

Easter and Whitsuntide, and on the 15th of August. Constables and other officers are appointed at the court of the lord of the manor. Attleborough formerly comprised two parishes, Attleburgh Major, a rectory, rated in the king's books at £19. 8. 9., and Attleburgh Minor, a vicarage, rated at £8. 2. 6.; they are now united, and constitute one rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, and in the patronage of Sir T. Smyth, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious cruciform structure, in the decorated style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower rising from the centre, and a fine porch: the chancel, which had some portions in the Norman style, has been demolished: there are several monuments to the memory of distinguished personages, of which the most prominent are those of the Mortimers, Ratcliffs, and Blickleys. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. A Sunday school, lately established, is supported by subscription. Two miles and a half from the town, on the road to Wymondham, said to have been the first turnpike-road constructed in England, and for which an act was granted in the 7th of William III., are the remains of an obelisk, erected by the county to the memory of Sir Edward Rich, who, in 1675, gave £200 towards repairing the highways.

ATWICK, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESSE**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Hornsea, containing, with the township of Atwick with Arram, and Skirlington, 326 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £4. 7. 11., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The village is small, but pleasantly situated near the sea, from the encroachments of which, however, it has occasionally sustained considerable damage: in the centre stands a rude stone cross of great antiquity, with a Latin inscription upon its base, now nearly defaced. A school for the education of seventeen boys is endowed with £20 per annum, arising from a bequest of land by Edward Fenwick, in 1689; and another, for five girls, has an endowment of £18. 18., arising from land bequeathed by Ralph Burton, in 1726.

ATWORTH, a chapelry in the parish of **GREAT BRADFORD**, hundred of **BRADFORD**, county of **WILTS**, 4 miles (N.E. by N.) from Bradford, containing 642 inhabitants.

AUBORN, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of **BOOTHBY-GRAFFO**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.W. by S.) from Lincoln, containing, with the township of Haddington, 330 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 13. 10., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £500 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of C. Neville, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

AUCKLAND (ST. ANDREW), a parish comprising the townships of Byers-Green, Counden-Grange, Eldon, Middlestone, Midridge-Grange, Old-Park, Sunderland-Bridge, Westerton, and Windleston in the south-eastern

division, and the market town of Bishop-Auckland, the chapelries of St. Helen Auckland and Hamsterley, and the townships of St. Andrew Auckland, West Auckland, North Bedburn, South Bedburn, Barony, Binchester, Coundon, Evenwood, Hunwick with Helmington, Lynesack with Softley, Newfield, Newton-Capp, Pollards-Lands, Shildon and East Thicky, in the north-western division, of **DARLINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, and containing 8253 inhabitants, of which number, 119 are in the township of St. Andrew Auckland, 1 mile (S.) from Bishop Auckland. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, endowed with £800 private benefaction, and £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. The church, a spacious cruciform structure, was made collegiate for Secular canons by Bishop Carileph; and in 1292 was endowed by Bishop Beck for a dean and nine prebendaries: three or four additional prebendaries were founded by Bishop Langley, in 1428. At the dissolution the deanery was valued at £100. 7. 2., and the prebends at £79. 16. 8: the dean's house and some of the prebendal houses have been converted into residences for farmers. The parish abounds with coal and limestone, and its surface is varied with highly interesting and romantic scenery. The Stockton and Darlington rail-road passes through it.

AUCKLAND (BISHOP), a market town and chapelry, in that part of the parish of **ST. ANDREW, AUCKLAND** which is in the north-western division of **DARLINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W.) from Durham, and 252 (N. by W.) from London, containing 2180 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the great number of oak trees which formerly grew in the neighbourhood, and its prefix from an episcopal palace, in which the bishops of the diocese, who are lords of the manor, occasionally reside. The town is pleasantly situated on a considerable eminence, near the confluence of the rivers Gaunless and Wear, in a fertile district, remarkable for the salubrity of the air, and abounding with coal and limestone; the streets are tolerably paved, the houses are well built, and the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water. The palace, originally erected in the reign of Edward I. by Bishop Anthony Beck, and subsequently enlarged, was destroyed during the parliamentary war. After the Restoration it was rebuilt, by Bishop Cosins, in a beautiful park north-east of the town: it is a spacious structure, surrounded with plantations and pleasure grounds watered by the Gaunless. The market is on Thursday: the fairs, which are of recent origin, are in March and October, but on no fixed day; the ancient fairs, on the days of Ascension and Corpus Christi, are now obsolete. The county magistrates hold petty sessions monthly; and courts leet and baron are held annually, at the former of which a bailiff and other officers are appointed. The Bishop's chapel is a stately edifice, built about the year 1660, by Dr. John Cosins, Bishop of Durham, whose remains are therein deposited. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, endowed with £600 private benefaction, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school was founded by

James I.: the original endowment, consisting of an estate in Weardale, has been augmented by subsequent benefactions; the management is vested in twelve governors, who are a body corporate, and have a common seal; the school-room was rebuilt in 1783, and a small neat chapel, dedicated to St. Anne, erected over it by subscription. A school for twenty boys was founded by Mr. Walton, in 1772: the master has a rent-free residence, and a salary of £20 per annum; and a school on Dr. Bell's system, for two hundred children, was established in 1810, by Bishop Barrington, who also founded a school of industry for girls, in 1815. Alms-houses for two men and two women were founded and endowed by Bishop Cosins, in the reign of Charles II.

AUCKLAND (ST. HELEN), a chapelry in that part of the parish of ST. ANDREW AUCKLAND which is in the north-western division of DARLINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Bishop-Auckland, containing, in the township of St. Helen Auckland (which constitutes only a small portion of the chapelry), 220 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £13. 9. 4., endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1100 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. Here is a school, endowed with land producing £20 per annum.

AUCKLAND (WEST), 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, 3½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Bishop-Auckland, containing 1106 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A court leet, for the recovery of debts under 40s., is held twice a year. A free school, founded by Mrs. Margaret Hubback in 1798, is endowed with about £20 per annum. This place gives the title of baron to the family of Eden.

AUDENSHAW, a township in the parish of ASHTON under LINE, hundred of SALFORD, county palatine of LANCASTER, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Manchester, containing 3781 inhabitants. The name of this place, in ancient documents written *Aldwinshagh*, is said to be derived from the Saxon *Aldwin*, an elder or chieftain, and *Shagh*, a wood. It is supposed to have belonged, prior to the Conquest, to some Saxon thame, whose residence was on, or near, the site of the present village, which exhibits appearances of earlier cultivation than the surrounding district, which consists mostly of woods and morasses. The Ashton under Line canal passes through the township, and a large reservoir has been constructed here for supplying the town of Manchester with water. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the various branches of the hat manufacture and in weaving. There is a place of worship for Methodists of the New Connexion. A parochial school was founded about the year 1745, and endowed by Miles Hilton with two estates in the parish of Manchester, producing £40 per annum. The school-room, with a large house for the master, has lately been erected, at an expense of nearly £1000, defrayed partly by subscription, and partly by the appropriation of the income arising from the endowment. There are also Sunday schools supported by subscription.

AUDLEM, a parish in the hundred of NANTWICH, county palatine of CHESTER, comprising the townships

of Audlem, Buerton, Dodcot with Wilkesley, Hankelow, and Tittenley, and containing 2795 inhabitants, of which number, 1307 are in the township of Audlem, 7 miles (S.) from Nantwich. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £5. 16. 8., and in the patronage of Sir R. S. Cotton, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. James. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. A grant for a market, and a fair on the eve, day, and morrow of St. James the Apostle, was obtained in the 24th of Edward I., which, after long disuse, were revived a few years since. A free grammar school is endowed with £20 per annum by Ralph Bolton, a similar sum by Mr. Gamul, £7 by Tryphena Bolton, and about £40 by an unknown benefactor: here is also an endowed English school.

AUDLEY, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of PIREHILL, county of STAFFORD, comprising the chapelry of Talk o' th' Hill, the townships of Audley, Bignall-End, Eardley-End, Knowl-End, and Park-End, and the liberty of Halmer-End, and containing 2940 inhabitants, of which number, 583 are in the township of Audley, 5 miles (N. W.) from Newcastle under Line. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Talk o' th' Hill annexed, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of G. Tollet, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient edifice having a tower crowned with pinnacles. Near the village is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. This parish abounds in mines of excellent coal and iron-stone: the Grand Trunk canal crosses its eastern extremity, where it passes under the Horncastle tunnel, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight yards in extent. A free grammar school, in which about fifty children are educated, was founded in 1622 by Edward Vernon; it has an annual endowment amounting to £125. 18. Another school, for teaching writing and arithmetic, is endowed with £2 per annum. On the summit of a steep rock, near the western boundary of the parish, are the remains of Heyley Castle, built by the barons of Audley; and near the village are vestiges of an ancient intrenchment. Audley gives the title of baron to the family of Touchet.

AUGHTON, a chapelry in the parish of HALTON, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER, containing 199 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rector of Halton. The chapel is dedicated to St. George.

AUGHTON, a parish in the hundred of WEST DERBY, county palatine of LANCASTER, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Ormskirk, containing 1279 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £14. 15. 5., and in the patronage of John Plumbe Tempest, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The Liverpool and Wigan canal passes through the parish.

AUGHTON, a parish in the Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East riding of the county of YORK, comprising the chapelry of East Cottingham, and the townships of Aughton and Laytham,

and containing 702 inhabitants, of which number, 269 are in the township of Aughton, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Howden. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £10 per annum private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of T. Mosley, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Souls. A castle anciently stood on the east bank of the river Derwent, of which only the moats and trenches can now be traced. This was the residence of Robert Aske, who was executed in the reign of Henry VIII., as a principal in the insurrection called the "Pilgrimage of Grace," occasioned by the suppression of the monasteries.

AUGHTON, a township in the parish of **ASTON**, southern division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.S.E.) from Rotherham. The population is returned with the parish.

AUKBOROUGH, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of **MANLEY**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Barton upon Humber, containing 428 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of Whitton, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £10, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A free school is endowed with £16. 13. 4. per annum. Dr. Stukeley supposed Aukborough to have been the *Arquis* of the geographer of Ravennas.

AUKLEY, a township in that part of the parish of **FINNINGLEY** which is in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Bawtry, containing 297 inhabitants.

AULT-HUCKNALL, a parish in the hundred of **SCARSDALE**, county of **DERBY**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by W.) from Mansfield, containing, with the township of Stainsby, and a part of the township of Glapwell, 605 inhabitants. 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. 0. 5., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. At Hardwicke, in this parish, there is a school for the education of poor children, towards the support of which Thomas Whitehead, in 1729, bequeathed a house and land producing £23. 15. per annum; it is also endowed with property in the parish of Edensor.

AULTON, county of **DERBY**.—See **ALLTON**.

AUNSBY, a parish in the wapentake of **ASWARDHURN**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by W.) from Folkingham, containing 105 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £6. 0. 7½., and in the patronage of M. Newton, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a small edifice, in the early style of English architecture, having in the windows some remains of beautifully stained glass: the font has some remarkable ornaments.

AUST, a chapelry in that part of the parish of **HENBURY** which is in the upper division of the hundred of **HENBURY**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles

(W.S.W.) from Thornbury, containing 192 inhabitants. This village, surrounded by salt marshes, is situated on the banks of the Severn, over which was formerly a ferry, now abandoned, in consequence of the establishment of a more convenient communication at New Passage, a mile and a half lower down the river. That rare mineral, sulphate of strontian, and carbonate of strontian, has been found in the fissures of the rocks bordering on the Severn.

AUSTELL (ST.), a market town and parish in the eastern division of the hundred of **POWDER**, county of **CORNWALL**, 34 miles (S.W.) from Launceston, and 252 (W.S.W.) from London, on the great road from Plymouth to Falmouth, containing 6175 inhabitants. The name of this place is of uncertain derivation. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was an obscure village, and first rose into importance from its vicinity to Polgooth and other considerable mines. In the parliamentary war St. Austell, in which part of the army under the Earl of Essex had been quartered, was taken by Charles I., a short time previous to the capitulation of the parliamentarians near Lostwithiel, in 1644. In 1760, the great road from Plymouth to the Land's End was brought through the town, which is now a considerable thoroughfare. St. Austell is pleasantly situated in a highly cultivated district, on the south side of a hill, which slopes gradually to a small stream; the streets are paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. The trade principally consists of the produce of its numerous mines of tin and copper, and in china-stone and clay of a very superior quality, which are found here in great abundance. The Great Crinnis, East Crinnis, and Pembroke mines, which are in the parish, and the Fowey Consolidated and Lanescot mines, in the vicinity, are exceedingly productive; and, from the improved manner of working them, promise continued prosperity to the town, the population of which has been trebled within the last eighteen years. Several harbours have been formed in different parts of the parish. Of these the harbour at Charlestown, a village within a mile and a half of St. Austell, is capable of affording secure anchorage to vessels drawing about fifteen feet of water. At Par, to the east of Charlestown, a harbour with a canal is in great progress; it was projected for the especial accommodation of the Fowey Consolidated and Lanescot copper mines, but promises additional public advantages. Another harbour has been lately completed at Pentewan, about four miles to the south, with which an iron rail-road communicates from the town. Many vessels are employed in the importation of coal from Wales, for the use of the mines, and in the exportation of copper-ore for smelting; and of china-stone and clay to the different potteries, and for the use of linen-bleachers. The principal part of the grain tin produced in Cornwall is obtained here, and for melting it, blowing-houses have been erected near the town. A considerable pilchard fishery is carried on, in which many boats, fitted out from the different harbours, are employed. The market, which is considerable for corn and provisions, is on Friday; and there are fairs on November 30th and the Thursday before Trinity-Sunday. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, by whom constables and other officers are appointed. The Blackmore, the most considerable of the Stannary courts, is held here. The living is a vicarage, with that

of St. Blazey annexed, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £21, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure, combining various styles of English architecture, with a very handsome tower richly ornamented with sculpture. There are places of worship for Brianites, Calvinists, the Society of Friends, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. At Menacuddle and Towan, in this parish, there are baptismal wells, over which are ancient buildings in the early style of English architecture, covered with arched roofs of granite. Near the new harbour of Pentewan is a large quarry, from which freestone for building many of the churches and mansions in the county has been procured; and near it, in one of the celebrated tin stream-works of Pentewan, the bones of men, of oxen of enormous size, of a whale, and of animals now unknown, have been found.

AUSTERFIELD, a chapelry in that part of the parish of BLYTH which is in the northern division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, West riding of the county of YORK, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. N. E.) from Bawtry, containing 242 inhabitants.

AUSTERSON, a township in the parish of ACTON, hundred of NANTWICH, county palatine of CHESTER, containing 65 inhabitants.

AUSTHORPE, a township in the parish of WHITKIRK, lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, West riding of the county of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Leeds, containing 150 inhabitants. John Smeaton, distinguished as a civil engineer, who rebuilt the Eddystone lighthouse, was born here, in 1724.

AUSTHWAITE, a joint township with Birker, in the parish of MILLOM, ALLERDALE ward above Darwent, county of CUMBERLAND. The population is returned with Birker. This township is situated on the south side of the river Esk, and contains the lake Devock-water, and the waterfalls of Birker Force and Stanley Gill. The inhabitants have the privilege of marrying, burying, &c., at the neighbouring chapel of Eskdale.

AUSTONLEY, a township in that part of the parish of ALMONDBURY which is in the upper division of the wapentake of AGRIBIGG, West riding of the county of YORK, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Huddersfield, containing 968 inhabitants, who are mostly engaged in the manufacture of woollen cloth, for which there are numerous mills in the township.

AUSTREY, a parish in the Tamworth division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, county of WARWICK, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Tamworth, containing 542 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas; the windows contain some curious specimens of stained glass.

AUSTWICK, a township in the parish of CLAPHAM, western division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 5 miles (N. W.) from Settle, containing 556 inhabitants. A fair for cattle is held on the Thursday before Whitsuntide. There are two small bequests for the instruction of poor children.

AUTHORPE, a parish in the Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of

LINCOLN, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Alford, containing 100 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Robert Viner, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

AVEBURY, a parish in the hundred of SELKLEY, county of WILTS, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Marlborough, containing, with the tything of Beckhampton, 688 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, to which that of Winterbourne-Monkton was united in 1747, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £9, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. James, is of Norman architecture. The river Kennet has its source in this parish. In 1722, Susannah Holford bequeathed £200, directing the interest to be applied to the instruction of poor children. The village occupies a portion of the area of a stupendous monument, called Abury, supposed to have been constructed by the ancient Britons, for the purposes of religious worship, or national assemblies. It consisted of an extensive ditch and rampart, including double circles of large unhewn stones, many of which have been broken, and used as materials for building the houses in the village, and for other purposes. In the vicinity are several barrows, and among them, the very large and remarkable one, close to the turnpike road, called Silbury Hill, which covers an area of five acres and thirty-four perches, and exceeds in dimensions every similar work in Great Britain, being two thousand and twenty-seven feet in circumference at the base, and one hundred and twenty at the summit; its sloping height three hundred and sixteen feet, and its perpendicular height one hundred and seventy. Within a short distance of this are the remarkable stones termed the Grey Wethers, and about a mile north of the village is a cromlech. An Alien priory, dependent on the Benedictine abbey of Bochartville in Normandy, was founded here in the reign of Henry I. Robert of Avebury, who wrote a history of Edward III., is supposed to have been a native of this place.

AVELEY, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of CHAFFORD, county of ESSEX, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E.) from Purfleet, containing 733 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £14. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Here is an endowed almshouse.

AVENBURY, a parish in the hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from Bromyard, containing 333 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £7. 8. 9., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A court leet is held annually. A small portion of limestone is found in the parish. Here was anciently a small priory, subordinate to the abbey of Dore.

AVENING, a parish in the hundred of LONGTREE, county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (N.) from Tetbury, containing, exclusively of that part of the chapelry of Nailsworth which is in this parish, 1118 inhabitants.

The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £24, and in the patronage of the Rev. T. Brooks, L.L.D. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is supposed to have been built by the abbeys of Caen in Normandy, to whom the manor belonged till the suppression of Alien priories, in the reign of Henry V. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. Here is an endowed school, in which six boys are clothed and educated.

AVERHAM, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, county of NOTTINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Newark, containing 191 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Kellam annexed, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £20. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The navigable river Trent runs through the parish.

AVETON-GIFFORD, a parish in the hundred of ERMINGTON, county of DEVON, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.E.) from Modbury, containing 924 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £38. 1. 8., and in the patronage of James Pitman, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, with later additions. The lords of the manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment. The river Avon, which is navigable from this place to the English channel, is here crossed by a bridge, on the road leading to South Enford.

AVINGTON, a parish in the hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Hungerford, containing 77 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. The church exhibits a curious specimen of Norman architecture, having an arch separating the chancel from the nave, with an obtuse depending point in the centre: the font, which is also of Norman design, is adorned with sculptured figures under arches.

AVINGTON, a parish in the hundred of FAWLEY, Fawley division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.E. by E.) from Winchester, containing 195 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £11. 11. 10½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Here is an endowed school. Avington is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court held at Winchester every Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount.

AVON, a chapelry in that part of the parish of CHRISTIAN-MALFORD which is in the hundred of CHIPPENHAM, county of WILTS, 3 miles (N.E.) from Chippenham, containing 18 inhabitants.

AVON-DASSET, county of WARWICK. — See DASSET (AVON).

AWBRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of MITCHELMERSH, hundred of BUDDLESGATE, Fawley division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, containing 250 inhabitants.

AWBURN, a chapelry in the parish of FRAISTHORP, wapentake of DICKERING, East riding of the county of YORK, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Bridlington. The population is returned with the parish. The living is

VOL. I.

a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Sir W. Strickland, Bart.

AWLISCOMBE, a parish in the hundred of HEMYOCK, county of DEVON, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Honiton, containing 513 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £12. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a finely ornamented window in the south transept, and a stone screen. The river Otter bounds the parish on the south.

AWNBY, a joint chapelry with Holywell, in the parish of BYTHAM-CASTLE, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Stamford. The population is returned with Holywell.

AWRE, a parish in the hundred of BLIDESLOE, county of GLOUCESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.N.E.) from Blakeney, comprising the chapelry of Blakeney and the tythings of Blidesloe, Etloe, Etloe-Duchy, and Hagloe, and containing 1138 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Hereford, and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £10. 5., and in the patronage of the Master and Wardens of the Haberdashers' Company. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. This parish forms a promontory of the Severn. The port of Gatcomb, and a town named Pomerton, which were included within it, have both been entirely destroyed: there is a large common, still called the Old Wharf.

AWSWORTH, a chapelry in the parish of NUTHALL, southern division of the wapentake of BROXTOW, county of NOTTINGHAM, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by W.) from Nottingham. The population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rector of Nuthall.

AXBRIDGE, a market town and parish having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of Winterstoke, county of SOMERSET, 18 miles (S. by W.) from Bristol, and 130 (W. by S.) from London, containing 988 inhabitants. This place, which derives name from its bridge over the river Axe, was formerly the residence of some of the West Saxon monarchs, by whom it was invested with many privileges. The town is of mean appearance and indifferently paved, but amply supplied with water. The chief occupation of the poorer class of inhabitants is the knitting of stockings. The navigation of the river Axe has been greatly improved by an act obtained in 1802, whereby it has also been made toll-free. The market is on Saturday: fairs are held on February 2nd, March 25th, June 11th, and October 28th; those in February and March are very large cattle fairs, and at the others great quantities of butter are brought from the adjacent country, and sold to dealers for the Bristol market.



Corporate Seal.

The government of the town, by charter of Queen Elizabeth, is vested in a mayor, bailiff, recorder, one alderman, fifteen common council-men, and twenty-two burgesses, assisted by a town clerk, two mace bearers, and subordinate officers. The corporation hold a court of session quarterly for the borough. A court of record for pleas under £10 was formerly held, but it has fallen into disuse. The council-house, an ancient building, is in a very dilapidated state. Axbridge sent members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., but the right was discontinued in the 17th of Edward III., on petition of the burgesses. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £11. 4. 4., endowed with £132 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a very ancient structure, occupying an elevated situation on the north-eastern side of the town, supposed to have been erected by one of the West Saxon monarchs, two of whose statues formerly ornamented the tower. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. Near the town is a mineral spring, which has been found efficacious in chronic diseases.

AXFORD, a tything in the parish and hundred of RAMSBURY, county of WILTS, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.N.E.) from Marlborough, containing 428 inhabitants.

AXMINSTER, a parish in the hundred of AXMINSTER, county of DEVON, comprising the market town of Axminster, and the tythings of Beerhall, Westwater, and Wyke, and containing 2742 inhabitants, of which number, 1703 are in the town of Axminster, 25 miles (E. by N.) from Exeter, and 147 (W.S.W.) from London, on the road to Exeter. The name of this place is derived from its situation near the river Axe, and from a minster founded here by King Athelstan. In the time of the Saxons it was a town of considerable importance, and the burial-place of many of their princes. In 1644, a conflict took place in the vicinity, between the royalists and the parliamentarians, in which Sir Richard Cholmondeley, who commanded the former, was slain. The town, which is irregularly built, is pleasantly situated on the summit of a hill, near the confluence of the rivers Axe and Yarty, over the former of which a bridge has been erected: the streets, which are spacious, and contain some respectable houses, are well paved and lighted, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from several good springs. Races are held in August at Shute-hill, three miles distant; and there are assemblies occasionally at the George hotel. The manufacture of carpets, which has been established for nearly a century, is still conducted by the family of the original proprietor, and affords employment to about a hundred men: the carpets are considered superior in beauty and durability to those of Turkey; one lately made for the Emperor of Russia measured seventy-three feet by forty-five and cost £1200: there are also manufactories for plush and tape. The market is on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday: the fairs are on the first Tuesday after April 25th, the first Wednesday after June 24th, and the first Wednesday after October 21st. Courts leet and baron are held annually by the lord of the manor, at the former of which constables and other officers are appointed.

The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacies of Kilmington and Membury annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £44. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Chancellor in the Cathedral Church of York: there is also a sinecure rectory, rated at £40. 6. 8., belonging to the Prebendary of Warthill in the same cathedral. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, partaking of various styles of architecture: the entrance is under a fine Norman arch richly moulded; the interior is of the early English style, with later insertions; and the pulpit and reading-desk are curiously carved. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics. Twelve poor children are instructed in the parochial school, for the amount of divers benefactions made for that purpose. About a mile and a half south of the town, on the bank of the river Axe, are the remains of Newnham abbey, consisting of the chapel, kitchen, and other parts; and, at the distance of three miles, are the ruins of Musbury Castle.

AXMOUTH, a parish in the hundred of AXMINSTER, county of DEVON, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Colyton, containing 529 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £22. 19. 2., and in the patronage of John Hallett, Esq. The river Axe runs through the parish, and falls into the English channel, where a convenient harbour for coasting vessels of one hundred and twenty tons' burden has recently been constructed, by John Hallett, Esq. Here is a school for the education of poor children, to which William Serle, in 1726, gave a small endowment. From the numerous traces of Roman occupancy on the eastern bank of the river, it is supposed that this was the famous port *Moridunum*.

AYCLIFFE, a parish in the south-eastern division of DARLINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, comprising the townships of Great Aycliffe, Brafferton, Preston le Skerne, and Woodham, and containing 1379 inhabitants, of which number, 807 are in the township of Great Aycliffe, 6 miles (N.) from Darlington. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is dedicated to St. Acca. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Spelman supposes Aycliffe to have been the place anciently called Aclod, where synods were held in 782 and 789. The Stockton and Darlington railway passes about three quarters of a mile to the west of the village. Limestone is found in abundance; and upon the river Skerne there are a spinning-mill, and a mill for the manufacture of brown paper.

AYCLIFFE (SCHOOL), a township in the parish of HEIGHINGTON, south-eastern division of DARLINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Darlington, containing 37 inhabitants.

AYDON, a township in the parish of CORBRIDGE, eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Hexham, containing 94 inhabitants. Lead-ore and coal exist here, but in very small quantities. Several Roman relics have been found, including two urns, the effigy of a human being, &c.

AYDON-CASTLE, a township in the parish of CORBRIDGE, eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Hexham, containing 31 inhabitants. The castle, now in ruins, belonged for several generations to the baronial family of Aydon, or Ayton.

AYLBURTON, a chapelry in the parish of LIDNEY, hundred of BLIDESLOE, county of GLOUCESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Blakeney, containing 353 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary.

AYLESBEAR, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of BUDLEIGH, county of DEVON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Ottery St. Mary, containing, with the chapelry of Newton-Poppleford, 854 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £16. 2. 4., endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rev. W. H. Marker. The church is dedicated to St. Christopher. This parish is bounded on the east by the river Otter, on which stands a silk and riband manufactory. In 1697, Richard White bequeathed a small endowment for the instruction of poor children.

AYLESBURY, a borough, market town, and parish, in the hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, 17 miles (S. E. by S.) from Buckingham, and 40 (N. N. W.) from London, containing, according to the last census, 4400 inhabitants, now about 5000. This town, which was one of the strongest fortresses of the ancient Britons, received the name of *Æglesbury* from Cuthwulf, brother of Ceawlin, King of the West Saxons, by whom it was captured in 571. About the year 600, a monastery, dedicated to St. Osyth, was erected here. At the Conquest, Aylesbury was conferred on one of the royal favourites, under the extraordinary tenure that he should provide straw for the monarch's bed, sweet herbs for his chamber, and two green geese and three eels for his table, three times in the year, if he should so often visit it. A convent of Grey friars, the only one in the county, was founded here, in 1387, by James, Earl of Ormond; its site was subsequently occupied by a mansion belonging to the Packington family, which has been long since taken down. There were also two ancient hospitals, dedicated to St. John and St. Leonard, for the benefit of lepers, which had gone to decay previously to the year 1360. In the war between Charles I. and the parliament, Aylesbury was garrisoned for the latter. The town is delightfully situated in a fertile vale, which affords pasturage to an extraordinary number of sheep: the houses are principally of stone and lath and plaister, intermixed with some handsomely built of brick; the streets are well paved, and partially lighted with oil, and the inhabitants have lately been supplied with water by means of the tread-wheel in the gaol. Much of its prosperity is due to the munificent patronage of Sir John Baldwin, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Henry VIII., who erected several buildings, and procured the assizes to be removed hither from Buckingham; the summer assizes, however, have been again transferred to that town. Lace-making constitutes the chief employment of the poor; and numerous ducklings are reared for the London market at Christmas. The market, which is principally for corn, and is also abundantly supplied with excellent

meat, is on Saturday: fairs are held on the first Friday after January 18th, the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, May 8th, June 14th, September 25th, and October 11th.

Queen Mary, in 1550, vested the government of the borough in a corporation, who, from non-exercise of their privileges, forfeited their charter in the reign of Elizabeth; and the town is now within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold a petty session weekly: two constables and other officers are appointed at the court leet of the lord of each of the two manors, viz., the manor of Aylesbury, and the manor of the rectory of Aylesbury. A court of quarter session for the county is held in the shire-hall, a handsome edifice, erected in 1723. The county gaol and house of correction admits of the classification of prisoners, and comprises one hundred and forty cells, two day-rooms, a chapel, and a tread-mill employed in raising water and grinding corn. The elective franchise was conferred in 1554, since which time the borough has continued to return two members to parliament: the right of election is vested in the inhabitant householders, and in the freeholders of the hundred, the number of both being near three thousand; the four constables are the returning officers. Concerning a disputed return for this borough in 1703, the contest between the lords and the commons was so great, that the queen deemed it expedient to prorogue the parliament. The living is a discharged vicarage, within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Aylesbury, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £24. 18. 1., and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Aylesbury in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a venerable and interesting structure. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school, founded by Sir Henry Lee, was endowed, at the beginning of the last century, with only £8 per annum, which was augmented by John Phillips, Esq., a native of the town, with a legacy of £5000, since invested in land producing about £240 per annum: there are one hundred and twenty boys on the foundation, fifteen of whom are instructed in the classics. The school-house and residences for three masters were built in 1718. A Lancasterian school was founded by Mr. John Hull, of Uxbridge: there are also Sunday schools in connexion with the established church and the dissenting congregations. In 1694, Mr. John Bedford gave land for the repair of the highways, and for the relief of the poor, the rental of which exceeds £300 per annum. Aylesbury gives the title of marquis to the family of Brudenell Bruce.

AYLESBY, a parish in the wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Great Grimsby, containing 142 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of T. D. Drake, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

AYLESFORD, a parish in the hundred of LARKFIELD, lathe of AYLESFORD, county of KENT, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Maidstone, and 34 (S. E.) from London, containing 1136 inhabitants. This place was called *Saissenai-g-hobail* by the Britons, in commemoration of their having here defeated the Saxons; and by the latter,

after their settlement in the country, *Eaglesford*, of which the present name is a corruption. In the battle above mentioned, which took place in 455, Horsa, the brother of Hengist, was slain. In 893, Alfred defeated the Danes at Fenham, in this parish; and, in 1016, Edmund Ironside, in a fierce encounter with those invaders, pursued them to this place with great slaughter, and drove them hence to Sheppy. In 1240, Ralph Frisburn, on his return from the Holy Land, founded a Carmelite monastery, under the patronage of Richard, Lord Grey of Codnor, many parts of which are still entire, though the greater portion of the site is occupied by a mansion, erected by Sir William Sedley, and now the residence of the Earl of Aylesford. The town is pleasantly situated on the north-east bank of the river Medway, over which is a neat modern stone bridge of six arches: it consists of one principal street, on the east side of which the ground rises abruptly to an elevation of one hundred feet. A paper-mill, by the side of a small stream, is the only manufactory in the place: a pleasure fair is held on the 29th of June. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is situated on rising ground to the east of the principal street. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school for the education of poor children was endowed, in 1766, by Mr. William Milner, with a rent-charge of £20, which is paid to a master for instructing twenty-five boys: the school-room was built in 1773. An hospital, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was founded for six aged persons, in 1617. Fragments of military weapons are frequently discovered here. At Horsted is a monument of upright stones, erected, as it is supposed, to the memory of Horsa; and three miles distant is another, called Kit's Cotty house, to the memory of Certigorn, brother of Vortimer, who was slain with that prince in the battle with Hengist and Horsa. Aylesford confers the title of earl on the family of Finch. Sir Charles Sedley, a celebrated wit and poet in the reign of Charles II., was a native of this parish.

AYLESTONE, a parish partly in the hundred of GUTHLAXTON, and partly in the hundred of SPARKENHOE, county of LEICESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Leicester, containing, with the chapelries of Glen Parva and Lubbesthorpe, 749 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £31. 8. 11½, and in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The chapel at Lubbesthorpe has fallen to decay, and the inhabitants resort for divine service to the church at Aylestone, but pay no tithes, whence the place has been deemed extra-parochial. The Union canal passes through the parish, soon after which it joins the river Soar.

AYLMERTON, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of ERPINGHAM, county of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Cromer, containing 284 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory in mediocres, with that of Runton, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated together in the king's books at £6. 11., and in the patronage of Rear-Admiral Wyndham. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

AYLSHAM, a market town and parish in the southern division of the hundred of ERPINGHAM, county

of NORFOLK, $12\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Norwich, and 121 (N. E. by N.) from London, containing 1853 inhabitants. This place, situated on the southern bank of the river Bure, which is navigable for barges from Yarmouth, was formerly one of the principal manufacturing towns in the county; the linen made here was much esteemed, and distinguished by the name of Aylsham web. This branch of industry was succeeded by the woollen manufacture and the knitting of stocking pieces, which flourished until the introduction of machinery, since which it has greatly declined, a few looms only being employed for the manufacturers at Norwich: the trade at present is principally in corn and timber. The market is on Tuesday, and fairs are held on March 23rd, and the last Tuesday in September. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates: constables and other officers are appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £17. 19. 7., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was founded by John of Gaunt, in the fourteenth century: it is a spacious structure in the decorated style of English architecture, and contains a curious and richly sculptured font. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists and Methodists. The free school, founded in 1517, by Robert Jermys, mayor of Norwich, and endowed with £10 per annum, has been incorporated with the National school. A school, founded by Robert James, has an endowment of £10 per annum, for the instruction of seven boys.

AYLTON, a parish in the hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Ledbury, containing 100 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £3. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Earl of Oxford.

AYLWORTH, a hamlet in that part of the parish of NAUNTON which is in the hundred of BRADLEY, county of GLOUCESTER, containing 32 inhabitants.

AYMESTREY, a parish partly in the hundred of STRETFORD, but chiefly in the hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, 8 miles (N. W.) from Leominster, comprising the chapelry of Earls Lenthall, and the townships of Conhope and Upper Ley, and containing 813 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £7. 14. 2., and endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. John and St. Alkmund. The river Lug runs through the parish, and limestone abounds in the vicinity. A court leet for the manor is held every alternate year. A charity school is endowed with £12 per annum, and an almshouse, for one poor widow, with £2 per annum. Traces of Roman and British camps are discernible near the village.

AYNHÖ, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of KING'S SUTTON, county of NORTHAMPTON, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Deddington, containing 719 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £25. 5. 5., and in the patronage of W. R. Cartwright, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Robert Wild, a Presbyterian

minister, and a poet and satirist, held this living during the Commonwealth; but having been ejected from it in 1662, he retired to Oundle, where he died in 1679. The village, which is of considerable size, is situated on a rocky eminence, from the foot of which issues a copious spring, called the "Town Well." A charter was obtained, in the 17th of Edward II., for a weekly market and a fair annually at Michaelmas, but both have long since been discontinued. A free school was founded by John Cartwright, and endowed with a rent-charge of £20. Here was anciently an hospital, dedicated to St. John and St. James, founded about the time of Henry II., which, in 1484, was united to Magdalen College, Oxford, by gift of the patron, William Fitz-Alan. The Roman Portway, a vicinal road, runs through this parish, and is visible at the eastern end of the village. Shakerley Marmion, a dramatic writer, was born at the manor-house, in 1602.

AYOTT (ST. LAWRENCE), a parish in the hundred of BROADWATER, county of HERTFORD, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Welwyn, containing 160 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Lionel Lyde, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a neat modern brick edifice, with a handsome portico of stone, of the Doric order: it was erected in 1787, at an expense of £6000, by Sir Lionel Lyde, from a design by Revett, the celebrated Italian architect. The ruins of the old church, a quarter of a mile distant, are considerable, and under the belfry of its embattled tower there is an altar-tomb, with recumbent figures of a knight and his lady. This place was anciently in the possession of King Harold. Dane-End, near Ayott, owes its name to a signal defeat of the Danes by King Ethelwulf.

AYOTT (ST. PETER), a parish in the hundred of BROADWATER, county of HERTFORD, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W. by S.) from Welwyn, containing 233 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 8. 6½., and in the patronage of the Earl of Hardwicke. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, a neat octagonal building, was erected about eighty years ago, by the late rector, Dr. Freeman, who built also the steeple, on the opposite side of the churchyard.

AYSGARTH, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of HANG, North riding of the county of YORK, comprising the chapelries of Askrigg and Hawes, and the townships of High Abbotside, Low Abbotside, Aysgarth, Bainbridge, Bishop-Dale, Burton with Walden, Carperby, Newbiggin, Thoraby, and Thornton-Rust, and containing 5621 inhabitants, of which number, 293 are in the township of Aysgarth, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Middleham. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £19. 6. 8., endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a spacious structure, and has an elegant screen and rood-loft between the nave and the chancel, supposed to have been brought from the abbey of Jervaulx. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Wesleyan Methodists. Here is an endowed grammar school, also almshouses for six widows. The

river Ure, which rises in this parish, passes over a precipitous and irregular ledge of rocks, and produces some fine waterfalls, called Aysgarth Force, Mossdale Fall, and Hardraw Fall. At some distance above there is a curious and highly ornamented bridge of one arch, having a span of seventy feet, from which a beautifully picturesque prospect may be obtained. Several veins of lead and some strata of coal exist in the neighbourhood. Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned for a short time in Nappa Hall, an ancient mansion in this parish.

