

whom was Lord Audley; a wooden cross, resting upon a stone pedestal bearing an inscription commemorative of the event, marks the spot on which his lordship fell.

BLORE, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, county of STAFFORD, comprising the township of Blore with Swainscoe, and a part of the chapelry of Calton, and containing 351 inhabitants, of which number, 288 are in the township of Blore with Swainscoe, 4 miles (N.W. by W.) from Ashbourn. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £8. 8., and in the patronage of S. Shore, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient structure, with a square tower; it contains several ancient monuments to the memory of different members of the family of Basset, the site of whose mansion is now occupied by a modern farm-house. Blore 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.

BLOWNORTON, a parish in the hundred of GUILT-CROSS, county of NORFOLK, 6 miles (S. by E.) from East Harling, containing 341 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 3., and in the patronage of the Rev. Charles Brown. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

BLOXHAM, a parish in the wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Sleaford, containing 109 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, to which the vicarage of Digby was united in 1717, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £9. 9. 4½., and in the patronage of R. Manners, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BLOXHAM, a parish in the hundred of BLOXHAM, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Banbury, containing, with the chapelry of Milcombe, 1520 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £17. 9. 4., endowed with £205 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

BLOXWICH, a chapelry in the parish of WALSALL, southern division of the hundred of OFFLOW, county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (N.N.W.) from Walsall, with which the population is returned. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £600 private benefaction, and £2500 parliamentary grant. The Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry presented by lapse in 1826. The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, is of modern erection. There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Roman Catholics. Bloxwich, from its vicinity to Walsall, participates to a considerable extent in the manufacture and trade of that town, and derives benefit from the Essington and Wyrley canal, which passes through the chapelry.

BLOXWORTH, a parish in the hundred of COOMBS-DITCH, Blandford (North) division of the county of DORSET, 5½ miles (N.N.W.) from Warcham, containing

210 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £15. 7. 1., and in the patronage of J. Pickard, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. On a hill called Woolbarrow, situated on the heath, about a mile toward the east, are vestiges of a small fortification, supposed to be of Danish origin, the ramparts and trenches of which may be traced; near it there are several tumuli.

BLUBBER-HOUSES, a township in the parish of FEWSTON, lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, West riding of the county of YORK, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Otley, containing 126 inhabitants.

BLUNDESTON, a parish in the hundred of MURFORD and LOTHINGLAND, county of SUFFOLK, 3½ miles (N.W.) from Lowestoft, containing 448 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Flixton united, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Rev. George Anguish. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The navigable river Waveney runs on the south-western side of the parish. The Rev. Gregory Clarke, in 1726, gave a house and some land for the instruction of poor children.

BLUNHAM, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of WIXAMTREE, county of BEDFORD, 5½ miles (N.N.W.) from Biggleswade, containing, with the hamlet of Moggerhanger, 945 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £46. 2. 11., and in the patronage of Countess de Grey. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, contains several ancient monuments to the memory of different members of the families of Longueville and Bromsall. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. The market, which was on Wednesday, and a fair on the festival of St. James, were granted in 1315. The navigable river Ouse runs on the western, and the Ivel on the eastern, side of the parish. There is a mineral spring, called Poplarwell, but the water is not used for medicinal purposes.

BLUNSDON (ST. ANDREW), a parish in the hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, county of WILTS, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Highworth, containing 65 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £8. 19. 2., and in the patronage of Mrs. Barker.

BLUNSDON (BROAD), a chapelry in the parish of HIGHWORTH, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, county of WILTS, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Highworth, containing 552 inhabitants.

BLUNTISHAM, a parish in the hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, 4½ miles (N. E. by E.) from St. Ives, containing 635 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £32. 16. 0½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. The Dean and Chapter of Ely are in possession of a manor here, for which they hold courts. The navigable river Ouse forms the southern boundary of the parish for the distance of about three miles. The Rev. Mr. Saywell, in 1708, gave land, now producing about £50 per annum,

for the support of a charity school. Lands are held in trust, by a body of feoffees, for the use of the poor, who have also the benefit of divers small benefactions, periodically distributed. A tremendous hurricane, in September 1741, in its sweeping ravages across the country, threw down sixty barns, and about twelve dwelling-houses in this parish, besides effecting considerable damage on other kinds of property.

