingden**, containing, with **Newhallhey** and **Hall-Carr**, 1224 inhabitants.

COUPLAND, a township in the parish of **KIRK-NEWTON**, western division of **GLENDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W.) from **Wooler**, containing 98 inhabitants.

COURAGE, a tything in the parish of **CHIEVELEY**, hundred of **FAIRCROSS**, county of **BERKS**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.N.E.) from **Newbury**. The population is returned with the parish.

COURTEENHALL, a parish in the hundred of **WYMERSLEY**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from **Northampton**, containing 144 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Northampton**, and diocese of **Peterborough**, rated in the king's books at £12. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the **Crown**. The church is dedicated to **St. Peter** and **St. Paul**. A free school was founded and endowed, in the year 1670, by **Sir Samuel Jones**, for boys who must reside within four miles of the village of **Courteenhall**; the founder bequeathed £500 for the purpose of building the school-house, and a rent-charge of £80 for a master, and £20 for an usher, besides a bequest of £500 for repairing the church.

COVE, a tything in the parish of **YATELY**, hundred of **CRONDALL**, **Basingstoke** division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 9 miles (E.N.E.) from **Odiham**, containing 403 inhabitants. It is within the jurisdiction of the **Cheyney Court** held at **Winchester** every Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount.

COVE (CHAPEL), a chapelry in **PITT** quarter of the parish of **TIVERTON**, hundred of **TIVERTON**, county of **DEVON**, 5 miles (N.) from **Tiverton**. The population is returned with **Pitt** quarter. The chapel is dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**.

COVE (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of **WANGFORD**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from **Beccles**, containing 219 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of **Willingham** annexed, in the archdeaconry of **Suffolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £10; and in the patronage of the **Crown**. The church is dedicated to **St. Botolph**. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**. The navigable river **Waveney** passes on the north side of this parish.

COVE (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of **BLYTHING**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 3 miles (N.) from **Southwold**, containing 186 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Suffolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £6. 2. 11., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of **Sir T. S. Gooch, Bart.** The church is dedicated to **St. Lawrence**.

COVEHITHE, county of **SUFFOLK**.—See **NORTH-HALES**.

COVEN, a liberty in the parish of **BREWOD**, eastern division of the hundred of **CUTTLESTONE**, county of **STAFFORD**, 2 miles (E.S.E.) from **Brewod**, containing 499 inhabitants. The **Staffordshire** and **Worcestershire** canal passes through this liberty. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**.

COVENEY, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of **WITCHFORD**, Isle of **ELY**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from **Ely**, containing, with the chapelry of **Manca**, 982 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Ely**, rated in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of **Lord Rokeby**. The church is dedicated to **St. Peter**.

COVENHAM (ST. BARTHOLOMEW), a parish in the wapentake of **LUDBOROUGH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from **Louth**, containing 219 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £17. 12. 8., and in the patronage of the **Rev. John Fretwell**. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**. Here was formerly a cell belonging to the monastery of **St. Carilephus**, in the diocese of **Mains**.

COVENHAM (ST. MARY), a parish in the wapentake of **LUDBOROUGH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from **Louth**, containing 142 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £10, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown.



Arms.

COVENTRY, an ancient city, and a county of itself, locally in the county of **Warwick**, 10 miles (N. E.) from **Warwick**, 18 (S. E.) from **Birmingham**, and 91 (N. N. W.) from **London**, on the road to **Holyhead**, containing, exclusively of those portions of the parishes of the **Holy Trinity**, **St. John the Baptist**, and **St. Michael**, which are without the city,

21,242 inhabitants. In ancient records this place is called *Coventre* and also *Conventrey*, from the foundation of a convent by **Canute**, of which **St. Osburg** was abbess, in 1016, when it was burnt by **Edric**, the traitor, who having invaded **Mercia**, destroyed many towns in **Warwickshire**. On the site of this convent, **Leofric**, Earl of **Mercia**, and his countess **Godiva**, in the reign of **Edward the Confessor**, erected a monastery, which they munificently endowed, and decorated with such a profusion of costly ornaments, that, according to **William of Malmesbury**, the walls were covered with gold and silver. About this time **Leofric**, at the intercession of his countess, granted the citizens a charter conferring various privileges and immunities, the same being commemorated, in the south window of **Trinity church**, by portraits of the Earl and Countess, with a poetical legend. **Leofric** died in 1057, and was interred in the monastery which he had founded. Shortly after the **Norman Conquest**, the lordship of **Coventry** became vested in the earls of **Chester**, by marriage with the grand-daughter of **Leofric**. In the contest between **Stephen** and the **Empress Matilda**, the Earl of **Chester** taking part with the latter, his castle of **Coventry** was occupied by the king's forces: the earl besieged it, but the king came in person to its relief, and repulsed the earl after an obstinate conflict. In 1141, **Robert Marmion**, the inveterate enemy of the Earl of **Chester**, took possession

of this monastery, from which he expelled the monks, fortified the church, and cut deep trenches in the adjoining fields, concealing them only with a slight covering: on the earl's approach to dislodge him, **Marmion** drew out his forces, but, forgetting the exact situation of the trenches, his horse fell with him to the ground, and in this situation his head was severed from his body by a private soldier. In 1355, the city was surrounded with walls three miles in circuit, three yards in thickness, and six yards in height, strengthened with thirty-two towers, and containing twelve principal gates, each defended by a portcullis. In 1397, **Richard II.** appointed this town for the decision, by single combat, of the quarrel between the Dukes of **Hereford** and **Norfolk**; and magnificent preparations were made on **Gosford Green** for this encounter, which, however, was prevented by the banishment of the combatants, a measure which ultimately caused the deposition of the king. In 1404, the Duke of **Hereford**, who had become Duke of **Lancaster**, by the death of his father, **John of Gaunt**, on his return from exile, having succeeded to the crown by the title of **Henry IV.**, held a parliament here in the great chamber of the priory, which, from the exclusion of all lawyers, was called *Parliamentum Indoctorum*. In 1411, the Prince of **Wales**, afterwards **Henry V.**, was arrested at the priory by **John Horneby**, mayor of the city, probably for some tumultuous excess, the particulars of which are not recorded. The city, with a district of four miles around it, was severed from **Warwickshire**, and erected into a county of itself, under the designation of the "City and County of the City of **Coventry**," by charter of **Henry VI.**, in 1451; and in 1459 the same monarch held a parliament in the chapter-house of the priory, which, from the number of attainders passed against the Duke of **York** and others, was, by the Yorkists, called *Parliamentum Diabolicum*. In 1465, **Edward IV.** and his queen kept the festival of **Christmas** at **Coventry**; and three years after, the Earl of **Rivers** and his son, who had been seized by a party of the northern rebels at **Grafton**, were beheaded on **Gosford Green**. In the war between the houses of **York** and **Lancaster**, **Richard**, Earl of **Warwick**, marched with all his ordnance and warlike stores into this city, where he remained for a short time, during which **Edward IV.**, on his route from **Leicester**, attempted to force an entrance; but being repulsed, he passed on to **Warwick**, and thence to **London**, where having gained a battle in which the Earl of **Warwick** was slain, he returned to **Coventry**, and deprived the citizens of their charter, for the restoration of which they were compelled to pay a fine of five hundred marks. In 1472, severe enactments were passed by the magistrates against women of immoral character, who were publicly exhibited in carts on the market days. **Henry VII.**, on his route from **Bosworth Field** in 1475, was received here with every demonstration of congratulation and respect.

In the early part of the sixteenth century, **Coventry** became the theatre of religious persecution: the Bishop of **Chester**, coming to examine persons accused of heresy, condemned seven to the stake, which sentence was executed in the little park: in 1554, **Mr. Hopkins**, sheriff for the city, was confined in the Fleet prison, on a charge of heresy, but was liberated after great intercession, and fled the kingdom; and in the

following year Mr. Lawrence Saunders, Robert Glover, A.M., and Cornelius Borgey, were burnt for their religious tenets. In 1565, Queen Elizabeth visited the city; and in 1566, Mary, Queen of Scots, was conducted to this place, where she was detained a prisoner; and in 1569, on her removal from Tutbury castle, she was for some time at the Bull Inn, in the custody of the Earls of Shrewsbury and Huntingdon. In 1607, the city suffered considerable damage from an inundation, which entered two hundred and fifty-seven houses, washing away furniture and utensils of various kinds: the flood rose to the height of three yards, and, after remaining for three or four hours, suddenly subsided; clusters of white snails were afterwards found in the houses and in the trees, supposed to have collected prior to the influx of the water, which, though observed at the distance of nearly a mile from the town, was so instantaneous in its approach, as to preclude all means of precaution. King James, attended by a large retinue of the nobility, visited the city in 1617, on which occasion a cup of pure gold, weighing forty-five ounces, and containing £100, was presented to him by the corporation, which his Majesty ordered to be preserved with the royal plate for the heirs of the crown. During the parliamentary war, Charles I., having erected his standard at Nottingham in 1641, sent orders to the mayor and sheriffs of Coventry to attend him at that place; but the majority of the citizens embraced the cause of the parliament, and a party having obtained possession of the magazine in Spon tower, which the Earl of Northampton had directed the aldermen to secure for the royalists, kept it for Lord Brooke, who removed it to Warwick castle. The parliamentary party in the city, having been reinforced with four hundred men from Birmingham, held it against the king, who sent a herald to demand entrance, which being refused, some cannon were planted in the great park and on Stivichall hill, which played upon the town, but without effect. Finding the citizens resolved to defend their gates, and learning that Lord Brooke was approaching with his army from London, the king drew off his forces, and the city was now regularly garrisoned by the parliament, and further preparations made for its defence. The women were employed to fill up the quarries in the park, that they might not afford any shelter to the royal troops; and for this purpose they assembled in companies, by beat of drum, and marched in military array, with mattocks and spades, headed by an amazon who carried an Herculean club on her shoulder, and conducted from their work by another, who discharged a pistol as a signal of dismissal. On the Restoration of Charles II., that monarch was proclaimed by the mayor and aldermen, attended by a vast concourse of the inhabitants, with the most triumphant acclamation: the greatest rejoicings took place, and the public conduits of the city were made to flow with wine; a deputation was sent to present to him a basin and ewer, and fifty pieces of gold, and to surrender all the king's lands. In 1662, the Earl of Northampton, with a large retinue of the neighbouring gentry, and a detachment of the county troops, was sent with a commission from the king to make a breach in the walls, as a punishment to the inhabitants for shutting their gates against his father; but the earl so far exceeded the limits of his com-

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mission as to leave only a few fragments of them remaining: of the gates, which were only dismantled, there are some yet standing; the Bastille, Swanswell and Cook-street gates, are the most entire.

The city is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence bounded on the north-east by the river Shirburn and the Radford brook, which, running from north to south, unite within the town. In the more ancient part, the streets, with the exception of that part of the High-street called the Cross-cheaping, or the market-place, are generally narrow, partially paved, and lighted partly with oil and partly with gas: many of the houses are in the style of the sixteenth century, built of timber frame-work and brick, with the upper stories projecting, and present a dark and sombre appearance, occasionally enlivened by an intermixture of others of more modern structure, of which several are spacious and handsome: the suburbs have within the last few years been greatly extended, several new streets have been formed, and ranges of handsome houses erected: the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from conduits made by the corporation, and by water-works under the superintendence of two public companies. The public library, established in 1791, has a proprietary of about two hundred members, and is well regulated by a committee: the theatre, a neat and conveniently arranged building, is opened occasionally; and assemblies and concerts take place periodically at St. Mary's and Drapers' Halls: the environs are pleasant, abounding with interesting scenery, and with some agreeable promenades. The barracks, erected in 1792, on the site of the old Bull Inn, are a handsome range of building, fronted with stone, and ornamented with the king's arms over a window above the principal gate-way: the establishment is for a field officer and fifteen subalterns, and comprises a riding-house, an hospital, and stabling for one hundred and eighty-eight horses. The making of caps was the principal trade of the town prior to the year 1436, when the manufacture of woollen and broad cloth was introduced, and continued to flourish till the end of the sixteenth century: at this time Coventry was celebrated for a peculiar kind of blue thread, which, from the permanence of its colour, obtained the appellation of "Coventry true blue." About the beginning of the eighteenth century, striped and mixed tammies, camlets, shalloons, and calimancoes, were manufactured to a considerable extent, to which succeeded the throwing of silk, the weaving of gauzes, broad silks, and ribands, and the manufacture of watches. The weaving of ribands forms at present the staple trade: a great quantity is exported; an immense number of pieces are sent off weekly for the supply of the wholesale dealers in London, and a considerable quantity is, by means of travelling agents, distributed to every town in the kingdom. In 1808 there were two thousand eight hundred and nineteen silk and riband looms in the city alone, exclusively of those in the adjacent villages; but since that time the number has considerably increased. The trade, though at present greatly depressed, affords employment to nearly sixteen thousand persons in the city and suburbs; and, from the introduction of the French looms and machinery, an infinite variety in the pattern, and an elegance in the texture, have been attained, which give a distinguished superiority to the ribands manufactured here. The manu-

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facture of watches, for which Coventry was for many years so celebrated, has of late been rapidly declining. The situation of the town is peculiarly advantageous for trade, being central to the ports of London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull, and having, by means of the Oxford and Coventry canals, which form a junction at a short distance to the north, a direct communication with the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire: the canal office is a small but handsome building, with a portico of the Grecian Ionic order. The market, which is on Friday, is held in various parts of the town; for corn, in the Cross-cheaping, now a spacious area enlarged by the removal of a middle range of old houses, by which it was divided, and in which was the ancient cross, one of the most beautiful in the kingdom, taken down in 1771; for cattle, in Bishop-street; for pigs, in Cook-street; and for butter, eggs, and poultry, in an area behind the mayor's parlour, where a market-house has been erected. Fairs for three days each are held on April 21st, August 16th, and October 21st, for cattle and merchandise; to these fairs are attached courts of pie-powder, and the corporation are entitled to the same tolls as are taken at Smithfield market, in London. The great shew-fair takes place on the Friday after Corpus Christi day, and continues for eight days, on the first of which the commemoration of Lady Godiva's procession is occasionally revived, by a representative obtained for that purpose: this ceremony has its origin in a tradition that the citizens being greatly oppressed by the severe exactions imposed on them by Leofric, his countess undertook to intercede for their relief, but was apparently frustrated in her suit by a promise of exemption only upon the condition of her riding naked through the city on horseback; it is further recorded in the traditionary legends of the city, that, having obtained her husband's permission, and trusting for concealment to the length of her hair, and to the discretion of the inhabitants, who were ordered, upon pain of death, to shut themselves up in their houses, she performed the task, and obtained for the city a charter of "freedom from servitude, evil customs, and exactions." The tradition also records that a tailor, who disobeyed the injunction, was instantly struck blind; and a figure, called Peeping Tom, carved in wood, and placed in a niche at the corner of a house in High-street, is still preserved in memory of this event, which, whether real or fictitious, is closely interwoven with the history of the place.

The city received its first charter of incorporation from Edward III., in 1344: in 1384, Richard II. ordered the sword of state to be borne behind the mayor in civic processions, as a mark of disgrace, for his not having duly administered justice in the execution of his office, which order that monarch revoked in 1392. Under the charter of Edward III., confirmed in succeeding reigns, and extended in that of James I., the government is vested in a mayor, recorder, two sheriffs, a steward (who must be a barrister), a coroner, two chamberlains, two wardens, ten aldermen, a



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superior council of thirty-one, and a second council, or grand inquest, of twenty-five members, assisted by a town-clerk, sword-bearer, mace-bearer, and subordinate officers. The mayor, sheriffs, steward, and coroner, are chosen annually by the council of thirty-one, in the council-chamber in St. Mary's Hall, and sworn into office on All Saints' day: the aldermen are elected by the same body, from the grand inquest, as vacancies occur: the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, are justices of the peace, and have exclusive jurisdiction within the city and county of the city. The city is divided into ten wards, each under its respective aldermen, and comprises thirteen fraternities, or trading companies, the numbers of which, with the exception of the Drapers' company, who still retain their hall, have been greatly reduced. The freedom is obtained only by a servitude of seven years to one trade within the city and liberties. Among the privileges enjoyed by the freemen is that of depasturing cattle upon the "Lammas Grounds," a tract of three thousand acres, appropriated to that use from Lammas to Candlemas by especial grant. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session, at which the mayor, assisted by the steward, presides: these courts are held by adjournment in the mayor's parlour, on the last Friday in every month; they have power to try capital offenders, but this they generally delegate to the judge travelling the midland circuit. A court of record has been held by prescription from a very remote period, the date of which is certainly anterior to the reign of Henry VI., for the recovery of debts to any amount, at which the mayor and sheriffs preside; and a county court is held monthly by adjournment, in the mayor's parlour, where also either the mayor, or some of the city magistrates attend daily, to decide on affairs of police.

The city first exercised the elective franchise in the 26th of Edward I., but there were partial intermissions until the 31st of Henry VI., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament: the right of election is vested in the freemen not receiving alms, of whom the number is about three thousand: the sheriffs are the returning officers. The county-hall, in which the sessions and other courts are held, is a neat modern building faced with stone, and ornamented with pillars of the Tuscan order, rising from a rustic basement, and supporting a handsome cornice in the centre of the front: adjoining is the gaoler's house, a neat brick edifice; and behind it the prison, which has been recently rebuilt. St. Mary's Hall, appropriated to the larger meetings and civic entertainments of the corporation, is a beautiful and magnificent structure in the later style of English architecture: it was originally built by the master and wardens of St. Mary's Guild, in the fourteenth century, and subsequently enlarged and beautified for the use of the corporation: the exterior, with its richly decorated windows, and elaborately groined archway, has an imposing grandeur of effect; the interior, which is replete with the richest ornaments of the decorated style, comprises a splendid banquet-hall, adorned with well painted portraits of several of the sovereigns, who have been entertained within its walls; the windows, of which the tracery is gracefully elegant, are ornamented with painted glass: at the upper end is a fine piece of tapestry, elegantly worked in compartments; and on the north side is a small recess, with a beautiful oriel window, above which the original carved

roof is still entire: the council-chamber is fitted up in the ancient style, and retains, among its ornaments, many relics of feudal grandeur. The Drapers' Hall, nearly adjoining, is a neat building, with a stone front of the Tuscan order, of chaste and pleasing design.

Coventry forms a diocese jointly with Lichfield, of which the seat was fixed in this city from 1102 till 1188, when it was removed to Lichfield: the diocese comprehends the whole counties of Derby and Stafford (excepting the parishes of Broom and Clent in the latter), the greater part of Warwickshire, and nearly half of the county of Salop, and comprises five hundred and fifty-seven parishes. Of the cathedral, once a sumptuous and magnificent structure, formerly the Benedictine monastery founded by Leofric, of which at the dissolution the revenue was £731. 19. 5., only the slightest vestiges are discernible, in the mouldings of arches and outlines of windows and doors worked in with the materials of a modern building, which has been erected on the site of one of its ancient towers, and some indistinct remains of what are supposed to have been the conventual buildings. The city comprises the parishes of St. Michael, the Holy Trinity, and St. John the Baptist, the last having been constituted a parish by act of parliament in 1734, all in the archdeaconry of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. The living of St. Michael's is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £26. 15. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a splendid structure, principally in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty tower of four stages, panelled and ornamented with niches in which were finely sculptured figures, and surmounted by a lofty and finely proportioned octagonal spire, the whole height being, from the base of the tower, three hundred feet, exactly equal to the length of the church: the interior is finely arranged, and derives great beauty from the loftiness of its elevation, and the delicacy of the piers which support the roof; the clerestory windows of the nave form a noble range of large dimensions, and are ornamented with ancient stained glass: the chancel, which is of earlier date, was formerly a chapel erected in 1133, to which the nave and aisles were subsequently added; it deviates from a straight line, and forms an angle with the line of the nave, which sensibly offends the eye. The living of the parish of the Holy Trinity is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Crown: the church, which is of earlier date than the more recent part of St. Michael's, is a venerable cruciform structure in the later style of English architecture, with a well proportioned tower rising from the intersection, and surmounted by a handsome octagonal spire: the proportions of the interior are more massive than those of St. Michael's; and, though less elaborate in its details, this church preserves throughout a consistent unity of design: the oak roof is divided into panels, decorated with gilded mouldings; the pulpit is of stone similarly ornamented. The living of St. John's is a rectory not in charge, endowed with £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation: it is always annexed to the head-mastership of the free school, and includes also a lectureship for the second master, the former taking two-thirds and the latter one-third of the income. The church, formerly a chapel erected in honour of our Saviour, upon ground

given by Isabel, queen-mother of Edward III., is an interesting structure, quadrangular in the lower part, and cruciform in the upper; from the centre rises a square embattled tower, with circular turrets at the angles, and supported on four finely clustered piers and arches of singular beauty: the interior is characterised by a simple grandeur of style, which more than compensates for the want of elaborate embellishment. To the south of the city was the monastery of the Grey friars, the brethren of which were famous for their skill in the representation of religious dramas: it was originally founded in 1234, and the church was built in 1358, for which Edward the Black Prince granted the friars permission to take stone from the quarries in his park at Cheylesmere: the monastery was destroyed at the dissolution; all that remains is the very beautiful steeple of the church, consisting of an octagonal tower, with a pierced parapet, from which rises a lofty and finely proportioned octagonal spire; to this a body is now being annexed by subscription among the inhabitants, aided by a grant from the parliamentary commissioners. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics.

The free grammar school was founded, in the reign of Henry VIII., by John Hales, Esq., who endowed it with lands at that time of the value of two hundred marks, but which now produce an annual income of £900, of which the head-master receives two-thirds and the second master the remainder; it is under the management of the corporation, by whom the masters are appointed: there are three exhibitions of £10 each, and two of £5 each per annum, to either of the Universities; two fellowships in St. John's College, Oxford; and one fellowship and one scholarship in Catharine Hall, Cambridge, belonging to this establishment. The schoolroom is the remaining part of a church which anciently belonged to the hospital of St. John, built in the reign of Henry II., the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £83. 3. 8.; it is a spacious room, lighted with windows in the decorated style, with rich tracery, and fitted up with the ancient carved seats, removed from the choir of the church belonging to the monastery of the White friars: the western end, taken down to widen the street, has been rebuilt in an appropriate style, and ornamented with two handsome turrets. Sir William Dugdale, the celebrated antiquary, and Archbishop Secker, received the rudiments of their education at this school. The Bablake Blue-coat school, occupying one side of the quadrangle of the Bablake hospital, was founded, in 1566, by Mr. Thomas Wheatley, ironmonger, and mayor of the city, in consequence of an accidental acquisition of wealth, by the delivery of barrels of cochineal and ingots of silver in mistake for steel gads, which he sent his agent to purchase in Spain. The original endowment, increased by subsequent benefactions, produces £340 per annum, which is applied to the clothing, maintenance, and instruction of twenty-six boys, who receive a small sum as an apprentice-fee on their leaving school; they are nominated by the corporation, who are trustees. A charity school, for clothing and instructing forty girls, of which number six are maintained in the house for the last year, and qualified for service, is supported by subscription. The National

school, also supported by subscription, for an unlimited number of children of both sexes, is a large handsome building of brick, in the antique style, having the master's house in the centre, and on each side of it a large schoolroom, supported on brick columns and groined arches, affording a sheltered area for a playground. Another school, situated in Cow-lane, for clothing and instructing forty children, has an endowment in land, with a house for the master, given by Mr. W. Baker, and augmented by subsequent benefactions: there is also a Lancasterian school, supported by subscription; and there are Sunday schools connected with the church and the dissenting congregations. Bond's hospital was founded, in 1506, by Mr. Thomas Bond, draper, who endowed it with lands for the maintenance of ten poor men and one woman: the number of pensioners, in consequence of the improvement of the income, has been increased to forty-eight, who receive each a weekly allowance of six shillings; thirteen of them are resident in the hospital, and have each an apartment, firing, and washing, free of expense. The building, occupying one side of the Bablake quadrangle, is an ancient edifice of timber frame-work and brick, in the Elizabethan style, but much of its original character has been destroyed by repairs and alterations. The Grey friars' hospital, so called from its proximity to a monastery of that order formerly existing here, was founded in 1529, by Mr. William Ford, who endowed it for five aged men and one woman; from the increased amount of the income, there are at present eighteen women in this establishment, who receive a weekly allowance of 2s. 6d., with additional advantages: the buildings, which form a long and narrow quadrangular area, almost darkened by the projection of the upper stories, are in the style of domestic architecture prevailing in the reign of Elizabeth; the timber frame-work, richly carved, and decorated with cornices and canopies over the central windows and doorways is, as perfect as when first erected, and these beautiful almshouses are deservedly admired as the most entire and elegant specimen of the kind in the kingdom. The house of industry occupies the site, and includes the remains, of an ancient monastery of Carmelites, founded in 1342, by Sir John Pulteney, lord mayor of London, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £7. 13. 8.: part of the arched cloisters, beautifully groined, the refectory, and dormitory, are still remaining, with the beautiful entrance gateway, richly groined and ornamented with three canopied niches in front; to these remains has been added a large and handsome brick building, well adapted to the purpose: the management of this establishment, which is also a comfortable asylum for the aged poor, is vested in a body of guardians. The corporation have at their disposal funds to the amount of £3000 per annum, for distribution among the poor, arising chiefly from Sir Thomas White's donation of £1400 in the reign of Henry VIII., exclusively of considerable sums to be lent for nine years to apprentices of good character, on the expiration of their indentures; in this loan natives of Leicester, Northampton, Nottingham, and Warwick, participate. At Allesley, about a mile distant, is a petrifying spring, not much used. William Macclesfield, created Cardinal by Pope Benedict XI.; John Bird, Bishop of Chester, who was deprived of his see in the reign of Mary; Humphrey Wanley, the antiquary; and Nehemiah Grew, the

botanist, were natives of this city; and Dr. Philemon Holland, the translator of Camden's *Britannia*, resided here for the greater part of his life. Coventry gives the title of earl to the family of that name.

COVERHAM, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of *HANG*, North riding of the county of *YORK*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. W. by W.) from Middleham, comprising the townships of Agelthorpe, Caldbridge, Carlton, Carlton-Highdale, Melmerby, and West Scrafton, and containing 1170 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £800 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rev. S. Hardcastle. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The river Cover runs near this village, over which there is a bridge of one arch, and near it are the remains of a priory of White canons, founded in the thirteenth century, at Swainby, in the parish of Pickhall, and removed hither soon afterwards: its revenue, in the 26th of Henry VIII., was valued at £207. 14. 8. A school, in which between twenty and thirty children are educated, is endowed with a bequest of a messuage and lands by John Constantine, in 1724, producing £23 per annum.

COVINGTON, a parish in the hundred of *LEIGHTONSTONE*, county of *HUNTINGDON*, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Kimbolton, containing 139 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £10. 1. 8., and in the patronage of Earl Fitzwilliam. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

COWARNE (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of *BROXASH*, county of *HEREFORD*, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Bromyard, containing 134 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Ullingswick, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford.

COWARNE (MUCH), a parish in the hundred of *BROXASH*, county of *HEREFORD*, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Bromyard, containing 585 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £14. 19. 7., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

COWBIT, a parish in the wapentake of *ELLOR*, parts of *HOLLAND*, county of *LINCOLN*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Crowland, containing 511 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, and in the patronage of the Devises of Mrs. Miller. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was, with the cemetery, consecrated in 1486, by Bishop Russell. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In 1712, Joseph Andrew endowed a school with £12. 10. per annum, arising from a bequest of land.