AYSTON, a parish in the hundred of MARTINSLEY, county of RUTLAND, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N.W. by N.) from Uppingham, containing 110 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £8. 7. 8½., and in the patronage of G. B. Bruderell, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

AYTON, a parish in the western division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North riding of the county of YORK, comprising the chapelry of Nunthorpe, and the townships of Great Ayton, and Little Ayton, and containing 1201 inhabitants, of which number, 1023 are in the township of Great Ayton, 3 miles (N.E. by E.) from Stokesley. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rev. W. Marwood. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat unadorned edifice of considerable antiquity, and contains a handsome monument to the memory of W. Wilson, Esq., a distinguished naval commander in the service of the Hon. East India Company. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. At the extremity of a ridge of hills, in this parish, is a quarry of hard blue whin-stone, or granite, which is much used in making and repairing roads. There are some linen-manufactories and oil-mills in the parish. Iron-ore has been obtained at Cliffrigg-woods, but the mine is not worked at present. There were also alum-works, but these have been abandoned. A charity school, founded in 1704, by Michael Postgate, was rebuilt in 1785; it has an endowment, of about £10 per annum, for the education of eight boys belonging to the township. At this school, the celebrated navigator, Captain Cook, received a portion of his education, at the expense of Thomas Scottowe, Esq., whom his father served as manager of a farm. Adjoining the school are three almshouses.

AYTON (EAST), a chapelry in the parish of SEAMER, PICKERING lythe, North riding of the county of YORK, 5 miles (S.W. by W.) from Scarborough, containing 333 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The village is situated in a valley, remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, through which flows the river Derwent. An iron-foundry has been established here.

AYTON (LITTLE), a township in the parish of AYTON, western division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North riding of the county of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.N.E.) from Stokesley, containing 68 inhabitants.

AYTON (WEST), a township in the parish of HUTTON-BUSHELL, PICKERING lythe, North riding of the county of YORK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.W. by S.) from Scarbo-

rough, containing 229 inhabitants. Here are remains of an ancient castle, formerly belonging to the family of Eure, and afterwards to that of Clifford. Agreeably to the will of Lady Hewley, two-thirds of the manor are vested in seven trustees, for the support of dissenting ministers. The river Derwent separates the townships of East and West Ayton, and is here crossed by a bridge of four arches.

B.

BABCARY, a parish in the hundred of CATSASH, county of SOMERSET, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Somerton, containing 422 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. 5., and in the patronage of N. and G. Messiter and John Twyford, Esqrs. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross.

BABINGLEY, a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of FREEBRIDGE, county of NORFOLK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Castle-Rising, containing 53 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Sandringham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 4. The church, which is partly in ruins, is dedicated to St. Felix, the apostle of the East Angles, who is said to have erected the original structure.

BABINGTON, a parish in the hundred of KILMERSDON, county of SOMERSET, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.N.W.) from Frome, containing 156 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 £10, and in the patronage of J. Twyford Jolliffe, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Coal and limestone are found in the neighbourhood. A school for poor children is endowed with £15 per annum, bequeathed in 1758, by Elizabeth Long.

BABRAHAM, a parish in the hundred of CHILFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W.) from Linton, containing 238 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £6. 5. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Here is a school for poor children, the master of which has a salary of £20 per annum, arising from a bequest, in 1723, by Judith Bennet, who also left £25 per annum for apprenticing boys, and £30 per annum towards the support of six poor widows.

BABWORTH, a parish in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, county of NOTTINGHAM, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from East Retford, containing 416 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £14. 19. 2., and in the patronage of the Hon. T. B. Simpson. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The Chesterfield canal passes along the northern side of the parish, the income arising from a share in which was bequeathed, in 1781, by Lindley Simpson, Esq., to support a school for the instruction of poor children.

BACH, a township in that part of the parish of St. OSWALD, CHESTER, which is in the lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER,

containing 21 inhabitants. Bach Hall was garrisoned for the parliament, in the early part of the civil war, and destroyed during the siege of Chester, in 1645.

BACKFORD, a parish comprising the townships of Backford, Chorlton, Lea, and Great Mollington, in the higher division of the hundred of WIRRAL, and the township of Conghall, in the lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER, and containing 450 inhabitants, of which number, 140 are in the township of Backford, 4 miles (N.) from Chester. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £5. 0. 5., endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester. The church is dedicated to St. Oswald. The Ellesmere canal passes along the southern side of the parish.

BACKWELL, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of HARTCLIFFE with BEDMINSTER, county of SOMERSET, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by W.) from Bristol, containing 863 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. 19. 9½., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Co-heiresses of Mrs. Lox: there is also a sinecure rectory, rated at £11. 16. 3., and in the patronage of the Marquis of Bath. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The weekly market, granted by Edward II., has long been discontinued: there is a fair for cattle and pedlary on the 21st of September. A great number of the labouring class is employed in extensive collieries within the parish: there are also quarries which produce a reddish calcareous stone, variegated with blue and white veins, susceptible of a high polish. A National school is chiefly supported by subscription.

BACKWORTH, county of NORTHUMBERLAND.—See BLACKWORTH.

BACONSTHORPE, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of ERPINGHAM, county of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Holt, containing 246 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of George Chad and R. Fellowes, Esqrs. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BACTON, a parish in the hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by W.) from Hereford, containing 120 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £3. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Faith. A great quantity of limestone and some marble are obtained here. A court baron is held septennially. A parochial school was established in 1824, and is supported by subscription: four poor children are taught for an endowment by Mr. Oliver. Here are two chalybeate springs.

BACTON, a parish in the hundred of TUNSTEAD, county of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E. by E.) from North Walsham, containing 388 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 3. 1½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Hon. J. Wodehouse. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. A school is endowed with £5 per annum.

BACTON, a parish in the hundred of **HARTSMERE**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from **Stow-Market**, containing 715 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Sudbury**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £19. 12. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Rev. E. B. Barker. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**.

BACUP, a chapelry in that part of the parish of **WHALLEY** which is in the higher division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 6 miles (E. by S.) from **Haslingden**. The population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Chester**, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £1100 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of **Whalley**. The chapel was consecrated in 1788. There are two places of worship for Particular Baptists, and one for Wesleyan Methodists. The manufacture of baize, and the spinning and manufacture of cotton, are extensively carried on in this chapelry.

BADBY, a parish in the hundred of **FAWSLEY**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from **Daventry**, containing 547 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of **Newnham** annexed, in the archdeaconry of **Northampton**, and diocese of **Peterborough**, rated in the king's books at £14, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of **Christ Church, Oxford**. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**. There are quarries of hard blue rag-stone in the neighbourhood. On a lofty eminence, called **Arbury hill**, is an intrenchment enclosing an area of about ten acres, supposed to have been a Roman camp.

BADDESLEY (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of **MANSBRIDGE**, **Fawley** division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from **Romsey**, containing 286 inhabitants. The living is a donative, in the patronage of **T. Dummer, Esq.**

BADDESLEY-CLINTON, a parish in the **Solihull** division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, county of **WARWICK**, 7 miles (N. W.) from **Warwick**, containing 140 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to the vicarage of **Polesworth**, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the lord of the manor, rated in the king's books as a rectory, at £4. 6. 8. The church is dedicated to **St. Michael**. The **Warwick and Birmingham canal** passes through the parish.

BADDESLEY-ENSOR, a parish in the **Tamworth** division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, county of **WARWICK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from **Atherstone**, containing 535 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Coventry**, and diocese of **Lichfield** and **Coventry**, endowed with £1200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the **Parishioners of Polesworth**. The church is dedicated to **St. Michael**. There are some coal mines in the neighbourhood. **George Abbott**, in 1647, bequeathed a rent-charge of £5 in support of a free school.

BADDILEY, a parish in the hundred of **NANTWICH**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from

Nantwich, containing 270 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Chester**, rated in the king's books at £24. 3. 6., and in the patronage of **Sir H. Mainwaring, Bart.** The church, dedicated to **St. Michael**, is constructed of English oak, and is of great antiquity; the upright timbers, being much decayed, were cased with brick in 1811, but the roof and ceiling are still in fine preservation. **Baddiley Hall**, once the noble residence of the **Mainwarings**, has been converted into a farmhouse. The **Ellesmere canal** passes through the parish.

BADDINGTON, a township in the parish of **ACTON**, hundred of **NANTWICH**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. S. W.) from **Nantwich**, containing 140 inhabitants.

BADDOW (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of **CHELMSFORD**, county of **ESSEX**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. E.) from **Chelmsford**, containing 1603 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Essex**, and diocese of **London**, rated in the king's books at £18. 6. 8., and in the patronage of **A. Bullen, Esq.** The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**; its tower is covered with ivy. The village is very pleasantly situated, and is inhabited by several highly respectable families. A school for the instruction of twenty children is endowed with £20 per annum, aided by a bequest of £50 from **Jasper Jefferey**, in 1731: there is also an endowed school for the children of dissenters, and there are nine almshouses.

BADDOW (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of **CHELMSFORD**, county of **ESSEX**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from **Danbury**, containing, with the hamlet of **Little Mead**, 583 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Essex**, and diocese of **London**, rated in the king's books at £8. 2. 2., and in the patronage of **Col. Strutt**, who is also patron of the rectory, which is a sinecure, rated at £7. 13. 4. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**. In 1717, **Edward Butler** bequeathed one hundred and ninety-six acres of land, and a wood containing thirty-six acres, directing the proceeds to be applied for clothing and educating children in this parish, and that of **Boreham**. A school for the instruction of twenty children is supported by the dissenters.

BADGER, a parish within the liberties of the borough of **WENLOCK**, locally in the hundred of **Brimstree**, county of **SALOP**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from **Bridgenorth**, containing 132 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Salop**, and diocese of **Hereford**, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to **St. Giles**. There is a school for poor children, with a house for the master; also six almshouses.

BADGEWORTH, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of **DUDSTONE** and **KING'S BARTON**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from **Cheltenham**, containing 715 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of **Great Shurdington** annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Gloucester**, rated in the king's books at £20. 11. 3., and in the patronage of **W. Laurence Laurence, Esq.**: there is also a sinecure rectory, in the patronage of the **Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford**. The church, dedicated to **St. Mary**, is a handsome stone building, with a tower at the west end. There was formerly a chapel of

ease at Bentham, in this parish. The village, which tradition reports to have anciently been a market town, was evidently much larger than it now is, from the foundations of houses which have been discovered in its vicinity. At Churchdown is a school for the instruction of children of that parish and Badgeworth, to which £25 per annum are paid out of an estate here, left for that purpose by William Window, Gent. The Rev. William Stanby, formerly vicar of this parish, demised an estate for apprenticing boys of the parishes of Badgeworth, Churchdown, and Cheltenham; and there are various minor charities for the benefit of the poor. On an estate called Cold Pool is a mineral spring, the water of which is similar to the Cheltenham waters.

BADGINGTON, a parish in the hundred of CROWTHORNE and MINET, county of GLOUCESTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Cirencester, containing 137 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £8. 4. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of the Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

BADGWORTH, a parish in the hundred of WINTERSTOKE, county of SOMERSET, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Axbridge, containing 319 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £25. 15., and in the patronage of Sir J. Mordaunt, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Congar.

BADINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of HOXNE, county of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Framlingham, containing 816 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £22. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Rev. C. Chevallier. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

BADLESMERE, a parish in the hundred of FAVERSHAM, lathe of SCRAY, county of KENT, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Faversham, containing 113 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Levealand, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £5. 2., and in the patronage of Lord Sondes. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. A fair is held here on the 6th of November.

BADLEY, a parish in the hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, county of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Needham, containing 84 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, and in the patronage of the Earl of Ashburnham and C. Boone, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The navigable river Geph flows through the parish. The hall, once the seat of the Pooleys, is now a farm-house.

BADMINTON (GREAT), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S ASH, county of GLOUCESTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Chipping-Sodbury, containing 464 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £5. 5. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of the Duke of Beaufort. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was rebuilt by the Duke of Beaufort, in 1785. The petty sessions for the division of Sodbury and Grumbald's Ash are held here, at Cross Hands, and at Chipping-Sodbury, in rotation. In 1705,

Mary, Duchess Dowager of Beaufort, gave a rent-charge of £94 for the endowment of an almshouse for three men and three women, and a school for the children of Great and Little Badminton and Littleton-Drew. The noble mansion of Badminton was erected by the first duke of Beaufort, in the reign of Charles II., on the site of an ancient seat of the Boteler family.

BADMINTON (LITTLE), a tything in the parish of HAWKESBURY, upper division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S ASH, county of GLOUCESTER, containing 97 inhabitants. Here was a chapel to the vicarage of Great Badminton, now desecrated.

BADSEY, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, county of WORCESTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Evesham, containing, with the hamlet of Aldington, 421 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. James. The navigable river Avon runs along the border of the parish, and receives here a small brook, which in its course turns several mills, including a silk-mill. There is a small endowed school for the instruction of poor boys. Within the limits of the parish are some mineral springs, but their properties are not thoroughly known.

BADSHOT, a tything in the parish and hundred of FARNHAM, county of SURREY, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Farnham, containing, with Runfold, 869 inhabitants.

BADSWORTH, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Badsworth, Thorp-Audling, and Upton, and containing 728 inhabitants, of which number, 200 are in the township of Badsworth, 5 miles (S.) from Pontefract. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £32. 5. 10., and in the patronage of the Earl of Derby. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school is endowed with £5 per annum.

BADWELL-ASH, a parish in the hundred of BLACKBOURN, county of SUFFOLK, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from Stow-Market, containing 427 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, endowed with £16 per annum private benefaction, and £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Miss Clough. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BAGBOROUGH (WEST), a parish in the hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, county of SOMERSET, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Taunton, containing, with the hamlet of East Bagborough, 421 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £18. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Rev. J. Guerin. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

BAGBY, a chapelry in the parish of KIRBY-KNOWLE, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, North riding of the county of YORK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Thirsk, containing 242 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

BAGGRAVE, a liberty in that part of the parish of HUNGERTON which is in the hundred of GARTREE,

county of LEICESTER, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Leicester, containing 15 inhabitants.

BAGINGTON, a parish in the Kenilworth division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, county of WARWICK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Coventry, containing 281 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £8. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Rev. W. D. Bromley. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Here was anciently a castle, in which the Duke of Hereford, afterwards Henry IV., lodged previously to the day appointed for the combat between him and the Duke of Norfolk, at Coventry, in the reign of Richard II.

BAGLEY-WOOD, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of HORMER, county of BERKS, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Abingdon, containing 4 inhabitants. A monastery was founded here by Cissa, Viceroy of Centwine, ninth king of Wessex, which was removed to Abingdon, in 680, that town and its appendages having been assigned to it by Ceadwalla.

BAGNAIL, a joint parish with Bucknall, in the northern division of the hundred of PIREHILL, county of STAFFORD, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Hanley. The population is returned with Stoke upon Trent, to which parish Bagnail formerly belonged, but was separated from it, in 1807, by an act of parliament, which constituted Bucknall a distinct rectory. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Bucknall, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty.

BAGNOR, a joint township with Wood-Speen, in that part of the parish of SPEEN which is in the hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Speenhamland. The population is returned with Wood-Speen.

BAGSHOT, a chapelry in the parish of WINDLESHAM, first division of the hundred of WOKING, county of SURREY, 12 miles (N. N. W.) from Guildford, and 26 (W. S. W.) from London, on the great western road. The population is returned with the parish. The chapel, which had been destroyed by lightning, was rebuilt in 1676. This place, formerly called Holy Hall, gives name to a tract of heath land, which was anciently more extensive, a great part having been enclosed and cultivated. It was formerly the residence of some of the kings of England, who had a mansion here and a park, which was laid open after the civil war in the reign of Charles I.: it is now occupied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. On the borders of Bagshot heath are some handsome villas, but the village contains only a few respectable houses and some good inns, and is indebted to its situation as a public thoroughfare for the traffic it enjoys.

BAGTHORPE, a parish in the hundred of GALLOW, county of NORFOLK, 7 miles (S. S. W.) from Burnham-Westgate, containing 69 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 10., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Sir Charles Chad, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BAGULEY, a township in the parish of BOWDON, hundred of BUCKLOW, county palatine of CHESTER,

$6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Stockport, containing 458 inhabitants.

BAGWORTH, a chapelry in the parish of THORNTON, hundred of SPARKENHOE, county of LEICESTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Market-Bosworth, containing, with the extra-parochial liberty of Bagworth Park, 389 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Rood.

BAGWORTH-PARK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of SPARKENHOE, county of LEICESTER, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Market-Bosworth. The population is returned with Bagworth.

BAILDON, a chapelry in that part of the parish of OTLEY which is in the upper division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, West riding of the county of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Bradford, containing 2679 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Otley. The chapel is dedicated to St. Giles. A new church, or chapel, is about to be erected here by the parliamentary commissioners. Within the limits of the chapelry are numerous manufactories for worsted, woollen, and cotton goods, and some business is done in malt and the making of nails.

BAILEY, a joint township with Aighton and Chaigley, in that part of the parish of MITTON which is in the lower division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, county palatine of LANCASTER, 8 miles (N.) from Blackburn. The population is returned with Aighton.

BAILIE, a township in the parish of BEWCASTLE, ESKDALE ward, county of CUMBERLAND, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Longtown, containing 386 inhabitants. The scenery is of a romantic description, and there is a long range of lofty crags, which extends to the point where the kingdom of Scotland and the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland meet.

BAINBRIDGE, a township in the parish of AYS-GARTH, western division of the wapentake of HANG, North riding of the county of YORK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W.) from Askrigg, containing 872 inhabitants. The village is situated upon the river Ure, which is here crossed by a good stone bridge of three arches. A free grammar school was founded by Anthony Besson, Esq., in the 43rd of Queen Elizabeth. In this township there exists a custom of blowing a horn every night at ten o'clock, from September 27th to Shrovetide, intended as a signal to the benighted traveller, and said to have originated when the country was an open forest. On a neighbouring eminence, called Brough Hill, are vestiges of a Roman fortress, near which, among other relics, a statue of the Emperor Commodus was found.

BAINTON, a chapelry in the parish of UFFORD, liberty of PETERBOROUGH, county of NORTHAMPTON, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Wansford, containing 162 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, exhibits some interesting specimens of early English architecture.

BAINTON, a hamlet in the parish of STOKE-LYNE, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 3 miles (N.) from Bicester, containing 58 inhabitants.

BAINTON, a parish in the Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East riding of the county of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Great Driffield, containing 300 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in

the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £35. 14. 9½., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. The petty sessions for the Bainton-Beacon division are held here. A beacon was anciently erected on an eminence near the village, to give notice of approaching danger, and hence the name given to this division of the wapentake.

BAKEWELL, a parish in the hundred of HIGH PEAK, county of DERBY, comprising the market town of Bakewell, the chapelries of Ashford, Baslow, Beeley, Blackwell, Buxton, Chelmerston, Great Longstone, Monyash, Sheldon, and Taddington, the townships of Brushfield, Bubnell, Flagg, Froggatt, Over Haddon, Harthill, Holme, Priestcliffe, Rowland, Great Rowsley, and Wardlow, and the hamlets of Calver, Curbar, Hassop, and Little Longstone, and containing 9162 inhabitants, of which number, 1782 are in the town of Bakewell, 26 miles (N. W.) from Derby, and 152 (N. W. by N.) from London. The Saxon name of this place, *Baderanwylla*, or *Badde cum Well*, of which its present appellation is a contraction, is derived from a chalybeate spring, which was in great repute prior to the year 924, when Edward the Elder is said to have built a castle, or fort, in the vicinity. The town, which is in an improving state, is situated in a beautiful and picturesque vale, about four miles from the confluence of the rivers Wye and Derwent, and at nearly an equal distance from Buxton and Matlock, between which places is an excellent turnpike road, leading through a district replete with pleasingly diversified scenery. The river Wye, which flows through the town, abounds with fine trout and grayling, and is much frequented for angling during the season. The air is salubrious, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from numerous springs in the neighbourhood. An Agricultural Society has recently been formed, the members of which hold their meetings at Bakewell and Chesterfield alternately, generally in October. The chalybeate baths, lately re-established by the Duke of Rutland, and now in the occupation of Mr. White Watson, F.L.S., who has a good collection of minerals and fossils attached to them, constitute one of the greatest attractions: the principal bath is thirty-three feet long, sixteen wide, and of proportionate depth, and is constantly supplied with fresh water, which, on its influx, emits a considerable quantity of carbonic acid gas, and possesses a temperature of 60° of Fahrenheit. There are also shower baths, and a private warm bath with suitable accommodations; and a news-room has been added to the establishment. Near the entrance into the town from Ashford stands a cotton-mill, erected by the late Sir Richard Arkwright, in which about three hundred persons are employed; and in the immediate vicinity are extensive quarries of black and grey marble, and of chert, which is used in the Staffordshire potteries, in the manufacture of earthenware. The market is on Friday, and on every alternate Monday there is a cattle market, which was established in 1825, and is now extremely well supplied with store and fat cattle and sheep. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, August 26th, the Monday next after October 10th, and the Monday after November 11th, for horses and horned cattle. The town is

within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, and a constable and other officers are appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor. One of the quarter sessions for the county was formerly, and a petty session for the hundred of High Peak, on the first and third Friday in every month, is still held here. A mineral court is also held for the manor, according to the local articles and customs of the lead mines within it, which have prevailed from time immemorial. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, rated in the king's books at £40. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a spacious cruciform structure, partly in the Norman, and partly in the early style of English architecture: the tower, rising from the intersection, and surmounted by a lofty spire, having become in a dangerous state from the failure of the pillars that supported it, has been lately taken down: at the western entrance is a highly ornamented Norman arch. Within are several magnificent altar-tombs of alabaster, supporting recumbent figures, and a stone font of great antiquity; and in the churchyard is an ancient cross, decorated with rude sculpture, but greatly mutilated. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. A free school was founded here, in 1636, and endowed with £15 per annum, by Lady Grace Manners, for the instruction of poor children in reading, writing, and arithmetic; the original endowment has been augmented with £35 per annum by the Duke of Rutland, and the school is now open to the poor children of this parish and Great Rowsley: the school-room is over the town hall. Mary Hague, in 1715, gave certain houses and land, for which seven poor children are instructed, the master occupying one of the houses. St. John's hospital, for six aged men, was founded and endowed, in 1602, by Sir John Manners Sutton and his brother: the income amounts to £40 per annum. A dispensary and a lying-in institution have been established, and are supported by subscription. At the distance of two miles south of the town stands Haddon Hall, the property of the Duke of Rutland, lord of this manor, one of the largest and most perfect of the ancient baronial mansions in the kingdom; about three miles toward the north-east is Chatsworth House, the princely seat of the Duke of Devonshire, in which Mary, Queen of Scots, was confined in the year 1570; and about two miles and a half to the north is Hassop Hall, the seat of Earl Newburgh. Dr. Thomas Denman, an eminent physician and accoucheur, and father of the present Sir Thomas Denman, Attorney-general, was born here in 1733.

BALBY, a joint township with Hexthorp, in that part of the parish of DONCASTER which is in the soke of DONCASTER, West riding of the county of YORK, 1½ mile (S. S. W.) from Doncaster, containing, with Hexthorp, 392 inhabitants. The first meetings of the Society of Friends, under their founder, George Fox, were held here, and in the neighbouring village of Warmsworth.

BALCOMB, a parish partly in the hundred of STREET, but chiefly in the hundred of BUTTINGHILL, rape of LEWES, county of SUSSEX, 4½ miles (N.) from Cuckfield, containing 606 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £15. 18. 6½.

and in the patronage of the Rev. Dr. Bethune. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BALDESBY, a township in that part of the parish of TOPCLIFFE which is in the wapentake of HALLIKELD, North riding of the county of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Ripon, containing 241 inhabitants. Here is a school with a small endowment, bequeathed by the Rev. Mr. Day, in 1764.

BALDERSTON, a chapelry in the parish, and lower division of the hundred, of BLACKBURN, county palatine of LANCASTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Preston, containing 705 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Blackburn. The chapel is dedicated to St. Leonard.

BALDEVERTON, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of NEWARK, county of NOTTINGHAM, 2 miles (S. E.) from Newark, containing 773 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Farndon, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a very handsome edifice, principally in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty spire: it has a richly ornamented Norman porch of exceeding beauty and in good preservation. A school for the instruction of twelve boys and ten girls has been endowed by William Alvey with a rent-charge of £8.

BALDOCK, a market town and parish in the hundred of BROADWATER, county of HERTFORD, 18 miles (N. by W.) from Hertford, and 37 (N. by W.) from London, on the great north road, containing 1550 inhabitants. This place, in the reign of Stephen, belonged to the Knights Templars, to whom Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke, gave the site, which, in a charter of confirmation granted by his descendant William, is called Baudoc, of which the present name is a variation; though some antiquaries derive it from Balbec, supposing the town to have been so called by the Templars, in memory of the city of that name in Syria, from which their order had been expelled by the Saracens. The town is situated near the intersection of the great north road and the Roman Iknield-street, between two hills, which command an extensive view of a fine open country: it consists principally of one street, the houses in which are mostly ancient, interspersed with several of modern erection, and is amply supplied with water. A horticultural society, patronised by the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood, was established in 1825. The trade is principally in malt, the land in the vicinity being highly favourable to the growth of barley: the fens and marsh land near the town form an extensive grazing district, and a great quantity of cheese of a peculiar quality is made here; there is also a very large public brewery. The general market, which was on Saturday, has been discontinued, and a market, exclusively for the sale of straw-plat, is now held on Friday. The fairs are on the festivals of St. James, St. Andrew, and St. Matthew, each continuing two days; at the last a great quantity of cheese is sold. The county magistrates hold a petty session on the first Monday in every month: constables and other officers are appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the

king's books at £10. 8. 9., endowed with £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built by the Knights Templars, and nearly rebuilt in the early part of the fifteenth century: it is a spacious structure, partly in the Norman style, and partly in the later style of English architecture, with an octagonal steeple rebuilt a few years ago, and contains a finely carved oak screen, part of the ancient rood-loft, and a very curious font. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. Almshouses for twelve aged widows were founded and endowed, in 1621, by Mr. John Winne. In cutting through Baldock hill, to form a new turnpike road, a great number of fossils, consisting of *cornua ammonis*, sharks' teeth, &c., were discovered.

BALDON-MARSH, a parish in the hundred of BULLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Oxford, containing 312 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Dorchester, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Sir H. P. Willoughby, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Elizabeth Lane, in 1770, bequeathed land, producing £6 per annum, for teaching six boys and six girls to read.

BALDON-TOOT, a parish in the hundred of BULLINGTON, county of OXFORD, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Oxford, containing 258 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Dorchester, and in the patronage of the Rector of Baldon-Marsh. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

BALE, or **BAITHLEY**, a parish in the hundred of HOLT, county of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Holt, containing 265 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Gunthorpe, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10. 13. 4. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Here was anciently a chapel, dedicated to St. Botolph.

BALK, a township in the parish of KIRBY-KNOWLE, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, North riding of the county of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Thirsk, containing 125 inhabitants.

BALKHOLME, a township in the parish of HOWDEN, wapentake of HOWDENSHERE, East riding of the county of YORK, 3 miles (E.) from Howden, containing 105 inhabitants.

BALLIDON, a chapelry in that part of the parish of BRADBORNE which is in the hundred of WIRKSWORTH, county of DERBY, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Ashbourn, containing 102 inhabitants. This chapelry 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.

BALLINGDON, a parochial chapelry in the hundred of HINCKFORD, county of ESSEX, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (S. W. by W.) from Sudbury, containing, with Brundon, 662 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, consolidated with the rectory of Brundon, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London. The chapel was made parochial in consequence of the decay of the church at Brundon, and all ecclesiastical rites for that parish are now performed here.

BALLINGHAM, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Ross, containing 127 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, endowed with £30 per annum private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Lugwardine.

BALNE, 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, 5½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Snaith, containing 329 inhabitants.

BALSALL, a chapelry in the parish of HAMPTON in ARDEN, Solihull division of the hundred of HEM-LINGFORD, county of WARWICK, 4½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Solihull, containing 1056 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, within the peculiar jurisdiction of the manorial court of Balsall-Temple, and in the patronage of the Governors of Balsall Hospital. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, formerly belonged to a Society of Knights Templars, and, about 1823, was repaired at an expense of £979. Lady Katherine Leveson, of Trentham, in the county of Stafford, by will dated in 1670, devised the manor of Temple-Balsall to twelve trustees, for the erection and endowment of an hospital for twenty poor women of the chapelry, directing that £8 per annum should be paid to each of the almswomen, and £20 per annum to a minister, for reading prayers to them and for teaching twenty poor boys. By an act passed in the 1st of Queen Anne, for the better government of this hospital, it was incorporated, under the name of "The Hospital of the Lady Katherine Leveson," and eleven trustees were appointed, with power to enlarge the buildings and increase the number of inmates, which now amounts to thirty. The establishment consists of a master, under-master, an apothecary, a matron, and a nurse. The master, in addition to his salary, receives from the funds of the hospital £50 per annum, as perpetual curate of Balsall: a stipend of £50 per annum is also paid to the vicar of Long Itchington. The annual receipts of the charity now amount to about £1500.

BALSCOTT, a hamlet in the parish of WROXTON, hundred of BLOXHAM, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Banbury, containing 214 inhabitants.

BALSHAM, a parish in the hundred of RADFIELD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Linton, containing 959 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Governors of the Charter-house, London, rated in the king's books at £39. 16. 8. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. A little westward from the village are Gogmagog hills, on the summit of which there are remains of a circular camp with a double rampart, supposed to be British. Hugh de Balsham, founder of Peter-house College, Cambridge, was born here.

BALTONSBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of GLASTON-TWELVE-HIDES, county of SOMERSET, 5 miles (S. E.) from Glastonbury, containing 671 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Butleigh, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells. The church is dedicated to St. Dunstan.

BAMBROUGH, a parish in the northern division of BAMBROUGH ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND,

comprising the chapelries of Beadnell and Lucker, and the townships of Adderstone, Bambrough, Bambrough-Castle, Bradford, Budle, Burton, Elford, Fleetham, Glororum, Hoppen, Mouson, Newham, Newstead, Outches-ter, Ratchwood, Shoston, Spindlestone, North Sunder-land, Swinhoe, Tuggal, Warrenton, and Warnford, and containing 3342 inhabitants, of which number, 342 are in the township of Bambrough, 4¼ miles (E. by N.) from Belford. Bambrough, originally called *Bebbanburg*, was, prior to the Conquest, a royal Saxon burgh, and the residence of several of the kings of Northumbria. It sent two members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., and, in the reign of Edward III., furnished one ship for the expedition against Calais: it had also a market, which has long been discontinued. The sur-rounding district, formerly called Bambroughshire, was a separate franchise, in the possession of various privi-leges, now become obsolete. The village occupies an airy and pleasant situation near the sea and Budle bay. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £500 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Trustees of Lord Crewe. The church, dedicated to St. Aidan, was, with another long since desecrated, given by Henry I. to the priory of Nosthall in Yorkshire, whereupon a small convent of Augustine canons was founded here, in 1137, as a cell to that priory, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £124. 15. 7. There were also a college, an hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and a house of Preaching friars.

BAMBROUGH-CASTLE, a township in the parish, and northern division of the ward, of BAMBROUGH, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Belford, containing 62 inhabitants. This township is principally distinguished for its castle, built about the middle of the sixth century, by Ida, the first Anglo-Saxon king of Northumbria. In 642, it was besieged by Penda, King of Mercia, who, after an unsuccessful attempt to set it on fire, was compelled to retreat. In the beginning of the eighth century, Berthfrid, guardian of Osred, the young Northumbrian king, defended it against the usurper Eadulph, who was taken prisoner and put to death. It was plundered and almost demoli-shed by the Danes, in 993, but was soon afterwards restored. After the Norman conquest, it was held by Robert de Mowbray, on whose insurrection against William Rufus it was besieged, and, after an obstinate defence, surrendered to that monarch, who threatened, unless it were given up, to put out the eyes of Mow-bray, who had been taken prisoner. During the war between Stephen and the Empress Matilda, and the pro-tracted struggle between the houses of York and Lan-caster, this castle sustained repeated sieges, and at length became dilapidated, in the reign of Henry VII. The castle and manor were granted, in the reign of James II., to John Forster, Esq., one of whose descendants having joined the Pretender, they were confiscated to the Crown, and purchased by his relative, Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, who, in 1720, devised this estate to trustees for charitable uses. Under the direction of Dr. Sharp, Archdeacon of Durham, the castle was repaired in 1757, and apartments were prepared, in which one of the trustees, who superintends the establishment, con-stantly resides. It is situated on the summit of a steep

rock, which projects into the sea, and rises perpendicularly to the height of one hundred and fifty feet above low water mark, and is accessible only on the south-east side, where is the ancient gateway, flanked with a circular tower on each side, and formerly defended by a trench cut through a narrow isthmus communicating with the main land. Within a short distance of this is a more modern gateway, with a portcullis; and a little further on is a round tower. The keep, which is of Norman architecture, and the most ancient part of the building, is a lofty square structure. In 1773, the ruins of a church, or chapel, erected in the castle by King Oswald, were discovered, and the font, richly carved, is preserved, among other curiosities, in the keep. In the upper part of the building are granaries, in which corn is stored to be sold to the poor in times of scarcity: a market is opened every Tuesday and Friday, when the industrious poor are supplied with meat and grocery at the cost price. In another part of the castle is an infirmary, with a resident surgeon; the average annual number of in-patients is about thirty-five, and of out-patients upwards of one thousand. There are also two schools, in which about one hundred and sixty children of both sexes are taught on Dr. Bell's system; thirty of the girls are clothed and lodged in the castle till they are fit for service. In 1778, the trustees founded a library in the castle, to which the late Dr. Sharp bequeathed the whole of his valuable collection of books, including the greater part of the library of Dr. Sharp, Archbishop of York. But the principal object of this charitable establishment is to afford assistance to shipwrecked mariners, for whose reception, apartments comfortably furnished, and containing thirty beds, are always kept in readiness; patrols are constantly stationed along the coast in stormy nights, and when vessels are observed to be in distress, signals are made from the summit of the tower to the fishermen at Holy Island, who are rewarded for their services by the trustees.

BAMBURGH, county of LINCOLN.—See BAUMBER.

BAMFORD, a hamlet in the parish of HATHERSAGE, hundred of HIGH PEAK, county of DERBY, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Stoney-Middleton, containing 263 inhabitants.

BAMFORD, a joint township with Birtle, in the parish of MIDDLETON, hundred of SALFORD, county palatine of LANCASTER, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Rochdale. The population is returned with Birtle.

BAMPTON, a market town and parish in the hundred of BAMPTON, county of DEVON, 21 miles (N. by E.) from Exeter, and 162 (W. by S.) from London, containing 1633 inhabitants. Bampton is supposed by Bishop Gibson to have been the *Beamdune* of the Saxon Chronicle, where, in 614, the Britons were defeated with great slaughter by Cynegils, King of the West Saxons. Other antiquaries, referring this event to Bindon in Dorset, derive its names *Bathern-town* and *Bathrumpton* from the river Bathern, which flows into the Exe, about three quarters of a mile below the town, whence, by contraction, its present appellation is obtained. The town is pleasantly situated in a vale watered by the river; the houses are of stone, irregularly built, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The principal branch of manufacture is that of serge; and freestone and limestone are obtained in the parish.

The market is on Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday, the Wednesday before Lady-day, the last Thursday in October, and the first Tuesday in November; at the two last a great number of sheep is sold, which, from the excellence of the pastures, are remarkable for size and flavour. Two portreeves, two constables, and other officers, are chosen annually by the householders. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £21. 11., endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Charles Chichester, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a spacious structure, in the early style of English architecture, containing several monuments to the Earls of Bath. At Pitton, four miles distant from the church, there is a chapel, in which divine service is performed once a month; and at Shillingford are the remains of another chapel. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists and Independents. A charity school has been lately built and endowed by Mrs. Penton, in which one hundred children are educated. In the vicinity is a chalybeate spring, strongly impregnated with iron. The site of an ancient castle, erected in 1336, by a member of the family of Cogan, is still discernible. John de Bampton, a Carmelite monk, and the first who read Aristotle publicly at Cambridge, was a native of this town.

BAMPTON, a market town and parish in the hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD, 16 miles (W. by S.) from Oxford, and 70 (W. N. W.) from London, comprising the chapelry of Shifford, and the hamlets of Aston with Cote, Chimney, and part of that of Bright-Hampton, and containing 2304 inhabitants. This place, called by the Saxons *Bemtune*, was a town of some importance during the Octarchy, and, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was annexed to the diocese of Exeter, by Leofric, chaplain to that monarch, and first bishop of the see. The town is situated near the river Isis, on which there are some convenient wharfs: the houses are neatly built, and the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water, which springs through a gravelly soil; there are a subscription library and a news-room. The trade formerly consisted in supplying the counties of Bucks, Dorset, and Wilts with leather prepared by the fellmongers at Witney: the manufacture of leather was subsequently established here, but it has greatly declined. *The market has recently fallen into disuse: a fair is held on the 26th and 27th of August, the former day being for the sale of horses. Constables and other officers are appointed at the court leet of the joint proprietors of the manor. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, in three portions, each rated in the king's books at £10. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious ancient structure, containing some interesting monuments. The free school was founded, in 1635, by Mr. Robert Vesey, of Chimney, in this parish, who endowed it with £200, which, with subsequent benefactions, was laid out in the purchase of eight acres of land, now let for £30 per ann.: in 1784, £400 stock was given to instruct ten additional scholars. The school is under the inspection of the vicars, portionists of Bampton, who appoint the master: the premises

comprise a school-room, house, and garden. A National school is partly supported by an endowment, and partly by subscription; the present income is about £45 per annum. There are slight remains of an ancient castle, supposed to have been erected in the reign of John. Phillips, the author of the *Splendid Shilling*, a poem on Cider, &c., was born here, in 1676.