BLURTON, a chapelry in the parish of **TRENTHAM**, northern division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, county of **STAFFORD**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E. by E.) from Newcastle under Line, containing, with Lightwood Forest, 844 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Marquis of Stafford.

BLYBOROUGH, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of **ASLACOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 9 miles (E.N.E.) from Gainsborough, containing 184 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £19, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Alkmund. There are mineral springs in the parish.

BLYMILL, a parish in the western division of the hundred of **CUTTLESTONE**, county of **STAFFORD**, 6 miles (W.N.W.) from Brewood, containing, with Brinton, 604 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £13. 10. 7½., and in the patronage of the Earl of Bradford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. An annuity of £3. 5., the joint benefactions of the Rev. John Taylor, in 1671, and Mrs. Manning, is given to a schoolmaster, in addition to a small dwelling-house and garden, rent-free, for teaching six poor children to read.

BLYTH, a parish comprising the chapelry of **Austerfield** in the northern, and the chapelry of **Bawtry** in the southern, division of the wapentake of **STRAFORTH and TICKHILL**, West riding of the county of **YORK**,—the township of **Ranskill**, within the liberty of **SOUTHWELL and SCROOBY**,—the market town of Blyth, the townships of **Barnby-Moor** with **Bilby**, **Styrrup**, and **Torworth**, and the lordship of **Hodsock**, in the **Hatfield** division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Nottingham, and $151\frac{1}{2}$ (N.N.W.) from London, on the old road to York, and containing 3456 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Blia* and *Blida*, was chiefly noted in former times for its religious and charitable establishments. In 1088, a priory was founded in honour of the Blessed Virgin, by Roger de Builly and his wife Muriel, for monks of the Benedictine order, which, though considered as an Alien priory, being in some respects subordinate to the abbey of the Holy Trinity, near Rouen in Normandy, was spared at the suppression of Alien priories, and subsisted till the general dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £126. 8. 2. An hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was founded by Hugh de Cressy, lord of Hodsock, in the reign of John, for a warden, three chaplains, and brethren, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £8. 14. : of these buildings, as well as of a strong castle which is said to have been anciently

erected here, there are not any remains. The town is clean, well built, pleasantly situated, and amply supplied with water. The market is on Wednesday; and the fairs are on Holy Thursday and October 20th. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £14. 9. 4½., endowed with £220 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a lofty structure in the Norman style, and once formed the ante-choir of the splendid cruciform church of the priory; it has a handsome tower, in the later style of English architecture, with crocketed pinnacles. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Wesleyan Methodists. A school for ten poor children of the town, and for two from each of the adjoining townships, is endowed with land producing £18 per annum, to which £5 from the parish funds is annually added as a salary to the master, who is appointed by the vicar of the parish. Almshouses for six aged people, who have a small allowance of money and coal, have been lately rebuilt, and are supposed to have been originally an appendage to the hospital founded by Hugh de Cressy. There are also almshouses for two aged women, endowed with £10 per annum, under the management of seven trustees, chosen from the Society of Friends, besides other charitable bequests for the relief of the poor.

BLYTH (NORTH), a joint township with **Cambois**, in the parish of **BEDLINGTON**, eastern division of **CHESTER** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.S.E.) from **Morpeth**. The population is returned with the parish. The village is situated on a peninsula, on the northern side of the river Blyth, opposite to the town and port of South Blyth, and is chiefly inhabited by fishermen and pilots. The manufacture of salt and earthenware was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but has been wholly discontinued. There are a quay, several storehouses for corn, and a ship-yard, at **Link-End**, a hamlet situated at the extremity of the peninsula.