COWDEN, a parish in the hundred of *SOMERDEN*, lathe of *SUTTON* at *HONE*, county of *KENT*, 9 miles (W.) from Tonbridge-Wells, containing 683 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, rated in the king's books at £9. 18. 11½., and in the patronage of the Rev. T. Harvey. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a small building, with a handsome spire. One of the four principal heads of the Medway, which rises at Gravelley hill, in Sussex, directs its course eastward along the southern side of

this parish, and separates it from the county of Sussex. Iron-ore is found in the parish. A fair is held on the 2nd of August, for oxen and pedlary. There is a trifling endowment for the support of five almshouses.

COWDON (GREAT and LITTLE), a parish partly in the middle, but chiefly in the northern, division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESSE**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, containing 146 inhabitants. Great Cowdon is $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and Little Cowdon $12\frac{1}{2}$, (N. E.) from Kingston upon Hull. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese, of York, rated in the king's books at £2. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church has long been swallowed up by the sea, and the parish is commonly considered a township partly in the parish of Aldborough, but chiefly in the parish of Mappleton.

COWES (EAST), a hamlet in the parish of **WHIP-PINGHAM**, liberty of **EAST MEDINA**, Isle of Wight division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (S. E. by E.) from West Cowes. The population is returned with the parish. This village is situated on the eastern side of the mouth of the river Medina, and owes its origin to a fort, or blockhouse, erected by Henry VIII., for the defence of the harbour, of which no traces are discernible. Here is a custom-house, where vessels arriving in the harbour pay the government duties.

COWES (WEST), a sea-port and chapelry in the northern division of the parish of **NORTHWOOD**, liberty of **WEST MEDINA**, Isle of Wight division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Newport, and 86 (S. W.) from London. The population is returned with the parish. This place owes its origin to the erection of a small castle on the western bank of the river Medina, which commands the entrance of the harbour: this fortress, which was built in the reign of Henry VIII., is a small edifice with a semicircular battery mounting eleven pieces of heavy ordnance, and contains accommodation for a captain and a company of artillery. From the excellence of the harbour, in which ships may find shelter in stormy weather, and from which they may sail out either to the east or west, as the wind may serve, Cowes has become a populous and flourishing town; and, from its advantageous situation for ship-building, a private dock-yard has been established, in which several men of war have been built for the royal navy. The town is pleasantly and romantically situated on the declivity of an eminence rising from the mouth of the river Medina, by which it is separated from East Cowes. The streets are narrow, and the houses in general inelegant, but, rising above each other from the margin of the river to the summit of the acclivity on which they are built, they have a pleasing and picturesque appearance from the opposite bank, and are seen with peculiar advantage from the sea, of which they command interesting and extensive views. The excellence of its beach, the pleasantness of its situation, and the salubrity of the air, have rendered it a fashionable place for sea-bathing, for which purpose several respectable lodging-houses have been erected for the accommodation of visitors, and numerous bathing-machines are ranged on the beach, to the west of the castle: the environs abound with elegant mansions and marine villas, the grounds being laid out with exquisite taste. In addition to the amusements which the town

affords, there are frequent opportunities for aquatic excursions. The Yacht club, consisting of His Majesty and about sixty noblemen and gentlemen, established here for many years, celebrate their annual regatta generally in August or September, on which occasion more than two hundred yachts and other vessels are assembled, forming a spectacle truly splendid and magnificent. An extensive trade is carried on in provisions and other articles for the supply of the shipping: the principal exports of the island are wheat, flour, malt, barley, wool, and salt, large quantities of which are shipped for France, Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean shores. The number of vessels belonging to this port in 1829 was one hundred and fifty-one, averaging thirty-nine tons' burden; in 1826, nine British and four foreign vessels entered inwards from foreign ports, and nine British and two foreign vessels cleared outwards. Packets sail daily to Southampton and Portsmouth, and passage boats to Newport and Ryde. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Carisbrooke. The chapel, erected in 1657, and consecrated in 1662, is on the summit of the hill on which the town is situated. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

COWFOLD, a parish in the hundred of **WINDHAM** and **EWBURST**, rape of **BRAMBER**, county of **SUSSEX**, 7 miles (S. S. E.) from Horsham, containing 822 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £10. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester.

COWGROVE, a tything in the parish of **WIMBORNE-MINSTER**, hundred of **BADBURY**, Shaston (East) division of the county of **DORSET**, 2 miles (W.) from Wimborne-Minster, containing 638 inhabitants.

COWICK, a chapelry in the parish of **ST. THOMAS the APOSTLE**, **EXETER**, hundred of **WONFORD**, county of **DEVON**, 1 mile (S. W. by S.) from Exeter. The population is returned with the parish. The chapel is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. A Benedictine monastery, a cell to the abbey of Bec in Normandy, was established here by William, son of Balwine, in the time of Henry II., but there are not any remains of it.

COWICK, a township in that part of the parish of **SNAITH** which is in the lower division of the wapentake of **OSGOLDCROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (S. E. by E.) from Snaith, containing 905 inhabitants. There is a small endowed school.

COWLAM, a parish in the wapentake of **BUCKROSE**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Great Driffield, containing 33 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £11. 11. 3., and in the patronage of the Rev. T. F. F. Bowes. The church contains a curious ancient font. From numerous foundations discovered here, it is probable that Cowlam was once a large town.

COWLEY, a hamlet in the parish of **DRONFIELD**, hundred of **SCARSDALE**, county of **DERBY**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Dronfield, with which the population is returned. Here is a sulphureous spring.

COWLEY, a parish in the hundred of RAPS-GATE, county of GLOUCESTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Cheltenham, containing 273 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £9. 1. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Ermin-street traces the southern boundary of this parish.

COWLEY, a parish in the hundred of ELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by E.) from Uxbridge, containing 349 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £11, and in the patronage of E. Hilliard, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. Barnard Dognall, in 1761, bequeathed four acres of land, producing £10 per annum, for the parish clerk, on condition of his keeping the church free from dust, and the churchyard from weeds and other annoyances.

COWLEY, a parish in the hundred of BULLINGTON, county of OXFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Oxford, containing 472 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; endowed with £600 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. James. There was anciently a preceptory of the Knights Templars in this parish.

COWLEY, a township in the parish of GNOSALL, western division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, county of STAFFORD, 5 miles (E.) from Newport, containing 498 inhabitants.

COWLING, a parish in the hundred of RISBRIDGE, county of SUFFOLK, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Clare, containing 790 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. There are fairs on the 31st of July and the 17th of October.

COWLING, a joint township with Burrell, in that part of the parish of BEDALE which is in the eastern division of the wapentake of HANG, North riding of the county of YORK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Bedale. The population is returned with Burrell.

COWLING, a township in the parish of KILDWICK, eastern division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S.W.) from Skipton, containing 1870 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture. A school is endowed with about £16 per annum, arising from land bequeathed by Hugh Smith, in 1665.

COWPEN, a township in the parish of HORTON, eastern division of CASTLE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (E. S. E.) from Morpeth, containing 1765 inhabitants. Here are extensive coal mines.

COWPEN-BEWLEY, a township in the parish of BILLINGHAM, north-eastern division of STOCKTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E. by N.) from Stockton upon Tees, containing 132 inhabitants.

COWSBY, a parish in the wapentake of BIRDFORTH, North riding of the county of YORK, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.N.E.) from Thirsk, containing 91 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, within the jurisdiction of the pe-

culiar court of Allerton and Allertonshire, belonging to the Bishop of Durham, rated in the king's books at £5. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Thomas Alston, Esq. Here is an hospital for decayed tenants, supposed to have been founded by Lord Crewe.

COWSHUISH, a tything comprising the hamlet of Toulton in the parish of KINGSTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, county of SOMERSET, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by N.) from Taunton. The population is returned with the parish.

COWTHORN, a township in the parish of MIDDLETON, PICKERING lythe, North riding of the county of YORK, 4 miles (N.N.W.) from Pickering, containing 22 inhabitants.

COWTHORP, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, West riding of the county of YORK, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.E. by N.) from Wetherby, containing 120 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £4. 15. 10., and in the patronage of T. Starkie, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

COWTON (EAST), a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of GILLING, North riding of the county of YORK, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Catterick, containing 338 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £4. 6. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.. The patronage is attached conditionally to the Mastership of Kirkby-Ravensworth Hospital, or otherwise in the patronage of the Wardens and Hospitallers. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A free school established here has an annuity of £27 from Kirkby-Ravensworth school fund.

COWTON (NORTH), a township in that part of the parish of GILLING which is in the eastern division of the wapentake of GILLING, North riding of the county of YORK, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Catterick, containing 270 inhabitants.

COWTON (SOUTH), a chapelry in that part of the parish of GILLING which is in the eastern division of the wapentake of GILLING, North riding of the county of YORK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Catterick, containing 148 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Gilling. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. On the moor between this and North Cowton was fought the famous battle of the Standard, in 1138, between the English and the Scotch, when the latter were defeated with the loss of eleven thousand men: the spot is still called Standard Hill, and the holes into which the slain were thrown, the Scots' Pits.

COXFORD, a hamlet in the parish of EAST RUDHAM, hundred of GALLOW, county of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Fakenham. The population is returned with the parish. William Chene founded a priory at Rudham, in the reign of Stephen, which was subsequently removed to this place. Among other grants, the prior obtained license, in the 11th of Henry III., to hold a fair annually on the festival of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr; and in the 3rd and 15th of Edward I. a free market on Monday, and a fair on the eve and day of St. Matthew the Apostle, were

granted. The annual revenue, in 1428, amounted to £222. 12. 8.; but at the dissolution it was only estimated at £153. 7. 1. A small vessel, containing some Roman coins, is stated to have been found among the ruins in 1719.

COXHALL, a joint township with Buxton, in that part of the parish of **BUCKNILL** which is in the hundred of **WIGMORE**, county of **HEREFORD**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Knighton. The population is returned with Buxton. Here are traces of an ancient circular camp.

COXHOE, a township in the parish of **KELLOE**, southern division of **EASINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Durham, containing 132 inhabitants. Coal is obtained in this neighbourhood to a considerable extent; there are also limestone quarries, and a good seam of clay for making earthenware.

COXLIDGE, a township in that part of the parish of **GOSFORTH** which is in the western division of **CASTLE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Newcastle, containing 633 inhabitants. A place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and a Sunday school were built in 1819. There are several collieries in the township. In 1800, the grand stand for the Newcastle race-course was erected here, near which is a reservoir for the supply of that town with water, which is raised by a windmill pump.

COXWELL (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of **FARRINGTON**, county of **BERKS**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W.) from Great Farrington, containing 306 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Berks**, and diocese of **Salisbury**, rated in the king's books at £7. 7. 11., endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of **Salisbury**. The church is dedicated to **St. Giles**. Limestone and fossil remains are met with here. There are the remains of a religious establishment in this parish, formerly built by the abbots of **Beaulieu**, to whom the manor was granted by **King John** in 1204, now used as a barn: the adjoining farmhouse was occupied by the monks. On **Badbury** hill is an ancient circular encampment, supposed to be Danish. The **Rev. David Collier**, in 1724, imposed a charge of eight bushels of barley on lands in **Little Coxwell**, for teaching two poor children; and the sum of £3. 10. is paid to a schoolmaster for instructing three children; besides which, the **Rev. John Pynsent**, in 1705, bequeathed land, producing about £20 per annum, for apprenticing the children of labourers of this parish and **Coleshill**: there is likewise a curious bequest from the **Earl of Radnor**, in 1771, charging his lands with an annuity of £45, to be applied to the apprenticing of the children of poor persons of **Coleshill** and this parish, so often as the vicar of **Coleshill** shall be absent from the parish more than sixty days in any one year, and shall accept any other preferment with cure of souls.

COXWELL (LITTLE), a chapelry in that part of the parish of **FARRINGTON** which is in the hundred of **FARRINGTON**, county of **BERKS**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Great Farrington, containing 271 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Mary**. The remains of a camp, apparently in the form of a square, are visible here, the double ditch on the western side being nearly

entire; and there are also, in an enclosed field of about fourteen acres, two hundred and seventy-three pits, called **Cole's Pits**, excavated in the sand and varying in depth, supposed to have been the habitations, or hiding-places, of the ancient Britons.

COXWOLD, a parish in the wapentake of **BIRD-FORTH**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the chapelry of **Birdforth**, and the townships of **Angram-Grange**, **Byland cum Membris**, **Coxwold**, **Newborough**, **Oulston**, **Thornton with Baxly**, **Wildon-Grange**, and **Yearsley**, and containing 1447 inhabitants, of which number, 348 are in the township of **Coxwold**, 5 miles (N.) from **Easingwold**. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Cleveland**, and diocese of **York**, and in the patronage of **G. Wombwell, Esq.** The church, dedicated to **St. Michael**, is a small ancient structure, said to have been erected so early as 700, with an octagonal tower: the chancel was rebuilt in 1777, by the **Earl of Fauconberg**: there is some stained glass in the windows, and within are many handsome monuments of the **Belasyse** family. A free grammar school was founded, in 1603, by **Sir John Harte**, alderman of **London**, who endowed it with £36. 13. 4. per annum, charged on certain lands in this county: only a few boys are instructed in writing and arithmetic, paying a small quarterage also. An hospital for ten poor men was founded, in 1696, by **Thomas, Earl of Fauconberg**, the endowment of which consists of a rent-charge of £59, and is divided among ten poor persons, only two of whom reside in the hospital, which comprises a chapel, with a small chamber above, and two apartments on each side: an hospital for eight poor women was also established here, which has long since gone to decay. There is a fair on the 25th of August. **Sterne** wrote his **Tristram Shandy** and some other works at **Shandy Hall**, near this place, where he resided about seven years.

COZENLEY, a township in the parish of **KIRKBY-MALZEARD**, lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from **Ripon**, containing 579 inhabitants.

CRABHALL, a joint township with **Blacon**, in that part of the parish of the **HOLY TRINITY, CHESTER**, which is in the higher division of the hundred of **WIR-RALL**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Chester**. The population is returned with **Blacon**.

CRACKENTHORPE, a township in the parish of **BONGATE**, or **St. Michael**, **APPLEBY**, East ward, county of **WESTMORLAND**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from **Appleby**, containing 134 inhabitants. At a place called **Chapel-hill** are the ruins of a chapel, dedicated to **St. Giles**. On the road from this place to **Kirkby-Thore**, and to the southward of the ancient Roman road, are traces of a quadrilateral camp; and further on is a small outwork, called **Maiden-hold**. In digging for clay at **Machel's Bank**, three urns containing calcined bones and ashes were found covered with similar relics; and in another pit, fifty yards from the former, a large quantity of ashes and bones, without any urn, was also discovered.

CRACO, a township in the parish of **BURNSALL**, eastern division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **Ewcross**, West riding of the county of **YORK**,

6½ miles (N.) from Skipton, containing 179 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

CRADLEY, a parish in the hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD, comprising the townships of East and West Cradley, and containing 1459 inhabitants, of which number, 739 are in the township of East Cradley, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Ledbury. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £18, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford. The church is dedicated to St. James.

CRADLEY, a chapelry in that part of the parish of HALES-OWEN which is in the lower division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, county of WORCESTER, 2 miles (N.W. by N.) from Hales-Owen, containing 1696 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Lord Calthorpe, the Rev. Mr. Gisborne, and W. Wilberforce, Esq. The chapel, a modern structure, pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill, commanding an agreeable prospect, has lately received an addition of two hundred free sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £75 towards defraying the expense. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. A National school for boys and girls is supported by charitable contributions. The river Stour runs on the north and north-western sides of the chapelry, and separates it from Staffordshire. A mine of coal has been worked upon its banks, but is now discontinued. Beautifully situated in a woody spot, amid pleasing walks, and on the banks of a large pool, or artificial lake, is Cradley Spa, where warm and cold baths have been erected: the water is impregnated with sulphate of soda, magnesia, &c., and is greatly used by invalids during the summer: an attempt was formerly made to manufacture salt here. In a large wood, called Cradley Park, are vestiges of the moat of an ancient building. The chapelry is hilly, and the vicinity abounds with pleasing and picturesque scenery.

CRADLEY (WEST), a township in the parish of CRADLEY, hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Ledbury, containing 720 inhabitants. A charity school is supported by subscriptions amounting to about £20 per annum.

CRAIKE, a parish in the south-western division of STROCKTON, county palatine of DURHAM, though locally in the wapentake of Bulmer, North riding of the county of York, 3¼ miles (E. by N.) from Easingwold, containing 538 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school is supported by charitable donations amounting to about £4. 10. per annum. Egfrid, King of Northumberland, in 685, gave this place, with land extending three miles round it, to St. Cuthbert, the founder of a monastery here, every vestige of which has for ages been removed. There are remains of a castle of remote and uncertain date, converted into a farm-house.

CRAKEHALL, a joint township with Elmer, in that part of the parish of TOPCLIFFE which is in the wapentake of BIRDFOORTH, North riding of the county of YORK, 6½ miles (N.N.E.) from Boroughbridge. The population is returned with Elmer.

CRAKEHALL, a township in that part of the parish of BEDALE which is in the eastern division of the wapentake of HANG, North riding of the county of YORK, 1½ mile (N.W. by W.) from Bedale, containing, with Rands-Grange, 550 inhabitants. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The village forms a spacious quadrangle, enclosing an extensive and pleasant green, ornamented with stately trees.

CRAKEMARSH, a township in the parish of UTTOXETER, southern division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, county of STAFFORD, 2¼ miles (N. by E.) from Uttoxeter, with which the population is returned. Crakemarth is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s.

CRAMBE, a parish in the wapentake of BULMER, North riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Barton le Willows, Crambe, and Whitwell on the Hill, and containing 522 inhabitants, of which number, 152 are in the township of Crambe, 6½ miles (S.W. by S.) from New Malton. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £9. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

CRAMLINGTON, a chapelry in that part of the parish of ST. ANDREW, NEWCASTLE, which is in the eastern division of CASTLE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8½ miles (N. by E.) from Newcastle, containing 330 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., and C. Lawson, Esq. The chapel is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The village, which is situated on a pleasant slope, commanding a fine sea-view, has gradually risen to its present improved state from the period of opening the adjacent collieries, the coal from which is conveyed by a rail-road to the river Tyne, near Howden Pans. Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. has provided a schoolroom here, with a house and garden for the master.

CRANAGE, a township in that part of the parish of SANDBACH which is in the hundred of NORTHWICH, county palatine of CHESTER, 3½ miles (E.N.E.) from Middlewich, containing 433 inhabitants. Thomas Hall, Esq. erected two schoolrooms here, one of which he endowed with £10 per annum, for ten boys, and the other with £4 per annum, for ten girls, all of them being partly clothed. In the reign of Henry VI. a bridge of stone was erected across the river Dane, at the expense of Sir John Nedham, but a few years ago it gave place to the present structure, which is built of wood, from a design by Mr. Harrison, of Chester.

CRANBORNE, a market town and parish, comprising the tythings of Alderholt, Beveridge, and Farewood, and the hamlet of Crendall, in the hundred of CRANBORNE, and the tythings of Blagdon and Monck-

ton up Wimborne, in the hundred of MONCKTON up WIMBORNE, Shaston (East) division of the county of Dorset, 30 miles (N.E. by E.) from Dorchester, and 92 (W.S.W.) from London, and containing 1823 inhabitants. This place, which is of great antiquity, derives its name from the Saxon *Gren*, a crane, and *Burn*, a river, either from the tortuous windings of a stream, which, rising in the parish, falls into the Stour, or from the number of cranes that frequented its banks. In 980, Ailward de Meaw founded here a Benedictine monastery, dedicated to St. Bartholomew; but in 1102 the abbot retired with his brethren to Tewkesbury, where Robert Fitz-Hamon had founded a magnificent abbey, to which the original establishment became a cell. The old manor-house, from having been embattled, was called the castle, and was the occasional residence of the king, when he came to hunt in Cranborne Chase, an extensive tract reaching almost to Salisbury: the chase courts were regularly held in it, in which was a room, called the dungeon, for the confinement of offenders against the chase laws.

The town is pleasantly situated at the north-eastern extremity of the county, in the centre of a fine open expanse of champaign land: the houses are in general neat and well built, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. Riband-weaving formerly flourished here, but has declined, and the majority of the labouring class are employed in agriculture. The market is on Thursday: fairs are held on August 24th and December 6th, for cheese and sheep. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, and is divided into the liberties of the tything, the priory, and the borough, for which a constable, tythingman, and bailiff, are appointed respectively. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., endowed with £1000 private benefaction, and £2700 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Marquis of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and formerly the conventual church of the priory, is an ancient structure, partly Norman, and partly in the early style of English architecture, with a large and handsome tower in the later style; the pulpit is of oak, richly carved, and supported on a pedestal of stone: there are some remains of stained glass in the large window of the south aisle, representing the Virgin Mary and the heads of some of the Saints. An almshouse for three single persons was founded and endowed by Thomas Hooper, Esq., who also gave a rent-charge of £6 for the steward. On Castle hill, to the south of the town, is a circular fortification, consisting of two deep trenches and ramparts, and including an area of six acres, in which is a well; and in the environs are numerous barrows, of which some have been opened and found to contain urns with bones. The learned Bishop Stillingfleet was born here, in 1635, and died in 1699. Cranborne gives the title of viscount to the Marquis of Salisbury.

CRANBROOKE, a market town and parish in the hundred of CRANBROOKE, lathe of SCRAY, county of KENT, 14 miles (S. by E.) from Maidstone, and 48 (S. E. by E.) from London, containing 3683 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Crane-broke*, derives its name from its situation upon a brook called the Crane. When the manufacture of woollen cloth was introduced into

England by Edward III., it was principally carried on in the Weald of Kent, and Cranbrooke, situated in the centre of that district, became, and continued to be for centuries, a very flourishing town, and the principal seat of the clothing trade, by the removal of which into the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, within the last fifty years, its trading importance has been almost annihilated. The town consists chiefly of one wide street, extending three quarters of a mile in length, from which a smaller street branches off at right angles: it is indifferently paved, and partially lighted, contains some well-built houses, and is well supplied with water. The trade is now principally in hops, which is carried on to a considerable extent. The market, formerly on Saturday, and considerable for corn, hops, &c., has, within the last few years, been altered to Wednesday: there is also a cattle market on every alternate Wednesday: the market-house, a neat octagonal building supported on double columns at the angles, and surmounted by a cupola, was erected by William Coleman, Esq., a great benefactor to the town. The fairs are on May 30th and September 29th, for horses and cattle; the latter is also a great hop fair.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £19. 19. 4½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £1100 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Dunstan, is a spacious handsome structure in the later style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower: in the year 1725, one of the columns giving way, a part of the church fell down; it was repaired at an expense of £2000. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists, Huntingdonians, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. The free grammar school was founded, in 1574, by Simon Lynch, Esq., and endowed by Queen Elizabeth with land producing at present about £140 per annum, which has been augmented by subsequent benefactors to £300 per annum: the management is vested in thirteen trustees, including the vicar. A writing school was founded, in 1573, by Mr. Alexander Dence, who endowed it with a house for the master, a schoolroom, and the interest of £160; of this sum, £60 was expended in the enlargement of the premises, the interest of the remainder only being available to the payment of the master. A National school for the instruction of an unlimited number of boys and girls is supported by subscription. In the hamlet of Milkhouse-street, are the remains of an ancient chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There are several mineral springs in the vicinity, the properties of which are similar to those of Tonbridge-Wells. Sir Richard Baker, author of the English Chronicles, was born in this parish, about the year 1568. The celebrated William Huntington, late minister of Providence chapel, Gray's Inn Lane, London, and founder of a sect called "Huntingtonians," holding high Calvinistic principles, was born at a place called "The Four Wents," in this parish: he died July 1st, 1813, aged 69, and was interred in the burial-ground of Jireh chapel, Lewes, Sussex. He wrote and published eighty-one separate works, most of which went through several editions during his lifetime; and, added to six volumes of Letters, &c., published since his death, his works extend to thirty-four volumes 8vo.

CRANFIELD, a parish in the hundred of **REDBORNE-STOKE**, county of **BEDFORD**, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from **Amphill**, containing 1153 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Bedford**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £33. 2. 1., and in the patronage of the Rev. James Beard. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. A school is supported by charitable donations amounting to about £15 per annum. A mineral spring rises in the parish, but it is very little resorted to. Cranfield gives the inferior title of baron to the Duke of Dorset.

CRANFORD, a parish in the hundred of **ELTHORNE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from **Hounslow**, containing 238 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Middlesex**, and diocese of **London**, rated in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of the Dowager Countess of **Berkeley**. The church is dedicated to St. Dunstan. The river **Colne** runs through the parish, and is crossed by a bridge at the village, called **Cranford-bridge**.

CRANFORD (ST. ANDREW), a parish in the hundred of **HUXLOE**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from **Kettering**, containing, with the parish of **Cranford St. John**, 515 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Northampton**, and diocese of **Peterborough**, rated in the king's books at £9. 9. 7., and in the patronage of Sir G. Robinson, Bart.

CRANFORD (ST. JOHN), a parish in the hundred of **HUXLOE**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from **Kettering**. The population is returned with **Cranford St. Andrew**. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Northampton**, and diocese of **Peterborough**, rated in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of the Bishop of **Lincoln**.

CRANHAM, a parish in the hundred of **CHAFFORD**, county of **ESSEX**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from **Hornchurch**, containing 289 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Essex**, and diocese of **London**, rated in the king's books at £13. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of **St. John's College, Oxford**. The church is dedicated to All Saints. This parish was formerly known by the names of **Bishop's Ockington** and **Cravenham**.

CRANHAM, a parish in the hundred of **RAPSGATE**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Painswick**, containing 321 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of **Brimpsfield**, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Gloucester**, rated in the king's books at £6. 6. 8., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Earl of **Mount-Edgcumbe**. The church is dedicated to St. James. There are manufactories for earthenware in the parish.

CRANLEY, a parish in the second division of the hundred of **BLACKHEATH**, county of **SURREY**, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from **Godalming**, containing 1182 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Surrey**, and diocese of **Winchester**, rated in the king's books at £20. 18. 1½., and in the patronage of the Rev. John Wolfe. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a large and handsome edifice in the ancient style of English architecture, having a richly ornamented chapel, enclosed with curious and elegant lattice-work at the

termination of each aisle. At **Vacharie** are foundations, encompassed by a moat, of the ancient baronial residence of the lords of **Shire**. **Cranley** gives the title of viscount to the Earls of **Onslow**.

CRANMORE (EAST), a parish in the hundred of **FROME**, county of **SOMERSET**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from **Shepton-Mallet**, containing 68 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of **Douling**, in the archdeaconry of **Wells**, and diocese of **Bath and Wells**. The church is dedicated to St. James. The district which now comprises **East** and **West Cranmore** was exempted from all suit and service to the hundred courts, and raised into a liberty by **Henry I.** The inhabitants bury at **West Cranmore**.

CRANMORE (WEST), a parish forming, with the parish of **Evercreech** and the chapelry of **Chesterblade**, a detached portion of the hundred of **WELLS-FORUM**, county of **SOMERSET**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from **Shepton-Mallet**, containing 270 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of **Douling**, in the archdeaconry of **Wells**, and diocese of **Bath and Wells**. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

CRANOE, a parish in the hundred of **GARTREE**, county of **LEICESTER**, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from **Market-Harborough**, containing 101 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Leicester**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £8. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Earl of **Cardigan**. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

CRANSFORD, a parish in the hundred of **PLOMESGATE**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from **Framlingham**, containing 294 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Suffolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rev. C. Chevallier. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

CRANSLEY, a parish in the hundred of **ORLINGBURY**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from **Kettering**, containing 250 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Northampton**, and diocese of **Peterborough**, rated in the king's books at £8. 5., endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of J. C. Rose, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

CRANTOCK, a parish in the hundred of **PYDER**, county of **CORNWALL**, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from St. Michael, containing 389 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Cornwall**, and diocese of **Exeter**, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Mr. Buller and others. The church is dedicated to St. Cadock, a corruption of St. Carantocus: in the time of **Edward the Confessor** it was made collegiate for secular canons, who continued till the dissolution, when its annual revenue of £89. 15. 8. was divided amongst the dean, nine prebendaries, and four vicars choral. This parish is bounded on the north by the **Bristol channel**, and has a small harbour at the mouth of the river **Gannel**.