BAMPTON, a parish in **WEST** ward, county of **WESTMORLAND**, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from **Orton**, containing 614 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Carlisle**, rated in the king's books at £7. 5., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to **St. Patrick**, was rebuilt on the site of the former, in 1726: the vicarage-house was rebuilt also, about the same period, by **Dr. Gibson**, Bishop of **London**. The river **Lowther** runs through the parish, in which is a beautiful lake, three miles in length, called **Haweswater**. This lake is about three miles long, and half a mile broad, its summit being environed by an assemblage of lofty mountains, its eastern side sheltered by well-planted rocky eminences, and its western bordered by cultivated fields. A lead mine has been discovered, but it is not yet fully explored; and limestone is obtained in the parish. The free grammar school was founded, in 1627, by **Thomas Sutton, D.D.**, who vested in trustees the sum of £500, collected in the parish of **St. Saviour**, **Southwark**, and other places, with which certain tithes were purchased; now let by the master, and producing about £60 annually: the school is free for all the children of the parish: other benefactions for the purchase of books have been added. A school at **Roughill**, in this parish, was founded by **Edmund Noble**, and endowed with £9. 15. 10. per annum. At **Measand** there is a school, founded in 1723, by **Richard Wright**, and endowed with property producing £50 per annum. Here are also three parochial libraries, established respectively in 1710, 1750, and 1757, and comprising in the aggregate upwards of eight hundred volumes; and there are some minor bequests for the benefit of the poor. **Thomas Gibson, M.D.**, who married the daughter of **Richard Cromwell**, son of the Protector, physician-general to the army, and author of a "*System of Anatomy*," was a native of **High Knipe**, in this parish, where also was born, in 1669, his nephew, **Edmund Gibson, D.D.**, Bishop of **London**, and author of two improved editions of **Camden's Britannia**, and various other learned works.

BAMPTON (KIRK), a parish in the ward and county of **CUMBERLAND**, comprising the townships of **Kirk-Bampton**, **Little Bampton**, and **Oughterby**, and containing 470 inhabitants, of which number, 193 are in the township of **Kirk-Bampton**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from **Carlisle**. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Carlisle**, rated in the king's books at £14. 17. 10., endowed with £400 parliamentary grant, and in the alternate patronage of the **Earl of Lonsdale** and **Sir Wastel Brisco, Bart.** The church, dedicated to **St. Peter**, is an ancient edifice. There are two chalybeate springs in the parish, one of them discovered in 1826, near **Fingland Rigg**.

BAMPTON (LITTLE), a township in the parish of **Kirk-Bampton**, ward and county of **CUMBERLAND**, 5 miles (N. by E.) from **Wigton**, containing 172 inhabitants.

BANBURY, a borough, market town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of **Banbury**, county of **OXFORD**, 22 miles (N.) from **Oxford**, and 73 (N. W.) from **London**, containing, with the hamlet of **Neithrop**, 5247 inhabitants. This place, by the Saxons called *Banesbyrig*, of which its present name is a contraction, is supposed to have been occupied by the Romans, and this opinion has been confirmed by the discovery of some Roman coins and an altar. A castle was built here, about 1153, by **Alexander**, Bishop of **Lincoln**, which continued an episcopal residence till the first year of the reign of **Edward VI.** "In this castle," says **Leland**, "is a terrible prison for convict men." During the war between the houses of **York** and **Lancaster** the neighbourhood was the scene of frequent conflicts: the most disastrous of these was the battle of **Banbury**, fought, in 1469, on a plain called **Danesmore**, near **Edgecote**, a village about three miles distant, between the forces under the celebrated **Earl of Warwick**, and a numerous army, which, under the command of the **Earls of Pembroke** and **Stafford**, had obtained possession of the town. The **Yorkists** were defeated; **Pembroke** and his brother, **Sir Richard Herbert**, were both taken and beheaded, and, in a few days, **Edward IV.** himself was made prisoner. At the commencement of the war between **Charles I.** and the parliament, the inhabitants espoused the cause of the latter, by whom the castle was garrisoned. After the battle of **Edgehill**, it was taken by the royalists, and defended by **Sir William Compton**, against **Col. John Fiennes**, the parliamentary officer, for thirteen weeks, till the garrison was relieved by the **Earl of Northampton**. It was afterwards besieged by **Col. Whalley** for ten weeks, when the king having joined the **Scottish** army, it was surrendered on honourable terms. Of this fortress, a stone vault with grated windows, supposed to have been the dungeon, and traces of the inner ditch, existed in **Leland's** time, and there are still some vestiges. The town is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, on the banks of the small river **Cherwell**, and has been greatly improved under an act of parliament passed in the fourth year of the reign of **George IV.**: the houses are well built, the streets lighted with oil, and the inhabitants plentifully supplied with water. There is a public subscription library. The manufacture of plush shag and girth-webbing was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but has greatly declined. A great quantity of cheese of a very superior quality is made, for which, and for its well-known cakes, **Banbury** has long been famous. The **Oxford** canal comes up to the town. The market, which was greatly celebrated in the time of **Henry VIII.**, is on **Thursday**: fairs are held on **January 22nd**, **March 5th**, **April 9th**, **May 28th**, **June 18th**, **July 9th**, **August 13th**, **September 10th**, **October 5th** and **30th**, and **December 17th**. The government, by charter of incorporation granted by **Mary**, confirmed by **James**, and enlarged by **George I.**, is vested in a mayor, high steward, recorder, twelve aldermen, six capital burgesses, and thirty assistants, with a town clerk, chamberlain, and other officers.



Seal and Arms.

The mayor, who is elected from among the aldermen, on the first Monday in September, and two of the aldermen, are justices of the peace within the borough, and hold regularly a petty session every Monday, and a general session twice a year. The corporation possess the power of holding a court of record for the recovery of debts under £40, but have discontinued the exercise of it. The elective franchise was conferred in the reign of Mary, since which time the borough has returned one member to parliament: the right of election is vested in the mayor and capital burgesses; the mayor is the returning officer, and the influence of the Marquis of Bute predominates.

The living is a discharged vicarage, within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Banbury, rated in the king's books at £22. 0. 2., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very handsome and spacious structure, rebuilt under the authority of an act of parliament obtained in 1790, at an expense of nearly £30,000. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. A free grammar school, which formerly existed here, was held in such high estimation, that the statutes of St. Paul's school, London, are said to have been drawn up on the model of those of Banbury school. One of the masters, Mr. Stanbridge, was tutor to the celebrated Sir Thomas Pope; and so great was the fame which this institution had acquired, that the statutes of the free grammar school at Manchester, dated 1524, ordain that grammar be there taught "after the manner of the school at Banbury, in Oxfordshire, which is called Stanbridge grammar." This school has been wholly abandoned for many years, and the building, formerly called the Church School, let on lease by the corporation. A Blue-coat school, established by subscription in 1705, and endowed with property to the amount of £80 per annum, was, in 1807, incorporated with a National school formed in that year, to which a Sunday school is attached, supported by the interest of £295. 1. 6. three per cent. consols., purchased by a legacy of £200 under the will of Sir John Knightley. An unendowed almshouse was rebuilt by Francis, Lord Guildford, for twelve poor persons, who are appointed by the corporation, eight of them receiving also part of a charitable fund called the widow's groats. Various other charities are periodically distributed, and certain lands are especially set apart for repairing the bridge, highways, &c. An ancient hospital, dedicated to St. John, has been converted into a farm-house. Adjoining the Ram Inn there is a sulphureous well, and, at a short distance from the town, a chalybeate spring. The *pyrites aureus*, or golden fire-stone, is frequently found in digging wells. There is also an amphitheatre, called the "Bear Garden," having two rows of seats cut in the rising ground; and on Crouch hill, a mile westward, are vestiges of a circular intrenchment, the site of which was chosen for an encampment by Sir W. Waller, in 1644.

BANHAM, a parish in the hundred of GUILT-CROSS, county of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from East Harling, containing 1195 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £9. 3. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in

the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial school has a small endowment.

BANKFEE, or SOUTH FIELD, a hamlet in the parish of LONGBOROUGH, upper division of the hundred of KIPTSGATE, county of GLOUCESTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by W.) from Stow on the Wold. The population is returned with the parish.

BANKS, a township in the parish of LANERCOST-ABBEY, ESKDALE ward, county of CUMBERLAND, containing 280 inhabitants.

BANNINGHAM, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of ERPINGHAM, county of NORFOLK, 2 miles (N.E.) from Aylsham, containing 256 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10. 15. 10., and in the patronage of Sir John Lubbock, Bart.

BANSTEAD, a parish in the first division of the hundred of COTHORNE, county of SURREY, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E. by E.) from Ewell, containing 940 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £13. 8. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Rev. W. Buckle. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains several fine specimens of pointed arches, and has a handsome tower, surmounted by a lofty spire. Banstead downs, on which Epsom races are held, are remarkable for their verdure, and afford excellent pasturage for sheep, though a considerable portion of them has been brought under tillage of late years.

BANWELL, a parish in the hundred of WINTER-STOKE, county of SOMERSET, 5 miles (N.N.W.) from Axbridge, containing 1430 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Banwell at Wells, rated in the king's books at £26. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a fine specimen of the later style of English architecture: among the internal decorations are a richly carved screen and rood-loft, a finely sculptured stone pulpit, and windows of stained glass. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A monastery was founded at Banwell by one of the early Saxon kings, to the abbacy of which Alfred the Great appointed Asser, his subsequent biographer: it was entirely demolished in the Danish irruptions, and, although restored, never recovered its former splendour, having fallen to decay several years before the general suppression of religious houses. The manor has been in the possession of the Bishops of Bath and Wells since the time of Edward the Confessor, with the exception of the short reign of Edward VI., one of whom built an episcopal palace here, the remains of which, in the early part of the last century, were converted into a private residence, called Banwell Court, and the park has been divided into enclosures, which have been assigned on lease for lives: some of the leases have been lately bought up, and the ground disposed in a tasteful manner, by forming plantations, with drives conducting to pleasing and richly variegated prospects. The bishop also, in 1827, erected a cottage or *ornée* for his own accommodation, and that of the numerous visitors which the recent discovery of two caverns in the rock, one denominated the Bone, and the other the

Stalactite cavern, has attracted hither. The former, when first observed, was filled, to the depth of about eight feet, with a confused mass of bones of animals, stones, and gravel; but the rubbish has been removed, and the bones, of which there are several wagon-loads, have been fancifully disposed along the sides of the cavern, about forty feet below the body of which there is a fissure, wherein the diluvia have been permitted to remain in a promiscuous state. The Stalactite cavern exhibits fine specimens of a transparent stalactite; huge fragments of the rock lie dispersed on the floor, covered with stalagmik. In this there were found two pieces of candle, incrustated with lime, which are supposed to have been left by the miners who were last employed in working for ochre, calamine, and lead-ore, minerals which, doubtless, still exist to a considerable extent, though the mines in this part of the Mendip hills have not been opened of late years. A rich vein of iron-ore, with some cobalt and manganese, has been discovered, and the working of it commenced: the ore is conveyed to the southern coast of Wales, where the smelting-works are. The village is agreeably situated under the northern declivity of the Mendip range of hills. A spring, from which the place probably derives its name, and formerly noted for possessing a medicinal property, expands into a fine sheet of water, and, after turning a large paper and grist-mill, pursues a winding course through the valley, and empties itself into the channel, near the remains of the priory at Woodspring. Fairs for the sale of cattle are held on January 18th and July 18th. An English free school was established about 1767, and a fund for its support was raised by subscription, the produce of which is £10. 10. per annum: a school-room was built in 1824, at an expense of £400. Attached to this is an endowment for the instruction of ten boys belonging to the established church. William Burgess, in 1676, gave a rent-charge of £4, to accumulate for the apprenticing of a boy every seven years. The summit of a neighbouring eminence is crowned by a British earthwork, enclosing within its irregular rampart an area of about twenty acres. About a quarter of a mile from this is an intrenchment, nearly square, in the centre of which the ground is elevated in the form of a cross.

BAPCHILD, a parish in the hundred of MILTON, lathe of SCRAX, county of KENT, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (E. S. E.) from Sittingbourne, containing 307 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £28, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is principally in the early style of English architecture, with modern insertions. Ecclesiastical councils were held here during the Saxon Oetarchy, in commemoration of one of which, convened under Archbishop Brightwald, in 794, an oratory, or chapel, was erected, of which there are still some remains. There is a small endowment for the education of poor children.

BAPTON, a tything in the parish of FISHERTON de la MERE, hundred of WARMINSTER, though locally in the hundred of Dunworth, county of WILTS, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Hindon. The population is returned with the parish.

BARBON, a chapelry in the parish of KIRKBY-LONSDALE, LONSDALE ward, county of WESTMORLAND, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale, containing 348 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale. The chapel, and a school-room adjoining it, were built partly by subscription, and partly by means of a rate, in 1815; the school has an endowment bequeathed by John Garnett, in 1721.

BARBY, a parish in the hundred of FAWSELY, county of NORTHAMPTON, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Daventry, containing, with the hamlet of Onely, 645 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £30. 2. 11., and in the patronage of the Rev. C. Williams. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Oxford canal crosses the parish. Property for charitable uses is vested in feoffees, and out of the produce thereof £20 per annum is paid for the daily instruction of twenty-four children, and £4 per annum to the master of a Sunday school.

BARCHESTON, a parish in the Brails division of the hundred of KINGTON, county of WARWICK, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (E. S. E.) from Shipston upon Stour, containing, with the hamlet of Willington, 184 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Rev. T. L. Snow. The church is dedicated to St. Martin.

BARCOMB, a parish in the hundred of BARCOMB, rape of LEWES, county of SUSSEX, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Lewes, containing 753 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £18. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A school established by the late Thomas Rickman, Esq., who bequeathed to it an annuity of £20 for ten years, has since been supported by the Earl of Liverpool and Mrs. Rickman.

BARDEN, a chapelry in that part of the parish of SKIPTON which is in the eastern division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Skipton, containing 219 inhabitants. The interest of £170, being the amount of various benefactions, is appropriated to the instruction of children and the relief of the poor.

BARDFIELD (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of FRESHWELL, county of ESSEX, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Thaxted, containing 887 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £11, and in the patronage of Sir C. M. Burrell, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The navigable river Blackwater runs through the parish. In 1584, William Benlows bequeathed property, producing about £30 per annum, for the education of children and other charitable purposes, to which sundry other endowments have since been added. Petty sessions for the hundred are held here every Thursday.

BARDFIELD (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of FRESHWELL, county of ESSEX, 3 miles (E.) from Thaxted, containing 308 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese

of London, rated in the king's books at £11, and in the patronage of the heir male of the Rev. T. Bernard. The church is dedicated to St. Catharine. A school was endowed by Sarah Bernard, in 1774, for eighteen poor children, to be taught by a widow; there is also an almshouse for poor widows.

BARDFIELD-SALING, a parish in the hundred of FRESHWELL, county of ESSEX, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Great Dunmow, containing 282 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

BARDNEY, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of WRAGGHOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 10 miles (W.) from Horncastle, containing 954 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7, endowed with £220 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A free grammar school was founded, in 1711, by Thomas Kitchen, who endowed it, for the benefit of the children of Bardney, Bucknall, and Topholme, with a salary of £35 per annum for the master, together with a house and garden. There is also an almshouse for fourteen poor widowers and widows. A monastery founded here, in which Ethelred, King of Mercia, became a monk in 704, was destroyed by the Danes in 870; and, about the period of the Conquest, it was restored for a society of Benedictine monks, by Gilbert de Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln: the revenue, at the dissolution, amounted to £429.7.

BARDON-PARK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of SPARKENHOE, county of LEICESTER, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Leicester, containing 69 inhabitants.

BARDSEA, a township in the parish of URSWICK, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Ulverstone. The population is returned with the parish. Here are several malt-kilns, and in the neighbourhood is a copper mine. A school for the education of poor children is endowed with a rent-charge of £8, given by Wilson Braddyll, in 1781.

BARDSEY, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, West riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Bardsey with Rigton, and Wothersome, and containing 372 inhabitants, of which number, 356 are in the township of Bardsey with Rigton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Wetherby. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £4. 1. 8., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of George Lane Fox, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints: near it is a mound, called Castle Hill, the supposed site of a Roman fortress. A school was endowed with about £18 per annum by Lord Bingley, in 1726. Congreve, the poet and dramatist, supposed to have been born in Ireland, was baptized at Bardsey, in February 1670.

BARDWELL, a parish in the hundred of BLACKBURN, county of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Ixworth, containing 687 inhabitants. The living is a

rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £7. 17. 1., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. The parochial school has a small endowment for the instruction of poor children: here is also an almshouse.

BARE, a township in that part of the parish of LANCASTER which is in the hundred of LONSDALE, south of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Lancaster, containing 91 inhabitants.

BARFORD, a parish in the hundred of FOREHOE, county of NORFOLK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Wymondham, containing 387 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory in mediocres, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £4. 8. 4., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and respectively in the patronage of the Rev. H. Franklin and the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Botolph.

BARFORD, an extra-parochial liberty, within the limits of the parish of Arthingworth, hundred of ROTHWELL, county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Kettering, containing 9 inhabitants.

BARFORD, a parish in the Warwick division of the hundred of KINGTON, county of WARWICK, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Warwick, containing 671 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £11. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Mrs. Mills. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. A free school, in which about thirty boys and thirty girls are educated, is endowed with about £48 per annum, arising chiefly from the benefaction of John Beale, in 1672, and that of the Rev. Thomas Dugard, in 1677.

BARFORD (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of BARFORD, county of BEDFORD, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Bedford, containing 635 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Roxton in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £9. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The navigable river Ouse, here crossed by a bridge, runs along the south-eastern border of the parish.

BARFORD (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Deddington, containing 339 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £6. 5., endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of John Hall, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

BARFORD (ST. JOHN), a chapelry in the parish of EAST ADDERBURY, hundred of BLOXHAM, county of OXFORD, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Deddington, containing 123 inhabitants.

BARFORD (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of BIGGLESWADE, county of BEDFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from St. Neots, containing 123 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £13. 16. 3., and in the patronage of the Rev. John Alington. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient building

with a Norman arch over the south door, and a curious wooden screen between the nave and the chancel. The river Ouse forms the western boundary of the parish. Nicholas Rowe, the dramatic writer, and poet-laureat to George I., was a native of this place; he was buried with much pomp in Westminster abbey in 1718.

BARFORD (ST. MARTIN), a parish in the hundred of CAWDEN and CADWORTH, county of WILTS, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Wilton, containing 560 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £24. 2. 8½., and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford. There is a place of worship for Independents. A parochial school is supported by subscription.

BARFORTH, a township in the parish of FORCETT, western division of the wapentake of GILLING, North riding of the county of YORK, 6 miles (E.) from Barnard-Castle, containing 141 inhabitants. Within this township, which is situated on the banks of the Tees, are the inconsiderable ruins of Old Richmond, a place formerly of some note, as is evident from the relics that are frequently dug up: the remains consist only of an old ruinous chapel, with some visible inequalities in the surface of the ground.

BARFREESTON, a parish in the hundred of EASTRY, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, county of KENT, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Wingham, containing 115 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £7. 14., endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, presents a fine specimen of Norman architecture, especially in the southern porch, which is richly ornamented with varied mouldings. It is a small building, consisting of a nave and chancel, the latter much narrower than the former, and separated from it by a large circular arch, supported by two elegant wreathed pillars: the exterior is curiously ornamented with carved stone work and circular windows and arches, particularly at the east end, which has a beautiful circular upper window; the west end has also a fine circular arch, with diagonal ornaments and sculptured rows of figures: niches for statues surround the entire building. This parish, and some adjoining it, contain numerous tumuli.

BARHAM, a parish in the hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Kimbolton, containing 104 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Longstow in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, endowed with £400 royal bounty.

BARHAM, a parish in the hundred of KINGHAMFORD, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, county of KENT, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Canterbury, containing 912 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Bishopsbourne, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The Canterbury races are held annually, in the month of August, on Barham downs. Barham gives the title of baron to the family of Noel.

BARHAM, a parish in the hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, county of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from

Ipswich, containing, with the inmates of the house of industry for the hundred, 845 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £12. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Rev. John Longe. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome edifice with a very large chancel. The parish is bounded on the west by the navigable river Gipping. In a field, called Chapel field, the floor of an ancient chapel was lately turned up by the plough.

BARHOLME, a parish in the wapentake of NESS, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Market-Deeping, containing 154 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united in 1772 to that of Stow, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. 11. 8., and in the patronage of the Governors of Oakham and Uppingham schools. The church is dedicated to St. Martin: from an inscription in verse the tower appears to have been erected in 1648.

BARKBY, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of GOSCOTE, county of LEICESTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Leicester, containing, with the chapelry of Barkby-Thorpe and North Thurleston, 719 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of George Pochin, Esq.

BARKBY-THORPE, a chapelry in the parish of BARKBY, eastern division of the hundred of GOSCOTE, county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (N. E.) from Leicester, containing 70 inhabitants.

BARKHAM, a parish in the hundred of CHARLTON, county of BERKS, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Wokingham, containing 215 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £5. 15. 7½., and in the patronage of the Rev. H. E. St. John. The church is dedicated to St. James.

BARKING, a parish in the hundred of BECON-TREE, county of ESSEX, comprising the market town of Barking, and the wards of Chadwell, Ilford, and Ripple, and containing 6374 inhabitants, of which number, 2580 are in the town of Barking, 23 miles (S. W.) from Chelmsford, and 7 (N. E.) from London. The name of this place, formerly written *Berking*, is by some considered to be derived from the Saxon words *Beorce*, a birch tree, and *Ing*, a meadow; by others from *Berg-Ing*, signifying a fortification in the meadows, probably from an ancient intrenchment, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile, on the road to Ilford, of which there are still considerable vestiges. It appears to have been of an irregular quadrilateral form, enclosing an area of more than forty-eight acres, defended on the north, south, and east sides by a single, and on the west side by a double, intrenchment, and having on the north-west an outlet to a spring of fine water, protected by a high mound of earth. The town derived its ancient importance from a very extensive abbey, founded in 670, by Erkenwald, Bishop of London, for nuns of the Benedictine order, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was governed by a long succession of abbesses, of whom many were of noble, and some of royal, descent. In 870, Barking was burnt by the Danes, the abbey destroyed, and the nuns (many of whom were massacred) dispersed. The abbey was

afterwards rebuilt, about the year 970, by Edgar, whose queen Elfrida presided over it after his decease: at the dissolution its revenue amounted to £1084. 6. 2½. Of the conventual buildings there remains only the gateway, over which is the chapel of the Holy Rood: the arch is finely pointed, and enriched with deeply receding mouldings; above is a canopied niche under a fine window of three lights, the whole forming a square embattled tower, with an octagonal turret at one of the angles. It is called the Fire-bell gate, from its having anciently contained the curfew. Among the ruins of the abbey were found a fibula and a gold ring, on which were engraved the Salutation of the Virgin and the letters I. M. Soon after the Conquest, William retired to this town, till the completion of the Tower of London, which he was then building, to keep the citizens in subjection; and here he was visited, during the preparation for his coronation, by Earl Edwin of Mercia, and Earl Mœca of Northumberland, with many of the English nobles, who swore fealty to him on the restoration of their estates. The town is situated on the small river Roding, which, after flowing in two branches, unites with the Thames about two miles below. The inhabitants are principally occupied in the fishery, having a number of vessels which they send to the Dutch and Scotch coasts, and, on their return, the fish is sent to Billingsgate in smaller vessels. There is a convenient wharf at Barking creek, which is navigable to Ilford for ships of eighty tons' burden, by which the neighbourhood is supplied with coal and timber; and near it is a large flour-mill, formerly belonging to the abbey. Many hundred acres of land in the vicinity are appropriated to the cultivation of potatoes for the London market. The market is on Saturday: a fair is held on October 22nd. Constables and other officers for the town are appointed at a court leet, and a court under the lord of the manor is held every third Saturday, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The town hall is over the market-house, an ancient building, chiefly of wood, erected in the reign of Elizabeth, to which a small prison is attached. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £19. 8. 11½., and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Sir James Campbell, in 1641, bequeathed £666. 13. 4. for founding and endowing a free school, which sum was invested in the purchase of a rent-charge of £20, on lands in the county of York. The school-house, having become ruinous, was taken down, and a workhouse erected on its site, in which the children of the poor are taught by a master and mistress, to whom the rent-charge is paid. In 1686, John Fowke, Esq. bequeathed certain estates for the maintenance of eight boys in Christ's Hospital, London, two of whom are to be chosen from this parish. National schools, for boys and girls, are supported by subscription, and a few of each sex are also clothed. An infant school, in which there are one hundred children, has been recently established. There are two unendowed almshouses, one containing four tenements, the other six.

BARKING, a parish in the hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, county of SUFFOLK, 1½ mile (S.W.) from Needham-Market, containing, with the chapelry of

Needham-Market, 1687 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £27. 10. 7½., and in the patronage of the Earl of Ashburnham. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is also a chapel of ease at Darmsden, in this parish. In 1650, Francis Theobald bequeathed £30 per annum for the endowment of a free school, in which seventeen children are taught.

BARKISLAND, a township in the parish of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, West riding of the county of YORK, 5½ miles (S.W. by S.) from Halifax, containing 2224 inhabitants. The manufacture of worsted and woollen goods is carried on in the township. Sarah Gledhill, in 1657, endowed a school for twelve children, with property now producing about £40 per annum, at Ripponden in this township. Here is an almshouse for two widows.

BARKSTON, a parish in the soke of GRANTHAM, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 3¼ miles (N.N.E.) from Grantham, containing 416 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £13. 7. 6., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of North Grantham in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There is a small endowment for instructing and apprenticing poor children, being part of the rent of some land given by Selina Towers, in 1718. An almshouse for six poor people is endowed with £43 per annum.

BARKSTON, a township in the parish of SHERBURN, upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, West riding of the county of YORK, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Tadcaster, containing 251 inhabitants.

BARKSTONE, a parish in the hundred of FRAMLAND, county of LEICESTER, 6½ miles (S.E. by E.) from Bingham, containing 341 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 5. 5., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. The Grantham and Nottingham canal passes through the parish. Daniel Smith endowed a school for the instruction of sixteen boys and sixteen girls.

BARKWAY, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of EDWINTREE, county of HERTFORD, 13¼ miles (N.N.E.) from Hertford, and 35 (N.) from London, on the road to Cambridge, containing, with the hamlet of Nuthampstead, 993 inhabitants. In the reign of Henry III. a grant of a market, now disused, and of a fair, which is still held on July 20th, was obtained for this place. Nearly the whole town was destroyed by fire in the reign of Elizabeth, and again in 1748. It is pleasantly situated on rising ground, and consists principally of one street, which is a great thoroughfare: the houses in general are modern and neatly built, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. Constables and other officers are appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage, with the rectory of Reed, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £14, and in the patronage of the Dowager Lady Selsea. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a neat spacious structure with a tower. There is a

place of worship for Independents. A charity school for twenty boys has an endowment of £10 per annum, and is further supported by subscription.

BARKWITH (EAST), a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of WRAGGAE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Wragby, containing 195 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £11. 10. 10., and in the patronage of G. R. Heneage, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BARKWITH (WEST), a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of WRAGGAE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Wragby, containing 93 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. 5., and in the patronage of C. D. Holland, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BARLASTON, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of PIREHILL, county of STAFFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Stone, containing 462 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £750 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Marquis of Stafford. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a modern building of brick, with an ancient stone tower. The village is situated upon an eminence, commanding extensive, varied, and beautiful views. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the parish. There is a school for twenty-eight poor children, to which Thomas Mills, in 1800, bequeathed £12 per annum.

BARLAVINGTON, a parish in the hundred of ROTHERBRIDGE, rape of ARUNDEL, county of SUSSEX, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Petworth, containing 94 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £5. 13. 4., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Earl of Egremont.

BARLBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of SCARSDALE, county of DERBY, 8 miles (N. E. by E.) from Chesterfield, containing 675 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £10. 1. 5½., and in the patronage of C. H. Rhodes, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. James. The turnpike roads from Chesterfield to Worksop, and from Sheffield to Mansfield, cross here at right angles. There are extensive collieries and mines of iron-stone in the vicinity. Margaret and Mary Pole, in 1752, founded an almshouse for six poor persons, and endowed it with an estate now producing £75 per annum. Barlborough Hall is a spacious interesting edifice of the Elizabethan era.

BARLBY, a chapelry in the parish of HEMINGBROUGH, wapentake of OUZE and DERWENT, East riding of the county of YORK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E. by E.) from Selby, containing 349 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Hemingbrough, within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Howdenshire, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £800 royal bounty. Here is a small endowed school.

BARLESTON, a chapelry in the parish of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, county of LEICESTER, 3 miles (N. E.) from Market-Bosworth, containing 617 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Giles.

BARLEY, a parish in the hundred of EDWINSTREE, county of HERTFORD, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Barkway, containing 695 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £26. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. There is a school with a small endowment.

BARLEY, a joint township with Whitley-Booths, in that part of the parish of WHALLEY which is in the higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, county palatine of LANCASTER, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Colne, containing, with Whitley-Booths, 765 inhabitants.

BARLEYTHORPE, a chapelry in the parish of OAKHAM-DEANSHOLD, soke of OAKHAM, county of RUTLAND, 1 mile (N. W. by W.) from Oakham. The population is returned with the parish. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter.

BARLING, a parish in the hundred of ROCHFORD, county of ESSEX, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Prittlewell, containing 293 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London, rated in the king's books at £18. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BARLINGS, a parish in the wapentake of LAWRESS, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Lincoln, containing 245 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of John Dixon, Esq. The church is desecrated. A school is endowed with a rent-charge of £10. An abbey for Premonstratensian canons, dedicated to St. Mary, was founded in 1154, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £307. 16. 6. The last prior was Dr. Mackerel, who, having put himself at the head of an insurrection against the king's authority, was taken and executed, in 1536.

BARLOW, a chapelry in the parish of STAVELEY, hundred of SCARSDALE, county of DERBY, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Chesterfield, containing 708 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £400 and £10 per annum private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rev. F. Gisborne. Here is a free school for ten poor children, with an endowment in land, augmented by a pecuniary donation by the Duke of Rutland.

BARLOW, a chapelry in the parish of BRAYTON, lower division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, West riding of the county of YORK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Selby, containing 175 inhabitants.

BARMBY on the MARSH, a chapelry in the parish of HOWDEN, wapentake of HOWDENSHERE, East riding of the county of YORK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Howden, containing 525 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Howdenshire, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Howden. The chapel is dedicated to St. Helen. There is a place of worship for

Wesleyan Methodists. Barmby is situated near the junction of the rivers Ouse and Derwent: the manufacture of sacking is carried on in the chapelry. A school is endowed for the instruction of ten boys. Here are two mineral springs, called St. Peter's and St. Helen's wells, one possessing a chalybeate, and the other a sulphureous impregnation.

BARMBY on the **MOOR**, a parish (formerly a market town) within the liberty of **ST. PETER** of **YORK**, though locally in the **Wilton-Beacon** division of the wapentake of **Harthill**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from **Pocklington**, containing 440 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean of **York**, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and endowed with £400 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to **St. Catherine**. This was formerly a place of much greater importance, having received the grant of a weekly market, and various immunities, such as freedom from toll, &c., which the inhabitants still enjoy, subject to the payment of a small sum annually to the Dean and Chapter. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A fair is held on the Thursday preceding **St. Peter's** day. A school is endowed with land bequeathed by various individuals.

BARMER, in the hundred of **GALLOW**, county of **NORFOLK**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from **Burnham-Westgate**, containing 25 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Norfolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of **Thomas Kerslake, Esq.** The church, which was dedicated to **All Saints**, is desecrated, and **Barmer** is now considered extra-parochial.

BARMING, a parish in the hundred of **MAIDSTONE**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, county of **KENT**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from **Maidstone**, containing 406 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Rochester**, rated in the king's books at £12. 17. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, which has a fine spire, is dedicated to **St. Margaret**. The river **Medway**, which runs through the parish, is crossed by a stone bridge leading to **East Farleigh**, and by another of wood, called **St. Helen's bridge**, on the road to **West Farleigh**. The soil in the neighbourhood is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of hops, and a large quantity of fruit is sent to the London market. There was a Roman villa at this place, the foundations of which were taken up a few years ago, when coins of the Lower Empire, also of **Edward I.**, and of later English monarchs, were found. Several urns have also been discovered in different parts of the parish. The abbess of **St. Helen's, London**, had a summer retreat here, but there are no remains of the house. The poet **Smart** resided upon his paternal estate in this parish; and the **Rev. John Harris, D.D.**, author of a **History of Kent**, a **Dictionary of Arts and Sciences**, &c., formerly held the living.

BARMING (WEST), a hamlet (formerly a parish) in the parish of **NETTLESTEAD**, hundred of **TWYFORD**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, county of **KENT**. The living, which was a rectory, has been consolidated with that of **Nettlestead**, with which the population is returned. The church is desecrated. The river **Medway**, over which is a modern bridge, flows along the southern border of the hamlet.

BARMOOR, a township in the parish of **LOWICK**, eastern division of **GLENDAL** ward, county of **NORTH-UMBERLAND**, 7 miles (N. by E.) from **Wooler**. The population is returned with the parish. In 1417, the **Lords Marchers** assembled here, at the head of a force amounting to one hundred thousand men, against the **Scots**, who, on hearing of their approach, retreated within their own territory. The English army encamped in the vicinity prior to the battle of **Flodden**, on the night after which the English general slept at **Barmoor wood**. A fair was formerly held at **Cross Hills**, between this place and **Lowick**.

BARMPTON, a township in that part of the parish of **HAUGHTON le SKERNE** which is in the south-eastern division of **DARLINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E. by N.) from **Darlington**, containing 105 inhabitants.

BARMSTON, a township in the parish of **WASHINGTON**, eastern division of **CHESTER** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from **Sunderland**, containing 79 inhabitants. Here is an iron-foundry, on the banks of the river **Wear**.

BARMSTON, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESSE**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from **Bridlington**, containing 205 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of **York**, rated in the king's books at £13. 11. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of **Sir F. Boynton, Bart.** The church is dedicated to **All Saints**. There is a chapel in the township of **Ulrome**, which is partly in this parish, and partly in that of **Skipsea**. The village is pleasantly situated near the North sea, at the northern extremity of **Holderness**. A school-room, with a house for the master, has been erected by **Sir Francis Boynton, Bart.**, lord of the manor; and an almshouse for four poor persons was founded, in 1726, by his ancestor, **Sir Griffith Boynton**, who endowed them with £15 per annum.

BARNACK, a parish in the liberty of **PETERBOROUGH**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 4 miles (N.) from **Wansford**, containing, with the hamlets of **Pilsgate** and **Southorpe**, 649 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Northampton**, and diocese of **Peterborough**, rated in the king's books at £28. 10., and in the patronage of the **Bishop of Peterborough**. The church, dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**, is an ancient structure with a square tower, the lower part of which is Norman; other parts of the edifice exhibit several varieties of English architecture. There are extensive quarries of excellent building stone near the village.

BARNACLE, a hamlet in the parish of **BULKINGTON**, Kirby division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, county of **WARWICK**, 6 miles (N.E.) from **Coventry**, containing 219 inhabitants.

BARNACRE, a joint township with **Bonds**, in the parish of **GARSTANG**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E.) from **Garstang**, containing, with **Bonds**, 548 inhabitants.

BARNARD-CASTLE, a market town and chapelry in that part of the parish of **GAINFORD** which is in the south-western division of **DARLINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, 25 miles (S. W. by W.) from **Durham**, and 244 (N. N. W.) from **London**, containing 3581 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have originated,

soon after the Conquest, from the decay of a more ancient town, called Marwood. About the year 1093, William II. having bestowed extensive possessions in the vicinity upon Guido Balliol, a Norman nobleman, who accompanied the Conqueror to England, and ancestor of the kings of Scotland, his eldest son Barnard, about 1178, built here a castle, and, by a grant of privileges, encouraged the erection of houses near it, thus laying the foundation of the present town, to which he imparted his own name. It was formerly a member of the ancient wapentake of Sadberge, and for a certain period was exempt from the jurisdiction of the palatinate, the illustrious family of Balliol, who held it for five successions, having exercised *jura regalia* within the franchise. Barnard Balliol, son of the founder, having espoused the cause of Galfrid, elect Bishop of Durham, the usurper Comyn despatched hither a party of soldiers, who committed great devastation, and exercised atrocious cruelty upon the inhabitants. Being forfeited to the crown, this barony, with its members, was granted to Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and continued in the possession of his descendants until 1398, when it was given by Richard II. to Scroope, Earl of Wiltshire, but was restored, in the following year, to Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and subsequently passed by marriage, with Anna, daughter and coheir of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., who, prior to ascending the throne, resided here, and whose crest may still be seen on the walls of the castle. In 1477, he obtained a license to found a college in the castle, for a dean and twelve secular priests, ten clerks, and six choristers, but it does not appear that this design was carried into effect. After frequent grants and reversions, the castle, honour, and privileges, with the parks, lands, and appurtenances, were purchased by an ancestor of the present Marquis of Cleveland, to whom they now belong. During the rebellion of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, in the reign of Elizabeth, the castle, which then belonged to the latter nobleman, was seized and garrisoned by Sir George Bowes, of Streatham, who defended it against the insurgents, till he was relieved by the approach of the royal army. In the great civil war it was held for the king, and was besieged by Cromwell, to whom, after a severe cannonading, the garrison surrendered. After the battle of Newburn, in 1642, part of the Scottish army was quartered here. The ruins of this important baronial edifice occupy an area of nearly seven acres, on an elevated rock near the margin of the river Tees, indicating the strength and extent of the original structure: one of the towers was repaired some years ago, and fitted up as a shot-manufactory, and the inner area has been converted into a garden.