BLYTH (SOUTH), or **BLYTH-NOOK**, a small sea-port and chapelry, partly in the parish of **Horton**, but chiefly in the parish of **EARSDON**, eastern division of **CASTLE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.S.E.) from **Morpeth**, 13 (N.N.E.) from Newcastle, and 283 (N.N.W.) from London, containing, with the lordship of **Newsham**, and exclusively of that part of the town which is in the parish of **Horton**, 1805 inhabitants. The town is situated at the mouth of the river Blyth, where it empties itself into the North sea; and, until of late years, consisted of a few narrow and irregularly formed streets. Considerable improvement, however, has been made; but this has taken place principally in that part of it which is in the parish of **Horton**, owing to the tenure of property in that manor being less objectionable than that in the parish of **Earsdon**; so that the entire population of the town and its environs may be estimated at about three thousand. The trade of the port consists principally in the exportation of coal, and the importation of various articles of local consumption. The coal trade, during the siege of Newcastle in 1644, flourished greatly, but subsequently experienced considerable depression; it has, however, revived, and now furnishes occupation to nearly

one hundred vessels, of the aggregate burden of upwards of fifteen thousand tons. The produce of the Bedlington iron-works, which are about three miles distant, is brought down the river Blyth to this port, where the articles are shipped for London. Muscles abound on the coast. The harbour, the entrance to which is at all times free from obstruction, is extremely secure, even during the most tempestuous weather. The tide formerly flowed over an extensive waste on the western side of the harbour, but, with a view to counteract this, a quay has been partly formed on the margin of the river; the undertaking, however, has been advisedly suspended, from an opinion that the free admission of the tide is essential to the preservation of the harbour. A dry dock, capable of receiving four vessels, was constructed in 1811: the custom-house is a branch of the establishment at Newcastle. A circular stone light-house was built by Sir M. W. Ridley, in 1788; and there is a beacon-light, called the Basket Rock-light. A detachment of troops from Tynemouth was stationed here during the late war with France, in a small fort commanding the mouth of the harbour. A chapel of ease was built by Sir M. W. Ridley, in 1751, the right of presentation to which belongs to the present baronet: attached to it is a burial-ground. A meeting-house for Presbyterians was built in 1814, one for Wesleyan Methodists in 1815, one for a congregation of the New Connexion of Methodists in 1818, and one for Scotch Seceders in 1827. George Marshall, author of a miscellaneous volume of poems, and "Letters from an Elder to a Younger Brother," was born at this place.

BLYTHBURGH, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of BLYTHING, county of SUFFOLK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Southwold, containing, with the hamlets of Bulcamp and Hinton, 513 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £1800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Sir Charles Blois, Bart. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was profusely adorned with paintings, sculpture, and stained glass, but the former was destroyed in the time of Cromwell, and of the latter only a few fragments remain. Blythburgh, the origin of which has been ascribed to the Britons, though the only relics of antiquity that have been discovered are some Roman urns, which were dug up about 1768, was formerly a place of considerable importance, both as regards its trade and the extent of its buildings: it had a weekly market and three annual fairs. Its decay is attributed to the suppression of the priory, and also to a fire which, in 1676, destroyed a great part of the town. This priory is stated, by some, to have been founded for Black canons, by the abbot and convent of St. Osyth, in Essex, to which monastery it was subordinate; and, according to others, by Henry I. Its revenue, in 1532, two years previously to its dissolution, was estimated at £48. 8. 10.; a small portion of the ruins is visible. There are also inconsiderable remains of an ancient chapel, called Holy Rood chapel. In this parish is Westwood Lodge, a venerable edifice in the Elizabethan style of architecture. Anna, King of the East Angles, and his eldest son Ferminus, who were slain at Bulcamp, in the battle with Penda (unless we yield credence to Rapiu, who states that Anna expired whilst preparing for the battle), were first interred in

the church here, and subsequently removed to Bury St. Edmund's. The river Blyth is navigable hence to the North sea. Thomas Neal, in 1589, gave a small portion of land for teaching five poor children; and Burham Raymond, in 1728, assigned a rent-charge for the instruction of twelve more.