CRANWELL, a parish in the hundred of **FLAXWELL**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 4 miles (N. W.) from **Sleaford**, containing 155 inhabitants. The

living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Sir John H. Thorold. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. A school is supported by charitable donations amounting to about £3 per annum.

CRANWICK, a parish in the hundred of GRIMSHOE, county of NORFOLK, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Stoke-Ferry, containing 70 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Methwold annexed, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £8. 9. 7., and in the patronage of H. S. Partridge, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient building of flint, having at the west end a tower of similar materials, supposed to have been erected by King Harold, one of whose freemen possessed a moiety of this place in the time of Edward the Confessor. The river Wissy bounds the parish on the north.

CRANWORTH, a parish in the hundred of MIRROR, county of NORFOLK, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Watton, containing 331 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Letton consolidated, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 18. 6½., and in the patronage of T. T. Gurdon, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

CRASSWALL, a chapelry in the parish of CLODOCK, hundred of EWYASLACY, county of HEREFORD, 5 miles (S. E.) from Hay, containing 374 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecon, and diocese of St. David, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Earl of Oxford. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. About the close of the reign of King John a monastery was founded here, probably by Walton de Lacy, for a prior and ten religious of the order of Grandmont in Normandy: at the seizure of Alien priories it was valued at 40s. per annum, and granted, in the 2nd of Edward IV., to God's House, now Christ's College, Cambridge. There is a fine stone quarry in the neighbourhood.

CRASTER, a township in the parish of EMBLETON, southern division of BAMBROUGH ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6¼ miles (N. E.) from Alnwick, containing 146 inhabitants. The village, which is called Craster Sea Houses, is situated on the coast of the North sea.

CRATFIELD, a parish in the hundred of BLYTHING, county of SUFFOLK, 5½ miles (W. S. W.) from Halesworth, containing 717 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Laxfield, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 7. 11., and in the patronage of Lord Huntingfield. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is an endowed Sunday school in this parish, also a school supported by charitable donations amounting to £8. 8. per annum.

CRATHORNE, a parish in the western division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North riding of the county of YORK, 3¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Yarm, containing 330 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £10. 11. 10½., and in the patronage of Godfrey Wentworth and Robert Chaloner, Esqrs. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure; in the

chancel is the figure of an armed knight lying cross-legged, with the arms of Crathorne on the shield, and near it is a mural monument of a member of the same family. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Roman Catholics. Thomas Baxter, in 1769, gave £100, now producing, with other subscriptions, £13. 6. per annum, which is applied to the education of twenty poor children. Here are a linen-manufactory and an extensive bleaching-ground. At a short distance from the village is a mineral spring.

CRAWCROOK, a township in the parish of RYRON, western division of CHESTER ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 9½ miles (W.) from Gateshead, containing 308 inhabitants. Coal is obtained in this township. Miss Simpson, of Bradley Hall, endowed a school with £25 per annum, for teaching twenty-six children; and another has been established by Lady Ravensworth, who annually contributes £20 for the education of girls.

CRAWFORD-TARRANT, a parish in the hundred of BADBURY, Shaston (East) division of the county of DORSET, 3½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Blandford-Forum, containing, with Preston, 76 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, and in the patronage of E. B. Portman, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Richard Poor, successively Bishop of Chichester, Salisbury, and Durham, founded, about 1230, an abbey of Cistercian nuns, in honour of the Blessed Virgin and All Saints; at the dissolution, its revenue was estimated at £239. 11. 10.

CRAWLEY, a township in the parish of EGLINGHAM, northern division of COQUETDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9¼ miles (W. N. W.) from Alnwick, containing 23 inhabitants. It was anciently called Crawlawe, from *Caer-law*, a fortified hill. Crawley tower, a Roman structure, stands on an eminence near an old and strong intrenchment, which is thought to be the *Alauna Annis* of Richard of Cirencester, though some place this station at Alnwick, and others at Glanton: it commands a fine view of the vale of Whittingham, with the river Breamish, from its source to Horton castle; and no less than seven British and Saxon fortifications may be discerned within four miles round this spot.

CRAWLEY, a hamlet in the parish of WITNEY, hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD, 1½ mile (N. W. by N.) from Witney, containing 221 inhabitants.

CRAWLEY, a parish in the hundred of BUDDLES-GATE, Fawley division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (N. W.) from Winchester, containing, with the chapelry of Hunton, 476 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the incumbent, rated in the king's books at £35. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Crawley is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court held at Winchester every Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount.

CRAWLEY, a parish in the hundred of BUTTING-HILL, rape of LEWES, county of SUSSEX, 9½ miles (N. by W.) from Cuckfield, containing 334 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £6. 15., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of

James Clitherow, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is partly in the decorated and partly in the later style of English architecture, and has lately received an addition of ninety free sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £17 toward defraying the expense. Fairs for horned cattle are held on May 8th and September 29th.

CRAWLEY (HUSBORN), county of BEDFORD.—See HUSBORN-CRAWLEY.

CRAY (FOOT'S), a parish in the hundred of RUXLEY, lathe of SUTTON at HONE, county of KENT, 12½ miles (S. E.) from London, containing 221 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, rated in the king's books at £8. 3. 4., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small plain building, supposed to be of high antiquity. This parish probably derived its name from Fot, or Vot, its proprietor in the time of Edward the Confessor, and from the river Cray, which runs by the eastern end of the village, there turning a mill, and then directing its course towards North Cray. A National school was established in 1815, for which the Rev. Francis Wollaston left £200 five per cents.; and Benjamin Harence, Esq., in 1817, gave land whereon a school-house had been previously erected by subscription; from seventy to eighty children of both sexes are taught at this school, which is supported by contributions in aid of the original bequest.

CRAY (ST. MARY'S), a parish in the hundred of RUXLEY, lathe of SUTTON at HONE, county of KENT, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Foot's Cray, containing 874 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Orpington, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church contains several ancient brasses and some memorials of the Mannings. A charity school was established here in 1710, for the education of six children; and Sir Thomas Dyke, in 1816, erected another, with a residence for the master and mistress, extending its benefits to the children of Orpington; it is supported by a rent-charge upon estates at Hunton, bequeathed in 1715 by Catherine Withens, which, with a weekly contribution of twopence paid by each pupil sent from Orpington, produces an annual income of £80 to the master and mistress, who also receive an allowance of £5 a year, coal, &c.: about one hundred children are instructed upon the National system. "The Crays," so called from the river Cray, which runs through it, is reckoned one of the most beautiful tracts in Kent, and produces a vast quantity of birch; it comprehends four parishes, with as many villages, distinguished by their prefixes, of which St. Mary's Cray was the most considerable, and had the privilege of a market so early as the reign of Edward I.; but the market-house having been destroyed by a tempest in 1703, the market has never since been held.

CRAY (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of RUXLEY, lathe of SUTTON at HONE, county of KENT, 1 mile (N. by E.) from Foot's Cray, containing 345 inhabitants. The living is a rectory with Ruxley, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, rated in the king's books at £13. 9. 9½., and in the patronage of

T. W. Coventry, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. James. In 1771, the Rev. William Hetherington, and Elizabeth Hetherington, gave a tenement for a school, in support of which the latter bequeathed £100 in 1776, which, with other donations for the same purpose, produce about £11. 11. per annum; in 1777, the former left £200 for repairs and other uses, which, with additions since made, yields an annual dividend of £12. 8. From these funds £10 a year is paid to a mistress for teaching an unlimited number of young children, who, on attaining the age of seven years, are admitted into the National school at Bexley, the master and mistress of which receive from this charity £5 per annum each, with an allowance of 20s. a year for books and rewards. This parish is pleasingly diversified with villas and well cultivated domains, of which Mount Mascall and Vale Mascall claim distinction; in the grounds of the latter the river Cray forms a cascade much admired for its picturesque beauty. In 1723 a subterraneous fire broke out, and the inhabitants for several days afterwards employed themselves with wagons in conveying water from Bexley, for the purpose of quenching the flames.

CRAY (ST. PAUL'S), a parish in the hundred of RUXLEY, lathe of SUTTON at HONE, county of KENT, 1½ mile (S.) from Foot's Cray, containing 364 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, rated in the king's books at £12. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Viscount Sidney. The church is dedicated to St. Paulinus. In 1729, Richard Chapman bequeathed a rent-charge of £2 towards endowing a school, in furtherance of which the Rev. Thomas Kingsman, in 1752, left £50 three per cents., producing annually about £1. 10., which sums are paid to a schoolmistress for teaching six girls. The river Cray runs through this parish.

CRAYFORD, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of LESSNESS, lathe of SUTTON at HONE, county of KENT, 13 miles (E. by S.) from London, containing 1866 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £35. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Thomas Austen, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Paulinus, is a spacious modern structure, adorned with an elegant altar-piece; it stands on an eminence at the upper end of the village, which consists of an irregular street, branching off to the left of the road from London to Dartford. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. Crayford is so called from *Creccanford*, an ancient ford on the river Creccan, now Cray, which here flows in two streams, having upon its banks several extensive establishments for printing calico, and a large mill for making iron hoops. One of the archbishops of Canterbury, who formerly had possessions here, procured a weekly market on Tuesday, and a fair on our Lady's Nativity; the market has long been disused, but an annual fair is still held on the 8th of September. In the immediate vicinity of Crayford some antiquaries have placed the Roman station *Noviomagus*, near which a great battle was fought, in 457, between Hengist the Saxon and the British king Vortimer, which ended in the secure establishment of the kingdom of Kent under the rule of the former. In this parish are many ancient caves, of which some are from fifteen to twenty fathoms deep, increasing in circumference from the

mouth downwards, and containing several large apartments, supported by pillars of chalk: it is conjectured that they were used as places of security for the wives, children, and moveable goods of the Saxons, during their wars with the Britons. The manor-house, which was built and occupied by Sir Cloudesley Shovel, is moated, and is now occupied by a farmer.

CREACOMBE, a parish in the hundred of **WITHERIDGE**, county of **DEVON**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from South Molton, containing 40 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £4. 18. 9., endowed with £700 private benefaction, and £900 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rev. W. Karslake. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

CREAKE (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of **BROTHERCROSS**, county of **NORFOLK**, 3 miles (S.E. by S.) from Burnham-Westgate, containing 618 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £33. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Earl Spencer and the Bishop of Norwich alternately. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, besides which there was formerly one dedicated to St. Michael, also parochial. At Lingerscroft, between Creak and Burnham, Sir Robert de Hereford, in 1206, founded a church, and subsequently a chapel and hospital, dedicated in 1221 to St. Bartholomew, in which he placed a master, four chaplains, and thirteen poor lay brethren: this foundation soon afterwards acquired the distinction of a priory, and in the 15th of Henry III. was elevated into an abbey: that monarch also confirmed the grant of a fair previously made, changing the period to the eve and festival of St. Thomas the Martyr; in the 14th of Edward I. the abbot claimed the right of holding four fairs annually at Creak. In consequence of the death of the abbot, and there being no convent to elect another, the abbey was deemed dissolved, and its possessions were granted, in the 22nd of Henry VII., to the Countess of Richmond, by whom they were given to Christ's College, Cambridge. In 1815 a school-house was erected here, upon land given for the purpose by a charitable individual. There are four cottages appropriated for the benefit of the poor.

CREAKE (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of **BROTHERCROSS**, county of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Burnham-Westgate, containing 728 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £22, and in the patronage of H. Goggs, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. In the neighbourhood is a Saxon fortification, the way leading from which is called Blood-gate, from the dreadful slaughter made there in a battle between the Saxons and the Danes.

CREATON (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of **GUILSBOROUGH**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Northampton, containing 492 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £11. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Rev. Mr. Beynon. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. In 1825, six cottages, for the accommodation of aged widows, were built on a piece of waste land in the village,

by the Rev. Thomas Jones, late curate of the parish. In this parish are the remains of Holmby House, where Charles I. suffered imprisonment.

CREATON (LITTLE), a hamlet in the parish of **SPRATTON**, hundred of **SPELHOE**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Northampton, containing 106 inhabitants.

CREDENHILL, a parish in the hundred of **GRIMSWORTH**, county of **HEREFORD**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Hereford, containing 199 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £17. 19. 4., and in the patronage of the Rev. Edmund Eckley. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. On the summit of a steep and lofty hill, the declivity of which is well wooded, are the remains of an ancient and almost inaccessible camp, having an outer and an inner trench, enclosing an area of nearly forty acres: from its irregular form some have attributed this work to the Britons, while others, with greater probability, suppose it to have been constructed by the Romans, for the defence of their adjacent station at Kenchester, the *Magna Castra* of Antoninus: the view from it is one of the most extensive and beautiful in the county.

CREDITON, a borough, market town, and parish, in the hundred of **CREDITON**, and extending also into that of **West Budleigh**, county of **DEVON**, 8 miles (N. W.) from Exeter, and 180 (W. by S.) from London, containing, with the tythings of Bradley, Canon-Fee, Fulford, Knowle, Rudge, Town, Uford, Uton, and Woodland, 5515 inhabitants. This place, which takes its name from its situation on the river Creedy, was for many years the seat of a diocese, of which a collegiate church, founded here in 905, and dedicated to the Holy Cross, became the cathedral. In the reign of Canute, Levinus, Bishop of Crediton, prevailed upon that monarch, with whom he had great influence, to annex the see of St. Germans to that of Crediton, the united see having been removed to Exeter, by Edward the Confessor, in 1050. A chapter, consisting of a dean and twelve prebendaries, was still maintained in the old collegiate church, under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Exeter, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £332. 17. 5.: the church, with some lands belonging to it, was granted to the governors of the free school in the reign of Edward VI. In the reign of Edward I. this borough sent members to a parliament held at Carlisle; and, in 1310, Bishop Stapleton obtained for it the grant of a weekly market and two annual fairs. Towards the middle of the sixteenth century, the opponents of the Reformation assembled their forces at Crediton, but were compelled to withdraw by Sir Peter Carew, who was sent against them with a superior force. In 1644, Charles I. reviewed his troops in this town, which was subsequently possessed by the army under Sir Thomas Fairfax: in 1743 a fire destroyed a considerable part of it, and a similar calamity occurred in 1769.

Crediton is pleasantly situated in a vale on the banks of the river Creedy, and within three quarters of a mile of the river Exe, with which the Creedy unites between this place and Exeter: it is divided into two parts, east and west, of which the former, containing the church, is the more ancient, and the latter the more extensive; and consists principally of one main street, nearly a mile in length, roughly paved, and containing low cot-

tages at each extremity, with a few well-built houses in the centre, in which is also a range of shambles: it is amply supplied with water. Assemblies and concerts take place periodically, during the winter, in a good assembly-room, conveniently fitted up for the purpose. The principal branch of manufacture is that of serge, which is sent to Exeter to be finished for exportation; dowlas, long ells, and flannel, are also manufactured here, but not to a great extent: it is in contemplation to bring the road to Barnstaple through the town, within a short distance of which it now passes. The market, which is very well attended, is on Saturday; and on the Saturday preceding the last Wednesday in April is a large market for cattle, in which more than one thousand head are frequently sold. Fairs for cattle are held, in the eastern division of the town, on May 11th and September 21st, and in the western division on the 21st of August, unless it happen on Friday, Saturday, or Sunday, in which case it is postponed till the following Tuesday; this fair continues for three days, on the first of which a great number of cattle is sold. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold a petty session every month; and its local affairs are under the superintendence of a portreeve, bailiff, and constables, chosen annually by a jury at the court leet of the lord of the manor, the bailiff for the year preceding being invariably appointed to the office of portreeve.

The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £30, and in the patronage of twelve lay governors, incorporated by charters of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, by whom the church is kept in repair. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a spacious and magnificent cruciform structure, with a square embattled tower rising from the centre; it was erected, or rather rebuilt, in the reign of Henry VII., and is a fine specimen of the later English style of architecture, which at that time was in its highest perfection. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. The grammar school was founded by Edward VI., and further endowed by Queen Elizabeth, who by her charter provided for the gratuitous instruction of four boys, to each of whom forty shillings are annually given; the school, which is open to all boys of the parishes of Crediton and Sandford, on the payment of £5 per annum, is under the management of the twelve governors, who appoint the master, to whom they pay a salary of £30 per annum, and nominate the four free boys: there are three exhibitions, of £6, 13. 4. each, to either of the Universities, tenable for five years, belonging to this school; and annexed to the mastership is the perpetual curacy of Kennerley. The Blue-coat school, founded about the year 1730, by subscription, and since endowed with various benefactions, was incorporated with an English school in 1814, and placed under one master, in a house erected, in 1806, by the trustees of Sir John Hayward's charity; the annual income of these united schools is £116. 12.: about one hundred and fifty children are instructed on Dr. Bell's system, eighty of them being also clothed. A mathematical school was founded, in 1794, by Mr. Samuel Dunn, who endowed it with £600 stock, now in the four per cents.; in this school twelve boys are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in navigation and land-sur-

veying, if required. Almshouses with small endowments were founded by Mr. Humphrey Sparway, in 1557, and by Mr. John Davie, in 1620. Near the church are some slight remains of the episcopal palace, and of the chapel of St. Lawrence, anciently connected with one of the prebends of the collegiate church: in North-street is an ancient building, said to have formed part of the dean's house, in a portion of which, supposed to have been the refectory, the ancient ceiling is still preserved. Winifred, Archbishop of Mentz, and legate under several of the popes, who was eminently successful in promulgating the doctrines of Christianity among the Mercians, and suffered martyrdom in the year 354, was a native of this place.

CREECH (EAST), a tything in the parish of CHURCH-KNOWLE, hundred of HASLOR, Blandford (South) division of the county of Dorset, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Wareham. The population is returned with the parish.

CREECH (ST. MICHAEL), a parish forming, with the parish of Lyng, which includes the Isle of Athelney, a distinct portion of the hundred of ANDERSFIELD, locally in the hundred of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, county of SOMERSET, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.N.E.) from Taunton, containing 812 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £16. 18. 9., and in the patronage of E. Cresswell, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Henry Stodgel, in 1701, and Ann Seager, in 1741, bequeathed a rent-charge of £2 each for teaching poor children. The navigable river Tone runs through this parish, and is crossed by a bridge at the village.

CREED, a parish in the western division of the hundred of POWDER, county of CORNWALL, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile (S.) from Grampound, containing, with the whole of the chapelry of Grampound, part of which is in the parish of Probus, 947 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Sir Christopher Hawkins. The church is dedicated to St. Creed. There is a small chapel of ease at Grampound, in a ruinous condition. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Fal; and in the neighbourhood are vestiges of two ancient intrenchments, each enclosing about one acre.

CREEKSEA, a parish in the hundred of DENGIE, county of ESSEX, 2 miles (N.W. by W.) from Burnham, containing 152 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, to which the vicarage of Althorne was united in 1811, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £9. 8. 10., and in the patronage of J. Robinson, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a ferry over Crouch river to Wallisea island, from the south side of the parish, where the marshes are protected from inundation by strong embankments, about nine feet in height.

CREETING (ALL SAINTS), a parish in the hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, county of SUFFOLK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Needham-Market, containing 271 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with which the rectories of Creeting St. Mary and Creeting St. Olave are consolidated, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10. 0. 5., and in the patronage of the Provost and

Fellows of Eton College. The church is demolished. The Stowmarket and Ipswich navigation passes along the south-western boundary.

CREETING (ST. MARY), a parish in the hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, county of SUFFOLK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. N. E.) from Needham-Market, containing 167 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with the rectories of Creeting All Saints and Creeting St. Olave, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £7. 14. 2., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. Here was formerly a cell to the abbey of Bernay, in Normandy, the revenue of which, at the suppression of Alien establishments, was applied towards the endowment of Eton College.

CREETING (ST. OLAVE), a parish in the hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, county of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Needham-Market, containing 35 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with the rectories of Creeting All Saints and Creeting St. Mary, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £4. 17. 8½. The church has been demolished.

CREETING (ST. PETER, or WEST), a parish in the hundred of STOW, county of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Needham-Market, containing 169 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10. 2. 6., and in the patronage of George Paske, Esq.

CREETON, a parish in the wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Corby, containing 51 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £4. 15. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

CREIGHTON, a township in the parish of UTTOXETER, southern division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, county of STAFFORD, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Uttoxeter, with which the population is returned.

CRENDAL, a hamlet in the parish of CRANBORNE, in that part of the hundred of CRANBORNE which is in the Shaston (East) division of the county of DORSET, 2 miles (E.) from Cranborne, with which the population is returned. Potter's clay is dug here, and a considerable quantity of earthenware is made from it.

CRENDON (LONG), a parish in the hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Thame, containing 1212 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, endowed with £800 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Duke of Marlborough. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious edifice with a tower rising from the centre. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. A school is supported by donations producing from £5 to £6 per annum. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of needles. Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, and his countess, in 1162, built and endowed the abbey of Nuttley for regular canons of the order of St. Augustine; it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist, and, at the dissolution, possessed a revenue

valued at £495. 18. 5.: the remains have been converted into a farm-house; part of the cloisters is still discernible, and round the cornice of an ancient room is the Stafford knot, repeatedly labelled in black letter, with the motto *En lui Plaisance*.

CRESLOW, a parish in the hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Aylesbury, containing 5 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £3. The church, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is desecrated, and the inhabitants attend divine service at Whitchurch.

CRESSAGE, a chapelry in the parish of COUND, hundred of CONDOVER, county of SALOP, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Much Wenlock, containing 295 inhabitants.

CRESSING, a parish in the hundred of WITHAM, county of ESSEX, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Braintree, containing 489 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £7. 15. 5., and in the patronage of Andrew Downs, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Cressing Temple, anciently a commandery of the Knights Templars, was given by King Stephen, with the advowson of the church, in perpetual alms to that order; on its dissolution these possessions passed to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, and reverted to the crown at the general suppression.

CRESSINGHAM (GREAT), a parish in the southern division of the hundred of GREENHOE, county of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Watton, containing 400 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the curacy of St. George, and the rectory of Bodney united, and a royal peculiar, in which the rector exercises jurisdiction, rated in the king's books at £17. 18. 1½., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is composed of flint and freestone, with a tower at the west end, and is ornamented in many places with the letter M, surmounted by a crown, also an erect sword, with a crown on the point, supposed to be memorials of the victory of the patron saint; the nave and chancel are separated by a screen curiously painted and carved, behind which are six stalls, similar to those in collegiate churches. About a mile from the village, in a field called Stone-close, stood the parochial chapel of St. George, previously the chapel of a hermit, in right of which the rector holds a fair annually on the 12th of August, for horses and toys.

CRESSINGHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the southern division of the hundred of GREENHOE, county of NORFOLK, 3 miles (W.) from Watton, containing 160 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £13. 12. 6., and in the patronage of the Rev. Thomas Baker. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

CRESSWELL, a township in the parish of WOODHORN, eastern division of MORPETH ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Morpeth, containing 303 inhabitants. The village is situated on the coast of the North sea, and is inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

CRESSY HALL, a chapelry in the parish of **SURFLEET**, wapentake of **KIRTON**, parts of **HOLLAND**, county of **LINCOLN**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from **Spalding**. The population is returned with the parish.

CRESWELL, an extra-parochial liberty, in the southern division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, county of **STAFFORD**, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from **Cheadle**, containing 12 inhabitants.

CRETINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of **LOES**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from **Framlingham**, containing 375 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Suffolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £9. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to **St. Andrew**.

CREWE, a township in the parish of **FARNDON**, higher division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from **Malpas**, containing 47 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river **Dee**.

CREWE, a township in that part of the parish of **BARTHOMLEY** which is in the hundred of **NANTWICH**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from **Sandbach**, containing 297 inhabitants. A charity school was founded in 1729, pursuant to the will of **Thomas Leadbeater, Esq.**, who bequeathed £30 for the erection of a school-house, and £120 for the maintenance of a master.

CREWKERNE, a market town and parish in the hundred of **CREWKERNE**, county of **SOMERSET**, 10 miles (S. W. by S.) from **Ilchester**, and 132 (W. S. W.) from **London**, containing 3434 inhabitants. This place, being a royal manor, anciently enjoyed many privileges, and in the reign of **Henry II.** was exempt from taxation. The town is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, watered by branches of the rivers **Parret** and **Axe**, and sheltered by hills richly planted; it consists of five principal streets, diverging from a spacious market-place, in the centre of which a large and commodious market-house has been erected: the houses are in general well built and of handsome appearance, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. Sail-cloth, stockings, and dowlas, are manufactured here. The market, which is well supplied with corn, is on **Saturday**: the fair is on the 4th of **September**, for horses, bullocks, linen-drapery, cheese, and toys. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Taunton**, and diocese of **Bath and Wells**, endowed with £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the **Dean and Chapter of Winchester**. The church, dedicated to **St. Bartholomew**, is a spacious cruciform structure, in the decorated style of English architecture, with a lofty and highly enriched tower rising from the intersection, crowned with battlements and ornamented with angular turrets: the interior is finely arranged, the windows are large and filled with rich tracery, and the piers and arches which support the tower are lofty and of graceful elevation; behind the altar is a small room, formerly the confessional, having a door at each end. There are places of worship for **Particular Baptists** and **Unitarians**. The free grammar school was founded, in 1449, by **John de Combe**, Precentor of the cathedral of **Exeter**, who endowed it with lands now producing £300 per annum: there are four exhibitions, of £5 per annum each, to any college at **Oxford**, founded by the **Rev. William**

Owsley, who gave a rent-charge of £20, which, from want of applications, has been for some time accumulating for the augmentation of the exhibitions. A charity school is supported by subscription; and there are two almshouses, one of which, for six aged men and six aged women, was, in 1707, endowed with a rent-charge of £29, by **Mrs. Mary Davis**.

CRICH, a parish comprising the township of **Crich**, in the hundred of **MORLESTON** and **LITCHURCH**, the township of **Wessington**, in the hundred of **SCARSDALE**, and the hamlet of **Tansley**, in the hundred of **WIRKSWORTH**, county of **DERBY**, and containing 2961 inhabitants, of which number, 2024 are in the township of **Crich**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from **Alfreton**. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Derby**, and diocese of **Lichfield and Coventry**, rated in the king's books at £6. 10. 10., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant. The **Lord Chancellor**, by reason of lunacy, presented in 1801. The church, dedicated to **St. Mary**, has a tower surmounted by a spire, and contains several ancient monuments of the **Dixie** family. There are two places of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**, one at **Crich**, the other at **Tansley**. This place, which is situated on an eminence commanding extensive prospects, was, not long since, an inconsiderable village, and rose into importance from the establishment of a cotton-manufactory at **Frichly**, in 1793: in 1810 it received the grant of a market, which was discontinued on the decline of the manufactory; fairs for cattle are held on **April 6th** and **October 11th**. Several of the inhabitants are employed in the adjacent quarries, which produce limestone of a superior quality, a considerable quantity being sent to **London** and **Manchester**; here are also kilns for burning it: the manufacture of stockings is carried on to a limited degree. The **Cromford** canal passes along the western side of the parish, and through a tunnel at its north-western and southern extremities: from the latter point a railway runs northward to within a short distance of the village. In 1825, an infant school was established in the parish. **Crich** is evidently a place of some antiquity, coins of **Adrian** and **Dioclesian** having been found in an adjacent lead mine, whence it is conjectured that lead was first obtained here by the **Romans**: at the period of the **Norman** survey, "**Leuric** had a lead mine at **Cric**," which is still wrought to a small extent. The manor of **Wakebridge**, in this parish, which formerly belonged to **Darley abbey**, still enjoys the privilege of exemption from king's duty on lead-ore, the mine of which is considered the richest in the county. About one mile north of the village is **Crich cliff**, a lofty hill, upon the summit of which an observatory was erected in 1789; it is principally composed of limestone, and contains mines of lead-ore, which were formerly more productive than at present.