The town is situated on an eminence, rising abruptly from the southern bank of the Tees, the bridge over which was rebuilt about 1771, in which year it was swept away by a flood: it has undergone considerable improvement of late years, by the erection of new streets, and the removal of unsightly objects. The houses are built of white freestone, and have a very handsome appearance: the streets are well paved and lighted, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from springs in the neighbourhood. The environs are remarkably pleasant, and the vale of Tees abounds

with romantic scenery. There are two book societies, one in conjunction with Staindrop. The principal articles manufactured are carpets, woollen plaids, and hats; and on the banks of the river there are several mills for spinning thread. The market is on Wednesday: fairs are held on the Wednesday in Easter and Whitsun weeks, for cattle and agricultural produce; a fair on St. Mary Magdalene's day has nearly fallen into disuse. The county magistrates hold a petty session on the first Wednesday in every month; a baronial court for the recovery of debts under 40s. is held quarterly; and constables and other officers are annually appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The town hall, situated in the market-place, is an octagonal structure, erected in 1747, by Thos. Breaks, Esq.: the upper part is used for the transaction of business, and the lower for the market.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, endowed with £600 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1100 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Gainford. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient and spacious cruciform structure, with a square embattled tower rising from the centre; it is partly Norman, and partly in the early and decorated styles of English architecture, with later insertions. There are places of worship for Independents and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school is supported by subscription, and by the interest of £133, bequeathed by Mr. John Dent, for the instruction of ten poor boys. An hospital, for the residence and maintenance of three aged widows, was founded by John Balliol, about the 14th of Henry III., and dedicated to St. John the Baptist; the income is nearly £200 per annum. About two miles north-west of the town there is a chalybeate spring, which is approached by walks through highly varied scenery of the most pleasing description. A Roman coin of the Emperor Trajan was dug up in the churchyard, in 1824. Sir John Hullock, one of the late barons of the Exchequer; William Hutchinson, Esq., author of the History and Antiquities of the County of Durham, and various other works; and George Edwards, Esq., M.D., a political writer of considerable distinction, were natives of this place. Barnard gives the titles of viscount and baron to the Marquis of Cleveland.

BARNARDISTON, a parish in the hundred of RISBRIDGE, county of SUFFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by W.) from Clare, containing 164 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £7. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Rev. William Ellis. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BARNBOW, a township in the parish of BARWICK in ELMETT, lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, West riding of the county of YORK, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N.E.) from Leeds, containing 273 inhabitants.

BARNBROUGH, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, West riding of the county of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Doncaster, containing 466 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £23, and in the patronage of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a place of

worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a school with a small endowment for poor children.

BARNBY, a parish in the hundred of **MUTFORD** and **LOTHINGLAND**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from **Beccles**, containing 262 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of **Wheatacre All Saints**, in the archdeaconry of **Suffolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**. The church is dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**.

BARNBY, a township in the parish of **LYTHE**, eastern division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from **Whitby**, containing 270 inhabitants.

BARNBY upon **DON**, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the townships of **Barnby upon Don** and **Thorpe in Balne**, and containing 617 inhabitants, of which number, 495 are in the township of **Barnby upon Don**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E. by N.) from **Doncaster**. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **York**, rated in the king's books at £9. 12. 6., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of **J. Gresham, Esq.** The church is dedicated to **St. Peter**. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school for poor children is endowed with £11 per annum from the produce of land belonging to the parish, and £7. 10. bequeathed by **John Martin**, in 1798. **Frances**, Countess of **Sutherland**, in 1731, devised property, producing about £30 per annum, for the relief of four poor women, and for instructing poor children of **Bramwith**.

BARNBY in the **WILLOWS**, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of **NEWARK**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from **Newark**, containing 247 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Nottingham**, and diocese of **York**, rated in the king's books at £5. 9. 9½., and in the patronage of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of **Southwell**. The church is dedicated to **All Saints**.

BARNBY-MOOR, a joint township with **Bilby**, in that part of the parish of **BLYTH** which is in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W.) from **East Retford**, containing, with **Bilby**, 182 inhabitants.

BARNES, a parish in the western division of the hundred of **BRIXTON**, county of **SURREY**, 5 miles (W. S.W.) from **London**, containing 1240 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the river **Thames**, and contains several well-built houses, particularly on the terrace, facing the river, which commands an extensive view of the opposite bank, and forms a peculiarly interesting promenade, from the constant traffic on the **Thames**, and the continued succession of pleasure boats passing between **London** and **Richmond**, and in other aquatic excursions. At **Barn-Elms**, in the vicinity, so called from a row of stately elm trees, there is an ancient mansion, called **Queen Elizabeth's Dairy**, which was afterwards the residence of **Jacob Tonson**, an eminent bookseller, who built a room for the meetings of the members of the "**Kit-Kat-Club**," portraits of some of whom adorned the walls; these have been since engraved and published, and among them are several of the most eminent

English literati of the early part of the last century. **Queen Elizabeth** granted the manor-house to **Sir Francis Walsingham**, who, in 1589, entertained that sovereign and her court here: it was afterwards the residence of the Earl of **Essex**, who had espoused the daughter of **Sir Francis**, the widow of **Sir Philip Sidney**. A court leet is held by the lord of the manor, at which constables and other officers are appointed. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of **Canterbury**, rated in the king's books at £9. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of **St. Paul's, London**. The church, dedicated to **St. Mary**, is an ancient edifice in the early style of English architecture, built of flint and freestone, with a square tower of brick, having an octagonal turret at one angle, which appears to have been added in 1500. There is an endowment, arising from the sum of £114, for the instruction of poor children; and a National school is supported by subscription. In 1653, **Edward Rose**, of **London**, left £20 to the poor of this parish, on condition that a tablet, erected to his memory, within a small enclosure planted with rose trees, in the churchyard, should be kept in repair. **Robert Beale**, who was employed by **Elizabeth** to communicate to **Mary Queen of Scots** the sentence which had been passed upon her, and afterwards sent to **Fotheringay Castle**, to see it carried into effect, died here in 1601. **Cowley** the poet resided here for some time.

BARNESLEY, a market town and chapelry in the parish of **SILKSTONE**, wapentake of **STAINCROSS**, and in the liberty of the honour of **PONTEFRAC**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 14 miles (N.) from **Sheffield**, 38 (S. by W.) from **York**, and 177 (N.W. by N.) from **London**, containing 8284 inhabitants, according to the census of 1821, since which period the population has increased nearly one-third. This town, in *Domesday-book* called *Bernesleye*, is pleasantly situated on the acclivity of a hill, in a beautiful and richly-cultivated country, and consists of several streets, the principal of which is spacious, and contains many handsome buildings: the houses in general are built of stone obtained in the immediate neighbourhood. The town is paved, lighted with gas, watched, and regulated by commissioners appointed under the provisions of an act passed in the 3rd of **George IV.**, and amply supplied with water from springs: considerable improvement has recently been made in the entrances and public roads. A subscription library was established in 1808, and a Philosophical Society in 1828; the members of the latter hold their meetings in the grammar school-room. The manufacture of steel wire formerly prevailed to a considerable extent, and constituted the staple trade till the close of the last century, when that of linen cloth was introduced, which is at present in a very flourishing state, and employs several thousand looms in the town and adjacent villages. The state of perfection which this branch of manufacture has attained enables the manufacturers to compete successfully with the Scotch and other markets. There are several extensive bleaching establishments, and two large calenders for finishing the cloths. The spinning of yarn is carried on to a limited extent; there are iron foundries; and the making of wire and brass is still continued on a smaller scale. Coal of excellent quality is obtained near the town; and the trade is greatly

facilitated by communication with Wakefield and the West riding, by means of the Barnesley Canal Navigation and the river Calder, and with Hull and the Humber by the Dearne and Dove canal and the river Dunn. The market, on Wednesday, is free of toll for all kinds of grain; a smaller market for provisions has lately been established, which is held on Saturday. The fairs are on May 13th and October 11th, for cattle and horses; and there is a great market for live stock on the last Wednesday in February. Constables and other officers are appointed annually at the court leet of the lord of the manor; and a court for the honour of Pontefract is held on the Saturday in every third week, for the recovery of debts under £5. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, endowed with £15 per annum and £200 private benefaction, and £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, has, with the exception of the tower, been rebuilt of freestone, dug in the vicinity, under an act obtained in the 59th of George III. A church, dedicated to St. George, was erected in 1823, by grant from the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of £5918. 11. 4.; it is a neat plain edifice, in the English style of architecture, with a small tower: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Perpetual Curate of Barnesley. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school was founded and endowed, in 1665, by Mr. Thomas Keresforth, of Pule Hill: A National school, for children of both sexes, was erected in 1813, by the trustees of Elliss' charity. Mr. Elliss, in 1711, bequeathed land, directing the produce thereof to be applied, amongst other things, in purchasing books for twenty boys and girls of Barnesley, in compensation to a curate for catechising them, and in apprenticing a few of them. This town has the advantage of a very considerable estate, vested in trustees by Rodolph Bosville, of London, in 1558, who apply the rents for the general benefit of the inhabitants. Edmund Rogers also, by will in 1646, left an estate at Thorpe-Audlin for the benefit of the poorer inhabitants, for whom there is a yearly dole, called Cutler's charity, arising from lands devised by Thomas Cutler, in 1622, and his wife Ellen, in 1636. About a mile from the town are the remains of the Cluniac priory of Monk Bretton, founded in the 3rd of Henry II., by Adam Fitz-Swain, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £323. 8. 2.

BARNET (CHIPPING), a market town and parish in the hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBANS, county of HERTFORD, 14 miles (S. W. by S.) from Hertford, and 11 (N.) from London, on the great north road, containing 1755 inhabitants. This place, called also High Barnet, from its situation on the summit of a hill, derives its distinguishing name from the privilege, granted to the monks of St. Albans, of holding a market here. On the 5th of April, 1471, the decisive battle, which terminated in the defeat and death of the Earl of Warwick, and established Edward IV. on the throne, took place on Gladmore heath, a mile north-west of the town, in commemoration of which an obelisk was erected by Sir Jeremy Sambrook, at the junction of the roads from Hatfield and St. Albans, near Hadley common. The town, which is pleasantly situated, consists princi-

pally of one street, upwards of a mile in length: the houses, though interspersed occasionally with a few of more respectable appearance, are in general mean, and the inhabitants are but scantily supplied with water. A new road, entering from London, was made in 1826, by means of an embankment across the valley, at an expense of £15,000. The races, formerly held on Hadley common, and discontinued after its enclosure, have been lately revived. The market is on Monday, and is chiefly noted for the sale of pigs: a fair is held on April 8th and 9th, for cattle and horses, and on the 10th is a pleasure fair; another commences on the 4th of September, and continues the three following days, on the last of which the races are held. The magistrates for the liberty hold a meeting here on the first Thursday in every month; and the town is within the jurisdiction of a court, held at St. Albans, for the recovery of debts under 40s.: two constables and two headboroughs are appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor, held at Easter.

The living is a perpetual curacy, united to the rectory of East Barnet, in the archdeaconry of St. Albans, and diocese of London. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was built by one of the abbots of St. Albans, in the fifteenth century: it is a venerable structure, in the style of that period, but has undergone several alterations. There is a place of worship for Independents. The free school was founded, in 1573, by Queen Elizabeth, for the gratuitous instruction of nine children; the rest pay 5s. per quarter. It was further endowed, in 1677, by Alderman Owen, and, in 1734, by the Rev. Humphrey Hall. There is also a National school, built at the expense of the parent institution, and supported partly by a bequest from Mrs. Allen, in 1725, and partly by subscription. Jesus' hospital, for six poor elderly women, was founded and endowed, in 1679, by James Ravenscroft, and further endowed with the residue of the produce of £500, left by Mrs. Barcock, in 1731, after distributing £10 to the poor. In 1729, Mr. John Garret founded and endowed six almshouses for aged widows; and six others, for aged men or women, were founded by Mr. Palmer, and endowed with part of an estate at Kentish Town, producing about £116 per annum. On Barnet common there is a mineral spring, the water of which contains a considerable portion of calcareous glauber, with a small portion of sea salt, and for the due care of it, Alderman Owen, in 1677, left £1 per annum.

BARNET (EAST), a parish in the hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBANS, county of HERTFORD, 10½ miles (N.) from London, containing 507 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Chipping-Barnet annexed, in the archdeaconry of St. Albans, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £22. 2. 8½., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a very ancient structure, and formerly belonged to the monastery of St. Albans. A National school is supported by subscription. The village is pleasantly situated near the market town of Chipping-Barnet; the houses are neatly built, and the general appearance of the place pleasingly picturesque; the air is salubrious, but the supply of water is very scanty, and the quality not very good. On a hill opposite to the church, called Monk's Frith Garden, the abbots of St. Albans an-

ciently had a villa; and in the neighbourhood are several mineral springs.

BARNET (FRYERN), a parish in the Finsbury division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from London, containing, with the hamlet of Colney-Hatch, and a portion of that of Whetstone, 534 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a small and very ancient structure, in the Norman style of architecture: the chancel has been rebuilt within the last seven years. It is supposed that an abbey anciently existed here, and that the old manor-house, now taken down, was the summer residence of the abbots, to whom the manor belonged. The village contains several handsome houses, and the environs abound with pleasing scenery; the land is tithe-free, if cultivated by resident proprietors, but if let to tenants the exemption ceases. Courts leet and baron are held annually on the Friday in Whitsun-week. Almshouses for twelve aged persons were founded and endowed with £10 a year, in 1612, by Lawrence Kemp, Esq., of London. There is a school, supported by subscription. John Walker, an eminent philologist, and author of the English Pronouncing Dictionary, was born here, in 1732.

BARNET by the WOLD, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Glandford-Bridge, containing 316 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £6. 4. 2., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BARNEY, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of GREENHOE, county of NORFOLK, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Fakenham, containing 267 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Sir J. D. Astley, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BARNHAM, a village in the hundred of BLACKBOURN, county of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (S.) from Thetford, comprising the parishes of St. Gregory and St. Martin, and containing 369 inhabitants: the living of St. Gregory's is rated in the king's books at £7. 11. 10½., and that of St. Martin's at £8. 5. 5.; they now form one consolidated rectory, with those of Euston and Little Fakenham united, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, and in the patronage of the Duke of Grafton. The church of St. Gregory is the parochial church; St. Martin's is desecrated.

BARNHAM, a parish in the hundred of AVISFORD, rape of ARUNDEL, county of SUSSEX, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Arundel, containing 173 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £7. 15., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Arundel and Portsmouth canal passes through the parish.

BARNHAM-BROOM, a parish in the hundred of FOREHOE, county of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Wymondham, containing 388 inhabitants. The living

is a rectory, united, with that of Bixton, to the vicarage of Kimberley, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £12. 8. 1½. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul: there was formerly another, dedicated to St. Michael, but it is now desecrated. Here is a small endowment for the instruction of six poor children.

BARNHILL, a hamlet in the parish of MALPAS, higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER, 10 miles (S. E. by S.) from Chester. The population is returned with the parish. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here.

BARNINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of BLACKBOURN, county of SUFFOLK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Ixworth, containing 424 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Coney-Weston annexed, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £13. 9. 2., and in the patronage of John Vernon, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

BARNINGHAM, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of GILLING, North riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Barningham, Hope, and Scargill, and containing 564 inhabitants, of which number, 384 are in the township of Barningham, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Greta-Bridge. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £19. 17. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school, conducted on the National plan, is endowed with about £25 per annum: the school-room was rebuilt in 1820.

BARNINGHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the southern division of the hundred of ERPINGHAM, county of NORFOLK, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Aylsham, containing 233 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 15. 2½., and in the patronage of J. Browne, Esq. and others. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. A charter for a market and a fair was granted by Edward I. to Walter de Berningham, who at that time possessed the manor.

BARNINGHAM-NORWOOD, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of ERPINGHAM, county of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Holt, containing 82 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4. The Right Hon. W. Wyndham was patron in 1800. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BARNINGHAM-WINTER, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of ERPINGHAM, county of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Holt, containing 46 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of J. T. Mott, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. A grant of a market and a fair was obtained by Roger le Curzain, in the reign of Edward II.

BARNOLDBY le BECK, a parish in the wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Grimsby, containing 220 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the

archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £14. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The church is dedicated to St. Helen. There are two almshouses, and a school for poor children, endowed with £10 per annum; and the children of this parish are also entitled to instruction at the school at Laceby, founded and endowed by Mrs. Sarah Stamford, in 1820.

BARNOLDWICK, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWGROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the townships of Barnoldwick, Brogden, Coates, and Salterforth, and containing 2350 inhabitants, of which number, 1334 are in the township of Barnoldwick, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from Skipton. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Lord of the Manor, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £1100 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Sir J. L. Kaye, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, stands on the verge of a deep glen, whence it was formerly known by the name of Gill Kirk. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. A Cistercian monastery was founded here in 1147, which was afterwards removed to Kirkstall, owing to some dissension among the monks and the inhabitants.

BARNSELEY, a parish in the hundred of **BRIGHTWELL'S BARROW**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Cirencester, containing 318 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, within the peculiar jurisdiction of the Vicar of Bibury, rated in the king's books at £13. 15. 5., and in the patronage of Sir James Musgrave, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Here are quarries of good freestone.



Seal and Arms.

BARNSTAPLE, a port, borough, market town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of Braunton, county of **DEVON**, 38 miles (N. W.) from Exeter, 8 (N. E.) from Bideford, and 193 (W. by S.) from London, containing 5079 inhabitants. This place, a Saxon burgh in the reign of Athelstan, was formerly a port of considerable trade,

and a principal depôt for wool, from which circumstance it seems to have derived its name. In 1588, it fitted out three ships for the fleet of Elizabeth, to repel the Spanish Armada; and during the civil war in the reign of Charles I. it was distinguished for its adherence to the cause of the parliament, and was the scene of frequent conflicts, being alternately in the possession of each party, till its final surrender to General Fairfax, in 1646, when it was again taken possession of by Sir Thomas Fairfax. In 1606, it suffered considerably from a great flood, which inundated the town, and did much damage to the property of the inhabitants. Barnstaple is pleasantly situated in a fertile vale, sheltered by a semicircular range of hills, on the eastern bank of the river Taw, over which there is a fine stone bridge of sixteen arches. The town consists of several spacious and well-paved streets, containing many handsome houses, and is plentifully supplied with ex-

cellent water, brought by pipes from the distance of half a mile. The air is salubrious, and a walk, extending about a quarter of a mile along the winding bank of the river, which here expands into a fine bay, forms an agreeable promenade, at the end of which is a handsome piazza of the Doric order, surmounted by a statue of Queen Anne. A theatre is occasionally opened, and there are assembly and billiard rooms. The trade of the port consists principally in the importation of deals from North America and the Baltic, lime from Wales, and coal, culm, and other commodities from Bristol; and in the exportation of corn, oak timber, and bark, in which, according to the return made to parliament in 1828, forty-two vessels, averaging fifty-two tons' burden, were employed. The quay, upon which stands the custom-house, is commodious and extensive; but, from the accumulation of sand, by which the navigation of the river is obstructed, it is not accessible to vessels of more than one hundred tons' burden. Within the last few years Barnstaple has obtained the privilege of bonding wine, spirits, and other articles of colonial produce. Manufactories for serge and inferior broad cloth have recently been established; there are others for patent lace, affording employment to about eight hundred persons; and in the vicinity are six tan-yards, a paper-mill, and an iron-foundry; a great quantity of earthenware, bricks, and tiles, is also made here. Limestone abounds in the neighbourhood, and lead-ore has been discovered. The market is on Friday; and there are great markets on the Friday before the 21st of April, and the second Friday in December; a cattle market, for which this place is celebrated, is also held monthly. A fair, for horses, cattle, and sheep, commences on September 19th, and continues three days.

The government, by charter of Edward I., subsequently confirmed and extended by Edward IV., Mary, and James I., is vested in a mayor, high steward, recorder, and deputy recorder, a senior and a junior alderman, and twenty-two common council-men, assisted by a town clerk, two sergeants at mace, and subordinate officers. The mayor is elected by a majority of the corporation, annually on the Monday after the festival of St. Faith, and sworn into office in October: on retiring from office he becomes senior alderman, and the following year junior alderman. The mayor, deputy recorder (who must be a barrister of three years' standing), and the two aldermen, are justices of the peace, and hold a court of session quarterly for the borough, with power to imprison and transport; and a court of record is held, every alternate Monday, for the recovery of debts to any amount. The guildhall is a spacious handsome building, erected by the corporation in 1812; the lower part is appropriated to the use of the market. A new prison, containing twenty cells, has recently been erected upon the improved plan. The freedom of the borough is inherited by birth, or acquired by servitude. The elective franchise was granted in the reign of Edward I., since which time Barnstaple has continued to return two members to parliament: the right of election is vested in the free burgesses generally, in number about six hundred, of whom about one-third are resident: the mayor is the returning officer.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £15. 8. 9., and in the patronage of

Lord Wharnclyffe. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a spacious ancient structure, with a spire. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school was founded and endowed, in 1649, by R. Ferris, Esq., and a small annuity was added, in 1760, by the Rev. John Wright: the management is vested in the corporation, who appoint the master. The school-house is an ancient building, which formerly belonged to a Cluniac monastery, founded here by Johel de Totnes, soon after the Conquest. John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury; Thomas Harding, the Jesuit professor at Louvain; and the poet Gay, who was born in the neighbourhood; were educated at this school. A charity school, for clothing and educating fifty boys and twenty girls, was founded in 1710, and is supported by the rent of lands purchased with several benefactions. The National school, in which one hundred and fifty children are instructed, was founded in 1813, and is supported by subscription; and there is also a school for twenty girls, who are taught reading, sewing, and knitting. Litchdon almshouse, an ancient building, consisting of a centre and two wings, in one of which is a chapel, was founded in 1624, and endowed with a considerable estate, by John Penrose, Esq., for forty aged persons of either sex: it is under the direction of two trustees, and the mayor nominates to the first vacancy that occurs during his office. Horwood's almshouses, for sixteen poor people, founded in 1658, and Paige's almshouses, founded in 1553, and enlarged in 1656, are both endowed by their respective founders. The North Devon infirmary, a lofty modern building south-east of the town, was erected under the patronage of Lord Fortescue, and is supported by subscription. On the quay there is an ancient building, now appended to the custom-house, said to have been a chantry chapel, dedicated to St. Anne.

BARNSTON, a township in the parish of WOODCHURCH, lower division of the hundred of WIRRAL, county palatine of CHESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Great Neston, containing 93 inhabitants. The Grand Trunk canal here passes through a tunnel five hundred and fifty yards long.

BARNSTON, a parish in the hundred of DUNMOW, county of ESSEX, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.E.) from Great Dunmow, containing 218 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £13, and in the patronage of J. Toke, Esq. The steeple of the church was destroyed by lightning in 1665.

BARNSTONE, a chapelry in the parish of LANGAR, northern division of the wapentake of BINGHAM, county of NOTTINGHAM, 1 mile (N.E.) from Langar, with which the population is returned.

BARNTON, a township in that part of the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH which is in the hundred of BUCKLOW, county palatine of CHESTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.W. by W.) from Northwich, containing 612 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

BARNWELL (ALL SAINTS), a parish in the hundred of HUXLOE, county of NORTHAMPTON, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.E. by E.) from Oundle, containing 115 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to that of Barnwell St. Andrew by act of parliament in 1821, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough,

rated in the king's books at £15. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Lord Montague.

BARNWELL (ST. ANDREW), a parish in the hundred of POLEBROOK, county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Oundle, containing 255 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Barnwell All Saints united, in 1821, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £17. 2. 1., and in the patronage of Lord Montague. The church is an ancient structure in the early style of English architecture, with a tower and spire, and has some portions of a later date. There is an endowed free school for poor children, also an almshouse for fourteen infirm men and women. In the reign of Henry I. a castle was erected here, by Reginald le Moine, of which there are considerable remains, including the principal gateway.

BARNWOOD, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S BARTON, county of GLOUCESTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. S. E.) from Gloucester, containing 392 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, endowed with £30 per annum private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The Gloucester and Cheltenham railway passes through the parish, which is also intersected by the Roman Foss-way. There is a small endowment for the instruction of poor children.

BARONY, 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, containing 479 inhabitants. It is situated on the north side of the river Gaunless, over which there is a bridge to Evenwood. The Bishop of Durham, as lord of the manor, holds courts leet and baron in March and October, at which debts to the amount of 40s. are recoverable.

BARR (GREAT), a chapelry in the parish of ALDRIDGE, southern division of the hundred of OFFLOW, county of STAFFORD, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.E.) from Walsall, containing 763 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. The chapel is dedicated to St. Margaret. John Addyes, in 1722, bequeathed property for the erection and endowment of a free school for thirteen boys, which by subsequent benefactions has been augmented for twenty, who receive an English education and are clothed. There is also a girls' school, supported by trifling bequests, in which five children are taught to read, write, and sew.

BARR (PERRY), a hamlet in the parish of HANDSWORTH, southern division of the hundred of OFFLOW, county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (N.) from Birmingham, containing 777 inhabitants.

BARRASFORD, a township in the parish of CHOLLERTON, north-eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Hexham, containing 193 inhabitants. Robert de Umfranville, in 1303, obtained license from Edward I. to hold a market here on Wednesdays, and a fair on November 11th, both which however have been discontinued.

BARRAWAY, a chapelry in the parish of SOHAM, hundred of STAPLOE, county of CAMBRIDGE, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles

(S.S.E.) from Ely. The population is returned with the parish. The chapel is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

BARRINGTON, a parish in the hundred of WETHERLEY, county of CAMBRIDGE, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Cambridge, containing 483 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £7. 14. 4., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The Master and Fellows pay £6 per annum towards the support of a school for poor children.

BARRINGTON, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of PETHERTON, county of SOMERSET, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Ilminster, containing 453 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, endowed with £800 private benefaction, and in the patronage of the Rev. Dr. W. Palmer. Hemp and flax are extensively cultivated here.

BARRINGTON (GREAT), a parish partly in the hundred of FARRINGTON, county of BERKS, but chiefly in the lower division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, county of GLOUCESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Burford, containing 462 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £7. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Lord Dynevor. The church, which stands in the county of Gloucester, is dedicated to St. Mary: it is a handsome edifice, with a tower terminating in battlements and pinnacles, in the latest style of English architecture. The Windrush, a stream tributary to the Thames, runs through the parish. There are quarries of excellent freestone, from which the stone used in the erection and reparation of Westminster Abbey and Blenheim House was dug.

BARRINGTON (LITTLE), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Burford, containing 159 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £4. 19. 2., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Here are a parochial and a Sunday school, supported by the surplus revenue of an estate left for repairing the church.

BARRON'S-PARK, a hamlet in the parish of DESFORD, hundred of SPARKENHOE, county of LEICESTER, 5 miles (W.) from Leicester, containing 8 inhabitants.

BARROW, a parish in the second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, county palatine of CHESTER, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Chester, comprising the townships of Great Barrow and Little Barrow, and containing 642 inhabitants, of which number, 393 are in the township of Great Barrow. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £19. 6. 5½., and in the patronage of the Marquis of Cholmondeley. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. A school for poor children is endowed with about £6 per annum. A preceptory of the Knights Hospitallars, founded here in the reign of Henry II., was valued, at the dissolution, at £107. 3. 8.

BARROW, a parish partly in the hundred of APPLETREE, and partly in the hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, county of DERBY, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from

Derby, comprising the chapelry of Twyford, the township of Stenson, and the liberty of Synfin with Arleston, and containing 617 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 5½., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Lord Scarsdale. The church is dedicated to St. Wilfrid. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Trent, and is intersected by the Trent and Mersey canal. There is a school with an endowment of £8 per annum, the gift of Elizabeth Saly, in 1702, for eight poor girls. A preceptory of Knights Commanders formerly existed here.

BARROW, a township in the parish of HALLYSTONE, western division of COQUETDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 22 miles (W. by S.) from Alnwick, containing 17 inhabitants.

BARROW, a chapelry in the parish of COTTESMORE, hundred of ALSTOE, county of RUTLAND, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Oakham, containing 105 inhabitants.

BARROW, a parish within the liberties of the borough of WENLOCK, county of SALOP, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Much Wenlock, containing 462 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Much Wenlock. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. Here is a free school for twenty boys, to which £10 per annum was bequeathed, in 1631, by John Slaney, who also founded and endowed an almshouse for six poor men or women.

BARROW, a tything in the parish of KINGSBURY-EPISCOPI, eastern division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, county of SOMERSET, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Ilminster. The population is returned with the parish.

BARROW, a parish in the hundred of THINGOE, county of SUFFOLK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Bury St. Edmund's, containing 755 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £23. 9. 9½., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is an endowment of about £30 per annum for the education of poor children.

BARROW upon HUMBER, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Barton upon Humber, containing 1307 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £9. 16., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. Six poor children are instructed from the produce of some land devised by Richard Beck, in 1728. About a mile north-westward from the village is an intrenchment, called the Castle, supposed to have been a British camp; and near it are several barrows. A monastery was founded here, about the middle of the seventh century, by Wulphere, King of Mercia.

BARROW (LITTLE), a township in the parish of BARROW, hundred of EDDISBURY, county palatine of CHESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Chester, containing 249 inhabitants.

BARROW (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of CATSASH, county of SOMERSET, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W.) from Castle-Cary, containing 142 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 £7. 17. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of E. B. Portman, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

BARROW upon SOAR, a parish partly in the eastern, but chiefly in the western, division of the hundred of GOSCOTE, county of LEICESTER, 2 miles (W.) from Mountsorrel, comprising the chapelries of Mountsorrel, Quorndon, and Woodhouse, and containing 5560 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Leicestershire, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £15. 2. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Barrow is a large and pleasant village, situated near the river Soar. For many centuries it has been noted for a very fine kind of lime, which is made from a hard blue stone obtained in the vicinity; a considerable quantity is exported to Holland, and elsewhere. The Loughborough canal passes through the parish. The free grammar school is endowed with land producing £55 per annum, bequeathed by the Rev. Humphrey Perkins, in 1717. A school for six poor children has a small endowment, the produce of various benefactions. An almshouse for six poor widows, or aged bachelors, was founded in 1686, by the Rev. Humphrey Babington, who endowed it with an estate, now producing £200 per annum; he also left a fund for other charitable purposes. Dr. William Beveridge, the learned bishop of St. Asaph, was born here, in 1638; he bequeathed a rent-charge of £2 for eight poor housekeepers in this parish.

BARROW (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of CATSASH, county of SOMERSET, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by S.) from Castle-Cary, containing 155 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £1100 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

BARROW-GURNEY, a parish in the hundred of HARTCLIFFE with BEDMINSTER, county of SOMERSET, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W.) from Bristol, containing 285 inhabitants. The living is a donative, in the patronage of Montague Gore, Esq. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here about 1200, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was valued at £29. 6. 8.; the site is now occupied by a fine old mansion in the Elizabethan style.

BARROWBY, a parish in the wapentake of WINNIBRIGGS and THREO, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (W.) from Grantham, containing 671 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £31. 1. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. The church is dedicated to All Saints. At Neubo, in this parish, Richard de Malebisse, in 1198, founded an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, which at the dissolution had a revenue of £115. 11. 8.

BARROWDEN, a parish in the hundred of WRANDIKE, county of RUTLAND, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Uppingham, containing 524 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese

of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £14. 13. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Marquis of Exeter. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

BARROWFORD, a township in that part of the parish of WHALLEY which is in the higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, county palatine of LANCASTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Colne, containing 2168 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The spinning and manufacture of cotton prevails extensively in this township.

BARSBY, a chapelry in the parish of ASHBY-FOLVILLE, eastern division of the hundred of GOSCOTE, county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (S.W. by S.) from Melton-Mowbray, containing 242 inhabitants.

BARSHAM, a parish in the hundred of WANGFORD, county of SUFFOLK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. by S.) from Beccles, containing 192 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £15. 6. 8., and in the alternate patronage of the Crown, and S. Lillistone, Esq. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

BARSHAM (EAST), a parish in the hundred of GALLOW, county of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Fakenham, containing 203 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of Little Snoring, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and endowed with £200 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BARSHAM (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of GALLOW, county of NORFOLK, 2 miles (S.W. by W.) from Little Walsingham, containing 66 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Earl of Orford. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BARSHAM (WEST), a parish in the hundred of GALLOW, county of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Fakenham, containing 66 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 12. 1., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Lady Mary Balders. A fair was formerly held here, but it has long been discontinued.

BARSTON, a parish in the Solihull division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, county of WARWICK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Solihull, containing 344 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Berkeswell, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. Swithin.

BARTESTREE, a chapelry in the parish of DORMINGTON, hundred of GREYTREE, county of HEREFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Hereford, containing 57 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to the vicarage of Lugwardine, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. The chapel is dedicated to St. James.

BARTHERTON, a township in the parish of WYBUNBURY, hundred of NANTWICH, county palatine of CHESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.S.E.) from Nantwich, containing 29 inhabitants. The Grand Trunk canal passes in the vicinity.

BARTHOLOMEW-HOSPITAL (ST.), an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of EASTRY, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, county of KENT, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile (S.) from Sandwich, containing 61 inhabitants. The hospital, which is under the government of the corporation of Sandwich, was founded and liberally endowed, about 1190, by Sir Henry Sandwich, for the support of a master, brethren, and sisters, each of whom has a house and garden, with a considerable pecuniary allowance.

BARTHOLOMEW-HYDE-STREET (ST.), a parish partly in the city of WINCHESTER, and partly in the liberty of SOKE, county of SOUTHAMPTON, containing 730 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Crown. A Benedictine abbey, originally founded by Alfred the Great, on the northern side of Winchester cathedral, was re-erected here, in 1110, and richly endowed by Henry I. and other benefactors: it was one of the mitred parliamentary abbeys, and its revenue, at the dissolution, was £865. 13.: a small portion of the monastic buildings is remaining. For a more detailed account, see WINCHESTER.

BARTHOMLEY, a parish comprising the township of Batterley, in the northern division of the hundred of PIREHILL, county of STAFFORD, and the chapelries of Alsager and Haslington, and the townships of Barthomley and Crewe, in the hundred of NANTWICH, county palatine of CHESTER, and containing 2333 inhabitants, of which number, 450 are in the township of Barthomley, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Sandbach. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £25. 7. 1., and in the patronage of Lord Crewe. The church, dedicated to St. Bertoline, exhibits various styles of architecture; it has a Norman porch on the northern side of the chancel. A school is endowed with about £10 per annum, the produce of various benefactions.

BARTHORPE, a joint township with Acklam, in the parish of ACKLAM, partly in the liberty of ST. PETER of YORK, and partly in the wapentake of BUCKROSE, East riding of the county of YORK, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from New Malton. The population is returned with Acklam.

BARTINGTON, a township in that part of the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH which is in the hundred of BUCKLOW, county palatine of CHESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Northwich, containing 81 inhabitants.

BARTLOW, a parish in the hundred of CHILFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. S. E.) from Linton, containing 94 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £19. 16. 8., and in the patronage of W. Hall, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a circular tower, apparently of Norman architecture.

BARTLOW-END, a hamlet in the parish of ASHDON, hundred of FRESHWELL, county of ESSEX, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Linton, containing 212 inhabitants. It is supposed to have been formerly a distinct parish: in all temporal concerns it is included within the parish of Ashdon, and is in the jurisdiction of the magistracy for the county of Essex; but, as regards spiritual jurisdiction, it is considered to be in the parish of Bartlow, county of Cambridge, to which the inhabitants of this

hamlet pay church rates, and resort to the parochial church there. Bartlow Hills are four noted hills supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes, as monumental memorials, after the sanguinary battle fought, in 1016, between Canute and Edmund Ironside, in which the latter was defeated.

BARTON, a parish in the hundred of WETHERLEY, county of CAMBRIDGE, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Cambridge, containing 273 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £8. 11. 3., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

BARTON, a township in the parish of FARNDON, higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Chester, containing 168 inhabitants.

BARTON, a joint township with Bradnor and Rustock, in the parish of KINGTON, hundred of HUNTINGTON, county of HEREFORD, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile (N. E.) from Kington, containing, with Bradnor and Rustock, 357 inhabitants.

BARTON, a township in the parish of PRESTON, hundred of AMOUDERNESSE, county palatine of LANCASTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Preston, containing 414 inhabitants.

BARTON, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE, county of NOTTINGHAM, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Nottingham, containing 403 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £19. 3. 9., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. The church is dedicated to St. George. The navigable river Trent runs along the border of the parish. There is an intrenchment on a hill near the village, which, from the coins found, is supposed to have been constructed by the Britons.