BLYTHFORD, a parish in the hundred of BLYTHING, county of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Halesworth, containing 163 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, and in the patronage of the Rev. Jeremy Day. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BLYTON, a parish in the wapentake of CORRINGTON, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (N.E.) from Gainsborough, containing, with Wharton, 504 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of the Earl of Scarborough. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

BOARHUNT, a parish in the hundred of PORTSDOWN, Portsdown division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.E.) from Fareham, containing 205 inhabitants. The living is a donative, in the patronage of T. Thistlethwayte, Esq. On that part of Portsdown which is within this parish a monument has been erected, in memory of Admiral Lord Nelson, which also serves as a beacon. Here was formerly a Cistercian monastery, but there are no remains of it.

BOARSTALL, a parish in the hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.S.E.) from Bicester, containing 231 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Brill, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, endowed with £15 per annum private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty. The church, dedicated to St. James, was a chapel of ease to the vicarage of Oakley until 1418, when it was made parochial. Boarstall House, in the early part of the civil war, was garrisoned for the king, but was evacuated in 1644, and immediately taken possession of by the parliamentary garrison at Aylesbury. Col. Gage recovered it again, and placed a garrison therein, but it was ultimately surrendered to Fairfax, in 1646: the only part now remaining is a large gateway, with turrets at the angles.

BOBBING, a parish in the hundred of MILTON, lathe of SCRAY, county of KENT, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W. by N.) from Milton, containing 325 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Miss Simpson. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is composed of two aisles, two chancels, and a western tower supporting a spire. A fair is held on the 4th of September. A benefaction of £50 from Ann Gibbon has been vested in land, now producing £6. 6. per annum, for which seven girls are instructed gratuitously. At Key-Street, a small hamlet in this parish, corruptly so called for Caius' street (*Caii stratum*), being situated on a Roman highway, there is a gravel-pit of unusual size and depth, from which Hasted conjectures the Romans obtained part of the materials for making the road.

BOBBINGTON, a parish partly in the hundred of **BRIMSTREE**, county of **SALOP**, but chiefly in the southern division of the hundred of **SEISDON**, county of **STAFFORD**, 9 miles (S. W.) from Wolverhampton, containing 393 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, within the jurisdiction of the court of the royal peculiar of Bridgenorth, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of T. Whitmore, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has recently been enlarged by the addition of ninety-three free sittings, towards defraying the expense of which, the Incorporated Society for enlarging churches and chapels granted £50. A free school was built in 1792, by Hannah Cobbett, who endowed it with £1400 three per cents., for the instruction of twenty boys and twelve girls.

BOBBINGWORTH, a parish in the hundred of **ONGAR**, county of **ESSEX**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Chip-ping-Ongar, containing 277 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Thomas Smith, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. German.

BOCKENFIELD, a township in that part of the parish of **FELTON** which is in the eastern division of **MORPETH** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Morpeth, containing 107 inhabitants.

BOCKHAMPTON, a joint tything with Eastbury, in the parish and hundred of **LAMBOURN**, county of **BERKS**, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (S. E. by E.) from Lambourn. The population is returned with Eastbury.

BOCKING, a parish in the hundred of **HINCKFORD**, county of **ESSEX**, 1 mile (N.) from Braintree, containing 2786 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, and the head of a deanery, which still exercises its ancient rights, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £35. 10. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. This village formerly enjoyed considerable trade in baize, for manufacturing one species of which it was so distinguished, that the articles were called Bockings, and a great quantity was annually sent to Portugal. The petty sessions for the division are held here. John Gauden, Bishop of Worcester, gave £21 per annum for the instruction of thirty poor children. A Lancasterian school for boys was established in 1812, and one for girls in 1825. An almshouse, consisting of nine tenements, is endowed with about £80 per annum, arising from different benefactions; and there are various minor charitable donations. Bishop Tanner states that John Doreward, Esq., in the 18th of Henry VI., founded here an hospital, called *Le maison Dieu*, or God's house, for a provost, or master, and six poor persons.