CRICK, a hamlet in the parish of **CAERWENT**, upper division of the hundred of **CALDICOTT**, county of **MONMOUTH**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from **Chepstow**. The population is returned with the parish. The road leading from this village to **Caerwent** was evidently a **Roman** way, the foundations being plainly discernible; on each side lie large stones covered with moss, which appear to have formed part of the old causeway.

CRICK, a parish in the hundred of **GUILSBOROUGH**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from

Daventry, containing 968 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £32. 13. 1½., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. A school was endowed upwards of fifty years ago, by William Henfray, with a bequest of about £10 per annum, for the education of twelve poor children. Richard Rayson, in 1806, bequeathed £15 a year for teaching twenty children free; and Elizabeth Heygate, in 1822, left £10 in trust, that the interest should be applied for a Sunday school: the schoolmaster to whom these several sums are paid has the use of a schoolroom, house, and garden. The Grand Union canal, in its course through this parish, passes under an arch, or tunnel, one thousand five hundred and twenty-four yards in length; and the Roman Watling-street traces the entire western boundary.

CRICKET (ST. THOMAS), a parish in the southern division of the hundred of PETHERTON, county of SOMERSET, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Crewkerne, containing 75 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £9. 17. 6., and in the patronage of Lord Bridport. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas.

CRICKET-MALHERBIE, a parish in the hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, county of SOMERSET, 2½ miles (S.) from Ilminster, containing 73 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £6. 6. 3., and in the patronage of Mrs. Pitt. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

CRICKLADE, a borough and market town, in the hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, county of WILTS, 4½ miles (N. by W.) from Salisbury, and 83 (W. by N.) from London, containing, with the township of Whidhill, 1506 inhabitants. This place, which is of great antiquity, is by some antiquaries supposed to have derived its name from the British *Cerigwlad*, signifying a country abounding with stones; and by others from the Saxon *Craeca*, a brook, and *Lædian*, to empty; the small rivers Churn and Rey here discharging themselves into the river Isis. It is thought by Dr. Stukeley to have been a Roman station, from its situation on the Roman road which connected *Corinium*, now Cirencester, with *Spina*, now Spene. About the year 905, Ethelwald, opposing the election of Edward the Elder to the throne, collected a large body of troops, consisting principally of East Anglians, and advanced to this place on a predatory excursion, from which he retreated with his plunder before Edward, who was marching to attack him, had reached the town. In 1016, the town was plundered by Canute the Dane. Since the Conquest, Cricklade has not been distinguished by any event of historical importance. The town is situated in a level tract of country, on the south bank of the Isis, which has its source in the vicinity, and consists principally of one long street: a fund of £160 per annum, arising from an early bequest, which has been for a long time misapplied, is about to be appropriated to the paving of it; it is but indifferently supplied with spring water. An attempt to introduce the manufacture of pins has recently been made, but without success. The Thames and Severn canal passes

to the north of the town. The market is on Saturday, but has greatly declined, owing to the proximity of Cirencester: the fairs have been discontinued, except a small pleasure fair, which is still held on the 29th of September. The county magistrates hold a meeting here on the first Saturday in every month: a bailiff and other officers are appointed by a jury at the court leet of the lord of the manor, who holds a court every third week, for the recovery of debts under 40s. Cricklade is a borough by prescription, and exercised the elective franchise from the reign of Edward I., but with various intermissions till that of Henry VI., since which time it has uninterruptedly continued to return two members to parliament: in consequence of notorious bribery, the elective franchise was, in 1782, extended to the five adjoining divisions, viz. Highworth, Cricklade, Staple, Kingsbridge, and Malmesbury. The right of election is vested in the freeholders, copyholders, and leaseholders for not less than three years, within the borough, and in the freeholders of the five divisions: the number of voters is about one thousand two hundred; the bailiff is the returning officer.

Cricklade comprises the parishes of St. Sampson and St. Mary, both in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury. The living of St. Sampson's is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £18. 11. 10½., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester: the church is a spacious and ancient cruciform structure, with a handsome square tower rising from the intersection, crowned with a pierced parapet and pinnacles, and highly ornamented with niches and pedestals: the south porch was formerly a chapel built by one of the Hungerford family; and towards the east is another porch, with large battlements, having in the centre the figure of a lion couchant: the interior is of corresponding character. The piers and arches which support the tower are lofty and of graceful elevation; and the interior of the tower, which is open to a considerable height, is decorated with numerous escutcheons, among which are the cognizances of the earls of Warwick, one of whom contributed largely to the building of the church: a stone cross, which formerly stood in the principal street, was removed into the churchyard, when the old town-hall was taken down. The living of St. Mary's is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £4. 14. 0½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £1900 royal bounty, and in the alternate patronage of the King and the Bishop of Salisbury: the church is a very ancient structure; the chancel is separated from the nave by a circular Norman arch, and the interior contains many vestiges of its original character: in the churchyard is a handsome stone cross of one shaft on a flight of steps; the head is richly ornamented with small sculptured figures in canopied niches. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. There was formerly a free school, founded and endowed by Robert Jenner, Esq., citizen and goldsmith of London; but the endowment has been lost, and the building converted into tenements for paupers: in each of the parishes is a National school for girls; and there are Sunday schools for both sexes, supported by subscription. Among the several bequests for charitable uses is one of a hundred acres of land in the neighbourhood, now producing £125 per annum, of which £15 is appropriated to the apprenticing of poor children, and the re-

mainder distributed among the poor. In the parish of St. Mary are the remains of the priory of St. John the Baptist, founded in the reign of Henry III., now converted into a residence for the poor: there was also an hospital, dedicated to the same patron, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £4. 10. 7.; some land belonging to it, in the parish of St. Sampson, is still called the Spital.

CRIDLING-STUBBS, a township in the parish of WOMERSLEY, lower division of the wapentake of OS-GOLDROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Pontefract, containing 96 inhabitants.

CRIGGLESTONE, a township in that part of the parish of GREAT SANDALL which is in the lower division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, West riding of the county of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Wakefield, containing 1265 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. Here are two tanneries and several malt-kilns.

CRIMPLESHAM, a parish in the hundred of CLACK-CLOSE, county of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Downham-Market, containing 279 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

CRINGLEFORD, a parish in the hundred of HUMBLEYARD, county of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Norwich, containing 150 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, and in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Albert. Within the parish was anciently a free chapel, dedicated to St. Ethelred, to which pilgrims used to resort in great numbers. Cringleford derives its name from the gravelly ford, which has been superseded by a stone bridge, separating the liberties of Norfolk from the rest of the county.

CRIPTON, a tything in that part of the parish of WINTERBOURN-CAME which is in the hundred of CUL-LIFORD-TREE, Dorchester division of the county of DORSET, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Dorchester, containing 20 inhabitants.

CRITCHELL (LONG), a parish in the hundred of KNOWLTON, Shaston (East) division of the county of DORSET, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Cranborne, containing 108 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with which the rectory of Moor-Critchell was united in 1774, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £12. 13. 8½., and in the patronage of Charles Sturt, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower at the west end, with a massive buttress on its north side, in which there is a niche, and beneath it three shields much defaced. Long Critchell, which received its distinguishing appellation from its greater length in comparison with the adjoining parish of Moore-Critchell, is divided into two tythings, called Critchell-Gouis and Critchell-Lucy, so called from their ancient lords.

CRITCHELL (MOORE), a parish in the hundred of BADBURY, Shaston (East) division of the county of DORSET, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Cranborne, containing 267 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united in 1774 to that of Long Critchell, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £10. 9. 7. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a

small ancient fabric, having at the west end an embattled tower, with a porch of modern erection: it had a chantry well endowed with certain messuages and land, one hundred sheep, and twelve hogs, by John de Bridport, in the 2nd of Edward III., for a chaplain to pray daily for his soul.

CROBOROUGH, a joint township with Blackwood, in the parish of HORTON, northern division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, county of STAFFORD, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Leek. The population is returned with Blackwood.

CROCK-STREET, a hamlet partly in the parish of COMBE ST. NICHOLAS, eastern division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, and partly in the parish of DONYATT, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, county of SOMERSET, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Ilminster. A considerable quantity of coarse earthenware is made at the potteries in this hamlet.

CROCKERNE-WELL, a hamlet partly in the parish of BISHOP-CHERITON, and partly in that of DREWS-TEINGTON, hundred of WONFORD, county of DEVON, 7 miles (S. W.) from Crediton. The hamlet is divided into three parts, and abounds with beautiful scenery. Here was formerly a chapel, but there are no remains of it.

CROCKERNE-PILL, a hamlet in the parish of EASTON in GORDANO, hundred of PORTBURY, county of SOMERSET, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Bristol. The population is returned with the parish. This hamlet, which had its rise in the seventeenth century, is chiefly inhabited by mariners, who are principally engaged in piloting vessels to and from Bristol, and down the channel, under the regulations of the company of merchant adventurers of Bristol: it is situated on the banks of the Avon, near the junction of that river with the Severn.

CROFT, a parish in the hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Leominster, containing, with the township of Newton, 119 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacies of Elton and Yarpole united, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £7. 11. 3., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rev. James Keville. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. At Castle Parke, on an eminence to the north-west of the village, is Croft Ambrey, an ancient British camp, with a double ditch and rampart.

CROFT, a joint township with Southworth, in the parish of WINWICK, hundred of WEST DERBY, county palatine of LANCASTER, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Newton in Mackerfield. The population is returned with Southworth.

CROFT, a parish in the hundred of SPARKENHOE, county of LEICESTER, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Hinckley, containing 297 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £12. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Rev. Robert Thomas Adnutt. The village is situated on a granite rock rising from the edge of a brook which falls into the Soar, and continuing in a ridge northward, until it terminates in a remarkable conical hill that is conspicuous for many miles round.

CROFT, a parish in the Marsh division of the wapentake of CANDLESHOE, parts of LINDSEY, county

of LINCOLN, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.N.E.) from Wainfleet, containing 483 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £23. 7. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Lord Monson. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a trifling bequest for the benefit of the poor.

CROFT, a parish partly within the liberty of St. PETER of YORK, East riding, but chiefly in the eastern division of the wapentake of GILLING, North riding, of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Croft, Dalton upon Tees, and part of Stapleton, the remaining portion of the last being in the parish of St. John Stanwick, and containing 647 inhabitants, of which number, 367 are in the township of Croft, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Darlington. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £12. 8. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, exhibits specimens of the various styles of English architecture. The village is situated on the banks of the Tees, half a mile to the west of which is a sulphureous mineral spring, the water of which is used both for drinking and bathing: commodious baths were fitted up about fifteen years ago. Certain lands are held in this place by the owner presenting on the bridge, at the coming of every new bishop of Durham, an old sword, pronouncing a legendary address, and delivering the sword to the bishop, who returns it immediately. A charity school, in which twenty-five children are instructed, is supported by a small bequest from Lady Crew, and by voluntary contributions, the whole amounting to about £25 per annum.

CROFTON, a township in the parish of THURSBY, ward and county of CUMBERLAND, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N.E.) from Wigton, containing 65 inhabitants.

CROFTON, in the parish of ORPINGTON, hundred of RUXLEY, lathe of SUTTON at HONE, county of KENT, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Foot's Cray. This is said to have been once a parish, and the village to have been destroyed by fire.

CROFTON, a township in the parish of DIDDLEBURY, hundred of MUNSLOW, county of SALOP, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Ludlow. The population is returned with the parish.

CROFTON, a chapelry in the parish and hundred of TITCHFIELD, Portsdown division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Fareham. The population is returned with the parish. The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Rood.

CROFTON, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, West riding of the county of YORK, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Wakefield, containing 459 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £10. 0. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small cruciform structure in the later English style, with a low central tower.

CROGDEAN, a township in the parish of KIRK-WHELPINGTON, north-eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, containing 6 inhabitants.

CROGLIN, a parish in LEATH ward, county of CUMBERLAND, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Kirk-Oswald, containing 348 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in

the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of H. Chaytor, Esq. and others. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The river Croglin bounding it on the south, gives its name to this parish: veins of coal extend through it, and there are quarries of limestone and red free-stone, besides a species of porphyry, or bastard marble. The land is chiefly mountainous, with a remarkable lofty eminence, named Croglin fell. In a deep vale on the north side of the river is the village, near which are the remains of an old border fortification, termed *Scar-romanwick*. The school, built by subscription in 1724, is endowed with the interest of £50, given in 1723 by the Rev. J. Hunter, then rector, and an allotment of twenty-four acres, appropriated on the enclosure of waste lands pursuant to an act passed in 1808, yielding about £24 per annum; thirty-five children are taught.

CROKEHAM, a hamlet in that part of the parish of THATCHAM which is in the hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Newbury. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel, which has been demolished.

CROMER, a parish (formerly a market town) in the northern division of the hundred of ERPINGHAM, county of NORFOLK, 21 miles (N.) from Norwich, and 130 (N.N.E.) from London, containing 1023 inhabitants. This place, originally of much greater extent, included the town of Shipden, which, with its church and a considerable number of houses forming another parish, was destroyed by an inundation of the sea. It is situated on a high cliff, on the north-eastern coast of the North sea, commanding a fine view of Cromer bay, which, from its dangerous navigation, is by seamen called the "Devil's Throat." The town was formerly inhabited only by a few fishermen, but, from the excellence of its beach, the salubrity of its air, and the beauty of its scenery, it has become a bathing-place of some celebrity: there are still some remains of the walls with which it was anciently surrounded; and a fort and two half-moon batteries were, during the last war, erected upon a commanding eminence for its defence: the houses are in general badly built and of mean appearance, but those near the sea are commodious and pleasantly situated, and there are several respectable inns for the accommodation of visitors; the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from springs. There are a circulating library and a subscription news-room; and a regatta is annually celebrated. The coast between this place and Yarmouth being extremely dangerous, it has been found necessary to erect within that short distance not less than four lighthouses, of which that at Cromer, three quarters of a mile to the east of the town, is built of brick coated with Roman cement; it is three stories high, and has a revolving lantern, twenty-four feet in circumference, lighted by twenty-one patent lamps with highly polished metallic reflectors, presenting every other minute a brilliant light, which may be distinctly seen from all points: a life-boat, constructed on Great-head's principle, and Captain Manby's apparatus for preserving the lives of shipwrecked mariners, are in constant readiness, and have often been used with success. Several vessels discharge their cargoes of coal and timber on the beach: lobsters and crabs of superior flavour are taken in great numbers, and sent to the differ-

ent markets. Many attempts have been made to construct a pier, but the works have invariably been washed away by the sea. The market, formerly held on Saturday, has been discontinued; but a fair, chiefly for toys, is held on Whit-Monday. The county magistrates hold a meeting here every fortnight.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £9. 4., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, was built in the reign of Henry IV.; it is a handsome structure of freestone and flint, in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles: the western entrance, the north porch, and the chancel, though much dilapidated, are fine specimens of the later style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A National school for an unlimited number of children of both sexes is supported by subscription.

CROMFORD, a chapelry in the parish and hundred of WIRKSWORTH, county of DERBY, 15 miles (N.) from Derby, containing 1242 inhabitants. This place, which is pleasantly situated on the river Derwent, was an inconsiderable village prior to the year 1776, when Sir Richard Arkwright, having purchased the manor, erected mills, and established a cotton-manufactory of very considerable extent. Since this period it has greatly increased, and is now a flourishing place: it consists chiefly of dwellings for the persons employed in the factories, which are neat and commodious; of these many are built round an open space in which a small customary market is held on Saturday; the others are chiefly in detached situations. The cotton-manufactory affords employment to more than one thousand persons, including a proportionate number of children, who are not admitted into the factory till they have been for a certain time at a school supported by the proprietor for their instruction: there is also a manufactory for hats, and one for gingham, on a small scale, and a paper-manufactory, in which about forty persons are occupied: a great quantity of *lapis calaminaris* is made here, of which from one hundred to four hundred tons are exported annually. In the neighbourhood are extensive mines of lead and calamine, also quarries of marble and limestone. The Cromford canal, communicating with the Erewash canal near Langley bridge, and the Cromford and Peak Forest railway afford every facility for the conveyance of minerals, coal, and limestone to various parts of the kingdom. The chapel, a small neat building, begun by Sir Richard Arkwright, and completed by his son, Richard Arkwright, Esq., who endowed it with £50 per annum in perpetuity, was consecrated in 1797. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Richard Arkwright, Esq. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. There are day and Sunday schools, founded and supported, by the Arkwright family, for the instruction of the children employed in the factory. Almshouses for six poor widows were founded, in 1651, by Dame Mary Talbot. Cromford is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy

of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s.

CROMHALL (ABBOT'S), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, locally in the lower division of the hundred of Thornbury, county of GLOUCESTER, 2½ miles (N.W. by W.) from Wickwar, containing, with the tything of Lygon-Cromhall, 703 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £16. 9. 2., and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is partly in the early and partly in the later style of English architecture. The prefix to the name of this parish arises from its having belonged to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, in Bristol, to which society it was given by Lord Berkeley, in 1148. A coal mine has been lately opened in the neighbourhood.

CROMHALL (LYGON), a tything in the parish of ABBOT'S CROMHALL, upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, county of GLOUCESTER, 4½ miles (N.W.) from Wickwar. The population is returned with the parish. This place derives its distinguishing name from having anciently belonged to the family of Lygon.

CROMPTON, a township in the parish of OLDHAM cum PRESTWICH, hundred of SALFORD, county palatine of LANCASTER, 4½ miles (S.E.) from Rochdale, containing 6482 inhabitants.

CROMWELL, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, county of NOTTINGHAM, 5¼ miles (N.) from Newark, containing 184 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £13. 2. 3½., and in the patronage of the Duke of Newcastle. The church is dedicated to St. Giles.

CRONDALL, a parish in the hundred of CRONDALL, Basingstoke division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, comprising the tythings of Ewshott, Dippenhall, Crondall with Swanthorpe, and Crookham, and containing 1894 inhabitants, of which number, 470 are in the township of Crondall with Swanthorpe, 3 miles (W.N.W.) from Farnham. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £22. 5. 7½., and in the patronage of the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St. Cross, Winchester. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a large antient structure, partly in the Norman style. The Basingstoke canal passes through this parish. At Badley Pound farm, a mile south of the village, a beautiful Roman Mosaic pavement, twelve feet square, was discovered a few years since, and is still preserved: foundations of buildings, with some coins and other remains of the Romans, have since been found there, as well as in a contiguous field; and at Turksbury hill are the remains of a Roman encampment. The Dean and Chapter of Winchester are lords of the manor, and hold a court leet annually at the manor-house. A National school, erected by voluntary contributions, is partly supported by a bequest from Elizabeth Oliver, in 1802, of £37. 3. per annum. There is another school, founded in 1818, by Henry Maxwell, Esq., with an endowment of £1238. 15. 2. three per cents., for teaching the poor children of the parish.

CRONTON, a township in the parish of **PRESCOT**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from **Prescot**, containing 358 inhabitants. A trifling endowment for teaching children was bequeathed by **Margaret Wright**.

CROOK, a joint township with **Billyrow**, in the parish of **BRANCEPETH**, north-western division of **DARLINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Bishop-Auckland**, containing 228 inhabitants. **Crook** is a scattered village, partly extending into the adjoining township of **Helmington Row**.

CROOK, a chapelry in the parish and ward of **KENDAL**, county of **WESTMORLAND**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from **Kendal**, containing 227 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Richmond**, and diocese of **Chester**, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the landowners in the parish. The chapel, an ancient building with a tower, stands in the centre of the chapelry, which is very extensive. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house and burial-ground near **How**. There is a woollen mill at the hamlet of **Crook-Mill**, where also the turning of bobbins is carried on. In the mountainous part of this district is a vein of lead, containing *barytes*, similar to that used in the manufacture of **Wedgwood's** jasper vases.

CROOKDAKE, a joint township with **Bromfield** and **Scales**, in that part of the parish of **BROMFIELD** which is in **ALLERDALE** ward below **Derwent**, county of **CUMBERLAND**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from **Wigton**. The population is returned with **Bromfield**.

CROOKHAM, a tything in the parish and hundred of **CRONDALL**, **Basingstoke** division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from **Odiham**, containing 623 inhabitants.

CROOKHOUSE, a township in the parish of **KIRK-NEWTON**, western division of **GLENDAL** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from **Wooler**, containing 18 inhabitants.

CROOM (EARL'S), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, county of **WORCESTER**, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from **Upton upon Severn**, containing 186 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Worcester**, rated in the king's books at £7. 8. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the **Rev. Charles Dunne**. The church, dedicated to **St. Nicholas**, is an old building in the Norman style.

CROOM-D'ABITOT, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, county of **WORCESTER**, 4 miles (W. by S.) from **Pershore**, containing 129 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of **Pirton**, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Worcester**, rated in the king's books at £7, and in the patronage of the **Earl of Coventry**. The church, dedicated to **St. Mary Magdalene**, was rebuilt in 1763: it is a neat edifice in the later style of English architecture.

CROOM-HILL, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, county of **WORCESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from **Upton upon Severn**, containing 18 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Worcester**, rated in the king's books at £7. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**. Courts leet and baron are held annually.

CROPREDY, a parish comprising the chapelry of **Mollington**, which is partly in the **Burton-Dasset** division of the hundred of **KINGTON**, county of **WARWICK**, but chiefly in the hundred of **BLOXHAM**, county of **OXFORD**, and the chapelries of **Bourton**, **Claydon**, and **Wardington**, and the hamlet of **Prescott**, in the hundred of **BANBURY**, county of **OXFORD**, 4 miles (N. by E.) from **Banbury**, and containing 2395 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, within the peculiar jurisdiction of the **Dean and Chapter of Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £26. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the **Bishop of Oxford**. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**. **Walter Calcott** founded a free school, and endowed it with an annuity of £13, for teaching forty children; two others are educated for a rent-charge of £2, given by **John Ditchfield** in 1708. The river **Cherwell** and the **Oxford canal** pass through this parish.

CROSTON, a township in the parish of **THURCASTON**, western division of the hundred of **GOSCOTE**, county of **LEICESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from **Mountsorrel**, containing 98 inhabitants.

CROPTHORN, a parish in the middle division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, county of **WORCESTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from **Pershore**, containing, with the chapelry of **Netherton**, and the hamlet of **Charlton**, 687 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Worcester**, rated in the king's books at £14. 17. $3\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the **Dean and Chapter of Worcester**. The church is dedicated to **St. Michael**. A school is endowed with about £10 per annum, bequeathed by **Mary Holland**, in 1740.

CROPTON, a township in the parish of **MIDDLETON**, **PICKERING** lythe, **North riding** of the county of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Pickering**, containing 321 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**. An estate forming part of the parish charity lands, producing about £23 per annum, has been appropriated to the support of a school in which twelve children are educated. There are various tumuli within the township, thought to be British, and a high mount called **Cropton Castle**, at the base of which are distinct traces of a Roman road, and near it vestiges of a Roman camp.

CROPWELL (BISHOP), a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of **BINGHAM**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 8 miles (E. S. E.) from **Nottingham**, containing 392 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the **Collegiate Church of Southwell**, rated in the king's books at £5. 3. 4., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the **Prebendaries of Oxton** in the **Collegiate Church of Southwell**. The church is dedicated to **St. Giles**. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**. The old **Fosse-road** and the **Grantham canal** pass through this parish.

CROPWELL-BUTLER, a chapelry in the parish of **TYTBY**, southern division of the wapentake of **BINGHAM**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from **Nottingham**, containing 489 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**.

CROSBY, a township in the parish of **CROSS-CANNONBY**, **ALLERDALE** ward below **Derwent**, county of **CUMBERLAND**, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from **Maryport**, containing 200 inhabitants. There is a school in the

village, endowed by John Nicholson with £10 per ann. for teaching twenty children of Birkby, Crosby, and Cross-Cannonby.

CROSBY, a township in that part of the parish of **BOTTESFORD** which is in the northern division of the wapentake of **MANLEY**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Glandford-Bridge, containing 146 inhabitants. A school is partly supported by charitable donations amounting to about £2. 10. per annum, for the education of children belonging to this and the adjoining township of **Brumby** and **Scunthorpe**.

CROSBY, a township in that part of the parish of **LEAR** which is in the wapentake of **ALLERTONSHIRE**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from **Thirsk**, containing 39 inhabitants.

CROSBY upon EDEN, a parish in **ESKDALE** ward, county of **CUMBERLAND**, comprising the townships of **Brunstock**, **High Crosby**, **Low Crosby**, and **Walby**, and containing 419 inhabitants, of which number, 184 are in the township of **Low Crosby**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Carlisle**. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Carlisle**, rated in the king's books at £3. 11. $5\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of **Carlisle**. The church, dedicated to **St. John**, is a small ancient building, situated in the village of **Low Crosby**. **Joseph Jackson**, in 1773, bequeathed £40 for the education of four children, and in 1803 a schoolroom was built by subscription. The southern part of the parish forms a gentle slope to the river **Eden**. A fine red freestone is obtained in the neighbouring quarries. In the time of **Henry I.** a cross was erected on the spot now occupied by the church, to which the inhabitants resorted for prayer. The military road from **Newcastle** to **Carlisle** passes through this parish, and a portion of the site of the **Picts'** wall is also discernible in it.

CROSBY (GREAT), a chapelry in the parish of **SEPHTON**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 7 miles (N. by W.) from **Liverpool**, containing 674 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Chester**, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rector of **Sephton**. The chapel was rebuilt in 1774. The village is in a very thriving state, from being much resorted to for sea-bathing. A grammar school was founded, in 1618, by **John Harrison**, a native of this place, citizen and merchant of **London**, with an endowment of £50 a year for a master and an usher, besides £8 for repairs: the school-house is a good building of freestone, and the school is under the direction of the **Merchant Taylors' Company** in **London**: there is also a charity school for boys and girls, founded under the will of **Catherine Halsall**, with an endowment of £18 per annum.

CROSBY (HIGH), a township in the parish of **CROSBY upon EDEN**, **ESKDALE** ward, county of **CUMBERLAND**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Carlisle**, containing 136 inhabitants.

CROSBY (LITTLE), a township in the parish of **SEPHTON**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from **Liverpool**, containing 359 inhabitants. At **Harkirk**, in this township, a number of Saxon and other ancient coins was discovered in 1611.

CROSBY (LOW), a township in the parish of **CROSBY upon EDEN**, **ESKDALE** ward, county of **CUMBERLAND**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Carlisle**, containing 184 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on the line of the military road from **Newcastle** to **Carlisle**.