BARTON, a parish in WEST ward, county of WESTMORLAND, comprising the chapelries of Hartsop with Patterdale, and Martindale, and the townships of High Barton, Low Winder, Sockbridge, and Yanwath with Eamont-Bridge, and containing 1212 inhabitants, of which number, 322 are in the township of High Barton, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Penrith. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, rated in the king's books at £11. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a large low structure, beautifully situated in the vale of Eamont. This parish includes part of the lake of Ullswater, from which flows the river Eamont, separating Westmorland from Cumberland: at its western extremity is the lofty mountain Helvellyn, and at its eastern King Arthur's Round Table. Barton Fell contains a great variety of valuable minerals, including jasper, agate, onyx, cornelian, chalcedony, &c., besides spars, and petrifications of fish, shells, leaves, &c. At Hartsop and Patterdale are extensive quarries of fine blue slate, and at the latter place there is a lead mine. A free grammar school was founded, in 1649, by Dr. Lancelot Dawes and Dr. Gerard Langbaine, natives of this parish, and the latter an industrious antiquary, whose endowment of it has been augmented, by subsequent benefactors, to about £90 per annum: the master has a salary of £60 per annum, and a dwelling-house. Here are several cairns, in one of which two Roman urns

were found a few years ago: the vicinity also contains other relics of antiquity and various natural curiosities, and abounds with scenery of the most pleasing and picturesque character.

BARTON, a parish, comprising the chapelries of Barton St. Cuthbert and Barton St. Mary (which form one township), and the township of Newton-Morrell, in the eastern division of the wapentake of GILLING, North riding of the county of YORK, and containing 467 inhabitants, of which number, 436 are in the township of Barton, 5 miles (S. W.) from Darlington. The livings of both chapelries are perpetual curacies, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester; that of St. Cuthbert's is endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Stanwich; and that of St. Mary's is endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Gilling. The neighbourhood abounds with excellent limestone. Mark Smithson, in 1683, endowed a school with £6 per annum, which has been increased by subsequent benefactions: the school-house was purchased in 1705, with a bequest from Thomas Smithson.

BARTON, a township in the parish of HAUKSWELL, western division of the wapentake of HANG, North riding of the county of YORK, 5½ miles (S. by W.) from Richmond, containing 106 inhabitants.

BARTON in the BEANS, a township partly in the parish of SHACKERSTONE, partly in that of NAILSTONE, but chiefly in that of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, county of LEICESTER, 2¼ miles (N. by W.) from Market-Bosworth, containing 177 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel, now desecrated.

BARTON in the CLAY, a parish in the hundred of FLITT, county of BEDFORD, 3¼ miles (S.) from Silsoe, containing 668 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £26. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. A school is endowed with property producing about £50 per annum, the bequest of Edward Willes, in 1807, for the instruction of forty poor children.

BARTON (ST. DAVID), a parish in the hundred of CATSASH, county of SOMERSET, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Somerton, containing 368 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Barton in the Cathedral Church of Wells, rated in the king's books at £8, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £300 parliamentary grant.

BARTON (EARL'S), a parish in the hundred of HAMFORDSHOE, county of NORTHAMPTON, 3½ miles (S. W.) from Wellingborough, containing 976 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curious edifice, the tower being ornamented with ribs, or mouldings, like that at Barnack, in the Saxon, or Norman, style of architecture: the Norman style, and the early, decorated, and the later English styles, are displayed in other parts of the building. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The navigable river Nen, by which the

Northampton canal communicates with the North sea, passes through the parish.

BARTON (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of THEDWESTRY, county of SUFFOLK, 2½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Bury St. Edmund's, containing 702 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10. 15. 7½., and in the patronage of Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart. The church is dedicated to the Holy Innocents.

BARTON on the HEATH, a parish in the Brails division of the hundred of KINGTON, county of WARWICK, 5½ miles (S.) from Shipston upon Stour, containing 201 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £12. 17. 11., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Trinity College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The village is situated on the navigable river Avon. A Sunday school is supported by voluntary contributions, in addition to a rent-charge of £2. 8., given by the Rev. T. Haward, in 1742. In the vicinity is a large stone, called the "Four Shire Stone," where the counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Warwick, and Oxford meet.

BARTON upon HUMBER, a market town, comprising the united parishes of St. Mary and St. Peter, in the northern division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 34 miles (N.) from Lincoln, and 167 (N.) from London, on the road to Kingston upon Hull, containing, according to the last census, 2496 inhabitants (since increased to above 3000), of which number, 1191 are in the parish of St. Mary, and 1305 in that of St. Peter. This place is said to have been a station of considerable importance during the Saxon and Danish contests, and to have been surrounded by a rampart and a fosse, some remains of which, called the Castle Dykes, are still perceptible. At the time of the Conquest it was noted for its commerce, which continued to flourish until some time after Edward I. bestowed upon Wyke upon Hull the appellation of King's town upon Hull, and made it a free borough, when the trade of Barton began to decline. The town is pleasantly situated at the northern extremity of the Wolds, and on an acclivity rising gently from the southern bank of the river Humber, which is here from two to three miles broad: it consists of several streets, irregularly built, in which, among many old houses, are some of modern structure, and has been recently much improved, by the erection of many new buildings of various descriptions, and of several handsome and respectable dwelling-houses. The trade is chiefly in corn and flour, and there are several manufactories for rope, sacking, starch, plaster of Paris, bricks, and tiles. About six miles lower down the Humber is a ferry to Kingston upon Hull, which has existed from time immemorial, though there is little doubt that it was originally to Hessle, to which place the inhabitants on the Barton side may still demand a passage, at a proper state of the tide, on paying the ancient customary toll; it is noticed in Domesday-book, and was confirmed in the 45th of Edward III. The customary tolls and regulations, according to the records in the Tower, in the reign of Edward III., were as follows: "Every person to pay one penny; for every quarter of hard corn, twopence; for every

quarter of malt, one penny; for one man and horse, sixpence; deals by the score, fourpence; nothing to be paid for under a horse-load; the boat, or boats, to return the next tide, if weather serve, and not to take in strangers from Hull, on the market day, to the prejudice of the said inhabitants; two or more of the boatmen to live in Barton; no boat to land upon the green shore but in case of necessity; also, upon request, neither boat to be denied for Hessle, paying the ancient fare; for every boat fivepence, and gift money one penny; and also to land all passengers without paying more than customary due." The ferry, which belongs to the Crown, is at present leased to the corporation of Kingston upon Hull, who have also a right of ferry from Hull to Barton, or to any of the parts of Lindsey; the occupiers have at various times attempted to raise the fares, but have been resisted by the inhabitants with success. In 1785, an attempt being made by the lessee to increase the customary tolls, a subscription was raised to try the question, and legal proceedings were instituted; but a compromise was effected, and the fares were reduced to the former amount. Since that period different lessees have attempted to raise the fares, which have been increased for passengers, and more particularly for corn and merchandise; and since the employment of a steam-packet, which the present occupiers have introduced, in addition to the regular ferry boats, and of which the fares are arbitrary, the latter have been in some degree neglected, and the inhabitants have foreborne to enforce their prescriptive rights; but, on the termination of the present lease, which will expire in 1833, they intend to enforce the observance of the ancient customary tolls, and to recover their privileges. The market is on Monday, and on every alternate Monday there is a large cattle market: the fair is on Trinity Thursday. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates: constables and other officers are appointed at the court leet of the manor, which belongs to the Crown. A court baron, formerly held every third week, for the recovery of debts under 40s., has been superseded by a court of requests, for the recovery of debts under £5, which is held monthly, under an act passed in the 47th of George III.

The living is a consolidated vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £19. 4. 8., and in the patronage of Charles Appleby, Esq. The church of St. Peter is an ancient and spacious structure, principally in the decorated style of English architecture, with a tower, the upper stage of which is evidently in the early Norman style, and the lower of a much earlier date, being probably one of the few specimens of Saxon architecture subsisting in England. The church of St. Mary, which is supposed to have been built as a chapel of ease to St. Peter's, having no endowment, is also a spacious edifice, partly in the Norman, but principally in the early style of English architecture, of which latter the tower is an elegant specimen. There are places of worship for Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. The school, for the instruction of poor children in reading, writing, and arithmetic, was founded, in 1722, by Mr. William Long, who endowed it with £7. 12 per annum, to which, in 1735, Mr. Nicholas Fountain added £50. The estates are vested in nine trustees, who

have lately introduced the system of mutual instruction, and have added an infant school, the accomplishment of which has been greatly facilitated by the exertions of Robert Browne, Esq., clerk to the trustees. Almshouses, for four aged women of St. Mary's parish, were founded and endowed, in 1669, by Mr. Thomas Holland. About fifteen grey coats are annually given to poor men from the rental of property left for that purpose by Magdalen George; and about thirty suits of blue cloth are annually given to poor men, and thirty dresses of the same colour to poor women, from the rental of the Blue-coat charity estate, given by John Trippe, in 1669.

BARTON upon IRWELL, a township in the parish of ECCLES, hundred of SALFORD, county palatine of LANCASTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Manchester, containing 7977 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The manufacture of calico and nankeen goods is carried on here. The Duke of Bridgewater's canal crosses the river Irwell at this place, by means of a stone aqueduct of three arches, which was the first in England constructed over a navigable river.

BARTON (ST. MARY), a hamlet in that part of the parish of ST. MARY de LODGE, GLOUCESTER, which is in the middle division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S BARTON, county of GLOUCESTER, containing 670 inhabitants.

BARTON (ST. MICHAEL'S), a hamlet in that part of the parish of ST. MICHAEL, GLOUCESTER, which is in the middle division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S BARTON, county of GLOUCESTER, containing 337 inhabitants.

BARTON under NEEDWOOD, a parochial chapel in the northern division of the hundred of OFFLOW, county of STAFFORD, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Burton upon Trent, containing 1287 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £430 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean of Lichfield. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, is a handsome building in the later style of English architecture, erected in the reign of Henry VIII., by Dr. John Taylor, a native of this village. Barton is the head of one of the five wards into which the ancient royal forest of Needwood has been divided: it 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. Courts leet and baron are held annually in October. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the parish: fairs are held on May 3rd and November 28th. Thomas Russell, in 1593, gave a rent-charge of £50. 10. for the establishment of a free grammar school, under the management of a committee: about sixty-five boys are instructed on Dr. Bell's plan, and the master receives a salary of £70 per annum, arising from the endowment, and from voluntary contributions.

BARTON (STEEPLE), a parish in the hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Deddington, containing, with the hamlets of Middle Barton and Sesswell-Barton, 404 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and dio-

case of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £7. 9. 4½., and in the patronage of Mr. and Mrs. Mister. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

BARTON le STREET, a parish comprising the township of Coneythorpe in the wapentake of **BULMER**, and the townships of Barton le Street and Butterwick in the wapentake of **RYEDALE**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, and containing 386 inhabitants, of which number, 176 are in the township of Barton le Street, 4¼ miles (W. N. W.) from New Malton. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £14. 18. 6½., and in the patronage of the Marchioness of Hertford. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is said to have been erected with materials from the ruins of St. Mary's abbey, York: it contains some curious specimens of ancient sculpture. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Rye.

BARTON le WILLOWS, a township in the parish of **CRAMBE**, wapentake of **BULMER**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 10½ miles (N. E.) from York, containing 188 inhabitants.

BARTON-BENDISH, a village in the hundred of **CLACKCLOSE**, county of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Stoke-Ferry, containing 440 inhabitants. It formerly comprised three parishes, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, viz., St. Andrew's, St. Mary's, and All Saints'; the two latter have been united, and form a consolidated rectory, rated in the king's books at £11, and in the patronage of Sir H. Berney, Bart.; the living of St. Andrew's is a rectory, rated at £14, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church of All Saints' is desecrated. Barton derives its distinguishing name from a dyke, called Bendish, constructed here by the Saxons, as a boundary line to the hundred. Richard Jones, in 1783, bequeathed £200 for the instruction of poor children belonging to the united parishes.

BARTON-BLOUNT, a parish in the hundred of **APPLETREE**, county of **DERBY**, 11 miles (W.) from Derby, containing 73 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £4. 19. 1., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of F. Bradshaw, Esq. Barton-Blount 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. The manor-house was garrisoned, in October 1644, by Col. Gill, on behalf of the parliamentarians.

BARTON-HARTSHORN, a parish in the hundred and county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 4¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Buckingham, containing 113 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Chetwood, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of E. Lane, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. James.

BARTON-MILLS, a parish in the hundred of **LACKFORD**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 1½ mile (S. E.) from Mildenhall, containing 523 inhabitants. The living is a rectory,

in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £4. 15. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists.

BARTON-SEAGRAVE, a parish in the hundred of **HUXLOE**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 1½ mile (S. E. by E.) from Kettering, containing 223 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £10. 17. 1., and in the patronage of the Duke of Buccleuch. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, exhibits specimens of very ancient architecture.

BARTON-STACEY, a parish in the hundred of **BARTON-STACEY**, Andover division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Whitchurch, comprising the tythings of Barton-Stacey, Bransbury, Drayton, and Newton-Stacey, and containing 581 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £8. 2. 1., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church is dedicated to All Saints. A fair is held here on July 31st. A National school is endowed with £10. 10. per annum, being part of the rental of land, producing about £40 per annum, left for charitable uses by Dorothy and Elizabeth Wright. A Roman road passed through the parish, and there are vestiges of a strong intrenchment at Bransbury.

BARTON-TURF, a parish in the hundred of **TUNSTEAD**, county of **NORFOLK**, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Coltishall, containing 371 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of Irstead, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £3. 13. 4. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

BARTON-WESTCOTT, a parish in the hundred of **WOOTTON**, county of **OXFORD**, 4¼ miles (E.) from Neat-Enstone, containing 253 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £7, and in the patronage of Thomas Coles and others. The church is dedicated to St. Edward.

BARUGH, a township in the parish of **DARTON**, wapentake of **STAINCROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 2½ miles (W. N. W.) from Barnesley, containing 396 inhabitants. Here is a small endowed school, also an almshouse for two poor widows.

BARUGH-AMBE, a township in the parish of **KIRKBY-MISPERTON**, **PICKERING** lythe, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 5¼ miles (S. W.) from Pickering, containing 241 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

BARWELL, a parish in the hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, county of **LEICESTER**, 1½ mile (N. E. by N.) from Hinckley, containing, with the chapelries of Potters-Marston and Stapleton, 1371 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £20. 10. 7½., and in the patronage of the Rev. George Mettam. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school for teaching and clothing twenty children is endowed with about £20 per annum, the bequest of Gabriel Newton, in 1760.

BARWICK, a parish in the hundred of **SMITHDON**, county of **NORFOLK**, 4¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Burnham-

Westgate, containing 29 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Mrs. Anne Hoste. The church, now desecrated, was dedicated to St. Mary.

BARWICK, a parish in the hundred of **HOUNDSBOROUGH**, **BERWICK**, and **COKER**, county of **SOMERSET**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. by E.) from Yeovil, containing 400 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 £7. 14. 7., and in the patronage of John Newman, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

BARWICK in **ELMETT**, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of **SKYRACK**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the townships of Barnbow, Barwick, Kiddal with Potterton, Morwick with Scholes, and Roundhay, and containing 1667 inhabitants, of which number, 593 are in the township of Barwick, 8 miles (N. E. by E.) from Leeds. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £33. 12. 6., and in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaster. The church is dedicated to All Saints. A school is endowed with £14 per annum for the instruction of fourteen poor children. Here was anciently a castle of considerable extent and importance, supposed to have been a residence of some of the Northumbrian monarchs; the site was encompassed by a fortification, including an area of upwards of thirteen acres: the only remains are, a portion of the groundworks, and a mount, called Hall Tower Hill.

BARWICK-BASSETT, a parish in the hundred of **CALNE**, county of **WILTS**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Calne, containing 162 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy with the vicarage of Calne, annexed to the Treasurership in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. Henry Webb, in 1775, endowed a school with about £13 per annum, for the instruction of poor children.

BASCHURCH, a parish in the hundred of **PIMHILL**, county of **SALOP**, 8 miles (N.W. by N.) from Shrewsbury, containing 1277 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £10. 16., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The Ellesmere canal passes through the parish. Here is a school for teaching and clothing poor children, endowed with upwards of £140 per annum, arising from land bequeathed by Eleanor Harries, in 1716: there is also another small charity school. Vestiges of a Roman camp may be traced in the neighbourhood.

BASFORD, a township in the parish of **WYBURNURY**, hundred of **NANTWICH**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Nantwich, containing 86 inhabitants.

BASFORD, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of **BOXTOW**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by N.) from Nottingham, containing 3599 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £8. 17. 7., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church,

dedicated to St. Leodgarius, is situated at the southern extremity of the village, and was re-pewed in 1819, when two hundred and twelve additional free sittings were added by the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels, at an expense of £200. There are three places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and those of the New Connexion, and one for Baptists, to all of which Sunday schools are attached. The house of industry, for thirty-two parishes of the county, stands in this parish, and is a neat modern stone building, capable of containing from two to three hundred persons. Basford abounds with numerous springs of soft water, which renders it peculiarly advantageous for bleaching cotton hose and lace, the manufacture of which is carried on to a great extent. The beautiful process of gassing lace was invented by Mr. Samuel Hale of this village, which is secured to him by a valuable patent obtained in 1817: there are various cotton-mills, bleaching and dye houses, corn-mills, &c.

BASFORD, a township in the parish of **CHEDDLETON**, northern division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW**, county of **STAFFORD**, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Leek, containing 282 inhabitants.

BASHALL-EAVES, a township in that part of the parish of **MITTON** which is in the western division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWECROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Clitheroe, containing 348 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

BASILDON, a chapelry in the parish of **LAINDON**, hundred of **BARSTABLE**, county of **ESSEX**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E. by S.) from Billericay, containing 142 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Cross.

BASING, a parish in the hundred of **BASINGSTOKE**, Basingstoke division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Basingstoke, containing 1073 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Basingstoke, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large ancient structure with a central tower: it contains the family vault of the Paulets, in which all the dukes of Bolton of that family have been interred. National schools for children of both sexes have been established. This place is remarkable for having been the scene of the defeat of King Ethelred I. by the Danes, in 871. At the period of the Norman survey, Hugh de Port held fifty-five lordships in this county, of which Basing was the head. The castle was rebuilt, in a sumptuous manner, by Sir William Paulet, Knt., a lineal descendant from Hugh de Port, created Marquis of Winchester by Edward VI., and one of the most polite noblemen of the age: here, in 1560, he entertained Queen Elizabeth, who again honoured his great grandson William, the fourth marquis, with a visit, in 1601. John, the fifth marquis, was the nobleman who distinguished himself for his gallant defence of his house at Basing, in the cause of Charles I., through a series of sieges which lasted for two years, at the end of which, in October 1645, it was stormed and taken by Cromwell, who ordered it to be burnt to the ground. The fortress and its outworks occupied an area of about fourteen acres and a half, through which the Basingstoke canal now passes: the remains consist principally of the north gateway and part of the outer wall. The river Loddon also runs through the parish.



Corporate Seal.

BASINGSTOKE, a market town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of Basingstoke, and in the Basingstoke division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Winchester, and 45 (W. S. W.) from London, on the great western road, containing 3165 inhabitants. In the early part of the Saxon dynasty, Basingstoke was inferior to Old Basing; but at the time of the Conquest it had obtained the superiority, since, in the record of Domesday, it is described as a royal demesne, and as being in possession of a market. In 1261, Henry III., at the request of Walter de Merton, founded an hospital here for six poor priests, giving preference to those from Merton College, Oxford. In the reign of Henry VIII., Sir William, afterwards Lord, Sandys, in conjunction with Fox, Bishop of Winchester, instituted a guild, and erected a beautiful chapel here, which he dedicated to the Holy Ghost. This fraternity was dissolved in the reign of Edward VI., and the revenue was vested in the crown; but in the reign of Mary it was re-established, and the revenue appropriated to the maintenance of a priest, for the celebration of divine service, and the instruction of young men and boys belonging to the town. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., it was suppressed by Cromwell, and the estates were seized by the parliament; but through the intercession of Dr. Morley, Bishop of Winchester, they were restored in 1670, and appropriated to their former use. Of the chapel, and the buildings connected with it, there are some remains on an eminence on the south-western side of the town, consisting of the south and east walls, and a hexagonal tower at the north-west angle. The town is pleasantly situated in a fertile and well-cultivated district, near the source of the small river Loddon, and consists of several streets, containing neat and well-built houses: it is paved and lighted under an act of parliament granted in 1815, and is amply supplied with water. Races, which continue for two days, and are well attended, take place annually in September. The trade is principally in corn and malt, which is carried on extensively, and greatly facilitated by the situation of the town at the junction of five principal roads, and by the Basingstoke canal, which communicates with the river Wey, near its confluence with the Thames: this canal was completed in 1796, at an expense of £180,000. The market is on Wednesday, and has lately been made a pitched market for corn: fairs are held on the Wednesday next after Whitsuntide, and October 11th, which latter is also a statute fair; a fair for the sale of cheese and cattle is also held on Basingstoke down, on Easter-Tuesday. The government, by charter of incorporation granted by James I., and confirmed by Charles I., is vested in a mayor, high steward, recorder, seven aldermen, and seven burgesses, assisted by a chamberlain, who is usually the eldest member of the corporation, a town clerk, two serjeants at mace, and subordinate officers. The mayor, and two aldermen appointed by the corporation, are justices of the peace. The corporation hold courts of quarter session for the town and parish, and have power to hold a court of

record for the recovery of debts under £10, but this court is falling into disuse. The county magistrates hold a petty session here for the division, on the first and third Wednesdays in every month; and a court leet is held under the lord of the manor, the jurisdiction of which extends over nineteen tythings. Basingstoke sent members to parliament from the 23rd of Edward I. to the 4th of Edward II., when, it is supposed, the privilege ceased on the solicitation of the inhabitants.

The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacies of Basing and Upper Nately annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £30. 16. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Magdalene College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a spacious and handsome structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a low embattled tower: it contains a small parochial library, the gift of Sir George Wheeler. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, those in the Connexion of the late Countess of Huntingdon, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school, originally founded by Sir William Sandys, in connexion with the guild of the Holy Ghost, was re-established, after the dissolution of the fraternity in the reign of Edward VI., by Queen Mary, and has now a revenue exceeding £200: the master is appointed by the crown, and the usher by the corporation. There are twelve boys at present on the foundation, of whom those belonging to the town pay 15s., and those in the neighbourhood £1. 1., per quarter: the school-room is part of an ancient edifice, adjoining the remains of the chapel of the Holy Ghost, and supposed to have been originally the parish church. Dr. Joseph Warton, a poet and refined critic, and his brother Thomas, the poet-laureat, received here the early part of their education, under their father, Thomas Warton, B. D., some time Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, and subsequently master of this school. The Blue-coat school, in which ten boys are clothed, maintained, and educated, was founded and endowed, in 1646, by Mr. Richard Aldworth. A National school for one hundred boys was established by Dr. Sheppard, late vicar of Basingstoke; and another, for one hundred girls, by his widow, who erected a school-room, at an expense of £500; they are supported partly by endowment and partly by subscription. Almshouses for eight aged men or women, each of whom receives £6. 18. per annum, were founded and endowed by Sir James Deane, Knt., in 1607. Three almshouses, for aged widows of the Independent congregation, were founded and endowed by Mr. Joseph Page, in 1808; and several unendowed tenements, given by different individuals, are assigned rent-free to the poor of the parish, who participate in the advantages derivable from various other benefactions. On an eminence in the vicinity of the town is an ancient encampment of an elliptical form, one thousand one hundred yards in circumference, called Aubrey Camp. John de Basingstoke, a learned Greek scholar, and the intimate friend of Matthew Paris; Sir James Lancaster, an eminent navigator, who in the reign of Elizabeth explored the Arctic Sea; and Thomas Warton, above mentioned; were natives of this place.

BASINGTHORPE, a parish in the wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN.

3½ miles (N.W.) from Corby, containing, with Westby, 115 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 17. 6. Sir W. Manners was patron in 1819. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket.

BASLOW, a chapelry in the parish of **BAKEWELL**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, county of **DERBY**, 3 miles (S.E.) from Stoney-Middleton, containing 872 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. The chapel, which is chiefly in the later style of English architecture, has a tower and low spire at the western end of the north aisle. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Baslow 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. About half a mile from the village is Stanton-Ford school, for the education of ten children, endowed with about £15 per annum, and a house and garden for the master.

BASSALEG, a parish partly in the lower, but chiefly in the upper, division of the hundred of **WENTLOOG**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 2½ miles (W.) from Newport, comprising the hamlets of Duffrin, Graig, and Rogerstone, and containing 1329 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff, rated in the king's books at £14. 13. 6½, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Basil. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. The river Ebn, and the Monmouthshire canal, pass through the parish, which is partly bounded by the river Severn. A free school is endowed with £20 per annum. On the brow of a hill, a mile from the village, there is a circular intrenchment, called *Craig y Saesson*, supposed to have been a Saxon camp, a mile from which is one called *Pen y Park Newydd*, probably a fortress of the Britons. A priory was founded here in 1101, which became a cell to the abbey of Glastonbury.

BASSENTHWAITE, a parish in **ALLERDALE** ward below Darwent, county of **CUMBERLAND**, 5 miles (N.W. by N.) from Keswick, containing 537 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church is dedicated to St. Bridget. The parish includes a portion of the lofty mountain Skiddaw, which is situated at its south-eastern extremity: it is intersected by the river Darwent, and contains the beautiful lake of Bassenthwaite, or Broadwater, which covers about fifteen hundred acres of ground, being enriched throughout with scenery of a sublime character. There is a mine of antimony in the neighbourhood, and lead-ore has also been found. A school-house has been erected by subscription, but it has no endowment.

BASSETT-HOUSE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, county of **LEICESTER**, containing 15 inhabitants.

BASSILDON, a parish in the hundred of **MORETON**, county of **BERKS**, 7½ miles (N.W. by W.) from Reading, containing, exclusively of the chapelry of Ashmstead, 686 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese

of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £7. 14. 4½, and in the alternate patronage of the Rev. R. B. Fisher and J. Hopkins, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. In Domesday-book mention is made of two churches here. The river Thames separates the parish from Oxfordshire. In the reign of Edward II., a weekly market, and a fair on St. Barnabas' day, were granted. A school was endowed with a cottage and a rent-charge of £4 by William Allen, in 1720, for the instruction of ten poor children.

BASSINGBOURNE, a parish in the hundred of **ARMINGFORD**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 3½ miles (N.W. by N.) from Royston, containing, with the hamlet of Kneesworth, 1213 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £7. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. A room adjoining the north aisle has been appropriated to the reception of a parochial library, founded in 1717, by Edward Nightingale. A fair is held on the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul. There is an endowment of about £13 per annum for the instruction of poor children.

BASSINGHAM, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of **BOOTHBY-GRAFFO**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 9 miles (S.W. by S.) from Lincoln, containing 613 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £26. 16. 3., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The rector allows an annuity of £4 for teaching poor children. The several manor-houses in the parish are occupied as farm-houses.

BASSINGTON, a township in the parish of **EG-LINGHAM**, northern division of **COQUETDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 3½ miles (N.W. by W.) from Alnwick, containing 12 inhabitants.

BASTON, a parish in the wapentake of **NESS**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 3½ miles (N.N.W.) from Market-Deeping, containing, with portions of certain extra-parochial places in the fens, 682 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £6. 1. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

BASTWICK, a hamlet in the parish of **REPPS**, western division of the hundred of **FLEGG**, county of **NORFOLK**, 5 miles (N.N.E.) from Acle. The population is returned with the parish. Here was anciently a chapel, which has long been in ruins.

BASWICH, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of **CUTTLESTONE**, county of **STAFFORD**, 2¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Stafford, comprising the chapelries of Acton-Trussell and Bednall, and the townships of Brocton, Milford, and Walton, and containing 1376 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Prebendary of Whittington and Baswich in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £2000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of J. Inge and J. N. Seal, Esqrs., alternately. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal passes through the parish.

BATCOMBE, a parish in the hundred of YETMINS-TER, Sherborne division of the county of DORSET, 10 miles (S. by W.) from Sherborne, containing 177 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united in 1772 to that of Frome-Vauchurch, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £9. 9. 9½. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BATCOMBE, a parish, forming a detached portion of the hundred of WHITESTONE, county of SOMERSET, 2½ miles (N. by E.) from Bruton, containing 792 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Upton-Noble annexed, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £26. 14. 4½., and in the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A rent-charge of £2 was left by Mr. Jarvis, for the instruction of six poor children.



Arms.

BATH, a city having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of Bath-Fo-rum, county of SOMERSET, 12 miles (E. by S.) from Bristol, 19 (N. N. E.) from Wells, and 106 (W.) from London, on the direct road to Bristol, containing 36,811 inhabitants. The name of this city is obviously derived from its medicinal springs, the efficacy of which has been cele-

brated from remote antiquity. It is stated to have been a British town prior to the Roman invasion, and to have been named *Caer Badon*, or the place of baths, from an accidental discovery of the medicinal properties of its waters by Bladud, son of Lud Hudibras, King of Britain, who, according to the fabulous histories of those times, having been banished from court on account of leprosy, came to this place, and, being cured of that disease by using the waters, is said, after his accession to the throne, to have built a palace here, and to have encouraged the resort of persons affected with cutaneous disorders. So generally was this opinion entertained even till the eighteenth century, that his statue was erected in the king's bath, with an inscription to that effect, in 1699. The researches of modern historians, however, have induced them to reject this tradition, as entirely destitute of support, and to ascribe the foundation of the city to the Romans, in the reign of Claudius, who, having ascertained the healing quality of its waters, constructed, on a skilful and extensive plan, their *balnea*, consisting of *frigidaria*, *tepidaria*, *olothesia*, *sudatoria*, &c., for the better enjoyment of the luxury of the bath, and gave to the station the name *Aqua Solis*. They erected a temple to Minerva, with many votive altars, and numerous other buildings, the remains of which, discovered at various periods, strikingly indicate their splendour and magnificence. They surrounded the city with walls twenty feet in height, and of prodigious thickness, including an area in the form of an irregular pentagon, of which the larger diameter was one thousand two hundred feet, and the smaller one thousand one hundred and forty. In the centre were the *pratorium*, the baths, and the temple; and in the

walls were four gates terminating the principal streets, from which they constructed roads leading to the neighbouring stations, *Verlucio*, *Ischalis*, *Abona*, &c. After the departure of the Romans from Britain, Bath, then called *Caer Palladur*, the city of the waters of Pallas, remained in the possession of the Britons for upwards of a century, being disturbed only by one or two unsuccessful attacks of the Saxon chieftains, *Aella* and *Cerdic*, who were bravely repulsed by the renowned King Arthur.

In the year 577, the Saxons, having nearly overrun all the rest of the kingdom, fell with irresistible fury on the western part of England; and having gained the memorable battle of Deorham, about eight miles distant, Bath fell a prey to their ravages, and was abandoned to indiscriminate plunder. Its temple was destroyed, its altars were overthrown, and its baths and other splendid monuments of Roman grandeur reduced to a heap of ruins. How long it continued in this state of desolation is uncertain, but probably the Saxons, after having retained uninterrupted possession of it for a time, turned their attention to its restoration: they rebuilt the walls and other fortifications upon the original foundations, with the old materials, cementing them with a liquid substance which time has rendered harder than stone. It is probable that they also directed their attention to the baths, which they soon restored, for the Saxon names of the city were *Hat Bathur*, hot baths, and *Ace mannes ceaster*, city of invalids. After their conversion to Christianity, a nunnery was erected here, in 676, by King Osric, which was destroyed during the wars of the Octarchy, and on its site a college of Secular canons was founded, in 775, by Offa, King of Mercia, who had taken Bath from the king of Wessex, and annexed it to his own dominions: he also rebuilt the conventual church of St. Peter, in which Edgar was crowned king of England, by Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 973, and the anniversary of his coronation continued to be celebrated in the time of Camden, in commemoration of the many privileges which he granted to the citizens on that occasion. Edgar converted the college into a Benedictine monastery, which, with the church, was again demolished by the Danes.

At the time of the Norman survey, Bath contained one hundred and seventy-eight burgesses, of whom sixty-four held under the king, ninety under different feudatories of the Crown, and twenty-four under the abbot of St. Peter's. In the first year of the reign of William Rufus, Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances, and Robert de Mowbray, who had risen in support of the claim of Robert, Duke of Normandy, to the throne of England, obtained possession of the city by assault, and reduced the greater part of it to ashes. From this calamity it soon recovered, under the favour of John de Villula, who, on his promotion to the see of Wells, about the year 1090, purchased the city from Henry I., for five hundred marks, and built a new and spacious church here for that see, removing the episcopal chair to this place, where, during the festival of Easter in 1107, he had the honour of entertaining Henry I. In the turbulent reign of Stephen, Bath suffered greatly from its proximity to Bristol, then the head-quarters of the Empress Matilda, and was alternately occupied by the adherents of both parties. It con-

tinued in the possession of its bishops until 1193, when Bishop Savaric transferred it to Richard I., in exchange for the abbey of Glastonbury: this monarch made it a free borough, and invested it with many privileges, in consequence of which it began to participate in the commerce of the country, and to increase in wealth and importance. The manufacture of woollen cloth, which was introduced into England in the year 1330, was established here under the auspices of the monks, in consequence of which the shuttle was introduced into the arms of the monastery. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., Bath was fortified for the king; but the Marquis of Hertford, who commanded the royal forces, having retired into Wales, it fell into the hands of the parliamentarians, and became the head-quarters of the army raised by Waller in that part of the country, to retrieve the loss which his party had sustained in the battle of Statton. In 1643, the battle of Lansdown, in the immediate neighbourhood, took place, in which the royalists, notwithstanding many local disadvantages, drove the parliamentary forces from the field, and compelled them to retire into the city; in commemoration of which, a monument was erected on the spot by an ancestor of the present Marquis of Lansdowne, in 1720. After this battle the royalists regained possession of the city, which they held till it was finally surrendered to the parliament, in 1645. On the restoration of Charles II., the citizens presented a congratulatory address through the celebrated William Pryne, then one of their representatives; and in the autumn of 1663, the king paid a visit to Bath, on which occasion his chief physician having recommended the internal use of the waters, the adoption of this practice became general. After the suppression of Monmouth's rebellion, four persons, who had been condemned by Judge Jeffreys, were executed here.

The city continued within the limits prescribed to it by the Romans till the year 1720, and its suburbs consisted merely of a few scattered houses: celebrated only for the medicinal properties of its hot springs, it was for several years visited merely by invalids. The perseverance of Mr. John Wood, an enterprising architect, who was encouraged by the proprietors of land in the vicinity, about the year 1728, first led to its improvement, and the excellent quarries of freestone in the neighbourhood facilitated the execution of an enterprise which has embellished it with splendid edifices, and raised it to the highest rank as a place of fashionable resort. The town is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Avon, along which its buildings extend more than two miles, decorating the acclivities, and crowning the summits, of that fine range of hills by which it is environed. Over that part of the Avon which skirts the eastern side of the town are two stone bridges, one of ancient, the other of modern, erection; and a handsome iron bridge has recently been constructed, connecting Walcot with Bathwick, and affording a direct entrance from the London road into the most improved part of the town. Among the earliest of the modern improvements is Queen's square, the houses in which are decorated with columns and pilasters of the Corinthian order; in the centre is an obelisk seventy feet high, erected in 1738, by Beau Nash, to commemorate the visit of the then Prince and Princess of Wales, who occupied a house in the square. The

Circus is a noble range of uniform edifices, embellished with successive series of double pillars of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, and enclosing an extensive area, disposed into shrubberies, with a gravel walk round a reservoir in the centre, from which the houses are supplied with water. The Royal Crescent is characterised by a simple grandeur of elevation, and adorned by a lofty colonnade of the Ionic order, rising from a rustic basement, and supporting a cornice with a rich entablature; a lawn of more than twenty acres slopes gradually to the margin of the Avon, commanding a fine view of the city, the beautiful vale below it, and the hills on the opposite side of the river. The North and South Parades are handsome ranges of building, with terraces raised on arches, and commanding extensive and varied prospects. The Orange-grove, formerly the chief place of fashionable amusement, now principally composed of lodging-houses, has been planted with trees, and in the centre is an obelisk, commemorating the restoration of the Prince of Orange to health by drinking the Bath waters. Behind the Royal Crescent are St. James' square, Lansdown Crescent, and Camden, Portland, and Somerset Places, with Mount Sion, an extensive range of houses on the summit of the Beacon-hill, Belle-Vue, Cavendish Crescent, and Lansdown Place; besides which are the Paragon, Belmont, and Belvidere, rising above each other. In the new town, on the eastern bank of the Avon, is Laura Place, a neat range of buildings in the form of a lozenge, intersected diagonally by Great Pulteney-street, a noble series of mansions, at the extremity of which are Sydney Gardens, occupying an extensive area surrounded by several ranges of building forming Sydney Place, not inferior in beauty and elegance to the most splendid part of the city. The improvements in this part of the town will speedily be extended by means of a subscription, which has been raised for that purpose.