BOCKLETON, a parish partly in the hundred of **BROXASH**, county of **HEREFORD**, but chiefly in the upper division of the hundred of **DODDINGTREE**, county of **WORCESTER**, 5 miles (S.) from Tenbury, containing, with the hamlet of Hampton-Charles, 385 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of John Bleke Lye, Esq., M. D. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. A school, in which about one

hundred and seventy boys and girls are instructed, is supported partly by subscription, but chiefly by the Rev. T. E. Miller.

BOCONNOC, a parish in the hundred of **WEST**, county of **CORNWALL**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Lost-withiel, containing 253 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with which that of Broadoak was consolidated in 1742, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £9. 17. 8., and in the patronage of Lord Grenville. In 1644, during the parliamentary war, Charles abode a short time at Boconnoc House, when he narrowly escaped death, having been fired at by a rebel whilst walking in the grounds. In the park are vestiges of lead mines, one of which was worked about that period, and again about the middle of the eighteenth century, but the produce was found too small to defray the expense.

BODDINGTON, a parish partly in the lower division of the hundred of **TEWKESBURY**, and partly in the lower division of the hundred of **WESTMINSTER**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Cheltenham, containing 413 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Staverton, in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Deerhurst, in which, however, no spiritual authority is exercised. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

BODDINGTON (LOWER and UPPER), a parish in the hundred of **CHIPPING-WARDEN**, county of **NORTH-AMPTON**, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Daventry, containing 634 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of Thomas Golightly, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Richard Lamprey, in 1758, gave a tenement for a school-house, and the interest on £300, being the amount of different benefactions, is paid to a schoolmaster for instructing sixteen poor children.

BODENHAM, a parish (anciently a market town) in the hundred of **BROXASH**, county of **HEREFORD**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Hereford, containing 964 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £12. 1. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of R. Arkwright, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The river *Lug* winds through the parish. Here is a small endowed school. Walter Devereux, in 1379, obtained permission to hold a market on Tuesday, and a fair on the eve, day, and morrow of the Assumption of Our Lady, but they have been long discontinued. Thomas Mason, Esq., by will dated in 1773, gave nine acres of land, lying within the parish, directing the rental to be distributed among poor housekeepers not receiving parochial aid.

BODENHAM, a tything in the parish and hundred of **DOWNTON**, county of **WILTS**, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Salisbury, containing, with the chapelry of Nunton, 286 inhabitants.

BODHAM, a parish in the hundred of **HOLT**, county of **NORFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Holt, containing 298 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of Thomas V. Mott, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BODIAM, a parish in the hundred of STAPLE, rape of HASTINGS, county of SUSSEX, 9 miles (N. W.) from Winchelsea, containing 314 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £6. 18. 6½., and in the patronage of Sir G. V. Webster, Bart. The church, an ancient edifice, is dedicated to St. Giles. The parish is bounded on the north and south by two branches of the river Rother, which unite at its eastern extremity. The castle has become uninhabitable, and in its present mouldering state forms an extensive and interesting ruin, though still complete in some of its parts.

BODICOTT, a chapelry in the parish of EAST ADEBURY, hundred of BLOXHAM, county of OXFORD, 1½ mile (S. by E.) from Banbury, containing 638 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists.



Corporate Seal.