CROSBY-GARRETT, a parish in **EAST** ward, county of **WESTMORLAND**, comprising the townships of **Crosby-Garrett** and **Little Musgrave**, and containing 273 inhabitants, of which number, 193 are in the township of **Crosby-Garrett**, 3 miles (W. by N.) from **Kirkby-Stephen**. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Carlisle**, rated in the king's books at £19. 4. $4\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of **Richard Bunn**, **L.L.D.**, and **Mrs. Coulston**. The church, dedicated to **St. Andrew**, is a spacious edifice in the ancient style of English architecture. A charity school was founded in 1629, and a schoolroom has been since erected by subscription: it is endowed with about £12 per annum, arising from a sum of £40 bequeathed by **Thomas Wilson** in 1767, and from various other benefactions. This parish consists of two detached portions, the chapelry of **Soulby** lying between them: it has the river **Eden** on the north-east, and on the south-west a lofty verdant hill, termed **Crosby Fell**, at the foot of which the village is situated, in a deep and romantic valley.

CROSBY-RAVENSWORTH, a parish in **WEST** ward, county of **WESTMORLAND**, 4 miles (N. by E.) from **Orton**, containing, with a portion of **Birkbeck Fells**, 863 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Carlisle**, rated in the king's books at £7. 13. 4., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the **Hon. F. G. Howard**. The church, dedicated to **St. Lawrence**, a handsome structure with a square tower, was rebuilt in 1814: near it stands the ancient manorial mansion, a tower building embosomed in trees, and formerly moated. A school was founded and endowed by the **Rev. William Willan**, in 1630: the schoolroom was rebuilt, in 1784, by **William Dent, Esq.**, who, in conjunction with others, raised the income to about £30 per annum, for which twenty-five children are educated and supplied with books. A great quantity of limestone is obtained in the parish, and several hogs are fattened in it, the hams being noted for a peculiarly fine flavour. The village is situated in a valley through which runs the small rivers **Birkbeck** and **Lyvennet**; at **Black Dub**, where the latter has its source, **Charles II.**, with his Scottish army, halted in 1651. A little higher up, on the eastern side, is a heap of stones, called **Penhurrock**, probably a tumulus raised by the Britons. Tradition records the ancient existence of a friary here, but there are no remains except the names **Monk-garth**, **Monks' barn**, and **Monks' bridge**.

CROSCOMBE, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of **WHITESTONE**, county of **SOMERSET**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. N. W.) from **Shepton-Mallet**, containing 742 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Wells**, and diocese of **Bath and Wells**, rated in the king's books at £12. 6. $10\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of **Miss Elizabeth Wylie**. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**. There is a place of worship for **Particular Baptists**. Near it stands an ancient cross,

fourteen feet high. There are manufactories for woollen goods and stockings in the village, at which a market, granted by Edward I., was formerly held, but it has fallen into disuse: a fair is held annually on Lady-day. A small river runs through the parish, and turns several mills in its course. In the vicinity are vestiges of a Roman encampment, called Masbury Castle.

CROSS (ST.), county of SOUTHAMPTON. — See WINCHESTER.

CROSS HANDS, a hamlet in the parish of OLD SODBURY, lower division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S ASH, county of GLOUCESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Chipping-Sodbury, with which the population is returned. The petty sessions for the division are held here alternately with Badminton and Chipping-Sodbury.

CROSSLAND (NORTH and SOUTH), a chapelry in the parish of ALMONDBURY, upper division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, West riding of the county of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W.) from Huddersfield, containing 1583 inhabitants. The chapel was lately erected at the expense of £2321. 4. 1., granted by the commissioners under the act passed in the 58th of George III., for building additional churches, and contains three hundred and twenty-two free sittings. The manufacture of woollen cloth is extensively carried on here; and there is a scribbling-mill in the neighbourhood. A rent-charge of £3 was given by Godfrey Beaumont towards the support of a school; and in 1749, Sir John Lester Kaye, Bart., gave land for the erection of a schoolroom, which has since been rebuilt.

CROSTONE, a chapelry in the parish of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, West riding of the county of YORK, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Halifax, with which the population is returned. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, endowed with £600 private benefaction, and £3300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Halifax. This place derives its name from an ancient cross, which has fallen to decay.

CROSTHWAITE, a parish comprising the chapelries of Borrowdale, Newlands, and Thornthwaite, and the townships of Braithwaite and Coledale, or Portingscale, in ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, and the chapelry of St. John Castlerigg with Wythburn, the town of Keswick, and the township of Under Skiddaw, in ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, county of CUMBERLAND, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (N. by W.) from Keswick, and containing 4087 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, rated in the king's books at £50. 8. $11\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £300 private benefaction, and £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. The church, dedicated to St. Kentigern, an ancient fabric, was roofed with slate in 1812, having been previously covered with lead. Adjoining the churchyard is a free grammar school, founded and endowed prior to 1571: the income is about £100 per annum, of which £65 is paid to the master, and £30 to the usher, for teaching one hundred and twenty children; the remainder is applied for repairing the school-house, which was built at the expense of the inhabitants. Near the source of the Derwent are two saline springs, in great repute among the inhabitants. This parish produces copper and lead ores, with plumbago, or black lead, and abounds with numerous interesting objects, for a description of which see KESWICK.

CROSTHWAITE, a parochial chapelry in the parish of HEVERSHAM, KENDAL ward, county of WESTMORLAND, 5 miles (W.S.W.) from Kendal, containing, with the hamlet of Lyth, 781 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £630 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Inhabitants and the Vicar of Heversham. Crosthwaite contains several hamlets, and the small but pleasant village of Church-town, near which, and in the centre of a picturesque and fertile vale, stands the chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was rebuilt about 1813, at the expense of the inhabitants: the ancient structure had parochial privileges granted, in 1556, by the diocesan, on account of its great distance from the mother church. George Cocke, in 1665, gave £60 for the building and maintenance of a school: the schoolroom was erected by subscription, and the endowment is about £37 per annum, arising from the foregoing gift, the interest of £300 left by Tobias Atkinson in 1817, and the sum of £13 appropriated out of the general charities; there are about thirty free scholars. Here are a paper-manufactory, a corn-mill, and a malt-house. Lyth is a distinct constablewick on the south side of this extensive chapelry, and is bounded on the south-west by the mountainous ridge called Lyth Fell, or Whitbarrow Scar. At the hamlet of Raw, in Lyth, there are several limekilns, and at Pool-bank a manufactory of wood-hoops. In Lyth-moss several large trees have been discovered beneath the surface.

CROSTON, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of LEYLAND, county palatine of LANCASTER, comprising the chapelries of Becconsall with Hesketh, and Tarleton, and the townships of Bispham, Bretherton, Croston, Mawdesley, and Ulmes-Walton, and containing 5831 inhabitants, of which number, 1367 are in the township of Croston, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Chorley. The living comprises a rectory and a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £31. 11. $10\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Mrs. Master. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, stands in a valley upon the margin of the river Yarrow, and was rebuilt in 1743, at an expense of £1834, which was defrayed by a brief. In the churchyard the Rev. James Hiet, in 1660, built a school-house, and endowed it with £400, producing about £15 a year, appropriated to the free education of thirty-six poor children. A school of industry was established by subscription in 1802, in aid of which Elizabeth Master, in 1809, bequeathed £200; the annual income, amounting to £14, is applied to the instruction of thirty girls. Croston was anciently one of the most extensive and valuable benefices in the county: for many ages the limits of the parish remained unaltered, but, at various periods since, it has been divided by authority of parliament into six entire and independent parishes, viz., Croston, Hoole separated in 1642, Chorley and Rufford in 1793, and Tarleton and Hesketh with Becconsall in 1821. The market has fallen into disuse; but there is a cattle fair on the Monday before Shrove-Tuesday.

CROSTWICK, a parish in the hundred of TAVERHAM, county of NORFOLK, 3 miles (S.S.W.) from Coltishall, containing 136 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and

diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £2. 17. 6., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

CROSTWIGHT, a parish in the hundred of TUNSTAD, county of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from North Walsham, containing 84 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Sir R. Kerrison, Knt. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

CROUCH-END, a hamlet in the parish of HORNSEY, Finsbury division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 5 miles (N. by W.) from London. The population is returned with the parish (which see).

CROUGHTON, a township in that part of the parish of ST. OSWALD, CHESTER, which is in the higher division of the hundred of WIRRAL, county palatine of CHESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Chester, containing 27 inhabitants. The Ellesmere canal passes through this township.

CROUGHTON, a parish in the hundred of KING'S SUTTON, county of NORTHAMPTON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Brackley, containing 376 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £15. 3. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Viscount Ashbrook. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Dr. John Friend, the learned author of a "History of Physick," was born here, in 1675.

CROWAN, a parish in the hundred of PENWITH, county of CORNWALL, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Helston, containing 3973 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £11. 9. 2., and in the patronage of Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Crewenne. A charity school was founded, in 1730, by the family of St. Aubyn, and endowed with the interest of £100.

CROBOROUGH, county of STAFFORD.—See CROBOROUGH.

CROWCOMBE, a parish (formerly a borough and market town) in the hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, county of SOMERSET, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Wiveliscombe, containing 600 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £32. 14. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Robert Harvey, Esq. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient edifice, built of hewn stone, having a tower formerly surmounted by an octagonal spire, which was struck down by lightning in 1725: the interior was neatly fitted up in 1534, with well-carved oak; and the north aisle, a handsome addition to the original structure, was built by the Carews, who have their place of sepulture underneath, there being several fine monuments to different members of that family. Elizabeth Carew, in 1668, bequeathed £400, directing a moiety thereof to be appropriated to the instruction of fifteen boys; and, in 1766, a rent-charge of £12 was devised by Thomas Carew, in aid of this charity, the annual income of which is about £40. Another school was endowed, in 1716, by Dr. Henry James, who left £100, producing now about £10 a year, for teaching eighteen girls: there is also a Sunday school, supported by voluntary contributions. Crowcombe was

formerly of greater importance than it is at present: it was a borough, and the inhabitants being incorporated, enjoyed various privileges: a portreeve is still annually chosen at the court leet of the lord of the manor. A market, now disused, existed so early as the reign of Henry III.; fairs are held on the first Friday in May, Monday after August 1st, and October 31st, for cattle and drapery. A cross, in good preservation, stands at the entrance to the village, and fragments of another are visible in the churchyard. Near the court-house there is a spring which ebbs and flows with the tide. Some veins of copper have been found in the sides of the Quantock hills.

CROWELL, a parish in the hundred of LEWKNOR, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Tetsworth, containing 159 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £7. 9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Miss Wykeham. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Crowell is situated at the foot of the Chiltern hills: the Roman Ikniel-street passes through the parish.

CROWFIELD, a chapelry in the parish of CODDENHAM, hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, county of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Needham-Market, containing 345 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Coddenham, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

CROWHURST, a parish in the first division of the hundred of TANDRIDGE, county of SURREY, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Godstone, containing 214 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, and in the patronage of George Ruck, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. George.

CROWHURST, a parish in the hundred of BALDLOW, rape of HASTINGS, county of SUSSEX, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Battle, containing 340 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of J. C. Pelham, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. George, is principally in the later style of English architecture.

CROWLAND, or CROYLAND, a parish (formerly a market town) in the wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 51 miles (S. S. E.) from Lincoln, and 89 (N.) from London, containing 2113 inhabitants. During the Octarchy this place was the retreat of St. Guthlac, who in the reign of Cenred, eighth king of Mercia, retired from the persecution of the pagan Britons into a hermitage, near which Ethelbald, in 716, founded a Benedictine monastery to the honour of St. Mary, St. Bartholomew, and St. Guthlac, endowing it with a considerable sum of money, and with "the whole island of Croyland, formed by the four waters of Shepisea on the east, Nena on the west, Southa on the south, and Asendyk on the north, with a portion of the adjoining marshes, and with the fishery of the Nene and Welland." This monastery, which, from the marshy nature of the soil, was built upon an artificial foundation of piles, having been destroyed by the Danes in 870, was rebuilt by King Edred, in the year 948; in 1091 it was by an accidental fire reduced to a heap of ruins, from which, under the influence of its abbot, who granted a plenary indulgence to such as should contribute to its restoration, it was again rebuilt in 1112,

but was destroyed, by a like cause, about forty years afterwards; it was a third time restored, with increased splendour, and continued to flourish till the dissolution, at which time its revenue was £1217. 5. 11.: the conventual buildings, which from neglect were gradually falling to decay, were almost entirely demolished during the parliamentary war, when the monastery was occupied as a garrison: the remains are highly interesting, consisting chiefly of the western piers of the eastern portion, in the Norman style, and of some portion of the nave and aisles of the abbey church, in which the south piers and arches, and part of the clerestory, are remaining, the western part of which is partly Norman, and partly in the early and later styles of English architecture: the north aisle of the nave has been restored, and is now used as the parish church. The town, which is accessible only by artificial roads, consists of four principal streets, separated by water-courses, and communicating with each other by means of an ancient triangular stone bridge of singular construction, erected in the reign of Edward II., and consisting of one principal and finely groined arch, from which diverge three pointed arches over the streams Welland, Nene, and Catwater: it is in the decorated style of English architecture, and on one side is a mutilated figure of Ethelbald, in a sitting posture, holding a globe in the right hand. The principal employment of the inhabitants is agriculture, the feeding of cattle, and the management of the dairy: a great number of geese and wild fowl are sold for the neighbouring markets, and an extensive fishery is carried on, for the privilege of which £300 per annum, formerly paid to the abbot, is now paid to the crown: the soil, under the influence of an efficient system of irrigation, has been greatly improved, and much of the land, formerly unprofitable from the morasses with which it was overspread, has been converted into rich pastures and fruitful corn-fields: the engines employed in draining the water from the fens are of considerable power, and are set in motion by wind; one of them, which has twelve sails, throws up forty tons of water every minute. The market formerly held here has been removed to Thorney, in the county of Cambridge; but a fair is held annually, commencing on the festival of St. Bartholomew, and continuing for twelve days.

The living is a rectory not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, and in the alternate patronage of T. O. Hunter and James Whitsed, Esqrs. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew and St. Guthlac, though consisting only of the north aisle of the nave of the abbey church, is a commodious and very handsome edifice, chiefly in the later style of English architecture, with a low massive tower; the west front, which is highly enriched, is ornamented with several statues of kings and abbots, among which are those of St. Guthlac and St. Bartholomew, and of King Ethelbald, the first of whom was interred in a small stone building near the abbey, probably his abode while leading the life of an anchorite, from which circumstance, perhaps, originated its modern names, "Anchorage House" and "Anchor Church House;" the interior contains an ancient font, divided into compartments, a cylindrical stoup, and some well-executed screen-work; the roof is finely groined, and the windows are large, and decorated with elegant tracery. There is a place

of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Between the river Welland and the marshes is a causeway, on which, at the distance of two miles from the town, is St. Guthlac's pyramid; and in the neighbourhood are many stone crosses.

CROWLE, a parish (formerly a market town) in the western division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 35 miles (N.N.W.) from Lincoln, and 164 (N. by W.) from London, containing 1729 inhabitants, and including the chapelry of East Toft, 1961. The town is situated in the north-west extremity of the Isle of Axholme, near the river Don, and within a mile of the Stainforth and Keadby canal, which passes it on the north. The market, formerly on Saturday, has been discontinued; but from March till the end of May a market for sheep and cattle is held every alternate Monday, and there are fairs on the last Monday in May and November 22nd, for cattle, flax, and hemp. The county magistrates hold here a petty session for the division; and constables are appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Stowe, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £14. 10., and in the patronage of Mrs. Egremont. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a very ancient structure, of which the original character is concealed by repeated alterations and repairs. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. A charity school, for teaching poor children reading, writing, and arithmetic, is partly supported by subscription, and by an endowment of £60 per annum arising from various bequests; there are thirty children in the school. In 1747, the body of a woman was found in an erect position in the peat moor, near the town, at the depth of six feet beneath the surface; from the sandals on the feet it appeared to have been there for several centuries; the hair and nails were entire, and the skin, though discoloured, was soft and apparently sound.

CROWLE, a parish partly in the upper division of the hundred of HALFESHIRE, but chiefly in the middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, county of WORCESTER, 5½ miles (S. by E.) from Droitwich, containing 461 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of the Rev. R. Harrison, M.A. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. On entering the parish from Worcester, there is a beautiful range of hills, forming an amphitheatre, and commanding extensive prospects. Crowle Court, the interior of which clearly shews it to have been a religious house, is a very ancient edifice, surrounded by a deep moat. In the neighbourhood are considerable quarries of a blue stone, which burns into excellent lime.

CROWLEY, a township in that part of the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH which is in the hundred of BUCKLOW, county palatine of CHESTER, 6¼ miles (N.) from Northwich, containing 149 inhabitants.

CROWLEY (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Newport-Pagnell, containing 775 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £27. 10., and in the patronage of Miss Duncombe. The church is dedicated to St. Firmin, to whom a

monastery is mentioned in Domesday-book as having been founded here before the time of Edward the Confessor, which was in existence after the Conquest.

CROWMARSH-GIFFORD, a parish in the hundred of **LANGTREE**, county of **OXFORD**, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (E.) from Wallingford, containing 230 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £12. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of C. Turner, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

CROWNTORPE, a parish in the hundred of **FOREHOE**, county of **NORFOLK**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Wymondham, containing 103 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £4. 12. 6., and in the patronage of Lord Wodehouse. The church is dedicated to St. James.

CROWTON, a township in the parish of **WEAVERHAM**, second division of the hundred of **EDDISBURY**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Northwich, containing 455 inhabitants.

CROXALL, a parish comprising the township of Oakley, in the hundred of **OFFLOW**, county of **STAFFORD**, and the chapelry of Catton, in the hundred of **REPTON** and **GRESLEY**, county of **DERBY**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Tamworth, and containing, with a part of the parish of Edinghall, 305 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a school on the Madras system, supported by subscription. The river Meuse flows through this parish, and the Tame touches upon its boundary. Croxall is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s.

CROXBY, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of **WALSHCROFT**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Caistor, containing 67 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £6. 4. 2., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

CROXDALE, a chapelry in that part of the parish of **ST. OSWALD**, **DURHAM**, which is in the southern division of **EASINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Durham. The population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Cross. There is a private Roman Catholic chapel at the hall.

CROXDEN, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW**, county of **STAFFORD**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Uttoxeter, containing, with the township of Great Yate, and a portion of the chapelry of Calton, 273 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £2. 11. 10. per annum and £137. 16. private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Earl of Macclesfield. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. Gervase, Lord Pierrepont, in

1715, bequeathed a rent-charge of £5 for the education of twelve poor children. Bertram de Verdun, in 1176, gave the monks of Aulney, in Normandy, a piece of land at Chotes, or Chotene (probably Cotton), to build a Cistercian abbey, which three years afterwards was removed to Croxden, where he and all his family were buried, and also King John's heart; it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and at the general dissolution had an abbot and twelve religious, whose revenue was valued at £103. 6. 7.: the remains of this once stately and sumptuous edifice, situated near the Derbyshire border, exhibit good specimens of the early style of English architecture.

CROXTETH-PARK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of **WEST DERBY**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Prescott, containing 30 inhabitants.

CROXTON, a parish in the hundred of **LONGSTOW**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Caxton, containing 225 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £14. 8. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Sir G. W. Leeds, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. James. A school has been recently built by Sir G. W. Leeds, Bart., for children of Croxton, Eltisley, and the adjoining parishes, which is endowed with £6 per annum bequeathed by John Leeds, Esq., in 1705.

CROXTON, a township in that part of the parish of **MIDDLEWICH** which is in the hundred of **NORTHWICH**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, 1 mile (N. N. W.) from Middlewich, containing 52 inhabitants. The Grand Trunk canal passes through this parish.

CROXTON, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of **YARBOROUGH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Glandford Bridge, containing, with the hamlet of Yarborough, 87 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 14. 2., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. Upon a lofty eminence about half a mile westward of the village are remains of a large intrenchment, called Yarborough Camp, supposed to be a Roman work, from the coins found in the area and near its site.

CROXTON, a chapelry in the parish of **FULMONDESTON**, hundred of **GALLOW**, county of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Fakenham. The population is returned with the parish. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

CROXTON, a parish in the hundred of **GRIMSHOE**, county of **NORFOLK**, 2 miles (N.) from Thetford, containing 246 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

CROXTON, a township in the parish of **ECCLESHALL**, northern division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, county of **STAFFORD**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Eccleshall, containing 683 inhabitants.

CROXTON (SOUTH), a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of **GOSCOTE**, county of **LANCASTER**,

8½ miles (N.E. by E.) from Leicester, containing 316 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland. The church is dedicated St. John the Baptist.

CROXTON-KEYRIAL, a parish in the hundred of **FRANLAND**, county of **LEICESTER**, 7 miles (S.E.) from **Grantham**, containing, with **Beskaby**, 527 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 14. 7., and in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland. The church, dedicated to St. John, is in the later style of English architecture, with a tower rising from the centre. William Smith, in 1711, bequeathed land producing about £5 per annum for the endowment of a free school. Croxton abbey, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was founded in 1162, by William Porcarius de Linus, for Premonstratensian canons, whose revenue, at the dissolution, was valued at £458. 19. 11.: one of the abbots was physician to King John, whose bowels were interred in the church.

CROYDON, a parish in the hundred of **ARMINGFORD**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 6 miles (S. by E.) from **Caxton**, containing, with **Clapton**, 368 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of **Clapton** consolidated, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Ely**, rated in the king's books at £7. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Rev. T. Gape. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

CROYDON, a market town and parish in the first division of the hundred of **WALLINGTON**, county of **SURREY**, 9½ miles (S.) from **London**, containing 9254 inhabitants. This place, called by *Camden* *Crodeden*, and in ancient records *Croindene* and *Croiden*, derives its present name from *Croie*, chalk, and *Dune*, a hill, denoting its situation on the summit of an extensive basin of chalk. By some antiquaries it has been identified with the *Noviomagus* of Antonine; and the Roman road from **Arundel** to **London**, which passed through that station, may still be traced on **Broad Green**, near the present town. At the time of the Conquest it was given to **Lanfranc**, Archbishop of **Canterbury**, whose successors had for several centuries a residence here, which is said to have been originally a royal palace. During the war between **Henry III.** and the barons, in 1264, the citizens of **London**, who had taken up arms against their sovereign, after having been driven from the field at **Lewes**, retreated to this town, where they endeavoured to make a stand; but part of the royal army, then stationed at **Tonbridge**, marching hither, attacked and defeated them with great slaughter. The archiepiscopal palace, which in 1278 was in its original state, built chiefly of timber, was enlarged by Archbishop **Stafford**, and subsequently improved by his successors in the see, of whom Archbishop **Parker**, in 1573, had the honour of entertaining **Queen Elizabeth** and her court for several days in this palace; which, having afterwards fallen into a state of dilapidation, was alienated from the see by act of parliament, and sold in 1780: the remains are now occupied by the proprietor of a calico-manufactory, who has converted the gardens into bleaching-grounds. With the produce of the sale, and other funds vested in the see of **Canter-**

bury, was purchased, in 1807, for about £25,000, **Addington park**, three miles and a half from **Croydon**, with a noble mansion built by the late Alderman **Trecothick**, on the site of an ancient edifice said to have been a hunting-seat belonging to **Henry VIII.**: this mansion, which has been considerably enlarged and improved, is now the residence of the archbishops.

Croydon is pleasantly situated on the borders of **Bansted downs**, and near the source of the river **Wandle**, a small stream abounding with excellent trout, which, in its course through **Beddington**, **Carshalton**, and **Mitcham**, is considerably increased, and falls into the **Thames** at **Wandsworth**. The town consists principally of one long street, and is tolerably well paved, lighted with gas, and watched, under the direction of commissioners appointed by an act passed in the 10th of **George IV.** for its general improvement: the houses are mostly substantial and well built, and many of them are handsome and of modern structure; the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water. There is a theatre, but it is seldom opened. The barracks, at the entrance into the town from **Mitcham**, were erected in 1794, as a temporary station for cavalry during the preparation of troops for foreign service: they form a neat range of building, originally consisting of six wings, three of which were taken down in 1827, and contain complete accommodation for three troops of cavalry, with an hospital for thirty-four patients, infirmary, stabling for twelve horses, a store-room for one thousand sets of harness, with field equipments, riding-house, and other requisite offices: they are at present the depôt of the royal wagon train, established here in 1803; and, in addition to their previous accommodation for cavalry, contain sheds for three hundred carriages, and saddlers', smiths', and wheelwrights' shops, in which is made a variety of implements and carriages for the service of the troops in and out of the field. Within the distance of a mile east by north of the town is **Addiscombe House**, formerly the residence of the first Lord **Liverpool**, which in 1809 was purchased by the Honourable the East India Company, for the establishment of their military college, previously formed at **Woolwich common**, for the education of cadets for the engineers and artillery, but since 1825 open to the reception of cadets for the whole military service of the company, with the exception of the cavalry: there are generally from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty students, under the inspection of an officer of high rank in the company's service, assisted by an officer of distinction in his Majesty's corps of engineers or artillery, to whom is entrusted the examination of the cadets previously to their obtaining commissions: there are fourteen professors and masters employed in the several departments of instruction; and two public examinations take place annually, at which the chairman and deputy-chairman of the Court of Directors preside, assisted by some of the superior officers of the state. Under the auspices and patronage of the Hon. the Court of Directors, this establishment has obtained a rank equal to that of any military institution in the kingdom; and the services performed in India, by which many of the officers educated at **Addiscombe** have distinguished themselves, bear honourable testimony to its claims to that high reputation which it has

already acquired. The buildings which have been at various times added to the original mansion, for the completion of the college, and for its adaptation in every respect to the intended purposes, have cost the proprietors more than £40,000.

The trade is principally in corn: the calico-printing and bleaching, which were formerly carried on extensively, have materially declined; there is a large brewery, which has been established more than a century. An iron rail-road from Wandsworth passes through the town to Merstham, near Reigate; and a branch communicating with the Grand Surrey canal, near the Thames, affords a facility of water carriage. The market is on Saturday: fairs are held on July 6th for cattle, and October 2nd for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs; at the latter, which is also a large pleasure fair, a great quantity of walnuts is sold. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, of whom those acting for the division hold a petty session weekly: a head constable, two petty constables, and two head-boroughs, are appointed at the court leet of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is lord of the manor. A court of requests, for the recovery of debts under £5, is held every alternate week, under an act passed in the 47th of George III., the jurisdiction of which extends over the hundred of Wallington. The summer assizes for the county are held here and at Guildford alternately. The town-hall was erected in 1807, at an expense of £10,000, defrayed by the proceeds of the sale of waste lands belonging to the parish: it is a neat stone edifice surmounted by a cupola, comprising in the upper part a convenient court for the trial of civil causes at the assizes, with rooms for the judges, sheriffs, and grand jury, and for holding the court of requests; and in the lower part, a court for criminal causes, and an area which, except when the assizes are held, is appropriated to the use of the corn market. The prison was erected by subscription among the inhabitants, on the site of the old town-hall: it is a large and substantial building, of which the lower part, containing several rooms, is used as the town gaol, and for the confinement of prisoners during the assizes, and the upper part let for warehouses: behind it is a house occupied by one of the beadles, who has the care of the prisoners: near the town-hall is a convenient edifice for the butter and poultry market.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £21. 18. 9., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was begun by Archbishop Courteney, and completed by Archbishop Chicheley: it is a spacious and elegant structure of freestone and flint, in the later style of English architecture, having a lofty square embattled tower with crocketed pinnacles: within are some interesting monuments to the memory of Gundall, Whitgift, Sheldon, and other archbishops whose remains were interred here; of these, the monument to Archbishop Sheldon, from the excellence of the sculpture for the period of its execution, has been erroneously attributed to a foreign artist: the finely painted windows of the church were wantonly destroyed during the Commonwealth. Two new chapels have been erected, partly by grant and partly by a loan of £7000, to be repaid by instalments, from the parliamentary commissioners;

one near Croydon common, in the later style of English architecture, with a small campanile tower, containing one thousand two hundred sittings, four hundred of them free, for the erection of which the commissioners granted £3500; and one at Beaulieu Hill, Norwood, also in the later style of English architecture, with four turrets, containing one thousand and five sittings, of which six hundred and thirty-two are free, and toward the erection of which the commissioners granted £3000. The livings are perpetual curacies, in the patronage of the Vicar of Croydon. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The free school, for ten boys and ten girls, was founded and endowed in 1714, by Archbishop Tenison; the income arising at present from the endowment, part of which is in houses and land, and part vested in the three per cent. consols., is £130 per annum: the children are taught by the master and his wife, who have a joint salary of £50 per annum, and a house which, with two schoolrooms, was erected in 1792, at an expense of nearly £1000, on a piece of land adjoining the old school-house, which, having become unfit for the purpose, was let by the trustees: a National and a British school are supported by subscription. The Society of Friends have a large establishment, removed to this place, in 1825, from Islington, where it had existed for more than a century, supported by subscription, for the maintenance and education of one hundred and fifty boys and girls. A free school originally founded and endowed by Archbishop Whitgift, in conjunction with the hospital of the Holy Trinity, is now the parish charity school.