A grand pump-room, the centre of attraction during the fashionable season, was erected in 1797; it is a handsome building, eighty-five feet in length, forty-eight in width, and thirty-four in height. The interior, which is lighted by a double range of windows, is decorated with pillars of the Corinthian order, supporting a rich entablature and a lofty coved ceiling: at the west end is a handsome orchestra, and at the eastern, a well-executed marble statue of the celebrated Beau Nash, under whose superintendence for many years, as master of the ceremonies, the elegant amusements of this place were regulated, upon a system combining the most liberal urbanity with the most refined decorum. The principal entrance is through a handsome portico of four lofty columns of the Corinthian order, supporting a triangular pediment, under the tympanum of which is inscribed "APIETON MEN YΔΩΡ." The king's bath contains three hundred and sixty-four tons of water, and is conveniently fitted up with seats and recesses, having also a handsome colonnade of the Doric order, with the statue of Bladud, the traditional patron of the waters. The queen's bath, adjoining it, has also suitable apartments. The cross bath, so called from a cross erected in the centre of it, and the hot bath, so named from its superior degree of heat, the mean temperature being 117° of Fahrenheit, have the convenience of dry and vapour baths; and a small pump-room has been recently erected. Besides these public baths, which are now principally

used by the hospital patients, there are private baths belonging to the corporation, and the abbey baths, the property of Earl Manvers, which are chiefly resorted to by the wealthier visitors. The waters contain carbonic acid and nitrogen gases, sulphate and muriate of soda, sulphate and carbonate of lime, and silicious earth, with a minute portion of oxyde of iron, and are efficacious in gout, rheumatism, palsy, biliary obstruction, and cutaneous disorders. The Bath Literary and Philosophical Institution was established in 1820: the buildings, occupying the site of the lower assembly-rooms, which were burnt down in 1820, are of the Doric order, and comprise a library, lecture-room, laboratory, and two rooms for a museum, exclusively of the housekeeper's apartments: it is open to both visitors and inhabitants. The Bath and West of England Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, by the distribution of premiums and medals, was instituted in 1777, at the suggestion of Mr. Edmund Rack. The public subscription library, established in 1800, contains an extensive and well-assorted collection of books in the various branches of science and general literature: it is conducted under judicious regulations, and is liberally supported: there are also numerous circulating libraries. The Mechanics' Institution, recently formed, occupies a commodious building at the corner of York and Abbey streets.

The chief sources of amusement are the subscription assemblies and concerts, which are held during the season, under the superintendence of a master of the ceremonies, whose office being equally honourable and lucrative, has been warmly contested by the successive candidates. The rooms are superbly elegant: the ball-room is one hundred and five feet long, forty-three wide, and twenty-two high; the card-rooms, library, and rooms for refreshment, are furnished in a style of unrivalled splendour. The subscription concerts, of which there are nine during the season, are conducted upon a scale of the most comprehensive liberality. The lower assembly-rooms, which were destroyed by fire in 1820, were nearly equal to the upper rooms in elegance of decoration and convenience of arrangement. The city assemblies, for those who are not eligible as subscribers to the upper rooms, are held, by permission of the corporation, in the banquet-room of the guildhall, every alternate Monday. The theatre, a well-adapted and handsome edifice, in the centre of the city, among the buildings of which it is distinguished by the loftiness of its elevation, is handsomely fitted up, and splendidly decorated: it contains three tiers of boxes; the ceiling is divided into compartments embellished with exquisite paintings by Cassali, which were removed from Font-hill Abbey. The building was completed in 1805, and is regularly open during the season; it has been long and deservedly eulogized for the excellence of the performances, and many actors who have attained the highest degree of eminence on the London stage have made their debut here. Sydney Gardens, the Vauxhall of Bath, are laid out with great taste and beauty; they afford an agreeable promenade at all times, and, during the summer, attract fashionable and numerous assemblages to public entertainments and exhibitions of fireworks, upon which occasions they are brilliantly illuminated. The Subscription Club-house, in York-build-

ings, containing a spacious suite of elegant rooms, was established in 1720, upon the plan of most of the superior club-houses in London, the members of which establishments are eligible as subscribers without ballot: the annual subscription is six guineas and a half. The Bath and West of England Subscription-rooms, in Pulteney-street, upon a similar plan, and uniting with it the accommodations of an hotel, are fitted up in a very superior style; the members of the York club, and those of the principal club-houses of London, are eligible as subscribers, the annual subscription being two guineas and a half. There are also subscription billiard-rooms in Milsom-street, to which those only are admissible who are eligible to the assembly-rooms. The Lodge of Freemasons hold their meetings in York-street, where a hall was erected in 1817, which may be ranked among the architectural ornaments of the city. There are two extensive riding-schools, well conducted on moderate terms, in one of which is a spacious covered ride for invalids in unfavourable weather. Lansdown and Claverton down afford delightful equestrian excursions, displaying much variety, and abounding in rich and interesting scenery. The races take place on Lansdown, the week after Ascot races; and there is a spring meeting in April, for half-bred mares.

The town, by means of the river, which is navigable to Bristol, and the Kennet and Avon canal, by which it maintains an inland communication with London and the intermediate places, is favourably situated for trade; but the only branch of manufacture carried on is that of coarse woollen cloth, called Bath-coating, and kersey-mere, which is made in the neighbourhood. The markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday, in an area behind the guildhall, the wings of which form the principal entrances; the market-house is an extensive and commodious range of building: the corn and cattle markets are held in Walcot, and the coal market in Loo-close, where there is a weighing machine, and an officer in attendance to see all transactions equitably concluded. The fairs are on February 14th and July 10th.

This city enjoyed, under Edgar and other Saxon monarchs, many valuable privileges, which were afterwards confirmed by Richard I., subsequently recognized and enlarged by Queen Elizabeth (who gave the citizens a charter of incorporation), and finally by George III., who made such modifications in the charter as the increasing importance of the place required. The government is vested in a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs (who act as sheriffs), a chamberlain, deputy chamberlain, ten aldermen, and twenty common council-men, assisted by a town clerk, two sergeants at mace, and subordinate officers. The mayor, who is also coroner and clerk of the market, and the two bailiffs, are chosen annually from among the aldermen, on the Monday before Michaelmas day; the mayor, aldermen, and two senior common council-men, are justices of the peace. The freedom of the city is obtained by gift from the corporation, who have power to choose citizens or free burgesses from among the



Corporate Seal.

inhabitants generally. The elective franchise was conferred in the reign of Edward I., since which time the city has continued to return two members to parliament: the right of election is vested solely in the corporation, and the mayor is the returning officer: the influence of the Marquis of Bath prevails in the return of one of the members. The corporation hold a court of session quarterly, and a court of record every Monday, for all personal actions arising within the city and liberty: a court of requests, for the recovery of debts under £10, is held every Monday, by commissioners appointed under an act of the 45th of George III., the jurisdiction of which extends over the city and liberty, the parish of Walcot, and the several parishes and places in the hundreds of Bath-Forum and Wellow, and the liberties of Hampton, Claverton, and Easton with Amrill, in the county of Somerset. The guildhall is an elegant structure of freestone; the front is decorated with a portico of four lofty Corinthian columns, rising from a rustic basement, and supporting a triangular pediment, with a rich entablature and cornice, in the tympanum of which are the city arms, and on the apex a finely sculptured figure of Justice; above the cornice is a handsome balustrade, with urns: this elegant building comprises, on the ground floor, a handsome vestibule, sessions hall, offices for the courts of record and requests, and for the chamberlain and town clerk; and, in the upper story, a magnificent suite of apartments for civic entertainments. In the mayor's room is a beautiful head of Minerva, or of Apollo, of gilt brass; it was discovered in 1727, at the depth of sixteen feet below the surface of the ground, in Stall-street, and is thought to be part of a mutilated statue, the remainder of which is supposed to be buried near the same spot. The prison is a spacious building, occupying an area sixty feet in front, and eighty feet in depth, with a large court-yard, and cells in which delinquents are confined previously to their committal to the county gaol.

Jointly with Wells, Bath is the head of a diocese, which is co-extensive with the county of Somerset. The Abbey church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a venerable and finely proportioned cruciform structure, in the later style of English architecture, of which it forms one of the purest specimens: from the intersection, an irregularly quadrilateral tower rises to the height of one hundred and sixty-two feet. It occupies the site, and is built partly with the materials, of the conventual church of the monastery founded by Osric, which had subsisted, under different forms of government, for more than eight hundred years. This church having become dilapidated, Bishop Oliver King (as it is said, admonished in a dream, of which a memorial is sculptured on the west front,) began to rebuild it in 1495; but dying before it was completed, and the citizens refusing to purchase it from the commissioners of Henry VIII., the walls were left roofless, till Dr. James Montague, Bishop of the diocese, aided by a liberal contribution from the nobility and gentry resi-

dent in the county, completed it, in the year 1606. There are some remains of the monastery on the south side of the Abbey church, consisting chiefly of the gatehouse in which James II., Mary, consort of William III., Queen Anne and her consort, George, Prince of Denmark, successively resided: the revenue, at the dissolution, was £695. 6. 1½. By charter of Elizabeth, the several parishes of St. Peter and St. Paul, or the Abbey parish, St. James, and St. Michael, were consolidated into one rectory, to which the vicarages of Widcomb and Lyncomb were annexed. The living is in the archdeaconry of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £20. 17. 11., and in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation. St. James' church, rebuilt in 1768, is an elegant structure in the later style of English architecture. St. Michael's, erected in 1744, is of the Doric order, with a handsome dome. The parochial church of Walcot, a spacious edifice within the liberty of the city, was rebuilt in 1780, and has lately received an addition of two thousand one hundred sittings, of which number, one thousand eight hundred are free, and towards defraying the expense of which the Incorporated Society for building and enlarging churches and chapels granted £1000. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £6. 19. 9½., and in the patronage of the Lord of the Manor. Christ-church was erected by subscription, in 1798, for the especial accommodation of the poor; it is a fine building in the later style of English architecture. The living is a perpetual curacy, exempt from the jurisdiction of the Archdeacon, and in the patronage of the Bishop of the diocese. St. Mary Magdalene's, an ancient edifice overspread with ivy, on Beachen Cliff; and St. Michael's chapel, near the cross, are parochial chapels, the former in the gift of the Crown, and the latter in the patronage of the Rector of Bath. St. Mary's chapel, in Queen-square, built by subscription in 1735, is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style of architecture; the exterior is of the Doric, and the interior of the Ionic, order. The octagon chapel, in Milsom-street, was erected in 1767, and is much admired for the elegance of its style. Margaret chapel, in Margaret-buildings, is a spacious and handsome structure in the early style of English architecture. The chapel in Lansdown Place, erected in 1794, and dedicated to All Saints, is a good specimen of the decorated style; there are twelve fine windows, in which are painted the heads of the twelve Apostles, and the east window is ornamented with a painting of the Last Supper. Kensington chapel, a neat modern building near the London road, was erected by subscription, in 1795; and Laura chapel, an elegant and well arranged edifice in Henrietta-street, was built by tontine subscription, in 1796. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Methodists, Moravians, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics.

The free grammar school was founded by Edward VI., in 1552, and endowed with lands belonging to the dissolved religious houses: the management is vested in the corporation, who appoint the master, and allow him a salary of £60 per annum, and an excellent house. The rectory of Charlcombe was annexed to the mastership of this school by the late Rev. William Robins, for the instruction of ten additional boys, sons



Arms of the Bishoprick.

of freemen, or inhabitants of the city, in classical and commercial learning. The Blue-coat charity school, for fifty boys and fifty girls, was founded in 1711, by Robert Nelson, Esq., and is chiefly supported by subscription; an apprentice fee of £6 is given with each boy, and one of £5 with each girl, on leaving the school. There are also two other free schools for girls, besides one for the instruction of poor children of Bath and Bath-Forum, a National school, and a Roman Catholic free school. The Bath hospital, open to the poor from every part of the kingdom, whose maladies require the use of the Bath waters, is supported by subscription, and under the direction of a president and governors, incorporated by act of parliament, who have a common seal, and are empowered to fill up vacancies in their own body. The Bath United hospital, combining the objects of the late city dispensary and casualty infirmary, recently established, and for which a spacious building has been erected near the cross bath, and the infirmary in Kingston-buildings, for curing diseases of the eye, are supported by subscription. There are three societies for the relief of women during child-birth; an asylum for the support of young females, and for instructing them in household work; a house of protection for orphans and destitute females; an establishment for aged, and an asylum for young, females; and charitable institutions of various kinds, adapted to the wants of the distressed poor, and to the mitigation of almost every species of calamity, all which are liberally supported and judiciously regulated. St. John's hospital, for the maintenance of six aged men and six women, was founded in the reign of Henry II., by Reginald Fitz-Jocelyn, who endowed it with lands then producing £22 per annum; the management is vested in the corporation: attached to this institution is a neat chapel, in which the master, who must be a clergyman of the established church, officiates daily, and receives a liberal stipend. Partis' College, a capacious range of building, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, on the upper road to Bristol, and comprising a chapel and separate dwellings for thirty decayed gentlewomen, ten of whom must be either the widows or daughters of clergymen, was founded and endowed by Mrs. Partis, in fulfilment of the intention of her husband, Fletcher Partis, Esq., who died before it was carried into effect; each of the inmates has a house containing four apartments, a garden, and a liberal pecuniary allowance.

The remains of antiquity, found at different times in this city, are of British, Roman, and Saxon origin, and clearly demonstrate the fact of its having been severally occupied by those people. Among the British antiquities are celts, or stone hatchets, hand millstones, boars' teeth, and amber beads, found in their burial-places, a small silver coin, having on the obverse a rude head in profile, and on the reverse a star, or wheel. Among the Roman was found, in 1753, a pedestal with a Latin inscription: in 1755, parts of the Roman baths, and several of the large tubulated bricks, which conveyed the heat to the *sudatoria*, were discovered; and in 1790, a votive altar, fragments of fluted Corinthian columns, basso-relievos, and other relics of the temple of Minerva, besides numerous coins of the emperors Nero, Trajan, Adrian, Antonine, Gallienus, Claudius, Gothicus, Maxentius, and Constantine, with some of Carausius, who assumed the Roman purple in Britain, were found. On

VOL. I.

digging the foundation for the new bridge over the Avon to Walcot, the remains of an old ford were observable, and a leaden vessel was found, containing some hundreds of *denarii*, and several small brass coins from the time of the Emperor Valens to that of Eugenius; for the reception of these, a room was appropriated by the corporation, in which they are deposited, with a due regard to classification. The Saxon remains, exclusively of coins, coffins, &c., consist of what is still visible in the city walls, erected by them on the Roman foundation, in which are inserted fragments of the ruined temple, pieces of sculpture, and parts of triumphal arches, intermixed with the original materials. In a stone coffin was also found a small copper box, in the form of a rouleau, divided into two parts, the upper part being covered by a slide, probably intended for perfume, and the lower part filled with small silver coins resembling the early Saxon *scatta*. John Hales, who, in 1612, was appointed Greek Professor at Oxford, and who, in the year following, pronounced the funeral oration of Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian library, was a native of this city, and received the rudiments of his education in the grammar school. Benjamin Robins, a celebrated mathematician, and the writer of the account of Commodore Anson's voyage round the world, was born here in 1707. Closely connected with Bath for several years, though not a native, was Ralph Allen, Esq., of Prior Park, an elegant mansion, a few miles to the south, which was in his time the resort of several of the wits and literati of the age: this gentleman, supposed to be the original of Fielding's *Allworthy*, in his novel of Tom Jones, amassed a splendid fortune by being the first who farmed the cross-posts throughout the kingdom, and having been elected a member of the corporation of Bath, exercised great influence in the regulation of its municipal affairs: he died in 1777, and was interred at Bathampton, in the south aisle of the church, where a tablet has been erected to his memory. Bath gives the title of marquis to the family of Thynne, of Longleat House.

BATHAMPTON, a parish in the hundred or liberty of HAMPTON and CLAVERTON, though locally in the hundred of Bath-Forum, county of SOMERSET, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.E. by E.) from Bath, containing 243 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with that of Bath-Ford, in the archdeaconry of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £7. 17. 1., and endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests held at Bath every Monday, for the recovery of debts under £10.

BATHEALTON, a parish in the hundred of MILVERTON, county of SOMERSET, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Wiveliscombe, containing 105 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £7. 2. 6., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. A mile westward from it is a circular intrenchment, within the area of which some Roman coins have been discovered.

BATH-EASTON, a parish in the hundred of BATH-FORUM, county of SOMERSET, 3 miles (N.E.) from Bath, containing, with a portion of the liberty of Easton and

†

Q

Amrill, 1330 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of St. Catherine annexed, in the archdeaconry of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £9. 6. 5., and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, which has a beautiful tower, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The village, divided into Upper and Lower Bath-Easton, is situated on the London road, between the Lower Avon and Lansdown, and at the base of a steep hill, on the summit of which there are vestiges of an intrenchment, nearly circular, supposed to have been constructed by the Saxons, when they besieged Bath, in 577: some antiquaries are of opinion that this hill was anciently crowned by a temple, erected by Bladud, in honour of Apollo. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests held at Bath every Monday, for the recovery of debts under £10. Here is a school for eight boys, with an endowment of £5. 5. per annum, the bequest of John Hellier, in 1712. The Roman Fosse-way passes through the parish: a variety of fossil shells has been found in the quarries on Lansdown. At a villa here resided Sir John Miller, whose lady established a literary festival for the recitation of prize poems, which were published, under the title of "Poetical Amusements:" she died in 1781, and was interred in the Abbey church at Bath.

BATH-FORD, a parish in the hundred of BATH-FORUM, county of SOMERSET, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Bath, containing 688 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Bathampton consolidated, in the archdeaconry of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £8. 18., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is dedicated to St. Swithin. The village is situated in a picturesque neighbourhood, on the banks of the Avon, which was anciently crossed by a ford. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests held at Bath every Monday, for the recovery of debts under £10. Here are vestiges of a Roman camp, and a tumulus; and, in 1691, a Roman hypocaust, with a Mosaic pavement, altar, urns containing coins, and other ancient relics, were discovered.

BATHLEY, a township in the parish of NORTH MUSKHAM, northern division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, county of NOTTINGHAM, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Newark, containing 172 inhabitants.

BATHWICK, a parish in the hundred of BATH-FORUM, county of SOMERSET, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (N. E.) from Bath, containing 4009 inhabitants. The living comprises a rectory and a vicarage, with the rectory of Wolley annexed, in the archdeaconry of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells: the rectory is rated in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., and the vicarage at £8. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Marquis of Cleveland. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected in 1820; it is a handsome and spacious structure in the decorated style of English architecture, with a beautiful altar-piece, painted and presented to the parish by Mr. B. Barber. This elegant suburb to the city of Bath, at the beginning of the last century, consisted only of a few scattered houses unpleasantly situated on an extensive marsh, frequently inundated by the river Avon. From the dis-

covery here of a large portion of those interesting relics which are deposited in the museum at Bath, this place appears to have formed, at a remote period of antiquity, no inconsiderable part of that city, and to have retained its importance, during the successive occupation of Bath by the Britons, Romans, and Saxons. Since the last census, it has greatly increased in extent and population, and now contains some of the most elegant ranges of building which adorn that city: Pulteney-street, Laura Place, and Sydney Place and Gardens, are all in this parish, and several beautiful villas and handsome residences have been erected on the acclivities of the hill, extending nearly a mile, in a direction towards the pleasant and retired village of Claverton. Bathwick is connected with Bath by two handsome bridges over the river Avon, and appears to be rather an integral part of the city itself than an appendage to it. The Kennet and Avon canal, in its course through Sydney Gardens, has been made available to the introduction of a pleasing variety into the grounds; and an elegant stone bridge of one arch, with a handsome iron palisade, which has been erected over it, forms an interesting feature in the scenery of this enchanting place. In decorating these gardens, an entire pig of lead, weighing 195lb., and bearing the official stamp "IMP. HADRIANI AUG.," and several smaller pieces of that metal, were found; from which circumstance, it is very probable that this was the site of some Roman lead-works. There is a manufactory for broad cloth in the parish; and, in addition to the Kennet and Avon canal, the Somersetshire coal canal passes through it. Bathwick is in the liberty of the city of Bath, and within the jurisdiction of a court of requests held there every Monday, for the recovery of debts under £10.

BATLEY, a parish comprising the chapelry of Morley, and the township of Batley, in the lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, and the chapelry of Gildersome, and the township of Churwell, in the wapentake of MORLEY, West riding of the county of YORK, and containing 9154 inhabitants, of which number, 3717 are in the township of Batley, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Wakefield. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £16. 11. 8., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Earl of Cardigan and Lord Grey de Wilton. The church, dedicated to All Saints, and said to have been erected in the reign of Henry VI., contains several splendid monuments to the memory of the deceased lords of the manor. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The manufacture of blankets, carpets, coverlets, flushing, and woollen cloth, prevails to a great extent within the parish. A free school for the education of sixty children, endowed with £120 per annum and a house for the master, was founded by the Rev. William Lee, in 1612: the school-room has lately been rebuilt. A school for fifteen girls is supported by the produce of a fund raised by subscription; and one for five poor children has a small endowment, left by Joshua Scholefield, in 1806.

BATSFORD, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of KIFTGATE, county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (N. W.) from Moreton in the Marsh, containing 108 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry

and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £13. 3. 9., and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt and enlarged in 1822, at the expense of Lord Redesdale. This parish enjoys the benefit of an endowed school at Moreton in the Marsh.

BATTERLEY, a township in that part of the parish of **BARTHOMLEY** which is in the northern division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, county of **STAFFORD**, 6½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Newcastle under Line, containing 242 inhabitants.

BATTERSBY, a township in the parish of **INGLEBY-GREENHOW**, western division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Stokesley, containing 87 inhabitants.

BATTERSEA, a parish partly in the eastern, but chiefly in the western, division of the hundred of **BRIXTON**, county of **SURREY**, 4 miles (S.) from London, containing, with the hamlet of Penge, 4992 inhabitants. This place, in Domesday-book called *Patriceseey*, or *Peters-ey*, was so named from having anciently belonged to the abbey of St. Peter, at Westminster: it was formerly of much greater extent than at present. The family of St. John had a venerable mansion here, of which there are still some remains: it was the favourite resort of Pope, who, when visiting his friend Lord Bolingbroke, usually selected as his study, in which he is said to have composed some of his celebrated works, a parlour wainscoted with cedar, overlooking the Thames. The village is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the river, over which there is a wooden bridge, connecting it with Chelsea: the houses are irregularly built, and in detached situations; the inhabitants are supplied with water from springs. The neighbourhood has long been celebrated for the production of vegetables for the London market, especially asparagus, which was first cultivated here; but the quantity of land appropriated to that purpose has, within the last twenty years, been considerably diminished. On part of the site of Bolingbroke house a horizontal air-mill was erected, in 1790, of a conical form, one hundred and forty feet in height, and having a mean diameter of fifty feet: it was originally applied to the bruising of linseed for oil, and subsequently to the grinding of malt for distilleries, which were at that time in extensive operation here. A silk-manufactory has recently been established, but the principal business is confined to the market-gardeners, of whom there is still a considerable number in the neighbourhood. A fair was formerly held at Easter, but it has lately been suppressed. The county magistrates hold a meeting at Wandsworth, an adjoining parish, where also a court of requests, for the recovery of debts under £5, is held, under an act obtained in the 31st of George II., the powers of which were extended to the present sum by an act in the 46th of George III.; its jurisdiction includes this parish. The lord of the manor also holds a court leet at Wandsworth, at which a headborough and constables for Battersea are appointed.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £13. 15. 2½., and in the patronage of Earl Spencer. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was handsomely rebuilt of brick in 1777; it has a tower surmounted by a small spire, and, standing on the

margin of the river, forms an interesting object from the water: the window over the altar is decorated with portraits of Henry VII., his grandmother Margaret Beauchamp, and Queen Elizabeth, in stained glass; the interior contains some interesting sepulchral monuments, among which are, one by Roubilliac, to the memory of Viscount Bolingbroke and his lady, and one to the memory of Edward Winter, an officer in the service of the East India Company, on which is recorded an account of his having, singly and unarmed, killed a tiger, and, on foot, defeated forty Moors on horseback. Collins, author of the *Peerage and Baronetage of England*; his grandson David Collins, Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales, and author of a *History of the English Settlement there*; and William Curtis, a distinguished botanical writer, were buried here. A chapel of ease, in Battersea Fields, was erected in 1828, at the expense of £2969. 2. 10., defrayed partly by a rate, and partly by grant from the parliamentary commissioners; it is a neat building in the later style of English architecture, and contains five hundred and ninety-six sittings, of which three hundred and eighty-four are free. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. A school, for the instruction of twenty boys, was founded and endowed by Sir Walter St. John, in 1700. A National school for ninety boys and sixty girls, and an infant school, are supported by subscription. Battersea Rise, a part of the common between Clapham and Wandsworth, is ornamented with several handsome villas, one of which was the residence of that eminent citizen, Sir John Barnard, who died in 1764.

BATTISFORD, a parish in the hundred of **BOSMERE** and **CLAYDON**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 2½ miles (W. S. W.) from Needham-Market, containing 421 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £8. 0. 7½., and in the patronage of G. Paske, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Here was anciently a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £53. 10.

BATTLE, or **BATTEL**, a market town and parish in the hundred of **BATTLE**, rape of **HASTINGS**, county of **SUSSEX**, 7 miles (N. W.) from Hastings, 63 (E. by N.) from Chichester, and 56 (S. E.) from London, containing 2852 inhabitants. This place, previously called *Epiton*, derives its present name from the memorable battle fought there, October 14th, 1066, between Harold, King of England, and William, Duke of Normandy. Though generally called the battle of Hastings, it took place at this town, where, in fulfilment of a vow, William the Conqueror founded a magnificent abbey for monks of the Benedictine order, and raised the high altar on the very spot where Harold and his valiant brothers fell, covered with wounds, by the side of the English standard. William conferred many extraordinary privileges upon this abbey, in which were preserved, until its suppression, the sword and royal robe worn by him on the day of his coronation, and the celebrated roll on which the names of the warriors who accompanied him to England were inscribed: he conferred on it the privilege of sanctuary, raised it to the dignity of a mitred abbey, and invested its abbots with the power of saving a criminal from execution, if accidentally passing at the time. At the dissolution, its

revenue was £987. 0. 10½.; there are still considerable remains; the gatehouse, a beautiful specimen of the decorated style of English architecture, is in entire preservation, and many parts of the conventual buildings have been retained in the modern mansion of Battle Abbey. After the establishment of the abbey a town arose in its vicinity, which rapidly increased, and had become a place of considerable importance in the reign of Henry I., who conferred upon it many privileges, among which was the grant of a market. In 1347, the French having effected a landing at Rye, the abbot of Battel, assisted by the inhabitants, marched to that place, and drove the enemy to their ships with great slaughter. The town is situated in a beautiful valley, bounded on the west, south, and south-east by wood-crowned eminences, and consists of several streets: near the centre stands the magnificent gateway of the abbey. The houses in general are ancient and of mean appearance, but there are several modern and handsome structures; the town is lighted, and well supplied with water. The manufacture of fine gunpowder, established at a very early period, and for which this town has attained the highest celebrity, is carried on to a very great extent. The market is on Thursday: the fairs are on Whit-Monday and November 22nd; a great number of horned cattle are sent from this part of the country to the London market. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold their petty sessions here for the district; but this being a franchise, the inhabitants are exempt from serving on juries at the assizes and sessions for the county. A coroner and other officers are appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Winchester, and an exempt deanery, still retaining the exercise of its jurisdiction; it is rated in the king's books at £24. 13. 4., and is in the patronage of Sir Godfrey V. Webster, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious structure, partly Norman, and partly in the early and later styles of English architecture. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. In 1791, Mrs. Elizabeth Langton bequeathed £1500 for the instruction of fifteen boys and fifteen girls, the interest of which is paid to a master; and there are three Sunday schools. Southward of the abbey grounds is a place called Tellman Hill, where William is said to have mustered his army the evening before the battle; and to the north is another, named Callback Hill, from which it is said he recalled his troops from pursuing the vanquished enemy: numerous other spots in the vicinity have names relating to circumstances connected with the battle.

BATTLEFIELD, a parish in the liberties of **SHREWSBURY**, county of **SALOP**, 3½ miles (N. N. E.) from Shrewsbury, containing 64 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of J. Corbett, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. A fair for horned cattle and sheep is held on the 2nd of August. This place derives its name from a sanguinary battle fought here, on the 22nd of July, 1403, between Henry IV. and the rebels under Percy, Earl of Northumberland, in which nearly two thousand three hundred gentlemen (among whom

was Lord Henry Percy, the valiant Hotspur), and about six hundred private soldiers, were slain. Henry, in grateful commemoration of the victory, immediately founded on the spot a college for Secular clerks, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £54. 10. 4.

BATTLES DEN, a parish in the hundred of **MANSHEAD**, county of **BEDFORD**, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Woburn, containing 151 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Potsgrove annexed, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £12. 9. 7., and in the patronage of Sir G. P. Turner, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. This place affords the title of baron to Earl Bathurst.

BAUGHURST, a parish forming a detached portion of the hundred of **EVINGAR**, Kingsclere division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from Basingstoke, containing, with the tythings of Ham and Inhurst 434 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Incumbent, rated in the king's books at £7. 12. 1., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court held at Winchester every Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount.

BAULKING, a chapelry in the parish of **UFFINGTON**, hundred of **SHRIVENHAM**, county of **BERKS**, 3½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Great Farringdon, containing 155 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

BAUMBER, or **BAMBURGH**, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of **GARTREE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 4 miles (N. W.) from Horncastle, containing 319 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Duke of Newcastle. The church is dedicated to St. Swithin.

BAUNTON, a parish in the hundred of **CROWTHORNE** and **MINETY**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 1½ mile (N. by E.) from Cirencester, containing 129 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of John Masters, Esq. The Roman Fosse-way passes along the eastern border of the parish.

BAVERSTOCK, a parish in the hundred of **CAWDEN** and **CADWORTH**, county of **WILTS**, 4 miles (W.) from Wilton, containing 135 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £11. 10. 2½., and in the patronage of the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, Oxford. The river Nadder runs through the parish, in which there is a spring called Merrywell, the water of which is efficacious in curing diseases of the eye. The rector supports a school for poor children.

BAVINGTON (GREAT), a township in the parish of **KIRK-WHELPINGTON**, north-eastern division of **TINDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 14 miles (N. N. E.) from Hexham, containing 74 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Scotch Presbyterians.

BAVINGTON (LITTLE), a township in the parish of **THOCKRINGTON**, north-eastern division of **TINDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 12 miles (N. N. E.) from Hexham, containing 78 inhabitants.

BAWBURGH, a parish in the hundred of **FOREHOE**, county of **NORFOLK**, 4½ miles (W.) from Norwich, con-

taining, with Bowthorpe, 456 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £13. 17. 6., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Wolstan, whose birthplace this was, and who died here in 1016. His relics were enshrined in it, and became the resort of numerous pilgrims, whose presents were a source of great emolument to the vicar and officiating priests, who, in 1309, rebuilt the church, which has a round tower. An ancient hermitage, with a chapel attached to it, stood near the bridge.

BAWDESWELL, a parish in the hundred of EYNSFORD, county of NORFOLK, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Reepham, containing 590 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £7, and in the patronage of Sir J. Lombe, Bart. The church is dedicated to All Saints. A school for the instruction of twelve boys has an endowment of about £10 per annum, arising from land bequeathed by John Leeds, in 1730.

BAWDRIE, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of PETHERTON, county of SOMERSET, 3½ miles (N.E. by E.) from Bridgwater, containing 372 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £15. 19. 7., and in the patronage of Sir Henry Nicholls, Knt., surviving trustee of Admiral Sir H. Nicholls.

BAWDSEY, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of WILFORD, county of SUFFOLK, 8½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Woodbridge, containing 414 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., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In the 11th of Edward I. permission was obtained for a market to be held here on Friday, but it has been discontinued: there is a fair on September 8th. Bawdsey haven, at the mouth of the river Deben, affords convenient anchorage for small vessels. On the eastern side of the parish, which is bounded by the North sea, are two Martello towers, a fort, a signal-house, and a landmark.

BAWSEY, a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of FREEBRIDGE, county of NORFOLK, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Lynn-Regis, containing 34 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £4, and in the patronage of Philip Hammond, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. James, is desecrated.

BAWTRY, a market town and chapelry in that part of the parish of BLTTH which is in the southern division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, West riding of the county of YORK, 41½ miles (S. by E.) from York, and 153½ (N. by W.) from London, on the great north road, containing 1027 inhabitants. This town is situated on the river Idle, which separates the counties of York and Nottingham, and near the Roman road leading from *Agelocum*, Littleborough, to *Danum*, Doncaster. It consists of three streets, the principal of which is very spacious, and contains many hand-

some and well-built houses; it is partly paved, and amply supplied with water from springs and from the river, over which a neat substantial stone bridge was erected in 1811, at an expense of £4000. The trade, which has greatly declined since the construction of the Chesterfield canal, and the erection of a bridge over the Trent at Gainsborough, arises chiefly from the inland navigation, and consists in supplying London, Hull, and other places, with corn, oak timber, and stone, of which last, that called the Roche Abbey stone is much esteemed by statuary and architects. The river is navigable for craft of from twelve to twenty-four tons' burden, by which means the town is supplied with coal, grocery, &c. The market is on Thursday: fairs for horses, horned cattle, and sheep are on the Thursday in Whitsun-week, and Old Martinmas-day. The magistrates for the West riding hold petty sessions here for the district, and constables and other officers are appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was erected in the reign of Henry II., and rebuilt in 1686: the tower, which is strengthened by buttresses, and crowned with pinnacles, was added in 1712. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. A small school-room has been built by subscription on the waste land adjoining the town, in which eight boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. At Scrooby, one mile from the town, was a palace belonging to the Archbishops of York, in which Cardinal Wolsey resided, and afterwards Archbishop Sandys, whose daughter is interred in the chancel of the chapel: the remains have been converted into a farm-house.

BAXTERLEY, a parish in the Atherstone division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, county of WARWICK, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Atherstone, containing 210 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £5, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and John Boulton, Esq. Coal and limestone are said to exist, but are not worked, in this parish.

BAYDON, a parish in the hundred of RAMSBURY, county of WILTS, 4½ miles (N.) from Ramsbury, containing 313 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Salisbury, endowed with £800 private benefaction, and £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

BAYFIELD, a parish in the hundred of HOLT, county of NORFOLK, 2½ miles (N.W.) from Holt. The population is returned with Glandford. The living is a discharged sinecure rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £4, and in the patronage of Henry Jodrell, Esq. The church, which was dedicated to St. Margaret, has long been desecrated.

BAYFORD, a parish in the hundred and county of HERTFORD, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Hertford, containing 307 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Essendon, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat brick edifice recently erected, containing an ancient octagonal font ornamented with quatrefoils and roses.

BAYHAM, a hamlet in that part of the parish of FRANT which is in the hundred of ROTHERFIELD, rape of PEVENSEY, county of SUSSEX, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Lamberhurst. The population is returned with the parish. Here are some remains of a monastery of Premonstratensian canons, which is described in the article on FRANT. Bayham gives the title of viscount to the Marquis of Camden, who has a seat here.

BAYLEHAM, a parish in the hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, county of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Needham-Market, containing 237 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £12. 4. 9½., and in the patronage of N. Lec Acton, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The Stow-Market and Ipswich canal bounds the parish on the north-east.

BAYNTON, a joint tything with West Coulston, in the parish of EDINGTON, hundred of WHORWELSDOWN, county of WILTS. The population is returned with West Coulston.

BAYSWATER, a hamlet in the parish of PADDINGTON, Holborn division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 1 mile from Cumberland-gate, London, on the Uxbridge road. The population is returned with the parish. Bayswater, which may now be considered as a suburb to the metropolis, is desirable as a place of residence from its vicinity to Kensington Gardens, which are situated on the south: it is lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from a reservoir originally constructed for the use of Kensington Palace, and subsequently granted to the proprietors of Chelsea water-works, on the condition that the supply to the palace should be regularly continued. Sir John Hill, M.D., a voluminous writer, resided here many years, and cultivated the plants from which he prepared his medicines, on the spot now occupied by the proprietor of the Bayswater tea-gardens. An episcopal chapel was built by Mr. Edward Orme, in 1818.

BAYTON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, county of WORCESTER, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. E. by S.) from Cleobury-Mortimer, containing 466 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Marnley, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £5. 0. 2½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

BAYWORTH, a hamlet in the parish of SUNNINGWELL, hundred of HORMER, county of BERKS. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel of ease to the rectory of Sunningwell, but it has gone to decay.

BEACHAMPTON, a parish in the hundred and county of BUCKINGHAM, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Buckingham, containing 251 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £14. 16. 5½., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Caius College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The river Ouse runs through the parish. William Elmer founded a free grammar school in 1652, and endowed it with £35 per annum; he also bequeathed, in addition to other benefactions, £5 per annum for apprenticing a poor boy. Sir Simon Benet left £10 per annum for clothing six poor men.

BEACHAMWELL, county of NORFOLK. — See BEECHAMWELL.

BEACONSFIELD, a market town and parish in the hundred of BURNHAM, county of BUCKINGHAM, 36 miles (S. E. by S.) from Buckingham, and $23\frac{1}{2}$ (W. by N.) from London, containing 1736 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on a hill, is supposed to have derived its name from a beacon formerly erected there. The town consists chiefly of four streets, which meet in a convenient market-place in the centre. The principal street extends nearly three quarters of a mile along the turnpike road leading from Uxbridge to Wycombe: the houses in general are well built, and of handsome appearance, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The environs, in which there are some handsome seats, abound with beautiful scenery; and the air is remarkably salubrious. The market is on Thursday; and the fairs, chiefly for horses, horned cattle, and sheep, are held on February 13th, and on Holy Thursday. Constables and other officers are appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £26. 2. 8½., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Magdalene College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient building of stone and flint, with a tower: it formerly belonged to the Augustine monastery at Burnham, founded by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, in 1165, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £91. 5. 11. Within the church is a mural tablet to the memory of Edmund Burke, who died at his seat called Gregories, in this parish, and was interred here; and in the churchyard there is a monument of white marble, to the memory of Edmund Waller, the poet, who died October 21st, 1687.

BEADLAM, a township in that part of the parish of KIRKDALE which is in the wapentake of RYEDALE, North riding of the county of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Helmsley, containing 143 inhabitants.