The hospital of the Holy Trinity was founded and endowed by that primate, in 1596, for a warden, schoolmaster, chaplain, and any number above thirty and not exceeding forty, of poor brothers and sisters, not less than sixty years of age, of the parishes of Croydon and Lambeth, who were to be a body corporate and have a common seal; it is under the inspection of the Archbishop of Canterbury, as visitor: the income arising from the endowment, in land and houses, originally not more than £200 per annum, has increased to £2000 per annum: there are thirty-four brothers and sisters now in the hospital. The building, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, in which is a small chapel, is a handsome specimen of the style of domestic architecture prevailing at the time of its foundation: the schoolroom is at present occupied by the children of the National school. Davy's almshouses, for the reception and maintenance of seven aged men and women, were founded in 1447, by Elys Davy, citizen and mercer of London, who endowed them with lands and tenements in the parish, now producing about £130 per annum: the premises were rebuilt about sixty years since. The Little almshouses, containing originally nine rooms, were erected principally with money given by the Earl of Bristol, in consideration of lands enclosed on Norwood common; they have been enlarged by the addition of fifteen apartments, erected at the expense of the parish, for the residence of the poor. A school of industry for female children is supported by subscription: the chapel belonging to the archiepiscopal palace has been appropriated to its use. In 1656, Archbishop Laud gave £300, which sum having been invested in the purchase of a farm and in the funds, produces £62 per annum, which, according

to the intention of the donor, is applied to the apprenticing of poor children. Henry Smith, Esq., of London, in 1627, left lands and houses producing £213 per annum, of which about £150 is distributed among the inmates of the Little almshouses: there are various other charitable bequests for the relief of the poor. On a hill towards Addington is a cluster of twenty-five tumuli, one of which is forty feet in diameter; they appear to have been opened, and, according to Salmon, to have contained urns: and on Thunderfield common is a circular encampment, including an area of two acres, surrounded by a double moat. In 1719, a gold coin of the Emperor Domitian was found at Whitehorse farm, in this parish, where also, within the last four or five years, a gold coin of Lælius Caesar, in good preservation, and several others, were discovered; and in digging for a foundation in the town, in 1791, two gold coins of Valentinian, and a brass coin of Trajan, were found.

CRUCKTON, a township in the parish of PONTESBURY, hundred of FORD, county of SALOP, 4 miles (S.W. by W.) from Shrewsbury, containing 377 inhabitants.

CRUDWELL, a parish in the hundred of MALMESBURY, county of WILTS, 4 miles (N.E.) from Malmesbury, containing, with the tything of Eastcourt, 570 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £17. 5. 2½., and in the patronage of the Earl of Hardwicke. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a large and handsome edifice in the Norman style of architecture; on one side of the nave the columns are short and massive, while on the other side they are lofty and light. A free school, founded by John, Lord Lucas, is supported by donations of about £6 per annum. Near this place runs the old Fosseway to Cirencester.

CRUMPSALL, a township in the parish of MANCHESTER, hundred of SALFORD, county palatine of LANCASTER, 2½ miles (N. by W.) from Manchester, containing 910 inhabitants. In 1785, two cottages were erected by John Bowker and John Taylor, for the purpose of a school, which are now let for £22 per annum, £13 of which is paid in support of St. Mark's charity school, Cheetham. Humphrey Chetham, founder of Manchester college, or Blue-coat hospital, was born here, in 1580.

CRUNDALE, a parish in the hundred of WYE, lathe of SCRAY, county of KENT, 8 miles (S.W. by S.) from Canterbury, containing 250 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £11. 10. 10., and in the patronage of Sir J. Filmer, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Rev. Richard Forster, in 1728, bequeathed a house and land, now producing £5. 16. per annum, which is applied to teaching eight children. At Crundale Green considerable remains of a Roman sepulchre were discovered in 1703, in which were several skeletons, urns, and other vessels, both of earthenware and glass, with some coins, trinkets for females, &c., supposed to have existed so early as the second century.

CRUTCH, an extra-parochial district, in the upper division of the hundred of HALFESHIRE, county of WORCESTER, 2 miles (N.) from Droitwich.

CRUWYS-MORCHARD, a parish in the hundred of WITHERIDGE, county of DEVON, 5¼ miles (W.) from Tiverton, containing 652 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £21. 11. 8., and in the patronage of Beauvis Wood, Esq. and another. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, was struck by lightning in 1689, which rent the steeple and melted the bells.

CRUX-EASTON, a parish in the hundred of PASTROW, Kingsclere division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 6¼ miles (N.N.W.) from Whitchurch, containing 74 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £12. 12. 6., and in the patronage of R. G. Temple, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is also a chapel of ease, called New chapel. Here was the celebrated grotto constructed by nine sisters, daughters of Edward Lisle, Esq., and commemorated by Pope; it has been suffered to go to ruin, the shell only remaining.

CUBBERLY, a parish in the hundred of RAPS-GATE, county of GLOUCESTER, 5½ miles (S. by E.) from Cheltenham, containing 237 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of Henry Elwes, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, contains some curious monuments. There is a place of worship for Baptists. One of the principal sources of the river Thames, called the Seven Springs, is in this parish.

CUBBINGTON, a parish in the Kenilworth division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, county of WARWICK, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Warwick, containing 614 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £6. 6. 8., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Chandos Leigh, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A National school was established in 1821, and a bequest by John Glover, in 1762, of £250, for educating poor children, and one by Hannah Murcott, in 1775, of £100, for the establishment of a charity school, are applied towards its support; all the poor children of the parish may receive free instruction.

CUBERT, a parish in the hundred of PYDER, county of CORNWALL, 5¼ miles (W.N.W.) from St. Michaels, containing 322 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £8. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Rev. T. Stabback. The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. This place is situated on the coast of the Bristol channel: it was visited in 1564 with the pestilence, which carried off a very large portion of the inhabitants.

CUBLEY, a parish in the hundred of APPLETREE, county of DERBY, 6 miles (S. by W.) from Ashbourn, containing 439 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Marston-Montgomery annexed, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £13. 16. 3., and in the patronage of the Earl of Chesterfield. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. A fair is held here on the 30th of November.

CUBLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of **CORTESLOE**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Aylesbury, containing 259 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £9. 16. 3., and in the patronage of the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

CUBY, a parish in the western division of the hundred of **POWDER**, county of **CORNWALL**, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (N. by E.) from Tregoney, containing, with the borough of Tregoney, 1175 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with Tregoney, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, and in the patronage of the Marquis of Cleveland. The church is dedicated to St. Keby. An hospital for decayed housekeepers was founded here, in 1646, by Hugh Boscow, who endowed it with lands now producing £30 per annum, and which are expected to yield a much larger income on the expiration of the present leases.

CUCKFIELD, a market town and parish in the hundred of **BUTTINGHILL**, rape of **LEWES**, county of **SUSSEX**, 25 miles (N. E. by E.) from Chichester, and 40 (S.) from London, on the road to Brighton, containing 2385 inhabitants. This place is situated on a pleasant eminence, nearly in the centre of the county, and is handsomely built of freestone, of which there are excellent quarries in the neighbourhood: the pathways in the town are laid with bricks of a very firm and durable quality, formed of red clay, which is found within the distance of four miles, where also are strata of pipe-clay of peculiar whiteness: the inhabitants are supplied with water from springs. The market is on Friday: fairs are held on May 28th, Whit-Thursdays, September 16th, and November 29th, for horses and cattle. The county magistrates hold petty sessions for the division at the court-house. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £20. 14. 2., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a large and handsome structure, in the decorated style of English architecture, with a square tower surmounted by a spire covered with shingles, which, from its elevated situation, has been frequently injured by lightning. There is a place of worship for Unitarians. The free grammar school was founded in 1528, and endowed by Edward Flower, Esq., of London, and the Rev. William Spicer, of Balcomb, in this county, with the manor of Redstone, in the parish of Reigate, and other estates, for the instruction of the sons of parishioners of Cuckfield and Balcomb; the master's salary is £28 per annum: there are at present not more than five or six scholars on the foundation, though more than fifty pupils receive a classical education on payment of a quarterage to the master.

CUCKLINGTON, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of **NORTON-FERRIS**, county of **SOMERSET**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Wincanton, containing, with Clapton-Forms, 320 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Stoke-Trister united, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £12. 19. 4½., and in the patronage of John Phelps, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There is a small school, in

which four poor children are educated, endowed with land producing £1. 5. a year, the bequest of Thomas Knight, in 1722. A license for a market on Tuesday, and a fair annually on the eve, day, and morrow of the festival of All Saints, and the seven succeeding days, was granted in the 32nd of Edward I., to Henry de Ortiaco, or L'Orti, lord of the manor, but both have been discontinued.

CUCKNEY, or NORTON-CUCKNEY, a parish in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Worksop, comprising the townships of Holbeck, Langwith, and Norton, and containing 1435 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £9. 8. 6½., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Earl Manvers. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A market and a fair were formerly held, but both have been long discontinued. There are some large worsted and cotton mills, which give employment to a number of children from the Foundling Hospital, in London. There is also a mill for polishing marble.

CUDDSDEN, a parish in the hundred of **BULLINGTON**, county of **OXFORD**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Oxford, comprising the chapelries of Denton and Wheatley, and the hamlet of Chippinghurst, and containing 1328 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the bishoprick of Oxford, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £17. 0. 5. The church is dedicated to All Saints. A school is endowed, by a bequest from Dr. Moss, a late bishop of Oxford, with £1500 three per cent. stock, for the education of one hundred and fifty poor children of Cuddesden, Wheatley, Denton, and Chippinghurst, the produce of which, with contributions, amounts to about £100 a year: twelve poor girls are also educated at the expense of the Bishop of Oxford, who has a palace here, which was rebuilt by Bishops Paul and Fell, the old palace, erected by Bishop Bancroft, having been burnt down, in 1644, to prevent its falling into the possession of the parliament.

CUDDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of **AYLESBURY**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Aylesbury, containing 547 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Had-denham, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. The river Teme runs on the north-west of the parish, in which there are quarries of stone.

CUDDINGTON, a township in the parish of **MALPAS**, higher division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Malpas, containing 247 inhabitants.

CUDDINGTON, a township in the parish of **WEAVERHAM**, second division of the hundred of **EDDISBURY**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Northwich, containing 282 inhabitants.

CUDDINGTON, a parish in the second division of the hundred of **CORTHORNE**, county of **SURREY**, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N. N. E.) from Ewell, containing 117 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books

at £7. 12. 3½. The church, which was dedicated to St. Mary, has been demolished. The celebrated palace called Nonsuch, built by Henry VIII., was situated here.

CUDHAM, a parish in the hundred of RUXLEY, lathe of SUTTON at HONE, county of KENT, 7¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Bromley, containing 683 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, rated in the king's books at £13. 2. 2., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. A grant for a weekly market here was made by Henry III.

CUDWORTH, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of PETHERTON, county of SOMERSET, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Ilminster, containing 144 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Cudworth in the Cathedral Church of Wells, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

CUDWORTH, a township in the parish of ROYSTON, wapentake of STAINCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Barnesley, containing 487 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school has been endowed by a bequest from William Poppleton, in 1747, of £50 for the erection of a schoolroom, and £300 to support the master; the income is £12. 12. per annum, for which seventeen children are educated.

CUERDALE, a township in the parish and lower division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, county palatine of LANCASTER, 3¼ miles (E.) from Preston, containing 166 inhabitants.

CUERDEN, a township in the parish and hundred of LEYLAND, county palatine of LANCASTER, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Chorley, containing 569 inhabitants. Petty sessions for the division are held on Mondays, once in five weeks, alternately with Chorley, Leyland, Penwortham, and Rufford. A school was erected by Andrew Dandy, in 1673, who bequeathed a rent-charge of £5 towards the support of a master: arrears on this annuity have increased it to £6 per annum, for which twenty poor children are educated at a trifling charge; five are instructed gratuitously in the same school from a bequest of £5 a year by Samuel Crooke.

CUERDLEY, a township in the parish of PRESCOT, hundred of WEST DERBY, county palatine of LANCASTER, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Warrington, containing 321 inhabitants.

CULBONE, otherwise KILNER, a parish in the hundred of CARHAMPTON, county of SOMERSET, 9 miles (W. by N.) from Minehead, containing 45 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £3. 18. 11½, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Lord King. The church is dedicated to St. Culbone. This parish is bounded on the north by the Bristol channel, and exhibits the most romantic scenery; the village, from the steepness of the surrounding hills, was, until within the last few years, scarcely approachable, except on foot.

CULCHETH, a township in the parish of WINWICK, hundred of WEST DERBY, county palatine of LANCASTER, 5½ miles (E.) from Newton in Mackerfield, containing 2163 inhabitants. In 1727, Henry Johnson bequeathed £612. 6. for educating and clothing children; there are also two small bequests of £10 each, made in 1691 and 1702, for six children.

CULFORD, a parish in the hundred of BLACKBOURN, county of SUFFOLK, 4¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Bury St. Edmund's, containing 291 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with those of Ingham and Timworth consolidated, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of R. B. De Bevoir, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The navigable river Larke runs through the parish.

CULGAITH, a chapelry in the parish of KIRKLAND, LEATH ward, county of CUMBERLAND, 8¼ miles (E.) from Penrith, containing 257 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Kirkland. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints.

CULHAM, a parish in the hundred of DORCHESTER, county of OXFORD, 1 mile (S. S. E.) from Abingdon, containing 359 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Paul. Here is a small endowed school.

CULLERCOATS, a township in the parish of TYNE-MOUTH, eastern division of CASTLE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 1½ mile (N. by W.) from Tyne-mouth, containing 536 inhabitants.

CULLINGWORTH, a hamlet in the parish of BINGLEY, upper division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, West riding of the county of YORK, 3¼ miles (S. by E.) from Keighley. The population is returned with the parish. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The manufacture of worsted is carried on here. A school having a small endowment was built by subscription in 1780, in which from thirty to forty scholars are educated at a moderate charge.

CULLOMPTON, a market town and parish in the hundred of HAYRIDGE, county of DEVON, 12 miles (N. E. by N.) from Exeter, and 166 (W. by S.) from London, containing 3410 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from being situated on the river Culme, or Cumb, was held in royal demesne during the Occultancy. A collegiate church was founded here, at a very early period, by one of the Saxon monarchs, which was annexed by William the Conqueror to the abbey of Battle, in Sussex. In 1278, the inhabitants obtained the grant of a market from Edward I., which was confirmed by his successor in 1317, with the addition of an annual fair. The town is pleasantly situated in an extensive vale, surrounded by a large tract of level country, and consists of one principal street, roughly paved, from which some smaller streets diverge: the houses are in general neat and well built, and several of them retain evident vestiges of ancient magnificence: the inhabitants are amply supplied with water, and the environs abound with pleasant walks. The principal articles of manufacture are broad and narrow woollen cloth, kersey-mere, and serge, which afford employment to several

hundred persons, and are still increasing: on a stream between the river and the town are two flour-mills, a paper-mill, and a mill for spinning yarn; there are other manufacturing establishments in the parish, also four tanneries. The market is on Saturday: the fairs are on the first Wednesdays in May and November, which are large marts for bullocks and sheep. The county magistrates hold here monthly a petty session for the division: a high constable is chosen alternately in this parish and that of Kentisbear adjoining, who presides over both parishes; and six petty constables are annually appointed by the parishioners, three for the town, and three for the rest of the parish.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £47. 4. 2., and in the patronage of Henry Skinner, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an elegant and spacious structure in the later style, of English architecture, with a lofty square tower, strengthened with highly enriched buttresses, and crowned with pierced battlements and crocketed pinnacles: opening into the south aisle is a beautiful chapel, erected in 1528, in the richest style of that period, by Mr. John Lane, whose remains are deposited in it: the roof of the nave and aisle of the church is of oak, richly carved and decorated with gilding. There are places of worship for Baptists, Brianites, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. A National school for two hundred children of both sexes is supported by subscription. A fund of nearly £100 per annum, arising from land purchased with a donation from George Spicer, Esq., in 1624, is appropriated to the apprenticing of poor children; and £54. 10. per annum, arising from land purchased with a donation from John and Henry Hill, Esqrs., is distributed in clothing to poor aged men: there are also several other charitable benefactions, by means of which £100 is annually distributed among the poor. At Langford-Barton, in this parish, are the remains of an ancient chapel.

CULMINGTON, a parish in the hundred of MUNSLOW, county of SALOP, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Ludlow, containing 569 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £18. 9. 2., and in the patronage of the Rev. Mr. Johnstone. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Courts leet and baron are held occasionally.

CULMSTOCK, a parish in the hundred of HEMLOCK, county of DEVON, 7 miles (N. E.) from Cullompton, containing 1357 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £16. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains a handsome stone screen with a doorway enriched and canopied with foliage. There are meeting-houses for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists. Fairs for cattle are held on the 21st of May, and the Wednesday before September 29th. Here is a small endowed school.

CULPHO, a parish in the hundred of CARLFORD, county of SUFFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Woodbridge, containing 55 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 8. 1½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal

bounty, and £700 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of B. G. Dillingham, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Botolph.

CULVERLANDS, a tything in the parish and hundred of FARNHAM, county of SURREY, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. S. E.) from Farnham, containing, with Tilford, 457 inhabitants.

CULVERTHORPE, a chapelry in that part of the parish of HAYDOR which is in the wapentake of ASWARDHURN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Sleaford, containing 61 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

CULWORTH, a parish in the hundred of KING'S SUTTON, county of NORTHAMPTON, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Banbury, containing 581 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of Mrs. Grace Greenwood. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A school-house was built by Mrs. Danvers, and in 1795 was endowed with an annuity of £65 by Martha and Frances Rich; from seventy to eighty children are instructed gratuitously.

CUMBERLAND, the extreme north-western county, is bounded on the east by the counties of Northumberland and Durham; on the south-east by Westmorland and Lancashire, being partly separated from the former by Ullswater lake and the river Eamont, and from the latter by the river Dudden; on the west by the Irish sea; and on the north by Scotland, from which it is separated by the Solway Firth, and the rivers Liddel and Sark: it is situated between $54^{\circ} 6'$ and $55^{\circ} 7'$ (N. Lat.), and between $2^{\circ} 13'$ and $3^{\circ} 30'$ (W. Lon.), and contains one thousand four hundred and seventy-eight square miles, or nine hundred and forty-five thousand nine hundred and twenty acres: the population, in 1821, amounted to 156,124. Cumberland, or, according to the Saxon orthography, *Cumbra-land*, signifying the land of the Cumbrians, derived its name from having been inhabited, at the time of the Saxon conquests in Britain, by a remnant of the ancient Britons, called *Cambri*, or *Cumbri*. At the time of the Roman invasion it was, according to Whitaker, occupied by the *Volantii*, or *Voluntii* (people of the forests), a tribe of the *Brigantes*, whose territory was not subjugated by the Romans until the reign of the Emperor Vespasian. It was also called *Caerleyle-schire*, or *Caerlielleshire*, from its chief town *Caerleyle*, now Carlisle. On the first division of the island by the victorious Romans, this county was included in the province of *Britannia Inferior*; and on the second, in the northern district, which they named *Valentia*. During the Saxon Octarchy it formed part of the kingdom of Northumberland. About the middle of the tenth century Cumberland was ceded to the Scots, from which period it was sometimes under the dominion of their monarchs, and sometimes under that of the English kings, till the year 1237, when it was finally annexed to the crown of England by Henry III. The earliest event of importance which historians concur in authenticating, with respect to this province, is the conquest of the whole kingdom of Northumberland by the Danes under Halfden, in the year 875, who, however, were soon expelled. The accounts given by the English and Scottish writers



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respecting other historical transactions are contradictory and uncertain, up to the period when King Athelstan obtained at Bruningfield, or Brunford (a corruption of the Saxon *Brunan-burh*), a victory over the king of Scotland, and his ally, the king of Northumberland, whereby he acquired possession of Cumberland and Westmorland; but these counties were ceded to the Scottish king by his successor Edmund, by treaty; and it was agreed that the heir apparent of Scotland should possess Cumberland, as before, rendering homage for it to the king of England: accordingly Indulph, son of King Malcolm, was proclaimed Prince of Cumberland. The insurrectionary inhabitants having shortly afterwards set up an independent sovereign, named Dunmaile, apparently of British origin, King Edmund marched against them in 945, laid waste their territory, and restored it to Malcolm on the condition of his firm alliance. About the year 1000, King Ethelred invaded Cumberland, because the Scottish prince had refused to pay his quota of the contributions levied for prosecuting the war against the Danes. In the early part of the eleventh century, Othred, Earl of Northumberland, in alliance with the Danes, began to commit depredations in this county, but was defeated by Malcolm, after a desperate engagement, near Burgh upon the Sands: the Danes and Northumbrians afterwards made an irruption, and were defeated by Duncan, grandson of Malcolm, who had been invested with the principedom of Cumberland. Canute, having ascended the English throne, summoned the Scottish prince to do homage, which the latter refused, on the plea that he was not the lawful sovereign of England: Canute, in consequence, marched northward with his army in 1033, but it is very uncertain whether an engagement or an accommodation ensued, so little are the contradictory statements of the ancient historians to be relied on. Duncan succeeded to the crown of Scotland in the next year; and after his murder, Malcolm, his son and heir, finding himself unable to resist the usurper Macbeth, retired with his brother Donald Bain to his principality of Cumberland, and, having remained there some time, repaired subsequently to the English court. In the year 1053, Edward the Confessor gave Cumberland and the other northern counties to Siward, Earl of Northumberland, who thereupon invaded Scotland, defeated Macbeth, and placed Prince Malcolm on the throne.

Shortly after the Norman Conquest, a war broke out between King William and Malcolm of Scotland, who had granted an asylum to the English refugees. In 1069, or the following year, the Scottish monarch passed through this county, which then belonged to him, and ravaged Tees-dale; Gospatrick, Earl of Northumberland, retaliated in Cumberland, where his soldiers committed the most wanton cruelties. About this period the Conqueror bestowed the county on Ranulph de Meschines, who allotted it among his followers, dividing it into eleven baronies, the lords of which granted numerous manors to their dependents, most of which, having passed through various hands, continue to be held under such baronies as still exist; but on William's return from Scotland, in 1072, he revoked the grant, and gave the earldom of Chester in its stead. William had just then concluded a peace with the king of Scots, to whom a tract of land between Cumberland, Stainmore, and the Tweed, was ceded in lieu of this county.

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When William Rufus was at Carlisle, in 1092, as he came back from Scotland, he gave orders for rebuilding the city (which had lain in ruins since its destruction by the Danes two centuries before), and for erecting a castle: these works advanced but slowly, for when Henry I. was there, thirty years afterwards, he ordered more money to be disbursed for their completion. David, King of Scotland, took possession of Carlisle and all the fortresses in Cumberland and Northumberland, except Bambrough castle, in the year 1135, for the Empress Matilda; tidings of this having reached Stephen, he marched with his army towards the north, but a treaty being shortly after concluded, Carlisle was given to David, and some time after the county of Cumberland. In 1138, the king of Scots occupied that city with a strong garrison; and in the same year, on the 25th of September, Alberic, the pope's legate, arrived, and found him attended by the barons, bishops, and priors of Scotland. David being defeated the following year in the battle of the Standard, near York, fled to Carlisle, where he was joined by his son three days afterwards. In 1142, a dispute arose between the Scottish prince, Henry, and Ralph, Earl of Chester, respecting the county of Cumberland, the latter claiming it as his inheritance under King William's grant to Ranulph de Meschines, but it was agreed that the earl should have the honour of Lancaster in lieu, and espouse one of Henry's daughters. The English and Scottish monarchs again took up arms, in 1149, Stephen lying at York, and David at Carlisle, but they both retired without coming to an engagement. In the following year a league was entered into against Stephen, at the latter city, between King David, Henry Plantagenet (afterwards Henry II. of England), and the Earl of Chester, on which occasion Henry was knighted by the king of Scotland, and swore that when he came to the throne he would confirm to him and his heirs the territories which the Scots possessed in England. In 1152, David, and his son Henry (who died in that year), met John, the pope's legate, at Carlisle: in the next, or the following year, the king expired in that city, and was succeeded by his grandson, Malcolm IV. When Henry II. ascended the English throne, disregarding the oath made to David, he demanded the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland of Malcolm, who, being unable to withstand against so powerful an adversary, yielded them in the year 1157, receiving in lieu a confirmation of the county of Huntingdon. During the contest between Henry II. and his son, William (surnamed the Lion), King of Scotland, availing himself of so favourable an opportunity to recover possession of Cumberland, invaded it in 1173, and laid siege to Carlisle; but on hearing that Richard de Lucy, the justiciary and regent during the king's absence in France, was advancing with a large army, he raised the siege. William again invaded Cumberland in the following year, and regularly invested Carlisle: during the siege, which lasted some months, Liddell castle and other fortresses were captured by the Scots; the garrison, being at length reduced to great extremities, agreed to surrender the castle at Michaelmas, if not previously relieved, but before that period arrived, William was made prisoner at Alnwick. King Henry, in order to assist the Scottish king in subduing Roland, a rebellious subject in Galloway, stationed himself at

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Carlisle with a strong force, in the year 1186. Eight years afterwards, William demanded Cumberland and the other English possessions, which had been held by the ancestors of Richard I., but the statements of the historians of that period are greatly at variance regarding his having been put in possession of them. Prince Alexander succeeded to the throne of Scotland in 1214, and two years after, during the war with the barons, he invaded Cumberland, pillaged the abbey of Holme-Cultram, and besieged Carlisle, which was surrendered to him on the 8th of August, by order of the barons. He then repaired to Louis, the Dauphin of France, who was in possession of the greater part of England, and received from him and the barons of his party a recognition of his claim to the counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Westmorland, for which he did homage.