BEADNELL, a chapelry in the parish, and northern division of the ward, of BAMBROUGH, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Belford, containing 213 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Perpetual Curate of Bambrough. The chapel is a small handsome structure with a spire. The village is pleasantly situated on the sea-shore, having a small harbour, and several vessels are employed in conveying lobsters, herrings, and other fish to London. Races were annually held here until 1826, when they were removed to Belford. The trustees of Lord Crewe's charity allow a schoolmaster £5 per annum, and the use of a house and garden, for educating seven boys.

BEAFORD, a parish in the hundred of SHEBBEAR, county of DEVON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Great Torrington, containing 582 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £11. 15. 7½., and in the patronage of J. Russel, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BEAGHALL, a township in the parish of KELLINGTON, lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS,

West riding of the county of YORK, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Pontefract, containing 546 inhabitants.

BEAKSBOURNE, a parish within the cinque-port liberty of HASTINGS, of which it is a member, though locally in the hundred of Bridge and Petham, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, county of KENT, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Canterbury, containing 311 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

BEALINGS (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of CARLFORD, county of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Woodbridge, containing 339 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10. 4. 7., and in the patronage of Lord Henniker. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BEALINGS (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of CARLFORD, county of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Woodbridge, containing 262 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 7. $3\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of G. Thompson, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Here is an endowment of about £10 per annum, for the instruction of poor children.

BEAMINSTER, a market town and chapelry in the parish of NETHERBURY, hundred of BEAMINSTER-FORUM and REDHONE, Bridport division of the county of DORSET, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Dorchester, and $137\frac{1}{4}$ (W. S. W.) from London, containing 2806 inhabitants. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., Prince Maurice, commanding a party of royalists engaged in besieging Lyme, took up his quarters in this town, which, in a few days after, was nearly reduced to ashes by a fire, stated by some historians to have been occasioned by accident, whilst others assert that it was the result of a quarrel between the French and the Cornish men in the service of the king, who set fire to it in five different places. It was rebuilt by means of a parliamentary grant of £2000, but was again nearly destroyed by a fire which occurred in 1684: in 1781, it experienced a similar calamity, but the greater part of the buildings having been insured, it soon recovered its former prosperity. The town is pleasantly situated on the river Birt, which is formed by the union of several small springs that rise in the immediate vicinity: the houses are in general modern and well built, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The manufacture of woollen cloth, which formerly flourished here, is at present on the decline, and that of sail-cloth is now the principal source of employment: there is also a pottery for the coarser kinds of earthenware. The market, granted to William Ewel, prebendary of Sarum, in the 12th of Edward I., is on Thursday; and a fair is held on September 19th, for cattle. Constables and other officers are appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The quarter sessions for the county, now held at Bridport, were formerly held here; and, in 1638, an order of session was issued for building a house of correction at the expense of the division. The town hall is a neat and commodious edifice, in which the public business is transacted.

This chapelry contains the manors of Beaminster Prima and Beaminster Secunda, forming two prebends in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury; the former is rated in the king's books at £20. 2. 6., and the latter at £22. 5. $7\frac{1}{2}$.. The chapel, founded in honour of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, is a stately edifice in the later style of English architecture, with a fine tower, one hundred feet high, and richly ornamented with sculptured designs of the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, the Ascension, and other subjects of scriptural history. There is a place of worship for Independents. The free school was founded in 1684, by Mrs. Frances Tucker, who endowed it with £20 per annum for the master, leaving also £30 per annum for apprenticing boys, one or two of whom she directed should be put to the sea service. The endowment now produces £150 per annum; the master's salary has been advanced to £40, and the present number of scholars is one hundred, who are instructed on Dr. Bell's system: it is under the direction of trustees, each of whom, on his appointment, receives £10. The Rev. Samuel Hood, father of Lords Hood and Bridport, was master of this school early in the eighteenth century, and subsequently a prebendary in the Cathedral Church of Wells. An almshouse for eight aged persons was founded, in 1630, by Sir John Strode, of Parnham, Knt., the income of which amounts to £20 per annum. Gilbert Adams, of Beaminster, Esq., in 1626, gave £200 to the poor of the parish, directing the produce to be applied to their use, at the discretion of his executors; and the Rev. William Hillary, in 1712, bequeathed the reversion, after ninety-nine years, of land in the parish of Corscombe, worth £30 per annum, for the benefit of twelve distressed families in the parish. Dr. Thomas Spratt, Bishop of Rochester, and the Rev. Thomas Russel, Fellow of New College, Oxford, who distinguished himself by his defence of Warton's History of English Poetry, were natives of this town.

BEAMISH, a township in that part of the parish of CHESTER le STREET which is in the middle division of CHESTER ward, county palatine of DURHAM, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Gateshead, containing, with part of Tanfield Colliery, 1643 inhabitants. There is a great quantity of coal in this township, which also contains some iron-ore.

BEAMSLEY, a township partly in that portion of the parish of ADDINGHAM, but chiefly in that portion of the parish of SKIPTON, which are in the upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, West riding of the county of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Skipton, containing 312 inhabitants. An hospital for thirteen poor women was founded here by Margaret, Countess of Cumberland, under letters patent granted in the 35th of Elizabeth, and endowed with property which, in 1820, produced £357. 9. 4. per annum, from which sum, twelve of the alms-women receive annuities of £16 each, and the thirteenth, one of £18: they have separate apartments, and there is a chapel in which prayers are read daily.

BEANLEY, a township in the parish of EGLINGHAM, northern division of COQUETDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Alnwick, containing 160 inhabitants. This was formerly the head of a barony, the lord of which had the power of inflicting capital punishment; Gallow-Haw, on the western

side of the Breamish, having been the place of execution. On an elevated spot, called Beanley Plantation, are vestiges of an encampment, having a double fosse and rampart; the road which led to it is plainly discernible. Percy's Cross, erected in memory of Sir Ralph Percy, an officer attached to the Lancastrian party, who fell in battle against the Yorkists, in 1464, stands on Hedgeley moor, a short distance from the village.

BEARD, a hamlet in the parish of GLOSSOP, hundred of HIGH PEAK, county of DERBY, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Chapel en le Frith, containing 332 inhabitants.

BEARL, a township in the parish of BYWELL ST. ANDREW, eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 miles (E.) from Corbridge, containing 56 inhabitants.

BEARLEY, a parish in the Snitterfield division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, county of WARWICK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Stratford upon Avon, containing 230 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Wootton-Waven. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BEARSTEAD, a parish in the hundred of EYHORNE, lathe of AYLESFORD, county of KENT, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Maidstone, containing 566 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £6. 7. 4½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross. A fair is held here on September 14th.

BEARSTON, a township in that part of the parish of MUCKLESTON which is in the Drayton division of the hundred of BRADFORD (North), county of SALOP, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Drayton in Hales, containing 79 inhabitants.

BEARWARD-COTE, a township in the parish of ETWALL, hundred of APPLETREE, county of DERBY. The population is returned with the parish.

BEAUCHIEF-ABBEY, an extra-parochial liberty, formerly part of the parish of Norton, in the hundred of SCARSDALE, county of DERBY, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Dronfield, containing 97 inhabitants. The liberty, comprising about one thousand acres, was, by a deed executed at a court held at Richmond, March 14th, 1601, exempted from assessment for taxes. The living is a donative, in the patronage of P. Pegge Burnall, Esq. The chapel is a small edifice, erected about 1660, with the exception of the tower, which formed part of a monastery of Premonstratensian canons, founded here in 1183, by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, and dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £157. 10. 2.

BEAUDESERT, a parish in the Henley division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, county of WARWICK, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (E.) from Henley in Arden, containing 209 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £7. 16. 0½., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is partly in the Norman, and partly in the early English, style of architecture, with a richly ornamented Norman arch between the nave and the chancel. A castle was erected

here, soon after the Conquest, by Thurstan de Montfort, which was dismantled during the war between the houses of York and Lancaster; the site is still distinguishable. In the reign of Stephen, the lord of the manor obtained a grant for a market and a fair. The Rev. Richard Jago, a poet of some note, was born here in 1715, during the incumbency of his father.

BEAULIEU, a liberty in the New Forest (East) division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Lymington, containing, with an extra-parochial district within its limits, 1206 inhabitants. The living is a donative, in the patronage of Lord Montagu. The chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a plain edifice of stone with strong buttresses, and was formerly the refectory of the ancient abbey, the church of which, situated to the south-east, has been entirely destroyed. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. Beaulieu is situated on a river of the same name, which rises in the New Forest, at the foot of a hill about a mile and a half to the north-east of Lyndhurst, and is navigable hence for vessels of fifty tons' burden to the Isle of Wight channel, which bounds the parish on the south. On reaching the village, it spreads into a wide surface, covering several acres, on the eastern side of which is the spot where the famous abbey formerly stood, the outer walls of which, or a large part of them, still remain. It was founded, in 1204, by King John, for thirty monks of the reformed Benedictine order, and was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary: its revenue, at the dissolution in 1540, was £428. 6. 8. It possessed the privilege of sanctuary, and afforded an asylum to Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI., after the battle of Barnet; and to Perkin Warbeck, in the reign of Henry VII. Various immunities, among which is exemption from arrest for debt, are still attached to the manor. The ruins stand in a beautiful valley, nearly circular in form, bounded by well-wooded hills, and surrounded by a stone wall, nearly entire in many places, and mantled with ivy. The entrance is by an ancient stone gateway, near which is an edifice of a square form, called the Palace, originally built for the abbot's lodging, but converted into a family seat after the dissolution. Over the entrance is a canopied niche, and the hall is handsomely vaulted. Eastward from the building is a long structure, supposed, from the extent and height of the apartments, to have been the dormitory, and beneath are several good cellars; the ancient kitchen is also standing. Near the abbey was a building, called an hospital, inhabited by the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, where travellers and persons in distress were relieved, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £100. This hospital was founded a little previously to the abbey, and, from the beauty of its situation, gave the name of *Beaulieu* to the place; it stood at the distance of about half a mile from the water's edge, at high water mark, on rising ground, having a gentle slope to the water, and commanding, toward the right, a view of Hurst Castle and the Needles; to the left, of Spithead, and the entrance to Portsmouth harbour. About two miles distant, and very near the sea-shore, is Park farm, anciently one of the granges attached to Beaulieu abbey, which, like others appertaining to that establishment, possessed the privilege of having divine service celebrated in it, under a bull of Pope Alex-

ander I. The chapel is remaining, though much dilapidated, and adjoins the farm-house, a massive stone building of equal antiquity; its length is forty-two feet, and breadth about fourteen; the interior is divided into two compartments by a stone screen, which reaches to the roof. At a short distance from this, on the road to Beaulieu, are the ruins of the extensive barn and the chapel of St. Leonard, the former measuring in length two hundred and twenty-six feet, in breadth seventy-seven, and in height sixty, and formerly the principal grange belonging to the abbey. Buckler's Hard is a populous village in this liberty, situated on the Beaulieu river, chiefly inhabited by workmen employed in ship-building: many vessels of war have been built at this place. Beaulieu has long been noted for the manufacture of coarse sacking: near the village of Sowley, in this liberty, are two large mills belonging to some iron-works. Fairs for horses and horned cattle are held on April 15th and September 4th.

BEAU-MANOR, an extra-parochial liberty, in the western division of the hundred of GOSCOTE, county of LEICESTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Mountsorrel, containing 96 inhabitants.

BEAUMONT, a parish in the ward and county of CUMBERLAND, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by W.) from Carlisle, containing 323 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, to which that of Kirk-Andrews upon Eden was united in 1692, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, rated in the king's books at £8. 1. 8., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, stands upon a lofty hill. The river Eden and the Carlisle canal run through the parish. At the hamlet of Sandsfield, on the western bank of the Eden, vessels of sixty tons' burden, belonging to the port of Carlisle, receive and discharge their cargoes. The poor children of this parish are entitled to instruction in a school, erected by subscription, in the parish of Kirk-Andrews upon Eden, to which Thomas Pattinson, in 1785, gave a small endowment. The celebrated wall of Severus crossed this parish.

BEAUMONT, a parish in the hundred of TENDRING, county of ESSEX, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.E. by S.) from Manningtree, containing, with the parish of Moze, 434 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, to which that of Moze was united in 1678, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £18, and in the patronage of the Governors of Guy's Hospital. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. This parish lies near the extremity of an inlet of the North sea, between the Naze and Harwich.

BEAUMONT-LEYS, an extra-parochial liberty, in the western division of the hundred of GOSCOTE, county of LEICESTER, 2 miles (N.N.W.) from Leicester, containing 14 inhabitants.

BEAUSALL, a chapelry in the parish of HATTON, Snitterfield division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, county of WARWICK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Warwick, containing 269 inhabitants.

BEAWORTH, a tything in the parish of CHERITON, hundred of FAWLEY, Fawley division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from New Alresford, containing 136 inhabitants. This tything is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court held at Winchester

VOL. I.

every Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount.

BEAWORTHY, a parish in the hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, county of DEVON, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by W.) from Hatherleigh, containing 299 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £6. 6., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Sir William Molesworth, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Alban.

BEBBINGTON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of WIRRAL, county palatine of CHESTER, comprising the townships of Higher Bebbington, Lower Bebbington, Poulton with Spittle, Storeton, and Tranmore, and containing 1678 inhabitants, of which number, 216 are in the township of Higher Bebbington, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.E.), and 316 in that of Lower Bebbington, $5\frac{1}{2}$ (N.E. by N.), from Great Neston. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £30. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Rev. S. Feilden and another. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is partly Norman, and partly in the early, decorated, and later styles of English architecture, with a tower surmounted by a spire: the nave is separated from the south aisle by a range of Norman arches, resting on massive cylindrical columns, and the chancel, with its lateral aisles, is of the later English style. Attached to the eastern end of the church is a room, used for a school, which was founded in 1655, and endowed by the parishioners with twenty acres of land, the rent of which, amounting to £25 per annum, is applied to the instruction of the poor children of Lower Bebbington. Strata of excellent freestone exist in this parish, which is of a much whiter quality than that found in any other part of the county. The navigable river Mersey runs along the northern border of the parish.

BEBSIDE, a township in the parish of HORTON, eastern division of CASTLE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E. by E.) from Morpeth, containing 123 inhabitants. It is situated on the southern bank of the river Blyth, on the opposite side of which, in the parish of Bedlington, are extensive iron-works.

BECCLES, a market town and parish in the hundred of WANGFORD, county of SUFFOLK, 44 miles (E.N.E.) from Bury St. Edmund's, and 110 (N.E. by N.) from London, containing 3493 inhabitants. This town, which suffered greatly from fire in 1586, is pleasantly situated on the river Waveney, by which it is bounded on the north and west. It consists of several spacious streets, diverging from the market-place, well paved and lighted: the houses in general are handsome and well built, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The environs, which abound with pleasing scenery, afford agreeable walks; and the theatre and assembly-rooms form two handsome ornamental buildings. Races are held annually, on a fine course near the town, on which there are two commodious stands. The trade is principally in corn and malt, which is



Corporate Seal.

carried on to a considerable extent: the river Waveney is navigable from Yarmouth, and a design is now in progress for connecting it, by means of Leething lake, with the sea at Lowestoft. The market is on Saturday: the fairs are on Whit-Monday for cattle, and October 2nd for horses and pedlary; there are also statute fairs. Adjoining the town is a common, upwards of one thousand four hundred acres in extent, affording, under certain regulations, free pasturage for cattle. Under a charter of incorporation, granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1584, a portreeve, steward, twelve principal, and twenty-four inferior, burgesses are elected; the portreeve is appointed annually, by rotation, from among the principal burgesses. None of the members of the corporation exercise magisterial authority, the town being wholly within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold a quarterly court of session for the district. The town hall is a commodious building, and the gaol has recently been enlarged and improved. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of St. Mary Endgate (the church of which is in ruins), in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, and in the patronage of the Earl of Gosford; the rectory is rated in the king's books at £21. 12. 3½, and the vicarage at £7. 6. 8. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a spacious and elegant structure, in the later style of English architecture; the porch is a fine specimen of beautiful design and elaborate execution, and the interior is appropriately ornamented. The tower, which is detached from the main building, is highly enriched with sculpture; it was built by subscription, and upon it are sculptured the arms of the donors, among which are those of Yallop, Rede (Thomas Rede having been at that time rector of the parish, and a principal contributor towards its erection), Leman, and Garneys: the churchyard commands an interesting and extensive view. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Methodists. A grammar school was founded, in 1774, and endowed by the Rev. Dr. Fauconberge, a native of the town, with an estate in the parish of Corton, producing about £200 per annum; it is under the control of the Bishop of Norwich, the Archdeacon of Suffolk, and the Rector of Beccles, who appoint the master: there are at present no scholars on the foundation, nor is there any place appropriated as a school-room for gratuitous instruction. Dr. Routh, the learned President of Magdalene College, Oxford, received the rudiments of his education at this place. A free school was founded, in 1631, and endowed with one hundred acres of land, by Sir John Leman, Knt., alderman of London, for the instruction of forty-eight boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and a National school, in which one hundred and twenty children of both sexes are instructed, is supported by subscription. An ancient hospital for lepers, of uncertain foundation, with a chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was granted, in 1676, to the corporation of Beccles, for the benefit of the poor. The corporation also hold in trust for the poor a large tract of land, which was originally granted by Henry VIII., in 1540, after the dissolution of the abbey of Bury St. Edmund's (to which the manor formerly belonged), to William Rede and his heirs, in trust for the benefit of himself and other inhabitants of the town. Beccles was the birth and burial place of William de Roos, of Roos Hall, a man of con-

siderable note; he attended Edward I. in the war with the Scots, and was present with that prince at the siege of Kaerlevrock, where he displayed great bravery.

BECCONSALL, a joint chapelry with Hesketh, in the parish of CROSTON, hundred of LEYLAND, county palatine of LANCASTER, 11 miles (N. by E.) from Ormskirk, containing, with Hesketh, 476 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rector of Croston.

BECHTON, a township in that part of the parish of SANDBACH which is in the hundred of NANTWICH, county palatine of CHESTER, 2½ miles (S. E.) from Sandbach, containing 759 inhabitants. The Grand Trunk canal passes close to the salt-works here.

BECKBURY, a parish within the liberties of the borough of WENLOCK, county of SALOP, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Bridgenorth, containing 285 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £5. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Milburgh.

BECKENHAM, a parish in the hundred of BROMLEY and BECKINGHAM, lathe of SUTTON at HONE, county of KENT, 1½ mile (W.) from Bromley, and 10 (S. S. E.) from London, containing 1180 inhabitants. The name of this place, compounded of the Saxon terms *Bec*, a brook, and *Ham*, a dwelling, is derived from a small stream which passes through the parish, and falls into the river Ravensbourne. In the reign of Henry VIII., Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, entertained that monarch, when on his journey to visit Anne of Cleves, with great pomp at the manor-house in this place. The village, which is pleasantly situated, contains some neat dwelling-houses, and in the neighbourhood are many handsome villas. The Croydon canal passes along the north-western angle of the parish. A fair, chiefly for toys, is held on the Monday before St. Bartholomew's day. Beckenham is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests held every alternate Tuesday at Bromley, for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40s. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, rated in the king's books at £16. 18. 9., and in the patronage of John Cator, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a neat structure, erected about the beginning of the seventeenth century, with a lofty spire, which having been destroyed by lightning, in 1790, was recently rebuilt. Mrs. Mary Watson, in 1790, bequeathed property, for the instruction of poor children, after the death of two annuitants, which took place in 1807, at which period it was vested in the purchase of £1401. 12. 7. New South Sea annuities, producing an annual dividend of £42. 0. 10., the whole of which not being annually expended, the accumulation, amounting to £294. 16. 2., was, in 1818, applied in aid of a subscription for the erection of National schools for boys and girls of the parish, in which the children upon Mrs. Watson's foundation are now instructed. Capt. Leonard Bowyer, in 1717, also gave £100, the interest of which is paid out of the rental of land belonging to the parish, for the education of four additional scholars. To the east of the church are three unendowed almshouses, erected by Anthony Rawlins, Esq., in 1694. Dr. Asheton, the projector of a plan for providing for

widows by survivorship, was rector of this parish towards the close of the seventeenth century.

BECKERMET (ST. BRIDGET'S), a parish in ALLERDALE ward above Darwent, county of CUMBERLAND, containing, with the township of Calder in Cope-land, 545 inhabitants. The village of Great Beckerm-et St. John, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Egremont. 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 Rev. H. J. Todd. The church stands about half a mile south-west of the village. This parish is situated on the north bank of the Calder, adjoining the ocean, and contains the sequestered ruins of Calder abbey, described under Calder-Bridge. Freestone is obtained here.

BECKERMET (ST. JOHN'S), a parish in ALLERDALE ward above Darwent, county of CUMBERLAND, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Egremont, containing 549 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £300 private benefaction, £1200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rev. H. J. Todd. The church is a small ancient edifice. A portion of the town of Egremont is included within this parish, in which also stands a private residence, called Woto-Bank, with the etymology of which is connected an interesting fabulous tale, made by Mrs. Cowley the subject of a romantic poem, entitled "Edwina," published in 1794.

BECKETT, a tything in the parish and hundred of SHRIVENHAM, county of BERKS, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Farringdon. The population is returned with the parish. The manor, soon after the Conquest, became the property of the crown, and the manor-house was occasionally made a royal residence. Dr. Shute Barrington, the late Bishop of Durham, was born here in 1734.

BECKFORD, a parish in the hundred of TIBALD-STONE, county of GLOUCESTER, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Tewkesbury, containing, with the hamlets of Bengrave and Grafton, 442 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Ashton under Hill annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £16. 16. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Rev. John Timbrill, D.D. The church, a very ancient structure, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Freestone abounds in the parish. Here was an Alien priory of Augustine canons, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £53. 6. 8.

BECKHAM (EAST), a parish in the northern division of the hundred of ERPINGHAM, county of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Cromer, containing 48 inhabitants. The church, which was dedicated to St. Helen, has long been desecrated: it is a picturesque ruin, the southern porch and the walls of the nave and chancel, the only parts now remaining, being covered with ivy: the inhabitants resort to the church at West Beckham.

BECKHAM (WEST), a parish in the southern division of the hundred of ERPINGHAM, county of NORFOLK, 4 miles (E.) from Holt, containing 154 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter

of Norwich, endowed with £600 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to All Saints: the tower is circular at the base and octangular above.

BECKHAMPTON, a tything in the parish of AVEBURY, hundred of SELKLEY, county of WILTS, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Marlborough. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel, now desecrated.

BECKINGHAM, a parish in the wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (E.) from Newark, containing 430 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Straggles-thorpe annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £41. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Robert Moody, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is partly Norman, and partly in the early style of English architecture: the tower, ornamented with pinnacles, is in the later English style.

BECKINGHAM, a parish within the liberty of SOUTHWELL and SCROOBY, though locally in the North-clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, county of NOTTINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Gainsborough, containing 515 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, rated in the king's books at £6. 15. 3., and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Beckingham. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The navigable river Trent runs along the border of the parish. A school for ten poor children is endowed with about £15 per annum. Dr. William Howell, the historian, was born here.

BECKINGTON, a parish in the hundred of FROME, county of SOMERSET, 3 miles (N. E.) from Frome, containing 1645 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Standerwick annexed, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £19. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Rev. Henry Sainsbury. The church, dedicated to St. George, contains the remains of Samuel Daniel, poet-laureat and historian, who died here in 1619; and William Huish, rector of this parish, and one of the editors of the Polyglott Bible, who died in 1688. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The manufacture of cloth was formerly extensively carried on in this parish, and still exists to a limited degree. Thomas Beckington, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and a distinguished statesman, was born here, in 1645.

BECKLEY, a parish partly in the hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, and partly in the hundred of BULLINGTON, county of OXFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Oxford, containing, with the chapelry of Studley from Horton, 825 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £8, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £1300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The manor was part of the private property of Alfred the Great: in the thirteenth century it belonged to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who had a castellated mansion here, a portion of the site of which is now occupied by a dovecote, supposed to be a relic of the fortress. A

court baron is held annually by the lord of the manor, who claims paramount authority over seven villages within the tract called Otmoor, for enclosing which an act was obtained in 1815. Here is a school with a small endowment, for the instruction of six poor children. The Roman road from Alchester to Wallingford passed through the parish, and fragments of Roman pottery have been found in the vicinity.

BECKLEY, a parish in the hundred of **GOLDSBUR**, rape of **HASTINGS**, county of **SUSSEX**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.N.W.) from **RYE**, containing 1371 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Lewes**, and diocese of **Chichester**, rated in the king's books at £11. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of **University College**, **Oxford**. The church is dedicated to **All Saints**. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**. The river **Rother** bounds this parish on the north, separating the counties of **Kent** and **Sussex**.

BEDALE, a parish comprising the market town of **Bedale**, the townships of **Aiskew**, **Burrell with Cowling**, **Crakehall**, and **Firby**, and the hamlet of **Rands-Grange**, in the eastern division of the wapentake of **HANG**, and the township of **Langthorne** in the wapentake of **HALLIKELD**, **North riding** of the county of **YORK**, and containing 2631 inhabitants, of which number, 1137 are in the town of **Bedale**, $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W.) from **York**, and 223 (N.N.W.) from **London**. This town, which is of prepossessing appearance, is pleasantly situated on the banks of a stream flowing into the river **Swale** near **Scruton**, and consists of one principal street. The houses are in general of brick, and irregularly built; the air is pure, and the neighbourhood, which is well cultivated, affords many pleasant walks and much picturesque scenery. The market is on **Tuesday**: fairs are held on **Easter-Tuesday**, **Whit-Tuesday**, and **July 5th** and **6th**, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep; and **October 10th** and **11th**, and the last **Monday** but one before **Christmas-day**, for cattle, sheep, hogs, and leather. **Constables** and other officers are appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Richmond**, and diocese of **Chester**, rated in the king's books at £89. 4. 9½., and in the alternate patronage of **Miss Pierse** and **Miles Stapleton, Esq.** The church, dedicated to **St. Gregory**, is a spacious and venerable structure, in the early style of **English architecture**, with a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, of remarkable strength, having been used as a place of security from the incursions of the **Scots**. Within the church are several interesting monuments, one of which is to the memory of **Sir Brian Fitz-Alan**, **Lord-Lieutenant** of **Scotland** in the reign of **Edward I.**, who resided here in a castle near the church, of which there are no remains. There are three places of worship for **Methodists**, and one each for **Particular Baptists** and **Roman Catholics**. A free grammar school, supposed to have existed here prior to the dissolution of religious houses, was endowed by **Queen Elizabeth** with £7. 11. 4. per annum, to which the **Countess of Warwick** added £13. 6. 8. per annum. The latter sum is now given to the **National school**, for the instruction of eighty boys, to which also is appropriated the produce of £100, bequeathed by **William Heaton**, in 1709, for preparing eight boys for the grammar school, which is in the churchyard. An hospital for six aged

men was founded by **Dr. Samwales**, in 1698, and endowed with £55. 3. 2.; it is a neat stone building, containing six apartments, to each of which a garden, comprising half an acre, is allotted: there are also almshouses for three aged women, founded by **Richard and Thomas Young**, in 1667, besides many bequests for the poor. **Sir Christopher Wray**, **Lord Chief Justice** of the court of **King's Bench** in the reign of **Elizabeth**, was a native of this place.

BEDBURN (NORTH), 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**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by W.) from **Bishop-Auckland**, containing 351 inhabitants. This township is situated between the river **Wear** and the **Bedburn rivulet**, and abounds with picturesque and romantic scenery: at its north-western extremity is an ancient earthwork, called "**The Castles**," of an oblong form, surrounded by a lofty rampart of loose pebble stones, with an outer ditch, supposed to have been a **British fortress**. At **Bedburn Forge** is a manufactory for edge-tools, spades, &c., which, prior to the year 1820, was used for bleaching linen cloth and yarn by a chemical process.

BEDBURN (SOUTH), 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**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from **Bishop-Auckland**, containing 366 inhabitants.

BEDDINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of **TORNORE**, rape of **PEVENSEY**, county of **SUSSEX**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.E.) from **Lewes**, containing 255 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of **West Fille** united, in the archdeaconry of **Lewes**, and diocese of **Chichester**, rated in the king's books at £9. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the **Dean and Chapter** of **Chichester**. The church is dedicated to **St. Andrew**. The parish is within the liberty of the duchy of **Lancaster**.

BEDDINGTON, a parish in the second division of the hundred of **WALLINGTON**, county of **SURREY**, 2 miles (W.) from **Croydon**, containing, with the hamlet of **Wallington**, 1327 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Surrey**, and diocese of **Winchester**, rated in the king's books at £13. 16. 8., and in the patronage of **Mrs. Ann Paston Gee**. The church, dedicated to **St. Mary**, is a handsome edifice, with a fine tower, chiefly in the later style of **English architecture**, it was built in the reign of **Richard II.**, and contains, together with several stalls, some handsome monuments to the memory of the **Carew family**, of which **Sir Nicholas Carew**, who was beheaded in 1539, for an alleged conspiracy against **Henry VIII.**, was a member. The **Croydon railway** crosses the northern angle of the parish. The first orange-trees produced in **England** are said to have been planted here. A charity school is supported by subscription.

BEDFIELD, a parish in the hundred of **HOXNE**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.N.W.) from **Framlingham**, containing 319 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Suffolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £14, and in the patronage of the **Earl of Stradbroke**. The church is dedicated to **St. Nicholas**.

BEDFONT (EAST), a parish in the hundred of **SPELTHORNE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.S.W.)

from Hounslow, containing, with the hamlet of Hatton, 771 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Opposite the entrance are two yew-trees, the branches of which, meeting at the top, form an arch, and have been fantastically cut so as to represent two cocks in a fighting attitude; in the thick foliage of one of them appears the date 1704 (an eccentric individual having made a bequest in that year for keeping them thus trimmed), and in that of the other are seen the initials H.I.G.R.T.



Seal and Arms.

BEDFORD, a borough and market town, having separate jurisdiction, in the county of **BEDFORD**, of which it is the capital, 50 miles (N. N. W.) from London, containing 5466 inhabitants. This place, called by the later Britons *Lettuydur*, and by the Saxons *Bedanford* (both which terms are expressive of its character as a place of public accommodation at the passage of a river), derives its name

from its situation near an ancient ford on the river Ouse. In 571, a battle was fought here, between the Britons and the West Saxons, the latter being commanded by Ceolfulf, brother of Ceawlin, third king of Wessex, in which the Britons were defeated with considerable loss. The town having been almost destroyed by the Danes, was restored by Edward the Elder, who greatly enlarged it by erecting buildings on the opposite side of the river; but in 1010, it suffered again from an irruption of the Danes, who committed most dreadful ravages in their progress through the country. After the Conquest, Payne de Beauchamp, third baron of Bedford, built a strong castle here, which was besieged and taken by Stephen in the war with the Empress Matilda; and when the barons took up arms against King John, William de Beauchamp, who then possessed it, having taken part with the insurgents, delivered the castle into their possession, but it was subsequently besieged and ultimately taken for the king by Falco de Breant, upon whom that monarch bestowed it, as a reward for his services. In the reign of Henry III., Falco having committed excessive outrages, for which he was fined £3000 by the king's itinerant justiciaries at Dunstable, seized the principal judge and imprisoned him in the castle, which, after a vigorous siege and an obstinate defence, memorable in the history of those times, was taken, and, by the king's order, demolished, with the exception of the inner part, which was given for a residence to William de Beauchamp, to whom Henry restored the barony, which he had forfeited in the preceding reign. Of this fortress, only a part of the intrenchments, and the site of the keep, now converted into a bowling-green, remain. The ancient barons of Bedford were Lord Almoners at the coronation of the kings of England, and, as an inheritor of part of the barony, the Marquis of Exeter officiated at that of George IV., receiving the usual perquisite of a silver alms-bason, and the cloth upon which the sovereign walked from Westminster Hall

to the Abbey. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., this town, which had been garrisoned for the parliament, surrendered to Prince Rupert, in 1643: the parliamentary troops, under Col. Montague, afterwards entered it by stratagem, and carried off some money and horses, which had been brought thither for the use of the royalists.

The town is pleasantly situated in a fertile vale, watered by the river Ouse, over which a handsome stone bridge of five arches was erected in 1813, at an expense of £15,137, replacing a former bridge of great antiquity: it consists of one spacious street, nearly a mile in length, intersected at right angles by several smaller streets; the houses, many of which are ancient, are in general well built, interspersed with several of modern erection. A crescent is at present being formed on the northern side of the bridge, and the general appearance of the town is rapidly improving: it is well paved and lighted, and amply supplied with water. Races are held in the spring and autumn; assemblies take place during the winter; and a small theatre is opened occasionally. The principal branches of manufacture are those of lace and straw-plat, in which many women and children are employed; and a considerable trade in corn and coal, by means of the Ouse, is carried on with Lynn-Regis and the intermediate places. The market days are Monday, for cattle; and Saturday, for corn and provisions: the former market is held in the southern, and the latter in the northern, division of the town. The fairs are on the first Tuesday in Lent, April 21st, July 5th, August 21st, October 12th, and December 19th, for cattle; and there is a wool fair on the 17th of November. The government, by charter of incorporation, granted by Charles II., by which the prescriptive privileges of the borough were confirmed, is vested in a mayor, recorder, deputy recorder, two bailiffs (who act as sheriffs), two chamberlains, an indefinite number of aldermen, and thirteen common council-men, assisted by a town clerk, three sergeants at mace, and subordinate officers. The mayor, who is a justice of the peace, and the two bailiffs, are elected annually from among the freemen: the aldermen, whose number is by custom limited to twelve, are chosen from among those who have served the office of mayor. The corporation hold a court of session quarterly, at which the deputy recorder, or, in his absence, the mayor, presides. The borough gaol has been pulled down, an arrangement having been made whereby offenders committed by the magistrates for the borough are sent to the county gaol; and a lock-up house has been built for the temporary confinement of disorderly persons. The borough first sent representatives to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has returned two members: the right of election is vested in the freemen and burgesses, whether resident or not, and in inhabitants, being householders and not receiving alms, in number about four hundred: the mayor and bailiffs are the returning officers. The assizes and quarter sessions for the county are held in this town. The sessions-house, rebuilt in 1753, is a neat stone edifice, in St. Paul's square: the county gaol and old house of correction, rebuilt in 1801, is a handsome structure, surrounded by a high stone wall at the north-western entrance into the town; it contains a tread-mill for grinding corn, worked by prisoners sentenced to hard labour. The county penitentiary, or

new house of correction, a large brick building on the road to Kettering, was erected in 1819. The house of industry, erected by act of parliament, in 1796, at an expense of £5000, is under the control of thirteen directors resident in the town, to whom, by an act passed in the 34th of George III., the expenditure of the poor rates is entrusted. The county lunatic asylum, a handsome brick building on the road to Ampthill, was erected, by act of parliament, in 1812, at an expense of £13,000, and will accommodate sixty-five patients; private patients are admitted on paying 14s. each per week. The county infirmary, on the same road, is a substantial brick building, with a stone front, towards the erection and endowment of which the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq. gave £10,000, Lord Hampden £1000, and the Duke of Bedford contributes £100 per annum. The Marquis of Tavistock, at the parliamentary election for the county in 1826, presented £2000 to this institution, in lieu of entertaining the freeholders.

The town comprises the parishes of St. Cuthbert, St. John, St. Mary, St. Paul, and St. Peter Martin, within the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln. The living of St. Cuthbert's is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 9. 4½., endowed with £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The living of St. John's is a rectory not in charge, in the patronage of the Corporation: the church is a neat structure in the later style of English architecture, with a handsome tower, but it has been much modernized. The living of St. Mary's is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £11. 4. 9½., endowed with £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln: the church is in the later style of English architecture, with a plain square tower. The living of St. Paul's is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of Lord Carteret. The church is a spacious and venerable structure, partly in the early, and partly in the decorated, style of English architecture, having a handsome tower surmounted by an octagonal spire, and a north and south porch in the later style: the interior, which is chiefly in the early English style, contains a stone pulpit, embellished with gilt tracery, on a blue ground, and some interesting monuments and brass plates: over the south porch there is a chamber, in which the records of the corporation are deposited, and over the northern side of the chancel, a library of valuable books. The living of St. Peter's Martin is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £11. 13. 1½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the church is an ancient edifice, with a tower, the upper part of which has been recently restored, and having, at the southern entrance, a beautiful Norman arch. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Moravians.