Soon after the accession of Henry III. a general pacification ensued, and Carlisle was given up to the English in 1217: it was then agreed that the sovereignty of Cumberland should remain with Alexander, but Henry appears to have retained firm hold of it, for in 1235 and 1237 the Scottish monarch demanded that county and those of Northumberland and Westmorland, as his lawful inheritance; however, at a conference held at York in the last mentioned year, he was induced to relinquish his claim, and to accept in lieu lands then of the yearly value of £200. The Scottish dominion over the northern counties of England thus finally ceased, but the feuds between the two kingdoms raged with unabated violence for more than three centuries, during which Cumberland was seldom long exempt from the horrors of invasion, or the cruelties and depredations of border warfare. Life and property could only be preserved by a most vigilant system of watch and ward, and the construction of numerous fortresses; almost every gentleman's residence, particularly on the sea-side, or near the border, had its fortified tower, sufficiently capacious to afford refuge to the inhabitants of the domain, and in some parishes the church towers were so constructed as to serve this purpose. The border service and laws were instituted in the reign of Edward I.; the former, for the purpose of keeping a strict watch, establishing beacons, and regulating the musters in time of war; the latter, for the punishment of private rapine and murders committed by individuals of either nation on the other, in time of peace. A Lord Warden of the Marches, whose authority was partly civil, and partly military, was appointed on each side of the borders; the first English Lord Warden having been appointed in 1296. The English borders were divided into three districts, called Marches, the Eastern, Middle, and Western, Cumberland being included in the last. The wardens held courts, but offenders were frequently executed without trial. On the attempt of Baliol, who had been acknowledged King of Scotland, to emancipate himself from the English yoke, Edward I. immediately seized on Penrith, Salkeld, and the other manors belonging to the crown of Scotland, which became the object of contention in subsequent wars, but were never afterwards restored. The Scottish troops, commanded by the Earl of Buchan, made an inroad into Cumberland, in 1296, and invested Carlisle, before which they remained four days, and burned the suburbs; but meeting with the most

vigorous resistance from the inhabitants, they raised the siege and retreated. The same army, in its career of devastation, arrived at Lanercost on the 8th of April, and burnt the priory, but retired on receiving intelligence that the English forces were advancing. In October of the following year, William Wallace entered Cumberland with his victorious army, and summoned Carlisle, but finding that the garrison resolutely held out, he marched forward, and laid waste the Forest of Inglewood, and the whole of Allerdale, as far as Cockermouth. Shortly after the battle of Falkirk, in 1298, in which the Scots under Wallace were defeated, King Edward proceeded with his army to Carlisle, and there held a parliament on the 15th of September. Two years afterwards, about Midsummer, he set out on a new expedition against Scotland, and, passing through that city, marched with his army to the western border. In the year 1306, Robert le Brus, Earl of Carrick, having been crowned King of Scotland, Edward ordered his army to assemble at Carlisle on Midsummer-day, to accompany his son to that kingdom; he had been for some time in Northumberland, and arrived at Carlisle with the queen about the end of August, where they stayed till the 10th of September. On the 12th of March following, the court removed to Carlisle, where the parliament was then sitting. The king, though daily declining in health, did not relax in his efforts against Scotland, and ordered all his vassals to assemble at Carlisle on the 8th of July; he quitted that city on the 28th of June, being then in so weak a state as to be unable to travel more than two miles a day, and reached Burgh on the Sands on the 5th of July, where he expired two days afterwards. An express having been sent to Prince Edward, he reached Carlisle on the 11th, and two days afterwards received the homage of almost all the principal men in the kingdom. He then returned into Scotland, but having abandoned the vigorous prosecution of the war against that nation, he arrived at the above-mentioned city in the month of September.

In the year 1311, two inroads were made into Cumberland by Robert le Brus, King of Scotland, who ravaged Gilsland; during his second incursion he stayed three days at Lanercost with his army, and imprisoned several of the monks, but set them at liberty before his departure. In the autumn of the year 1314, Edward le Brus, brother of the Scottish monarch, attended by Sir James Douglas, advanced into England as far as Richmond in Yorkshire, after the battle of Bannockburn, and on his return burnt Kirk-Oswald. About Christmas the Scots made another inroad into Gilsland, and exacted large tributes from the inhabitants. The following year, King Robert le Brus again devastated the county and invested Carlisle, which was so obstinately defended by its governor, Andrew de Hercla, that the siege was raised on the eleventh day, when the garrison sallied out on the besiegers, and made some of them prisoners. The whole country from Carlisle to York was at this time overrun, and there was no safety for the inhabitants but in the principal fortified towns; the western part of Cumberland was also ravaged during this invasion, the monastery of St. Bees pillaged, and the manor-houses of Cleator and Stainburn destroyed. The Scots under James Douglas and Thomas Randolph laid waste Gilsland and other parts of

Cumberland in 1319: three years afterwards, England was again invaded by Robert le Brus, who burnt Rose castle (the bishop's palace), plundered the abbey of Holme-Cultram, in which the remains of his father had been deposited, laid waste all the western side of Cumberland, as far as Dudden sands, and entered Lancashire; on his return he encamped near Carlisle, and there remained five days. Edward II. retaliated upon Scotland, but was compelled to retire in consequence of the scarcity of provisions, and a dysentery which raged in his army; whereupon Le Brus again entered Cumberland, and lay with his army for five days at Beaumont, whence he sent forth detachments to ravage the surrounding country.

Shortly after the accession of Edward III., in 1327, the lords Ufford and Mowbray were sent with a reinforcement to Lord Lucy, the governor of Carlisle; in July, the Earl of Murray and Lord Douglas entered England with a large army, and marched through Cumberland, devastating the country. Edward Baliol having, in 1332, made an attempt to recover his father's crown, after narrowly escaping assassination at Annan, fled to Carlisle, where he was hospitably received by Lord Dacre, the governor. The following year that nobleman's estates in Gilsland were ravaged by Lord Archibald Douglas, who stayed four days with his army in Cumberland. When Edward III. was in Scotland, at the close of the year 1334, he sent Edward Baliol and the Earls of Oxford and Warwick to defend Carlisle against the Scots; large reinforcements having joined them from the northern counties, they made a successful incursion into Scotland, and returned to that city: the next year, on the 11th of July, the king quit- ted it with his army, on his way to Scotland. The Scots entered England at Arthuret in 1337, and, marching eastward, destroyed and sacked about twenty villages: during a subsequent invasion in the same year, they surrounded Carlisle, and fired the suburbs, with the hospital of St. Nicholas; they also burnt Rose castle, and pillaged the surrounding country. Five years after this they invaded Gilsland, and, having penetrated as far as Penrith, burnt that town, with several of the vil- lages in its neighbourhood. Carlisle and Penrith were again burnt by them in 1345. In the next year, David le Brus invaded Cumberland in person, and took Liddell castle by assault; the Scots then plundered the monks of Lanercost of their money and jewels, and, after com- mitting great destruction, marched by way of Naworth to Ridpath.

Although a truce had been established between the two nations, the borderers continued their hostilities. In the summer of 1380, the Scots laid waste the forest of Inglewood, and having surprised the town of Penrith during the time of the fair, they slew a great number of the people, and carried off several prisoners, besides a large booty; for which, however, they paid very dearly, as they became infected with a pestilence then raging, of which vast numbers of the inhabitants of Scotland died. On their return, they made an attempt on Car- lisle, and set fire to one of the streets by discharging burning arrows, but were deterred from prosecuting the siege by a report that a numerous army was coming to the relief of the city. Three years after this, the abbot of Holme-Cultram paid a large sum of money to the Earl of Douglas, to prevent the monastery from being

burned. The Scots, assisted by the French, invaded Cumberland in 1385, ravaged the estates of the Lord of Greystock and the Musgraves, and made an unsuccess- ful attack on Carlisle. Two years after this, the Earls of Douglas and Fife, with other Scottish noblemen, in- vaded Cumberland, devastated the country, surprised Cockermouth, where they remained three days, and carried off Peter Tilliol, sheriff for the county; during this inroad another attack was made on Carlisle, and the suburbs burnt. In 1388, the Scots entered Gilsland, and, on Lord Dacre's demesne, barbarously set fire to some houses, in which they had shut up more than two hundred decrepid persons, women, and children. No further mention is made of this county till the year 1461, when an army of Scots, in the interest of Henry VI., besieged Carlisle, and burnt the suburbs. In 1522, the Duke of Albany marched to the borders with a large army, and approached within four miles of Carlisle, with an intention to besiege it; but having received intelligence that it was well defend- ed, and in every respect prepared for a siege, he retired, and made proposals to Lord Dacre for a truce. The next year, Lord Maxwell, having made an inroad into Cumberland, a skirmish took place, in which, after a sharp conflict, he overcame his opponents, and returned with three hundred prisoners to Scotland. Nicholas Musgrave and others, having excited an insurrection in 1537, besieged Carlisle, but were repulsed by the inha- bitants, and afterwards defeated by the Duke of Nor- folk, who ordered seventy-four of their officers to be hanged on the walls of that city; Musgrave, however, escaped. Lord Maxwell, Lord Warden of the Marches, passed the Eske in 1542, and burnt some houses on the borders. The battle of Solway-moss was fought soon afterwards, in the parish of Kirk-Andrews, when the Scots, notwithstanding their superior numbers, were defeated by the English army, commanded by Sir Thomas Dacre, who took above a thousand prisoners, among whom were two hundred noblemen, esquires, and gentlemen. In the year 1569, Lord Scrope, the Lord Warden, held Carlisle against the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, who were then in open rebellion; these noblemen advanced from North- umberland as far as Naworth, but, after a conference with Leonard Dacre, finding that their cause was hope- less, disbanded their forces in the month of Decem- ber. Early in the following year, Dacre, who laid claim to the baronies of Gilsland and Greystock, hav- ing raised from among the tenants of those baronies a force of two thousand infantry and six hundred cavalry, garrisoned Naworth and Rockcliffe castles. Lord Hunsdon was sent against him, and on the 20th of February approached Naworth, but instead of investing the castle, passed on towards Carlisle; Dacre thereupon made a sally with one thousand five hundred foot and six hundred horse, and attempted to intercept Huns- don's progress, but was repulsed, and fled with his cavalry to Scotland; Lord Hunsdon proceeded to Carlisle, and immediately took possession of Na- worth, Rockcliffe, and Greystock castles for the queen.

The last hostile inroad, prior to the union of the two kingdoms, was immediately after the accession of James I., when a party of Scots, amounting to be- tween two and three hundred, entered Cumberland,

and penetrated as far as Penrith, committing various depredations. James, who was then at Berwick, on his way to London, immediately despatched the governor, Sir William Selby, against them, with a detachment of the garrison, who soon defeated these freebooters, and sent all the prisoners he took to the castle of Carlisle. As the two countries were now united under James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, and frontier garrisons were no longer necessary, the king reduced those at Carlisle and Berwick; he also took active measures for ensuring the peace of the borders, and appointed George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, Lord Warden of the Marches. In order to abolish as much as possible the distinction between the two kingdoms, he ordered that the counties of England and Scotland, which had been called the Borders, should be styled the Middle Shires, and thus described them in his proclamation. He soon after banished the Grames, or Grahams, a numerous clan, occupying what was called the *debateable ground*, near the river Eske, who had long been an annoyance both to their own countrymen and the inhabitants of Cumberland; they embarked at Workington, some being sent to the Netherlands, but the greater number to Ireland, and, in 1606, there was an assessment on the county to defray the expense of their removal: some of them having returned from exile, the king issued a proclamation for apprehending them in 1614. For some time after the accession of James, outrages and robberies continued to be perpetrated on the borders; as a further check to them, the king issued several special commissions, under which various regulations were adopted. All persons, "saving noblemen and gentlemen unsuspected of felony or theft, and not being of broken clans," in the counties lately called the Borders, were forbidden to wear any armour, or weapons offensive or defensive, or to keep any horse above the value of fifty shillings, on pain of imprisonment. Slough-dogs, or blood-hounds, for pursuing the offenders through the mosses, sloughs, or bogs (who thus acquired the name of moss-troopers), were ordered to be kept at the charge of the inhabitants of certain districts; and Lord William Howard maintained a small garrison at Naworth, in order to check their marauding, enforcing the laws against them with the utmost severity; his great grandson, the Earl of Carlisle, was not more lenient, but they were not finally extirpated until the reign of Queen Anne.

Carlisle and Bewcastle were garrisoned in 1639, in consequence of the commotions in Scotland: in the month of June of the following year, the Scottish army being daily expected to enter Cumberland, necessary precautions were taken; orders were issued for keeping strict watch, and for preparing the beacons. The garrison at the former place was kept up till the month of October, 1641, when, in pursuance of a treaty with the Scots, it was disbanded. Soon after the commencement of the war between Charles I. and the parliament, at the end of 1642, the northern counties associated and raised forces for the king, but Cumberland was not often the scene of action: during the following year, the troops levied in this county distinguished themselves in Lancashire, under the command of Col. Hudleston. The royalists had an army in Cumberland and Westmorland in 1644, which was joined by Prince Rupert, after the battle of Marston Moor; and in that year a

force was first raised in this county for the parliament, which menaced Carlisle, but, being pursued by the *posse comitatûs* towards Abbey-Holme, quickly dispersed and fled. At this period the Marquis of Montrose, being hard pressed by the Earl of Calendar, retreated from Scotland to that city; a skirmish took place in the town on the 17th of May, when Montrose retired to the castle, where he was besieged; but it does not appear to have been surrendered, as the earl, five days afterwards, was employed in the siege of Morpeth. After the capture of York, in July, Sir Thomas Glenham, with the garrison, retired to Carlisle, where he assumed the command; and about the end of September, Sir Philip Musgrave and Sir Henry Fletcher, being defeated near Great Salkeld by the Scottish army under General Lesley, escaped with difficulty to the same place: as Lesley did not then stay to invest it, the townsmen were enabled to lay in a stock of provisions; but after the storming of Newcastle, in October, he returned with part of his forces and laid siege to the city. About the end of February, it being found necessary to put the garrison and inhabitants on short allowance, they experienced the most severe distress; but nevertheless held out till all hopes of relief had vanished by the fatal issue of the battle of Naseby, and did not surrender till the 25th of June, 1645, when the most honourable terms were granted them. In the month of October, Lord Digby and Sir Marmaduke Langdale were defeated by Sir John Brown, governor of Carlisle, at Carlisle sands, and, their forces being dispersed, were obliged to take refuge in the Isle of Man. Carlisle had been garrisoned by the Scots from the time of its capture by General Lesley, but on the general evacuation of fortified towns by the Scottish garrisons, it was relinquished in February 1647. An army was raised in Scotland for the service of the king, in 1648, under the Duke of Hamilton, and, about the end of April in the same year, Sir Thomas Glenham and Sir Philip Musgrave surprised Carlisle: shortly after that event, a force of about three thousand infantry and seven hundred cavalry, raised in Cumberland and Westmorland, assembled, under the command of Sir Marmaduke Langdale, upon a heath five miles from that city, where they were joined by five hundred cavalry from the bishoprick of Durham. General Lambert, who commanded the parliamentary army in the north, took Penrith on the 15th of June, and established his head-quarters there for a month; detachments from his army captured Greystock, Rose, and Scaleby castles. Langdale retreated towards Carlisle, on which the citizens, dreading the recurrence of a famine, petitioned Sir Philip Musgrave not to admit his army within the walls. The Duke of Hamilton arrived there early in July, and superseded Musgrave, conferring the command of the garrison on Sir William Levingston: his forces, which were quartered in the neighbourhood of the city and at Wigton, having joined those under the command of Langdale, at Rose castle, making together a body of about twelve thousand men, he marched to the south; on his approach, General Lambert quitted Penrith, on the 15th of July, and retreated into Westmorland.

Cumberland was much harassed and plundered by General Munroe, who followed the Duke of Hamilton out of Scotland with six thousand men, both on his march to the south, and in his way home after the battle of

Preston. Sir Philip Musgrave, returning about this time with his forces to Carlisle, was refused admittance by the governor. Cocker-mouth castle was besieged by a body of five hundred Cumberland royalists, in August 1648, and relieved on the 29th of September by Lieutenant-Colonel Ashton, who had been despatched from Lancashire by Cromwell for that purpose. On the 1st of October, Carlisle was surrendered to Cromwell, and garrisoned by eight hundred infantry and a regiment of cavalry: a garrison, consisting of six hundred infantry and one thousand two hundred cavalry, was afterwards established there for the purpose of suppressing the insurrections of the moss-troopers. The county was at this time in a deplorable state; people of the highest rank had scarcely bread enough for their consumption, and no better beverage than water; many died on the highways for want of sustenance, and there were thousands of families in a state of utter destitution: parliament ordered a collection to be made for their relief, but it proved very inefficient.

In the month of November, 1715, a large force under the command of Mr. Forster, who had received a general's commission from James Steuart, entered England, marched to Brampton, where they proclaimed him, and, advancing to Penrith, took possession of the town, the *posse comitatús*, amounting to twelve thousand men, fleeing at their approach. This county was once more the scene of military operations in 1745, when the young chevalier, as he was styled, made an attempt to regain the crown, which had been forfeited by his grandfather: the van-guard of his army entered Cumberland on the 8th of November, near Longtown, and encamped the next day within four miles of Carlisle, which was garrisoned by the militia of Cumberland and Westmorland; the main body having joined them on the 10th, they summoned the town, but the siege was not commenced till the 13th, two days after which it surrendered. A garrison having been left there, the advanced guard marched on the 21st to Penrith, on their route to the south, and the next day, Charles arrived there with the remainder of his army. He proceeded as far as Derby, but, after holding a council of war, made a hasty retreat towards the north, followed by the Duke of Cumberland. The main body of the Highland army reached Penrith on its retreat, on the 17th of December, and a skirmish took place on the following day between the rear and a part of the duke's forces at Clifton. On the 20th the Highlanders quitted Carlisle, after leaving a garrison in the castle, and fled towards Scotland; the Duke of Cumberland arrived before the place the next morning, but, being obliged to wait for cannon from Whitehaven, did not erect his batteries till the 28th, two days after which the city was surrendered at discretion. In 1778, during the American war, a daring attempt was made on the port of Whitehaven by the famous Paul Jones; but one of his men having deserted, gave timely notice to the inhabitants of his intentions, who were thus fully prepared to repel the attack.

Cumberland is chiefly in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, which include also part of Westmorland; but that part of Allerdale ward which is above the river Derwent is in the deanery of Copeland, archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, and in the province of Canterbury: it comprises the deaneries of Allendale and Carlisle, and part of that of Cumberland,

the remainder being in Westmorland. It contains one hundred and four parishes, of which thirty-eight are rectories, twenty-nine vicarages, and thirty-seven perpetual curacies. For civil purposes it is divided into four districts, called wards (a term peculiar to the border counties), which have always borne the same appellation; Allerdale (above and below Derwent), Cumberland, Eskdale, and Leath wards. It comprises the city of Carlisle, the borough and market town of Cocker-mouth, and the market towns of Alston Moor, Bootle, Brampton, Egremont, Hesketh-Newmarket, Keswick, Kirk-Oswald, Longtown, Maryport, Penrith, Raven-glass, Whitehaven, Wigton, and Workington. This county returns six members to parliament; two knights of the shire, two burgesses for Carlisle, and two for Cocker-mouth, at which latter place the election of the county members takes place. It is in the northern circuit: the assizes and the spring and summer quarter sessions are held at Carlisle, where stands the county gaol and house of correction; the autumnal session at Penrith, and the Epiphany session at Cocker-mouth. There are fifty-five acting magistrates. The rates raised in the county for the year ending March 25th, 1829, amounted to £57,888, and the expenditure to £55,920, of which £43,783 was applied to the relief of the poor.

The manufacture of calico and gingham was first established at Dalston, and soon extended to Carlisle and Penrith, where there are large cotton works. The cotton-printing is chiefly carried on at Carlisle, and the population has, in consequence, greatly increased. At Cleator, Egremont, and Whitehaven, sail-cloth is manufactured on an extensive scale, and coarse woollen cloths and blankets at Keswick. Coarse earthenware is made at Dearham and Whitehaven, and bottles are manufactured at the Ginns. There are iron-foundries at Carlisle, Dalston, and Seaton near Workington: paper-mills at Cocker-mouth, Egremont, and Kirk-Oswald; and several yards for ship-building at Maryport, Whitehaven, and Workington, as well as every kind of manufacture for the supply of the shipping.

The climate is extremely salubrious, the county being throughout remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants. The surface is much diversified; the northern and western parts are generally level, and do not afford any interesting scenery, except in the courses of the several rivers. The eastern and south-western parts are chiefly occupied by mountains, many of which are of considerable height: between these and the level district are lower ranges of smooth hills, most of which are denominated *fells*. The mountainous tract which forms the eastern boundary is a long continued range of mountains and hills, none of them picturesque, the summits being for the most part very little broken. The numerous mountains in the south-west part of the county present a great variety of grand and picturesque forms, and are interspersed with lakes of considerable extent, and highly cultivated valleys, in many parts well wooded; forming altogether some of the most remarkable and beautiful scenery in the kingdom. The principal mountains are Black-Comb, Skiddaw, Saddleback, Bow-fell, Grasmere-fell, Helvellyn, Hardknot, Wry-nose, High-pike, Pillar, Sea-fell, and the Screes, of which several are very rugged and precipitous. The principal elevations, as computed from the observations made in the course of the trigonome-

trical survey of the kingdom, are as follows :—Sca-fell (high point), three thousand one hundred and sixty-six feet; Sca-fell (low point), three thousand and ninety-two; Helvellyn, three thousand and fifty-five; Skiddaw, three thousand and twenty-two; Bow-fell, two thousand nine hundred and eleven; Cross-fell, two thousand nine hundred and one; Pillar, two thousand eight hundred and ninety-three; Saddleback, two thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven; Grasmere-fell, two thousand seven hundred and fifty-six; High-pike, two thousand one hundred and one; Black-Comb, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen; Dent-hill, one thousand one hundred and fifteen. The largest of the lakes is Ulswater, which for about six miles forms the boundary between Cumberland and Westmorland: its whole length somewhat exceeds eight miles, and, its breadth being in no part quite a mile, it has much the appearance of a wide river: its scenery is remarkably beautiful and picturesque; the most prominent feature of it is the mountain Helvellyn, which, with some lower ones, being seen over Patterdale, with sharp peaks, are said to resemble the Alpine forms more than any others in this country. The same mountain is also the most conspicuous amongst the rugged and barren masses seen from the lake of Thirlmeer, or Leatheswater, which is long and narrow, like Ulswater, but of smaller dimensions, and is situated at the entrance of the small but beautiful vale of St. John's. Amongst the finest scenery is the Vale of Keswick, containing the lakes of Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite, or Broad-water, connected by a small stream. The borders of Derwentwater, consisting of fine oak woods and rich enclosures, over which are seen the mountain Skiddaw at the northern extremity, and Borrowdale at the southern, present a great variety of magnificent and beautiful scenes, a considerable addition to which is made in rainy seasons by the Lowdore waterfall, the height of which is two hundred feet. Borrowdale itself, a narrow valley, bounded on each side by steep rocky mountains, presents a great diversity of picturesque scenery, among the most remarkable objects of which are the conical hill called Castle-Cragg, and the immense and singularly detached rock, called the Bowder-stone. The lake of Buttermere lies a short distance north-west of Borrowdale, surrounded by rugged mountains; and a little further northward lie Crummock-water and Lowes-water, connected with each other and with Buttermere by a small stream. At the western extremity of this group of mountains are those called Hard-knot, Wry-nose, Sca-fell, and the Scree; the three first form the eastern boundary of Eskdale, and, as seen from its opposite extremity, present one of the finest of the Cumberland views; the precipitous side of the Scree forms the southern boundary of Wast-water, and, by descending quite into the lake, gives its scenery a peculiar character. Besides the lakes already mentioned, the principal are Ennerdale-water and Devock lake. There is also a number of smaller lakes, or *tarns*, as they are provincially termed. The lakes abound with trout, and with the giviniad, or schelly, as well as pike and other fish: there are char in Ulswater, Crummock-water, Buttermere, and Ennerdale-water, and abundance of carp in Tarn-Wadlin. Among the mountains are several interesting waterfalls, the principal of which are, Stock-Gill Force; Rydal Waterfalls; the Force, on the river

Brathay, above Skelwith bridge; Lowdore cascade, near the south-east corner of Derwentwater, one of the most magnificent scenes in England; Barrow cascade; Scale Force; and Airey Force.

The soil may be classed under four different heads: first, rich strong loam, which covers but a small portion of the county, and produces excellent crops of grain. Second, dry loams, which occupy a larger portion of it than any other, and prevail, not only in the lower districts, but on the steep sides of the mountains, and even their summits are sometimes covered with a dry sound earth, producing green sward and a little heath. It is estimated that one-half of the lower district is covered with this valuable soil, which is well adapted to the culture of turnips, artificial grasses, and the various species of grain, and for breeding and feeding the best kinds of stock, particularly sheep. Third, wet loam, generally on a clay bottom, the fertility of which varies greatly, as it depends on the depth of the soil, and the nature of the clay beneath; although unsafe for sheep, cows for the dairy may be kept upon it with advantage, and young cattle and horses bred; it is also well suited to the culture of wheat, oats, clover, and ray-grass. Fourth, black peat earth, which prevails on the mountainous districts bordering on Northumberland and Durham, and occasionally on commons in the lowlands, in some places only a few inches thick, reposing on a bed of white sand. The crops commonly cultivated are barley, oats, peas, turnips, and potatoes; those less commonly cultivated are beans, cabbages, carrots, and flax: the artificial grasses are red and white clover, common hay seeds, with a little rib-grass, and ray-grass. The land is ploughed by horses yoked abreast, and guided by the ploughman with cords; oxen are never employed for this purpose: the swing plough, in which no improvement has been made, is used in this and all the northern counties. The carts are drawn by a single horse, three of them, and sometimes more, being driven without difficulty by a man or a boy: the women are frequently employed in the labours of the field. This county, until lately, did not produce much more corn than was sufficient for the consumption of its inhabitants, but since the large enclosures which have been made within the last five and thirty years, considerable quantities of flour and oatmeal have been sent coastwise to other parts of the kingdom: the chief exports are from Whitehaven, but smaller shipments of flour and oatmeal are also made from Maryport and Ravenglass. Wheat is chiefly grown in the north-west part of the county; Gilsland also, in the north-east, is a corn district, where the turnip and barley system is very prevalent. The north-east, south-east, and southern parts of the county are chiefly appropriated to grazing, and a great deal of butter is sent in firkins to distant markets. Cranberries grow in great profusion on the moors, and form an article of trade: besides those which are sent in barrels to the metropolis, the sale is very extensive at Longtown and other markets. The fisheries are of some importance, a great quantity of cod being taken on the coast; there are herring-fisheries at Allonby, Maryport, and Whitehaven, the last on a very extensive scale. There are valuable salmon-fisheries in the Eske, Eden, and Derwent; the produce is sent from Carlisle and Bowness to London, to which place the char taken in the lakes is also forwarded, having been first potted at Keswick.

The pearls, still occasionally found in the muscles of the Irt, were once highly esteemed.

Copper was formerly exported to a large amount, and a considerable quantity of silver extracted from the mines; lead and coal are now the most valuable subterranean productions. The principal lead mines are those at Alston Moor, discovered and worked by Francis Radcliffe, the first earl of Derwentwater; upon the attainder of the third earl, they were vested in Greenwich Hospital, with the manor and his other estates: the number of mines held under that establishment, in the year 1814, amounted to one hundred and two. Lead mines have been worked with tolerable success for some years on Cross-fell, in the parish of Kirkland, and there are three in operation at Newlands, but they are not profitable. The principal collieries on the coast are at Whitehaven and Workington, the former being by far the most extensive in the kingdom, and there is one at Scalegill, worked only for inland sale. Howgill on the west, and Whingill to the east, of Whitehaven, are the largest collieries; there are three entrances to the former, and four to the latter, called Bear-mouths, or Day-holes, by which both men and horses descend to the bottom. Thwaite pit, which in the year 1816 was one hundred and fifty fathoms in depth, and King pit, which was one hundred and twenty, both in Howgill, are the deepest pits that have yet been sunk; the former was at that period one hundred and twelve fathoms below the sea; the greatest distance to which workings had then been carried in a direct line from the shore was one thousand yards. The first steam-engine for raising water at Whitehaven was erected early in the last century, at the Ginns; the first for raising coal was used at George pit, in Whingill colliery, in 1787; others were soon afterwards erected for the same purpose. Howgill and Whingill have each two steam-engines for pumping water, and three for raising coal: these collieries produce, on an average, about two hundred and twenty-five thousand tons annually. The coal was formerly conveyed from the works to the sea-side in packs on horseback, but, about the year 1720, small wagons were introduced; in 1813, the wagon-ways, which were before of wood, were laid with cast-iron, and on the Howgill side, a self-acting inclined plane was constructed, two hundred and ninety yards long, with a perpendicular altitude of one hundred and fifteen feet. About nine hundred persons are employed in the works at Whitehaven. The next colliery in point of extent on the coast is at Workington, which affords employment to four hundred persons; there are four pits now in operation from sixty-five to ninety-five fathoms in depth, and six steam-engines are at work in this colliery.