The free grammar school was founded in 1556, and endowed with property consisting of some houses and land in Bedford, and in the united parishes of St. George the Martyr and St. Andrew above the Bars, Holborn, London, by Sir William Harpur, a native of this town, and lord mayor of London in 1561, whose statue, in white marble, is placed in a niche over the entrance. It has eight scholarships of £80 per annum each, tenable for four years, in either of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, six of which are restricted to boys

whose parents are inhabitants of the town, and the remaining two are open to all scholars on the foundation. The school is under the inspection of the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford, who appoint the master and the usher, and under the management of eighteen trustees resident in the town, six of whom retire annually, in rotation, six others being elected in their stead. Under the same endowment there are an English school for boys, a National school for boys and girls, and an hospital for the maintenance and education of fifty children of both sexes; an apprentice fee of £30 each is given annually with ten of the boys, and one of £15 each with five of the girls, who, at the expiration of their apprenticeship, on producing a certificate of good conduct, receive a sum not less than £10, nor exceeding £20 each, to assist in setting them up in business. From the same fund were founded and endowed twenty almshouses, each containing four apartments, for ten aged men and ten aged women, decayed housekeepers, each of whom receives a weekly allowance of 10s., and £3 annually for clothing; and forty-six additional almshouses have since been erected, on the northern side of Harpur-street, for aged men and women, who receive a weekly allowance of 7s. each, and £2 annually for clothing: small pensions are also granted to the widows who quit the almshouses on the death of their husbands. The sum of £800 is annually given, in marriage portions of £20 each, to maidens of good character, resident in the town, £500 for the relief of decayed housekeepers, and other pecuniary donations to the poor, all arising from the same endowment, which, owing to the increased rental of the estate, yields an annual income of more than £11,000. A school, for ten boys and ten girls, was founded in 1727, and endowed with lands producing £46. 10. per annum, by Mr. Alexander Leith; and a Blue-coat school, now united to the National school, was founded in 1760, and endowed with £33. 15. 6. per annum, by Alderman Newton, of Leicester, for twenty-five boys, for clothing whom the endowment is now appropriated. Eight almshouses, for unmarried persons of either sex, were founded and endowed in 1679, by Mr. Thomas Christie. An hospital, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was founded and endowed by the inhabitants of Bedford, in the reign of Edward II., for a master and ten brethren; its revenue, at the dissolution of religious houses, was £21. 0. 8., but the charity was then confirmed, and the mastership is now annexed to the rectory of St. John's. A monastery of uncertain foundation existed here at a very early period, in the chapel of which, Offa, King of Mercia, who had been a great benefactor to it, was buried; the chapel being afterwards undermined by the Ouse, sunk with the tomb of that monarch into the river. Near St. Paul's church stands an ancient building, supposed to have been one of the prebendal houses noticed by Leland: about three quarters of a mile west of the town, on the bank of the river, are some remains of the conventual buildings of Caldwell priory, which was founded in the reign of John, by Robert, son of William de Houghton, for brethren of the order of the Holy Cross, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £148. 15. 10. At Newenham, a mile east of the town, are considerable remains of a priory of Black canons, which, in the reign of Henry II., was removed thither

from Bedford, where it had been originally founded by Simon Beauchamp; and at Elstow church, formerly *Helenestowe*, two miles distant, on the road to Clophill, are the interesting ruins of a nunnery, founded by Judith, niece of William the Conqueror, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and to St. Helen, mother of Constantine the Great, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £325. 2. 1. John Bunyan, author of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, was confined for twelve years and a half in the county gaol at Bedford, from which he was ultimately released on the intercession of the Bishop of Lincoln. Bedford confers the title of duke on the noble family of Russell.

BEDFORD, a township in the parish of LEIGH, hundred of WEST DERBY, county palatine of LANCASTER, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (E. S. E.) from Leigh, containing 2830 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The manufacture of muslin and fustian is extensively carried on here.

BEDFORDSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north and north-east by Huntingdonshire, on the east by the county of Cambridge, on the south-east and south by that of Hertford, on the south-west and west by that of Buckingham, and on the north-west by that of Northampton. It lies between the parallels of $51^{\circ} 50'$ and $52^{\circ} 21'$ (N. Lat.), and between the meridians of $10'$ and $42'$ (W. Lon.), and includes four hundred and sixty-three square miles, or two hundred and ninety-six thousand three hundred and twenty statute acres. The population, in 1821, amounted to 83,716.

At the period of the Roman conquest of Britain, this territory, with that included in the adjoining counties of Hertford and Bucks, was inhabited by the *Cassii*; and on the consolidation of the Roman dominion, it formed part of the division of southern Britain, called by these conquerors *Flavia Caesariensis*. During the long and sanguinary wars between the Britons and the invading Saxons, the former were defeated in a great battle fought near Bedford, in the year 580, by Cuthwulf, brother of Ceawlin, King of the West Saxons, who compelled them to abandon the districts lying immediately below the Chiltern hills, where several of their principal towns were situated, one of which, on the banks of the Ouzel in this county, was called by the Saxons *Lygeanburgh*, since corrupted into *Leighton-Buzzard*. During the Saxon Octarchy, the northern parts of this county appear to have been occupied by the South Mercians, and the southern by the East Saxons. From this period, there is no particular mention of this territory until the reign of Edward the Elder, when it was frequently the scene of contention during the furious incursions of the Danes. About the year 919, Edward came to Bedford, received the submission of the inhabitants of the surrounding country, built a fortress on the southern side of the river Ouse, and then departed after a stay of four weeks. In 921, the Danes entering from Huntingdonshire, stationed themselves at Tempsford, which place they fortified; and, in an excursion thence, attacked the town of Bedford, but the inhabitants made a vigorous sortie, and put them to flight with great slaughter. In the summer of the same year, Edward assembled a great force, and closely besieging these ravagers at Tempsford, took that city, as it is styled in the Saxon Chronicle, destroyed

their fortress, and put to death their king, with a great number of his chief men. In 1009, the Danes made an incursion through the southern part of the shire to Oxford; and in the following year their army burned the towns of Bedford and Tempsford; but, in 1011, this territory was recovered by King Ethelred. In 1017, however, the power of the Danes again prevailed, and under Canute it was included in the *Dane-lege*, or Danish jurisdiction.

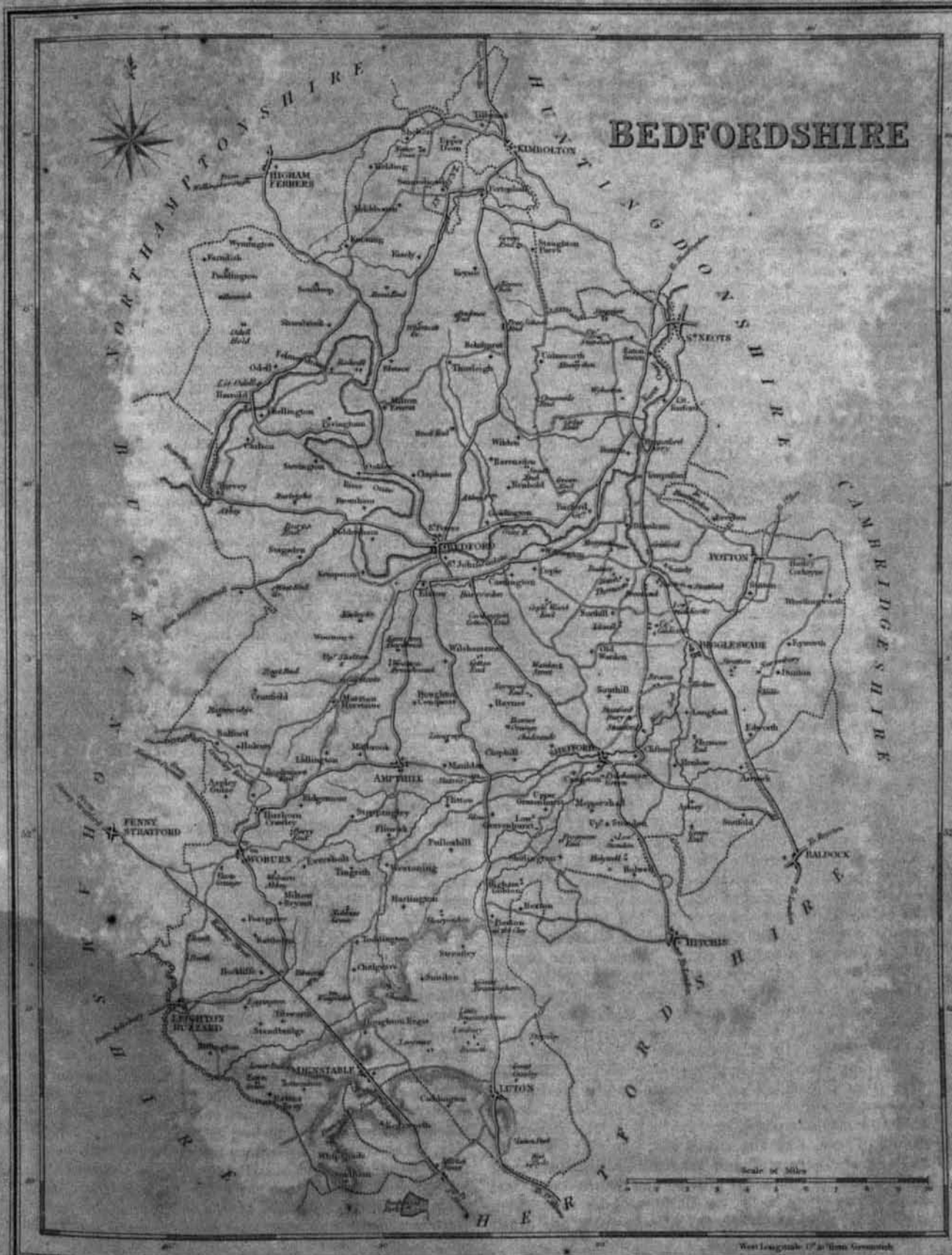
The first event of national importance which occurred within the limits of the county subsequently to the Conquest, was the capture of the castle of Bedford by King Stephen, in 1138, from the Beauchamps, by whom it had been held in opposition to him. The same family held this fortress against King John, who sent his favourite, Fulk de Breant, to besiege it; and after he had taken it, gave it him as a reward for his good services. All the other castles of this county appear to have been destroyed by John, in his famous march northward; and, a few years afterwards, Bedford castle itself was taken and destroyed by Henry III., one of whose justices itinerant had been arbitrarily imprisoned in it by Fulk. Thus left entirely without fortresses, this county was the scene of no important event during the wars of the Roses. In the great contest between Charles I. and the parliament, Bedfordshire was one of those counties in which, according to Lord Clarendon, the king had no visible party, nor a single fixed quarter; and was one of the first that associated to oppose him. It was included in the great district of the "Eastern Associates," for the embodying of which a special license was passed by the parliament, at the end of November, 1642, when the Earl of Manchester was appointed their commander-in-chief, under whom Cromwell commanded the horse. A strong party of royalist forces took possession of Bedford, in October, 1643: soon after, Col. Montague entered the town by a stratagem, and carried off some money and horses intended for the use of the king.

Bedfordshire is in the diocese of Lincoln, and province of Canterbury: it forms an archdeaconry, in which are included the deaneries of Bedford, Clapham, Dunstable, Eaton, Fleet, and Shefford; and contains one hundred and twenty-three parishes, of which fifty-six are rectories, sixty vicarages, and seven perpetual curacies and donatives. For purposes of civil government it is divided into nine hundreds, namely, Barford, Biggleswade, Clifton, Flitt, Manshead, Redbornestoke, Stodden, Willey, and Wixamtree. It contains the borough, market, and county town of Bedford, the corporate and market town of Dunstable, and the market towns of Ampthill, Biggleswade, Harrold, Leighton-Buzzard, Luton, Potton, and Woburn. Two knights are returned to parliament for the shire, and two burgesses for the borough of Bedford. The county is included in the Norfolk circuit, and the assizes and sessions are held in the shire-hall at Bedford, at which town are the county gaol and old house of correction, and the penitentiary, or new house of correction. There are forty-one acting magistrates. The parochial rates raised in the county for the year ending March 25th, 1827, amounted to £92,340. 11., and the expenditure to £91,359. 14., of which £81,959. 18. was applied to the relief of the poor. The form of this county is a very irregular parallelogram, the circumference of which

is deeply indented by projecting, and in some instances nearly insulated, portions of the adjoining shires. The scenery is mostly of a pleasing, but rarely of an impressive kind: the loftier elevations afford cheering views of rich level tracts, watered by the slowly winding Ouse and the smaller rivers. Of these, the prospect from Ridgmont, over Buckinghamshire; that from Millbrook churchyard, over the Vale of Bedford; that from the ancient encampment called Totternhoe Castle, near Dunstable, across part of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire; and that afforded by a ride along the downs, from Streatley to Barton, are the most interesting. The most striking range of hills is that of chalk, which extends across the southern part of the county from Hertfordshire into Buckinghamshire, and forms the spacious downs of Luton and Dunstable. The climate, like the surface of the county, has hardly any striking peculiarities, but it is for the most part mild and genial, and favourable to the growth of corn. The crops on the colder soils of the more elevated lands to the north of Bedford, and on the chalk hills at the southern extremity of the county, are, of course, much later in arriving at maturity than those of the richer vales. The prevailing winds blow from the south-west; and the ungenial effects of those from the opposite quarter, blowing over the extensive levels of Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk, are experienced with unmitigated severity.

Every species of soil commonly seen on the uplands of Great Britain, from the strongest clay to the lightest sand, may be found in this county. Although the various kinds are frequently found in remarkably small patches, and so intermixed that no accurate delineation of them can be given, yet the most extensively characteristic divisions may be described as follows. In the whole of the southernmost part of the county, separated from the rest of it by a line drawn from south-west to north-east, from the border of Buckinghamshire, near Eaton-Bray, to that of Hertfordshire, to the east of Barton, the prevailing soil is chalk, having a stratum of flint about six inches thick, at the depth of a foot from the surface, below which is a bed of clay, varying in thickness from six to ten feet, beneath which is found the hard chalk rock. This district is terminated on the north and north-west by the Chiltern hills, forming the abrupt extremity of the chalk strata in this direction; and contains about thirty-six thousand acres, of which four thousand acres of those elevated tracts, known by the names of Dunstable downs, Luton downs, Warden White hills, &c., are almost in a natural state. Some of the hills at Luton consist of clay towards their summits, with chalk and gravel on their declivities towards the vales; and at Sundon and Streatley, the chalky basis is covered to various depths by strata of clay, gravel, or gravelly loams. North-westward of the Chiltern hills lies a long tract of clays, extending without interruption from Billington, on the south-eastern confines of the county, north-eastward to Cockayne-Hatley, at its easternmost extremity, on the border of Cambridgeshire. These, like the other clays in the northern parts, are mostly stiff and tenacious, but interspersed with small portions of gravel, and loams on a wet basis. The clays near the Chiltern hills contain, in general, a mixture of chalk, whence they are called

white-lands. This district again, on the north-west, is bounded by the sandy belt, which forms so distinguishing a feature in the geology of Bedfordshire, and extends, with only a small interval in the valley of the Ivel, from Leighton-Buzzard, on the confines of Buckinghamshire, by Woburn, Ampthill, and Biggleswade, to Potton, on those of Cambridgeshire. Its length is about twenty-five miles, while its ordinary breadth is about three, but in some places is as much as five, and in others not more than one. Very little sand is found out of its limits, which include about forty-two thousand acres: its surface is generally hilly, with clay and various loams in the intersecting vales, and sometimes clay on the tops of the hills, which variations, from the prevailing sandiness of the tract, added to the ferruginous peats of Tinglethorpe, Flitwick, Westoning, Flitton, Maulden, &c., reduce the real amount of sandy surface to not more than thirty thousand acres. Many of the hills are too high and steep to be susceptible of profitable cultivation; and with regard to many others, the clay, or marl, necessary for their improvement, can be obtained only at inconvenient distances. Great efforts, however, have been made towards improvement, and only a very small portion of it remains unenclosed. The colour of this sand, though in some spots black, white, or grey, is in general a brownish yellow, which tinge it receives from the iron either combined with it, or loosely adhering to the surface of the particles of which it consists. The white and black sands are invariably barren, their natural vegetable produce being almost entirely heath, or *ling*, as it is called in this county, and the quantity of fern and natural grasses intermingled with it is very inconsiderable. Extensive tracts of gravelly loams are distributed over parts of the county, the principal of which are on the borders of the rivers Ouse and Ivel, and comprise an area of about thirty-four thousand acres. Indeed the soils of the meadows on the banks of the Ouse and Ivel consist entirely of gravels of various degrees of fineness, mixed with clay and sand. The continuous gravelly soils of these vales commence on the course of the Ouse, near Bletsoe, and on that of the Ivel, in the vicinity of Clifton; but they also frequently appear on the slopes of the hills enclosing the winding vale of the former river above Bletsoe, as far as Turvey. In some places the subsoil of gravel is covered with a thick black mould, or a reddish brown earth, both of which are of the highest fertility: in other places the upper soil is rendered sharp by the proximity of the gravel to the surface, which makes it necessary to cultivate upon it such crops as are best adapted for light land. The land immediately adjoining the rivers, by the waters of which it is annually inundated, consists every where of meadows of never-failing fertility, producing every year abundant crops of hay and after-grass, without the aid of manure. Northward of the gravel, at the foot of the hills which bound the vale of the Ouse on the north, there is in most places a breadth of between one and two miles of peculiarly productive black and brown soils, resting on a substratum of mild clay. The rest of the county northward of the sandy tract above described consists of clays of almost every variety, but for the most part stiff and tenacious; and, with the clayey district which separates the sand from the chalk, comprises an extent of nearly one hun-



Drawn by H. D. Rogers

ENGRAVED FOR LEWIS' TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

A. C. Waller, Sculp.

dred and ninety-eight thousand acres. Part of these clays occupies the southern portion of the Vale of Bedford, adjoining the gravelly soils above mentioned, which vale is separated by a range of hills on the east and south from the sandy tracts. Many of the summits and declivities of these hills have a peculiar shallow, light, clayey soil on a clayey, or marly, substratum, denominated *woodland*, the surface of much of which is occupied by woods. From the neighbourhood of Bedford to the northern extremity of the shire, the face of the county is tolerably uniform; and, on the upland districts, having only gentle descents, is much of this woodland, which is extremely difficult of profitable culture, and produces only the coarsest grasses. Gently rising hills of brownish clay of very various qualities bound the Vale of Bedford immediately on the north; and the smaller vallies of this part of the county have sometimes remarkably fertile soils on a substratum of gravel, more particularly that which extends from the neighbourhood of Risley through the parishes of Swineshead, Pertenhall, and Little Staughton.

The improvements that have taken place in modern times in the agriculture of this county, which have not, however, been introduced very extensively, are mainly owing to the exertions of the late Duke of Bedford. It has long been noted for its abundant produce of wheat and barley, the Vale of Bedford being one of the finest corn districts in the country. Rye and oats are very little cultivated, as beans are considered to be more profitable, and on the clay soils are less exhausting than oats. Winter and summer tares are grown in every part of the county; as also are turnips on the sandy, gravelly, and chalky soils, and sometimes on the woodlands. Much clover is sown; ray-grass, commonly called in this county *bents*, is in general use on the sandy lands; and sainfoin is cultivated by many farmers in the enclosed parts of the chalk district. The natural meadows on the banks of the rivers are distinguished for their richness, but the quantity of pasture land is not very considerable. In the southern parts of the county, and in the neighbourhoods of Ampthill and Woburn more especially, are many large dairy farms, the produce of which, being chiefly butter, is sent in considerable quantities to the London market. Very little butter is made in the northern parts of the county besides what is required for home consumption, much of the grass land being of very poor quality. The breeding and fattening of calves is carried on to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood of Biggleswade: the calves of the dairy district are sold at Leighton market, for the purpose of suckling. The irrigation of grass land was introduced by the late Duke of Bedford, and various examples of its beneficial effects may be seen in the parishes of Woburn, Crawley, Ridgmont, Flitwick, and Maulden. Marl and clay are in common use as manures on the light sandy soils; chalk and lime, in the southern parts of the county; and peat-ashes and peat dust, in different places, more particularly in the chalk district. In addition to these and the common farm-yard manures, the farmers in the southern part of the county obtain various light dressings for their land from London. The cattle are of a mixed and generally of an inferior kind, partaking of the various qualities of the Holderness, Lancashire, Lei-

cestershire, and Alderney sorts. The sheep are also of mixed breeds: and their fleeces are of a very indifferent kind of wool, and weigh from three to four pounds. Many of the swine partake more or less of the qualities of the Berkshire kind. The farmers are chiefly supplied with horses by dealers who bring two-years-old colts from the fens of Huntingdonshire and Lincolnshire. In the southern part of the county, many road teams are kept for the purpose of conveying the produce of the soil to the metropolis, and bringing back manure. The villages of Sandy and Gritford have long been celebrated, in this and the adjacent counties, for the excellence and abundance of the culinary vegetables grown in their vicinities; for this they are chiefly indebted to the excellence of the soils in their vale lands, which consist of a fine deep sandy loam of a yellowish brown, and form the best garden grounds in the county. The soils of some parts of the parish of Potton appear to be little inferior to those of Sandy for horticultural purposes; and portions of excellent garden ground are found in other situations in the sandy district, where its surface is but little elevated, as at Biggleswade, Campton, Claphill, Maulden, &c. The produce of the extensive horticultural grounds at Sandy is sent to the surrounding markets, to the distance of sixty-miles, and in some instances even still further. The orchards are generally very small: those of cherries are most common in the southern parts of the county. The woods occupy about seven thousand acres, and are almost wholly situated on the slopes of the hills, which consist of cold wet woodland clays. A considerable portion of them clothes the hills which extend from Ampthill towards Blunham, between the sandy district and the Vale of Bedford. Others, again, are seen on the western side of the vale, at Holcote and Marston, and nearly all the rest are dispersed over the north-western parts of the county; while, on the contrary, in many parts of the southern and eastern districts of it, wood is rarely seen. Various extensive plantations have been made by different proprietors, among which may be more particularly specified those of the Earl of Upper Ossory and Francis Moore, Esq., on the sandy district, near the western confines of the county; those of the Duke of Bedford, around Woburn Abbey; those of Lord Carteret, near his seat at Hawnes; and those of Lord St. John, in the neighbourhood of his seat at Melchbourn. Some of the sandy hills, which admit of little other improvement, have been applied in various places to the growth of furze, or whins, for the use of the bakers, lime-burners, &c. The high chalky downs, which meet the eye on every side in the southernmost part of the county, in the neighbourhoods of Luton and Dunstable, comprise about four thousand acres of bleak and barren land, which in many parts consists of nothing but a mass of hard chalk, called *hurlock*, or *clunch*, with a slight covering of loamy soil, barely sufficient to nourish a scanty crop of indifferent herbage. The northern acclivities of the Chiltern hills are, in many places, the steepest in the county, and totally inaccessible to the plough. Excepting this tract, the waste lands of Bedfordshire occupy a very small proportion of its surface.

The mineral productions are of very inferior importance. A bed of hard limestone follows the course

of the river Ouse, from Turvey to Bedford, and abounds with the different kinds of shells and other marine exuviae commonly found imbedded in the yellow limestone. This is quarried for the various purposes of building, &c. At Totternhoe, near Dunstable, is a considerable quarry of freestone; and in some of the strata which cover the principal bed of stone are found *cornua ammonis* and other shells. A small quantity of iron-stone has been observed in some pits at Bromham; and some of the strata in the sand pits of Lidlington, &c., contain a considerable proportion of the same mineral. Small quantities of imperfect coal have been found in the parish of Goldington. *Nautili* and other shells are found in a chalk pit at Caddington; sharks' teeth, ammonites, belemnites, &c., in a light-coloured clay near Leighton; and *echini* in the fields near Eaton-Bray. The manufactures are almost entirely confined to the platting of straw and the making of thread-lace, the latter being pursued in every part of the county, excepting only in the southern districts, where it has been superseded by the straw manufacture. Straw-platting was formerly confined to the chalk district, at the southernmost extremity of the county, but was so much encouraged about the commencement of the present century, as to spread rapidly over the whole southern part of it, as far as Woburn, Ampthill, and Shefford. Here many of the males, and nearly the whole female population, are employed in this manufacture; in like manner as those of the middle and northern parts of the county are in the making of thread-lace. A considerable quantity of mats is made in the vicinity of the Ouse, to the north-west of Bedford. The chief exports are the produce of the manufactures, grain, butter, and calves; the imports are horses, and the various kinds of ordinary supplies for domestic use.

The principal rivers are the Ouse and the Ivel. The former flows into this county from Buckinghamshire, in the parish of Turvey, becomes navigable at Bedford, and, passing by Tempsford, enters Huntingdonshire between Eaton-Socon and St. Neots: its course through Bedfordshire is remarkably tortuous, and about forty-five miles long. The fish in it are pike, perch, bream, chubb, bleak, cray-fish, eels, dace, roach, and gudgeon: the eels, which are particularly fine, are most abundant at Stoke mill; the bleak, at Bedford bridge. The Ivel rises near Baldock in Hertfordshire, enters the county in the vicinity of Stotfold, and, being joined by other powerful streams from the west, becomes navigable at Biggleswade, and falls into the Ouse at Tempsford. The Lea has its source near Houghton-Regis, in this county, and, flowing south-eastward through the parish of Luton, enters Hertfordshire between East and West Hide, in its progress towards the Thames. The Ouzel rises near Whipsnade, on the southern confines of the county, and, leaving Eaton-Bray on the right, takes a north-westerly course by Leighton-Buzzard, forming for a considerable distance the line of boundary between the counties of Bedford and Buckingham, in the latter of which it continues its course. The Grand Junction canal crosses a small western portion of Bedfordshire, in the valley of the Ouzel, near Leighton-Buzzard, to which town and to the neighbouring country it gives all the advantages of a cheap medium of traffic with the metropolis and with the north-western

counties of England, in the articles of corn, coal, iron, &c.

The roads of the gravelly districts are in general very good; those of the sandy tract, being chiefly made and repaired with sandy gravel, are frequently loose and heavy; those of the north-western part of the county, which are mostly repaired with the limestone above-mentioned, are usually rough and uneven; while the principal roads of the clay districts afford to the traveller a sufficient idea of those of the adjacent country, which, in winter, are nearly impassable. The great northern road from London to Glasgow enters near the forty-first milestone, runs through Biggleswade and Tempsford, and passes into Huntingdonshire two miles beyond Eaton-Socon. The great road from London to Chester and Holyhead enters near the thirty-third milestone, and passing through Hockliffe, or Hockley in the Hole, quits it at the forty-second milestone for Buckinghamshire: the road to Liverpool branches off near Hockliffe, and enters the latter county two miles beyond Woburn. The road from London to Higham-Ferrers and Kettering runs into the county from Hertfordshire, near the thirty-sixth milestone, and passing through Bedford, enters Northamptonshire about eleven miles beyond it. A road from London to Bedford enters at the twenty-seventh milestone.

This county contained the Roman station called by Antonine *Durocobriæ*, and by Richard of Cirencester *Forum Dianæ*, at Dunstable; and that called by Ptolemy *Σαλῖνα*, and by Ravennas *Salina*, near the village of Sandy. It was intersected by the great Roman roads, the Iknield-street and the Watling-street; by a military way, which runs for a considerable distance within its south-eastern borders; and by several vicinal ways. The Iknield, or Ikening, street, supposed to be of ancient British construction, and to have been afterwards adopted as a medium of communication by the Romans, enters Bedfordshire on its south-eastern border, from the country of the Iceni, from whom it derived its name, and crosses the turnpike-road from Luton to Bedford about the sixteenth milestone; where a branch bears off to the right through Great Bramingham and Houghton to the British camp at Maiden-Bower, near Dunstable, while the main road pursues its course along the side of the hills, and passing through the town of Dunstable, soon after enters Buckinghamshire. The Watling-street cannot, in this part of its course, be distinguished from the great road from London to Chester and Holyhead, which is carried along it from the southern to the western confines of the county: near Dunstable, through which it passes, various Roman coins have been discovered. The third great Roman road through Bedfordshire was that which enters it near Baldock in Hertfordshire, in the line of the present north road, which, however, diverges to the right at the village of Stretton, to pass through Biggleswade, while the Roman road continues its course direct to the station *Salina*, near the village of Sandy, the site of which is now called Chesterfield. Hence it may be traced pursuing the same direction across the road from Everton to Tempsford, through Tempsford marsh, by a tumulus on the hill beyond, called the Hen and Chickens, and to the left of Hardwick, to the Roman station at Godmanchester in Huntingdonshire. The station near Sandy appears to have communicated by

different vicinal ways with others, in the adjoining counties; and on its site have been found coins and every other ordinary relic of Roman occupation. On a hill overlooking this spot is a large Roman camp of an irregular oblong form; but the most remarkable military intrenchment is that called Totternhoe Castle, situated on the brow of a high hill, about two miles to the north-west of Dunstable, and consisting of a lofty circular mount, surrounded by two distinct ramparts: a little south-eastward of this is a camp in the form of a parallelogram, about five hundred feet long, and two hundred and fifty broad. About a mile from Dunstable is the large circular encampment called Maiden-Bower, about two thousand five hundred feet in circumference, and formed by a single ditch and rampart: another extensive fortification of the same kind, and nearly of a circular form, is seen near Leighton-Buzzard; and a third circular intrenchment, one hundred and twelve feet in diameter, is situated about four miles from Bedford, adjoining the road from that town to Eaton-Socon.

At the period of the Reformation, this county contained fourteen religious houses, besides a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers, six hospitals, and one college of priests. There are considerable remains of Elstow abbey and Dunstable priory; and smaller vestiges of Warden abbey, of the Grey friars' monastery at Bedford, and of the priories of Bushmead, Harold, Newenham, and Caldwell. The most ancient specimens of ecclesiastical architecture are seen in the church of Elstow, anciently belonging to the monastery at that place, which was founded, and the present church built, soon after the Norman Conquest. The parish church of Dunstable, also originally conventual, and built in the reign of Henry I., yet exhibits considerable remains of its original style of architecture. The other churches possessing any remarkable architectural feature are those of St. Peter at Bedford, Caddington, Little Barford, Puddington, and Thurleigh, all of which have doorways of Saxon architecture; and those of Biggleswade, Eaton-Bray, Eaton-Socon, Felmersham, Leighton-Buzzard, Luton, Marston, Northill, Odell, Studham, Willington, and Wymington. Many of the churches have richly ornamented niches, and contain fonts curiously decorated, and in some instances of great antiquity. Hardly any traces of mural fortresses now exist, excepting the strong earthworks which yet mark their ancient sites. The most remarkable of these are situated at Arlsey, Bedford, Bletsoe, Cainhoe, Mepershall, Puddington, Ridgmont, Risinghoe, Sutton, Thurleigh, Toddington, and Yielding. Among the mansions of the landed proprietors, those most worthy of particular notice are, Woburn Abbey, Ampthill Park, Luton Hoo Park, Wrest Park, Brogborough Park, Bletsoe Park, and Melchbourn Park. There are mineral springs at Barton, Bedford, Bletsoe, Blunham, Bromham, Bushmead, Clapham, Cranfield, Holcote, Milton-Ernest, Odell, Pertenhall, Risley, Silsoe, and Turvey; they possess different properties, some being saline, others chalybeate, but none of them are much frequented.

BEDHAMPTON, a parish in the hundred of PORTSDOWN, Portsdown division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile (W.) from Havant, containing 413 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry

and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £10. 3. 9., and in the patronage of Andrew Reid, Esq. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court held at Winchester every Thursday, for the recovery of debts under 40s.

BEDINGFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Hoxne, county of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Eye, containing 318 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of J. J. Bedingfield, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BEDINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of LONDON, county of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Bungay, containing 343 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the presentation of R. Stone, Esq. on the nomination of the Bishop of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Another church, dedicated to St. Mary, formerly stood in the churchyard; and the living consisted of mediocres, which have long been united.

BEDLINGTON, a parish in the eastern division of CHESTER ward, county palatine of DURHAM, of which it is a detached portion, lying at the south-eastern corner of Castle ward, county of Northumberland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Morpeth, comprising the townships of Bedlington, North Blyth with Chambois, Choppington, Netherton, East Sleekburn, and West Sleekburn, and containing 1862 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, whose remains rested here for one night in 1069, when the monks fled from Durham, at the menacing approach of the Conqueror, was enlarged and repaired in 1818. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists and Presbyterians. This parish, commonly termed Bedlingtonshire, is situated on the coast of the North sea, and is bounded on the north and south by the river Blyth: it had anciently courts within its own limits, and the officers of justice were appointed by the Bishop of Durham, to whom the manor belongs. Petty sessions for the district are held monthly at one of the inns in the village. Bedlington iron-works rank among the oldest and most extensive in the kingdom: they are romantically situated on the banks of the river Blyth, which is navigable for small craft, and affords the means of conveying their produce, consisting of chain cables, bolts, bar and sheet iron, and nearly all the heavier articles in wrought iron, to the port of Blyth, where it is shipped for London. The vicinity contains several stone quarries, producing grindstones and whetstones of a superior quality; and there are some extensive collieries. A petrifying spring rises at the western end of the village.

BEDMINSTER, a parish in the hundred of HARTCLIFFE with BEDMINSTER, county of SOMERSET, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by W.) from Bristol, containing 7979 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacies of St. Thomas Redcliffe and Abbot's Leigh annexed, in the archdeaconry of Bath, and dio-

of the river Ouse, from Turvey to Bedford, and abounds with the different kinds of shells and other marine exuviae commonly found imbedded in the yellow limestone. This is quarried for the various purposes of building, &c. At Totternhoe, near Dunstable, is a considerable quarry of freestone; and in some of the strata which cover the principal bed of stone are found *cornua ammonis* and other shells. A small quantity of iron-stone has been observed in some pits at Bromham; and some of the strata in the sand pits of Liddington, &c., contain a considerable proportion of the same mineral. Small quantities of imperfect coal have been found in the parish of Goldington. *Nautili* and other shells are found in a chalk pit at Caddington; sharks' teeth, ammonites, belemnites, &c., in a light-coloured clay near Leighton; and *echini* in the fields near Eaton-Bray. The manufactures are almost entirely confined to the platting of straw and the making of thread-lace, the latter being pursued in every part of the county, excepting only in the southern districts, where it has been superseded by the straw manufacture. Straw-platting was formerly confined to the chalk district, at the southernmost extremity of the county, but was so much encouraged about the commencement of the present century, as to spread rapidly over the whole southern part of it, as far as Woburn, Ampthill, and Shefford. Here many of the males, and nearly the whole female population, are employed in this manufacture; in like manner as those of the middle and northern parts of the county are in the making of thread-lace. A considerable quantity of mats is made in the vicinity of the Ouse, to the north-west of Bedford. The chief exports are the produce of the manufactures, grain, butter, and calves; the imports are horses, and the various kinds of ordinary supplies for domestic use.

The principal rivers are the Ouse and the Ivel. The former flows into this county from Buckinghamshire, in the parish of Turvey, becomes navigable at Bedford, and, passing by Tempsford, enters Huntingdonshire between Eaton-Socon and St. Neots: its course through Bedfordshire is remarkably tortuous, and about forty-five miles long. The fish in it are pike, perch, bream, chubb, bleak, cray-fish, eels, dace, roach, and gudgeon: the eels, which are particularly fine, are most abundant at Stoke mill; the bleak, at Bedford bridge. The Ivel rises near Baldock in Hertfordshire, enters the county in the vicinity of Stotfold, and, being joined by other powerful streams from the west, becomes navigable at Biggleswade, and falls into the Ouse at Tempsford. The Lea has its source near Houghton-Regis, in this county, and, flowing south-eastward through the parish of Luton, enters Hertfordshire between East and West Hide, in its progress towards the Thames. The Ouzel rises near Whipsnade, on the southern confines of the county, and, leaving Eaton-Bray on the right, takes a north-westerly course by Leighton-Buzzard, forming for a considerable distance the line of boundary between the counties of Bedford and Buckingham, in the latter of which it continues its course. The Grand Junction canal crosses a small western portion of Bedfordshire, in the valley of the Ouzel, near Leighton-Buzzard, to which town and to the neighbouring country it gives all the advantages of a cheap medium of traffic with the metropolis and with the north-western

counties of England, in the articles of corn, coal, iron, &c.

The roads of the gravelly districts are in general very good; those of the sandy tract, being chiefly made and repaired with sandy gravel, are frequently loose and heavy; those of the north-western part of the county, which are mostly repaired with the limestone above-mentioned, are usually rough and uneven; while the principal roads of the clay districts afford to the traveller a sufficient idea of those of the adjacent country, which, in winter, are nearly impassable. The great northern road from London to Glasgow enters near the forty-first milestone, runs through Biggleswade and Tempsford, and passes into Huntingdonshire two miles beyond Eaton-Socon. The great road from London to Chester and Holyhead enters near the thirty-third milestone, and passing through Hockliffe, or Hockley in the Hole, quits it at the forty-second milestone for Buckinghamshire: the road to Liverpool branches off near Hockliffe, and enters the latter county two miles beyond Woburn. The road from London to Higham-Ferrers and Kettering runs into the county from Hertfordshire, near the thirty-sixth milestone, and passing through Bedford, enters Northamptonshire about eleven miles beyond it. A road from London to Bedford enters at the twenty-seventh milestone.

This county contained the Roman station called by Antonine *Durocobriacæ*, and by Richard of Cirencester *Forum Dianaæ*, at Dunstable; and that called by Ptolemy *Σαλιναι*, and by Ravennas *Salinæ*, near the village of Sandy. It was intersected by the great Roman roads, the Iknield-street and the Watling-street; by a military way, which runs for a considerable distance within its south-eastern borders; and by several vicinal ways. The Iknield, or Ikening, street, supposed to be of ancient British construction, and to have been afterwards adopted as a medium of communication by the Romans, enters Bedfordshire on its south-eastern border, from the country of the Iceni, from whom it derived its name, and crosses the turnpike-road from Luton to Bedford about the sixteenth milestone, where a branch bears off to the right through Great Bramingham and Houghton to the British camp at Maiden-Bower, near Dunstable, while the main road pursues its course along the side of the hills, and passing through the town of Dunstable, soon after enters Buckinghamshire. The Watling-street cannot, in this part of its course, be distinguished from the great road from London to Chester and Holyhead, which is carried along it from the southern to the western confines of the county: near Dunstable, through which it passes, various Roman coins have been discovered. The third great Roman road through Bedfordshire was that which enters it near Baldock in Hertfordshire, in the line of the present north road, which, however, diverges to the right at the village of Stretton, to pass through Biggleswade, while the Roman road continues its course direct to the station *Salinæ*, near the village of Sandy, the site of which is now called Chesterfield. Hence it may be traced pursuing the same direction across the road from Everston to Tempsford, through Tempsford marsh, by a tumulus on the hill beyond, called the Hen and Chickens, and to the left of Hardwick, to the Roman station at Godmanchester in Huntingdonshire. The station near Sandy appears to have communicated by