At Crowgarth, in the parish of Cleator, and Bigrigg, in the parish of Egremont, there are iron mines. Some years ago a considerable quantity of a ferruginous sort of limestone was sent from the parish of Arlochen to the iron-works at Carron; and a black stone, called Catsalp, raised at Braithwaite, in the parish of Dean, was used in the iron works at Seaton, for the purpose of making pig-iron: upon the sea-shore near Harrington iron-stone is collected, and a few hundred tons annually sent to Ulverstone. The celebrated mine of wad, or black lead, is at the head of Borrowdale (under which place an account of it is given). Limestone is

very abundant in various parts of the county, and near the sea-coast is burnt in great quantities for exportation, particularly at Overend, near Hensingham, and at Distington, from each of which places about three hundred and fifty thousand Winchester bushels are annually sent to Scotland. At All-hallows, Brigham, Cleator, Hodbarrow in Millom, Ireby, Plumbland, Sebergham, Uldale, &c., there are limeworks for inland consumption, and the barony of Gilsland is supplied from the parishes of Castle-Carrook, Denton, and Farlam. Gypsum, or alabaster, abounds in the parishes of Wetherall, St. Cuthbert, and in St. Bees, on the sea-coast, about a mile from Whitehaven, whence five or six hundred tons are annually exported to Dublin, Glasgow, and Liverpool, where it is principally used in the composition of stucco. There are several quarries of excellent freestone, both red and white, in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven, where a great deal is shipped for Ireland, Scotland, and the Isle of Man. At Ivegill and Barngill, near that port, there are quarries for grindstones, which are also exported in considerable quantities; and in the townships of Bassenthwaite, Borrowdale, Buttermere, Cocker-mouth, and Ulpha, are quarries of excellent blue slate.

The cattle are small, with long horns, but the Galloway breed is sometimes intermixed, particularly along the coast from Whitehaven to Carlisle: the native breed is not distinguished by any particularly good qualities, little attention being paid to its improvement, but it appears better adapted to this county than any other kind: the Galloway polled cattle also thrive well. The dairies are generally small; the butter which they produce is of excellent quality; the cheese, however, is very indifferent, being mostly made of skimmed milk. The sheep (except the Herdwicks, a breed peculiar to the mountainous district, known as Hardknot, Sca-fell, Wry-nose, &c.) are descended from a race with black faces and coarse wool, but, by crossing with some other kind, many of them have acquired a large portion of white on their faces and legs; they have thick, rough, hairy legs, and coarse long wool. The management of sheep is very similar all over the county; during the summer the flock is turned on the commons and allowed to range at large; in Autumn they are driven in and salved, when the old sheep are turned loose again, but on the first appearance of snow are brought to the enclosures and daily foddered with hay. Swine are bred in considerable numbers, as every farmer fattens one or more of them, and most labourers rear and feed a pig; their weight is from fifteen to twenty stone.

The Eden and the Derwent are the principal rivers: the former rises in Westmorland, and enters this county about a mile south of Edenhall, flowing by Kirk-Oswald, Warwick-bridge, Carlisle, and Rowcliffe; at a short distance from the latter place it falls into the sea, its course through Cumberland being about thirty-five miles. The Derwent rises in Borrowdale, five miles south-west from Derwentwater, and, after feeding that lake, flows on to Bassenthwaite water, which it also feeds, then passes by Cocker-mouth (where it is joined by the Cocker), and Workington, near which it runs into the sea; its course from Derwentwater being about twenty miles. The other rivers are the Bleng, the Calder, Caldew, Cocker, Croglin, Dudden, Eamont, Elken or Elne,

Enn, Esk, Gelt, Greta, Irt, Irthing, Kershope, King-water, Leven, or Line, Liddell, Lowther, Mite, Nent, Petterell, Sark, Tees, Tyne, Wampool, and Waver. A ship canal connects Carlisle with the Solway Frith at Bowness, and a rail-road is about to be commenced from Carlisle to Newcastle upon Tyne.

The main roads are remarkably good, limestone having been employed in their construction; but the cross roads are usually narrow and bad. The great road from London to Glasgow enters the county at the bridge over the Eamont, near Penrith, passing through Carlisle and Longtown, and four miles beyond the latter place runs into Scotland, crossing the Sark to Springfield and Gretna-Green. The road from Carlisle to Edinburgh branches off at Longtown, and crosses the borders a little beyond Kirk-Andrews. That from Carlisle to Newcastle passes through Crosby to Brampton, and about six miles further on enters Northumberland. The road from Carlisle to Cockermouth, Workington, and Whitehaven, runs through Wigton, thence by Cockbridge to Cockermouth, and, in the direction of Great and Little Clifton, proceeds to Workington; at Little Clifton it turns off through Distington and Moresby to Whitehaven.

Although remains of early Norman architecture are to be seen in many of the churches of Cumberland, few of them are entitled to particular notice, except the nave and south transept of Carlisle cathedral (the style of which is plain and massy), and the churches of Aspatria and Torpenhow: the great arch and south doorway of the former are profusely adorned with braids and chevron mouldings, and some of the original small round-headed windows are still remaining in the north wall of the nave and of the belfry. The great arch in Torpenhow church is enriched with chevron mouldings: the ornaments of the capitals of the half pillars on each side are very singular, consisting of an assemblage of grotesque heads and human figures with interlaced arms. The great arches and the doorways of Bridekirk, Irthington, Isell, and Kirk-Bampton churches are in the same style, but less decorated; there is a bas-relief of indifferent execution within the arch of the north doorway of the latter, representing three grotesque figures, one of which is an abbot. Kirkclinton is a complete Norman church, not having undergone any alteration. Warwick church is in the same style, and very plain. The great west door of the church of St. Bees is ornamented with grotesque heads and chevron mouldings; and the churches of Bromfield, Burgh on the Sands, Dearham, Edenhall, Grimsdale, and Great Salkeld, have doorways with circular arches and Saxon ornaments. The remains of the churches of Holme-Cultram abbey and of Lanercost priory exhibit specimens of the earliest English architecture of the middle and latter part of the twelfth century, having the pointed arch united to the massy pillars of the Norman style. The east end of the church of St. Bees, now dilapidated, and the aisles of the choir of Carlisle cathedral, are early English with lancet-shaped windows and slender shafts between them; the east end of Egremont church, and the remains of Seton priory, are in the same style. The large clustered pillars in the choir of Carlisle cathedral, the capitals of which are much enriched with sculptured foliage, are the work of the latter part of the thirteenth century: the roof of the choir, and the east end of it, which was

rebuilt in the reign of Edward III., after the choir had been partially destroyed by fire, and a fine window at the east end of the south aisle of Brigham church, are the only remains of ecclesiastical architecture of the fourteenth century in this county. The only example of later English architecture occurs at the west end of Abbey-Holme church, where there are two niches the arches and pinnacles of which are ornamented with crockets. There are some remarkable churches on the borders of Scotland, which have hitherto been little noticed; the towers of two of these, Newton-Arlosh, near the western coast, and Burgh on the Sands, near the Solway Firth, appear to have been very strong and capable of affording protection to the inhabitants of the villages upon any sudden invasion. The tower of the church of Burgh on the Sands is strongly fortified, the walls on three sides being from six to seven feet thick. The tower of Great Salkeld church was also strongly fortified: at the entrance from the nave is a massy grated iron door, lined with oak; the chamber on the ground-floor is vaulted, like those of Newton-Arlosh and Burgh on the Sands. The Augustine monks had a priory at Carlisle, and another at Lanercost; the Benedictines had priories at St. Bees and Wetherall, both cells to the abbey of St. Mary at York, and nunneries at Arncliffe and Seton; the Cistercians had abbeys at Calder and Holme-Cultram; the Black friars had a convent in Carlisle; and the Grey friars had one in the same city, and another at Penrith. The churches of Greystock and Kirk-Oswald were collegiate. At Carlisle there was an hospital for thirteen lepers, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and at Wigton an hospital and free chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard.

A great trackway, probably of British construction, extended from the banks of the Eamont to Carlisle nearly in the line of the present turnpike road; and the Maiden-way, from Kirby-Thore to Bewcastle, seems to have been another British road. The principal Roman way, called the larger road of Severus, may be traced very distinctly in the neighbouring county of Northumberland, but disappears at Foulton, near the borders; it soon after becomes visible at Willowford, in Cumberland, to the south of the works of Severus and Adrian. On approaching the Irthing, the road descends the steep bank to the river, and ascends on the other side; between High House and Walbours it is very conspicuous, but a little way beyond the latter, where the ground has been ploughed, it is completely lost for some miles; on approaching Watchcross, it is again discerned in the direction from Cambeck fort towards High Crosby, as if bearing for Stanwix, and soon afterwards finally disappears. A second Roman road, and one of the most considerable in the north, crosses the county from Westmorland to the Roman wall, in the line of a great British trackway, passing the Eamont on the spot traversed by the present turnpike road, and proceeding, in the same direction due north, to the stations at Plumpton wall and Carlisle: it approaches the former within two hundred yards, being in that part at least twenty-two feet broad, passes the wall at Stanwix, and runs by the village of Blackford to Longtown on the Eske, where another large road branches off to the north-east, bearing evidently for the station at Netherby, and thence to a Roman post at the junction of the Eske and Liddell; after passing these rivers it may be traced to Castle-Over-

which was originally a British, and afterwards a Roman, city. The principal road, having crossed the Eske at Longtown, runs through the centre of Solway moss, passes the Sark at Barrowslacks, and through the *Procestrium* of the Roman camp at Burrens, in its course to the northern vallum. A third road, called the Maidenway, may be traced among the moors on the eastern border of the county: it leaves the Roman road at Kirby-Thore, passes between Crossfell and Kirkland, crosses Blackburn, and, running within two miles west of Alston-Moor, enters Northumberland, bearing for Whitley castle, a well known station in that county, and thence to Carvorran: it passes the Roman wall at Deadwater, and, re-entering Cumberland, proceeds towards the station at Bewcastle, which it leaves a little to the left; then, under the name of the Wheel causeway, crossing the Kirksop, enters Scotland. No less than three Roman roads diverge in different directions from Ellenborough, the station above Maryport; one of these is very distinct two or three miles beyond Allonby, and again near Old Mawburgh, and, where last seen, evidently points for Bowness. A second military way from the same station has been traced with more certainty to the Roman town at Papcastle, near Cockermouth. The third crosses the road from Crosby to Cross-Cannonby, traverses Allerby, passes over Outerside common, through Baggray, Bolton pasture, and Shaking bridge, and by Red Dial to the station at Old Carlisle, which it leaves to the left, and, from the village beyond Thursby, proceeds in a direct line towards Carlisle cathedral. A Roman road, which connected the stations of Ambleside and Plumpton-wall, is visible at Kirkstone hill, and again at Gowbarrow-park-head, near Ulswater; it runs thence between two hills, called Mill-fells, to the camp at Whitbarrow, near the eighth milestone on the turnpike road from Keswick to Penrith, which was a station between the two Roman towns: it crosses this road in a direction from south-west to north-east, and was entire a few years ago upon Greystock low moor, till it was converted into a modern road leading to Greystock; then, after having made an inclination to the left, it continues in a straight line towards Blencow, and is still visible in a field two hundred yards north of Little Blencow, pointing at Couch-gate: leaving Kulbarrow to the south, it runs through Cow-close and over Whitrigg, becomes again visible at the edge of the road on Fair-bank, in Low-street, and through the enclosures, to the south gate of the station at Plumpton-wall. A Roman road came from the station at Brougham, through Stainton to Whitbarrow, which was a post of some consequence. Another of these roads passed in a direct line through the Town-head and Wood-end estates, in the parish of Egremont, the Cleator hall property, and close by the village of Cleator; the estate of Todholes, and part of that of Warth, in the parish of Cleator; across the parish of Arloehden, and the township of Frisington; the parish of Lamplugh, close by Lamplugh-Cross, and Street-gate, whence it approached Cockermouth in a straight line: this road is eighteen feet wide, and formed of cobbles and freestone.

The celebrated wall, constructed by the Roman legions, which crosses the northern part of this county, commences on the west side of a small stream, called Poltross-Burn, at the distance of about two miles from the station at Carvorran, in Northumberland, but is

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only seen occasionally as a green bank until it reaches the station at Burdoswald, a little to the west of which the face of the wall appears in some places to the height of about three feet and a half, consisting of five courses of hewn stone, one of which is nine inches thick, and the others eight. A great deal of the wall was laid open in 1807 and the following year, when Banks-Fell was enclosed, and the lower parts of several of the watch towers were discovered at Banks-head, but it was destroyed for the sake of the materials, except in a few places, where some of the lower courses of stone, serving as the foundations of some modern fences, have been preserved. At Hare Hill, half a mile north of Lanercost priory, a part of it remains, ten feet in height, and fifteen in length, but no further traces are to be seen above ground, till within about a mile of its termination on the Solway Firth, where a piece, several hundred yards in length, and about three feet high, is standing at Kirkland, with a hedge on it; the facing stones, however, have been removed. In following the course of the wall from Northumberland through this county, the station of Burdoswald, one of the most remarkable on the whole line, first occurs, its northern side being formed by the wall, so that the garrison could enter the country beyond by sallying out at its northern gate: the ditch, gates, and rampart, enclose a square of five or six acres, within which are the remains of several buildings: the turrets on each side of the south gate are still visible. Six miles and a quarter further on is Castlesteads, or Cambeck fort, about four hundred yards south of the wall; the situation is convenient, owing to its proximity to the river, an advantage of which the Romans always availed themselves. Three miles west of this is Watchcross: the next station is at Stanwix, just opposite to Carlisle. Burgh on the Sands, about four miles and a half from Stanwix, was the *Axelodunum* of the Romans; urns, altars, and inscriptions of that people have been frequently found there. These stations were placed much closer together on the west than on the east side of the wall; most probably with the view of preventing the incursions of the Irish.

The castle of Carlisle, which stands at the north-west angle of the city, is of an irregular form; it was originally erected by William Rufus, but parts of it are of much more recent date, considerable additions and repairs having been made in the reigns of Richard III., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth. Egremont castle, which was built by William de Meschines, soon after the Conquest, is in a very dilapidated state, the gateway being the only part remaining. Cockermouth castle, the greater part of which is in ruins, does not appear to be older than the fourteenth century, though it has been referred to a much earlier period. The castle which stands within the site of the Roman station at Bewcastle is a plain square tower, apparently of great antiquity, but nothing certain is known of its founder, or the period of its foundation. Naworth castle, which is in a very perfect state, was erected in the reign of Edward III., when Ralph, Lord Dacre, obtained the king's license to castellate the mansion: it is chiefly in the style of the early part of the sixteenth century, and built round a court of irregular form. At the south-east angle stands a tower, evidently part of the original edifice; the upper story

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contains the private apartment of Lord William Howard, who resided here in the reign of Elizabeth and her successor, consisting of a library, chapel, and bed-chamber, all of very small dimensions; the entrance is by a very strong door, well secured with iron-grating and bolts. Nothing now remains of Kirk-Oswald castle, except a ruined tower and some fragments of walls on a hill above the church. A great part of Millom castle, which was fortified and embattled by Sir John Huddleston, in the year 1335, in pursuance of the king's license, is still standing, but is not worthy of particular notice. Of Rose castle, the residence of the bishops of Carlisle, which was first castellated in 1336, little of the ancient edifice now exists, except a gateway and a large square tower. Scaleby castle was erected about the year 1307, by Robert de Tilliol. The ruins of Penrith castle excite but little interest. High-head castle stands on the rocky precipitous bank of the Ivebeck; the embattled gate-house, which serves as an entrance to the more modern mansion, is all that remains of the original structure. Dacre castle is a plain square building, with four square turrets at the corners. Askerton castle, of small dimensions, erected as a protection against the inroads of the borderers, contains nothing remarkable; the stables are vaulted. Greystock castle was constructed soon after the year 1353, when William de Greystoke had the king's license to castellate his manor-house.

The sulphuretted spring at Gilsland, so celebrated for the cure of cutaneous disorders, has long been resorted to on account of its valuable properties; it contains a considerable proportion of sulphur, a small quantity of sea-salt, and a very little earth. There is a strong sulphureous spring in the township of Biglands, in the parish of Aikton, which is much weakened in the winter by its mixture with fresh water. At Stanger, two miles north of Lorton, is a saline spring, nearly resembling the Cheltenham water, which turns white on the infusion of spirit of hartshorn, and precipitates considerably on the application of oil of tartar: a gallon of it will yield one thousand one hundred and seventy grains of sediment, of which one thousand and eighty are sea-salt. Many other springs exist, but the nature of some of them has not been accurately ascertained. On Newyear's-day, in many parts of this county and that of Westmorland adjoining, the common people assemble, carrying *stangs* (poles) and baskets, and hoist up every man, who refuses to join them, on the pole, or woman on the basket, and carry them to the next public-house, where they must pay a fine. In the parish of Cumwhitton they hold the wake on St. John's eve, with lighting fires (called the *bel-tien*), dancing, &c.: in that of Whitbeck, newly-married peasants beg corn to sow for their first crop, and are called *corn-laiters*; and here, as well as in several other places in the county, the people keep wake with the dead. The bride-ale (here called a *bridewain*), and usually observed towards an industrious couple in the decline of life in reduced circumstances, prevails in several parts of the county.

CUMBERWORTH, a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Alford, containing 170 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united in 1733 to the rectory of

Anderby, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £10. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Magdalene College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Helen.

CUMBERWORTH, a chapelry partly in the parish of KIRK-BURTON, upper division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, but chiefly in the parish of SILKSTONE, wapentake of STAINCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 9 miles (S. E.) from Huddersfield, containing, with the township of Skelmanthorpe, 2451 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Nicholas. Here are several manufacturers of fancy goods. There is a small endowment for a school.

CUMDEVOCK, a township in the parish of DALSTON, ward and county of CUMBERLAND, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Carlisle, containing 333 inhabitants.

CUMMERSDALE, a township in that part of the parish of ST. MARY which is within the liberty of the city of CARLISLE, county of CUMBERLAND, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Carlisle, containing 512 inhabitants.

CUMNER, a parish in the hundred of HORMER, county of BERKS, comprising the chapelry of Wootton, the township of Cumner, the tythings of Botley, Bradley, Chawley, Henwood, Hill-end, Stroud, Swinford, and Whitley, and the liberty of Chilswell, and containing 1303 inhabitants, of which number, 508 are in the township of Cumner, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Abingdon. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £24. 17., and in the patronage of the Earl of Abingdon. The church is dedicated to St. Michael: in the south transept are two ancient tombs of abbots of Abingdon: they had formerly a residence here, called Cumner hall, but few vestiges of it are now to be seen. It is noted as the scene of the murder of the Countess of Leicester, by the direction of her husband, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth. There is a small endowment for a school. A mineral spring here was formerly in great repute, but is now disused.

CUMREW, a parish in ESKDALE ward, county of CUMBERLAND, 6 miles (N.) from Kirk-Oswald, comprising the townships of Cumrew-Inside and Cumrew-Outside, the former containing 148, and the latter 83, inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. It is bounded on the east by the river Gelt, and near it are the ruins of a large castle, formerly belonging to the Dacres; there are also several cairns, one of which, Carduneth, on the summit of a hill, is of immense size.

CUMWHINTON, a joint township with Coathill, in that part of the parish of WETHERAL which is in CUMBERLAND ward, county of CUMBERLAND, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Carlisle, containing 472 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

CUMWHITTON, a parish in ESKDALE ward, county of CUMBERLAND, comprising the townships of Cumwhitton, and Moorthwaite with Northscugh, and containing 544 inhabitants, of which number, 285 are in the township of Cumwhitton, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Carlisle. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the arch-

deaconry and diocese of Carlisle, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. On an eminence called "King Harry" is a Druidical temple, the stones of which, ninety in number, are placed in a circular position, and the lines of ancient intrenchments may be traced on the common.

CUNDALL, a parish in the wapentake of **HALLIKELD**, North riding of the county of York, comprising the townships of Cundall with Leekby, and Norton le Clay, and containing 312 inhabitants, of which number, 170 are in the township of Cundall with Leekby, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Boroughbridge. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of N. Cholmley, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. A school, in which thirty poor children are educated, is supported by the proceeds of the parish poor lands and subscriptions, in addition to a small endowment.

CUNSALL, a township in the parish of **CHEDDLETON**, northern division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW**, county of **STAFFORD**, 3½ miles (N. N. W.) from Cheadle, containing 182 inhabitants.

CUNSCOUGH, a district in the parish of **HALSALL**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Ormskirk. The population is returned with the parish.

CUPERNHAM, a tything in that part of the parish of **ROMSEY** styled **ROMSEY EXTRA**, hundred of **KING'S SOMBOURN**, Andover division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 1 mile (N. E.) from Romsey. The population is returned with the parish.

CURBAR, a hamlet in the parish of **BAKEWELL**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, county of **DERBY**, 1½ mile (E. by S.) from Stoney-Middleton, containing 392 inhabitants.

CURBOROUGH, a joint township with Elmhurst, in that part of the parish of **ST. CHAD**, **LICHFIELD**, which is in the northern division of the hundred of **OFFLOW**, county of **STAFFORD**, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Lichfield, containing 250 inhabitants.

CURBRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of **WITNEY**, hundred of **BAMPTON**, county of **OXFORD**, 2¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Witney, containing 372 inhabitants. There are six almshouses endowed with £110 per annum.

CURDWORTH, a parish in the Birmingham division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, county of **WARWICK**, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Coleshill, containing, with the township of Minworth, 555 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the Rev. W. Wakefield and C. B. Adderley, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The Birmingham and Fazely canal passes through this parish, and is conducted under a short tunnel near the village.

CURLAND, a parish in the hundred of **ABDICK** and **BULSTONE**, county of **SOMERSET**, 5½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Taunton, containing 168 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of

Curry-Mallet, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

CURRY-MALLET, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of **ABDICK** and **BULSTONE**, county of **SOMERSET**, 5½ miles (N. N. W.) from Ilminster, containing 461 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Curland annexed, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £24. 1. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The act of parliament passed in the 2nd of Edward III., which vested the duchy of Cornwall in the king's eldest son, annexed Curry-Mallet to it, and it still continues a part thereof. A weekly market, and a fair annually on the eve, day, and morrow of All Saints, were granted by Edward II. to Hugh Poyntz, then owner of the manor, who, in the 18th of the same reign, was summoned to parliament by the title of Lord Poyntz, Baron of Curry-Mallet.

CURRY (NORTH), a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of **NORTH CURRY**, county of **SOMERSET**, 6½ miles (E. by N.) from Taunton, containing, with the tythings of Knapp, Lillistone, and Wrantage, 1645 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacies of Stoke St. Gregory and West Hatch annexed, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, rated in the king's books at £21. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. This place appears to have been not unknown to the Romans, an urn containing a quantity of the silver coins of that people having been discovered in 1748: it was subsequently held by the Saxon kings, and retained in demesne by the Conqueror. King John granted it a market, which was formerly held on Wednesday, but has been long discontinued. The navigable river Tone passes in the vicinity. Newport, in this parish, anciently possessed the privileges and officers of a corporate town, and is still called a borough; it had also a chapel.

CURRY-REVELL, a parish in the hundred of **ABDICK** and **BULSTONE**, county of **SOMERSET**, 2½ miles (W. S. W.) from Langport, containing 1192 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with Weston, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £13. 16. 0½., and in the patronage of the Earl of Chatham. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. This parish contains several quarries of blue limestone and white lias, in which bivalve shells of different sorts are frequently found. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held on the Monday next after Lammas and the 5th of August. The house and beautiful grounds of Burton-Pynsent, once the property and residence of the celebrated Earl of Chatham, who enjoyed the title of Viscount Pitt of Burton-Pynsent, add greatly to the interesting scenery of this neighbourhood.

CURY, a parish in the hundred of **KERRIER**, county of **CORNWALL**, 4½ miles (S. S. E.) from Helston, containing 505 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of St. Breage, in the

archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Ninian. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The English channel bounds this parish on the west.

CUSOP, a parish in the hundred of EWYASLACY, county of HEREFORD, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Hay, containing 266 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £5.19.7., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Earl of Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

CUSTHORPE, a hamlet in that part of the parish of WEST-ACRE which is in the southern division of the hundred of GREENHOE, county of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Swaffham. The population is returned with the parish. Here are the ruins of a chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, supposed to have been founded by the monks of Westacre priory, who received permission to hold a fair annually on the 7th of July: connected with it was a house, the residence of a custos and one or two monks, who were engaged in serving the chapel.

CUTCOMBE, a parish in the hundred of CARHAMPTON, county of SOMERSET, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Dunster, containing 664 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Luxborough annexed, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £14.0.7½., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. John. A school was founded and endowed, in 1720, by Richard Elsworth, in which from fifty to sixty children are instructed. Dunkery, the highest mountain in the western counties of England, is in this parish, on the summit of which are the ruins of several large hearths belonging to the beacons formerly erected on this elevated spot, to alarm the country in times of civil discord or foreign invasion.

CUTSDEAN, a chapelry in that part of the parish of BREDON which is in the upper division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, county of WORCESTER, though locally in the upper division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, county of Gloucester, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Moreton in the Marsh, containing 112 inhabitants. There is a trifling endowment for educating children.

CUTTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of BRAMPTON, hundred of SCARSDALE, county of DERBY, containing 315 inhabitants.

CUXHAM, a parish in the hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Tetsworth, containing 182 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £9.10.5., and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to the Holy Rood.

CUXTON, a parish in the hundred of SHAMWELL, lathe of AYLESFORD, county of KENT, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Rochester, containing 384 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, rated in the king's books at £14.15.5., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Rochester. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

CUXWOLD, a parish in the wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (E.) from Caistor, containing 60 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5.7.6., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of H. Thorold Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

CWMCARVAN, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of RAGLAND, county of MONMOUTH, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Monmouth, containing 293 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Mitchel-Troy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff.

CWMYOY, a parish partly in the hundred of EWYASLACY, county of HEREFORD, and partly in the lower division of the hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Abergavenny, containing, with the townships of Bwlch and Toothog, 679 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecon, and diocese of St. David, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of — Lander, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Soon after the year 1108, a priory, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and afterwards known by the name of Llantonny abbey, was founded here by Hugh Lacy, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, many of whom, by reason of the privations and hardships which they sustained in this place, removed first to the episcopal palace at Hereford, and afterwards, in 1136, to a place near Gloucester, leaving a few of their brethren at the original settlement at Llantonny, whose revenue, in the 26th of Henry VIII., was estimated at about £100: the remains, which are nearly in the centre of the parish, are in a tolerable state of preservation.



THE END OF VOLUME I.