BODMIN, a parish in the hundred of TRIGG, county of CORNWALL, containing, with the borough of Bodmin, which possesses separate jurisdiction, 3278 inhabitants, of which number, 2902 are in the borough, 20½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Launceston, and 234½ (W. S. W.) from London, on the high western road. Bodmin, in the

Cornish language called *Bosvenna*, "the houses on the hill," and in ancient charters *Bos-mana* and *Bod-minian*, "the abode of the monks," owes its origin to a monastery founded by King Athelstan, in 936, in supersedence of a cell for four brethren previously established by St. Petrock, about 518, on the site of a solitary hermitage originally occupied by St. Guron. Historians are widely at variance concerning the claims which Bodmin possesses to the distinction of having been the primary seat of the bishoprick of Cornwall. Dr. Borlase, whose opinion has been entertained by others, states that Edward the Elder, in 905, conferred this honour upon it, and it became the residence of the bishops until 981, when the town, church, and monastery having been burnt by the Danes, the episcopal chair was removed to St. German's. But this has been successfully refuted by Mr. Whitaker, in his work entitled "The ancient Cathedral of Cornwall historically surveyed," wherein he shews that the see was founded so early as 614, and that St. German's was made the original seat thereof, asserting, on the authority of a grant by King Ethelred, that the monastery of Bodmin was annexed by that monarch, in 994, to the episcopate of St. German's, and that both places combined to furnish a title to the future prelates until the annexation of the bishoprick of Cornwall to that of Crediton, in the county of Devon, in 1031, about twenty years after which Exeter was made the head of the diocese. He refers the Danish conflagration to the monastery of St. Petrock, at Padstow, and in this conclusion he is borne out by the flourishing state of the church at Bodmin, as described in Domesday-book, wherein its possessions are enumerated, including sixty-eight houses, with the privilege of a market there. This religious house, under different renewals of the establishment, the last of which was by one Algar, in 1125, ap-

pears to have been successively inhabited by Benedictine monks, nuns, secular priests, monks again, and canons regular of the order of St. Augustine. From the circumstance of his possessing a gallows and a pillory, the prior had evidently the power of inflicting capital punishment. Its revenue, at the dissolution, amounted to £289. 11. 11.; the site and demesne were granted to Thomas Sternhold, one of the first translators of the Psalms into English metre. St. Petrock was buried here; for, says Leland, "The Shrine and Tumb of St. Petrok yet stonidith in thest part of the Chirche." The town appears to have increased rapidly after the Conquest, since the same antiquary describes the market as being "lyke a fair for the confluence of people," and enumerates, in addition to the parochial church and the cantuary chapel near it, two other chapels, a house and church of Grey friars, begun by John of London, a merchant, about 1239, augmented by Edward, Earl of Cornwall, and in the time of Elizabeth converted into a house of correction for the county; and two hospitals, dedicated respectively to St. Anthony and St. George, besides the hospital of St. Lawrence, a mile off. Norden also says, "It hath bene of larger receite then now it is, as appeareth by the ruynes of sundrye buyldings decayde." William of Worcester, citing the register in the church belonging to the Grey friars, states that one thousand five hundred of the inhabitants died of the plague, about the middle of the fourteenth century. It was one of those decayed towns in the county, to repair which an act passed in the 32nd of Henry VIII.

In 1496, Perkin Warbeck, the pretended duke of York, on landing in Cornwall, assembled here a force of three thousand men, with which he marched to attack the city of Exeter; and in 1498, an insurrection of the Cornish men was organized, under the influence of Thos. Flammoc, a lawyer, and Michael Joseph, a farrier, in this town, who, being chosen leaders, conducted the insurgents to Wells, where they were joined by Lord Audley, who placed himself at their head. The rebels continued their march into Kent, and encamped at Eltham, where, in the battle of Blackheath, having been surrounded by the king's troops, they were made prisoners, and dismissed without further punishment; but Lord Audley, Flammoc, and Joseph, were executed as ringleaders. During the depression of trade and agriculture, in the reign of Edward VI., the Cornish men, superstitiously attributing their distresses to the Reformation, assembled at Bodmin to the number of ten thousand, under the command of Humphrey Arundel, governor of St. Michael's Mount, and being countenanced by the inhabitants, encamped at Castle Kynoc, near the town. The insurgents marched thence to besiege Exeter, demanding the re-establishment of the mass, and the restoration of the abbey lands; but, after having reduced the inhabitants of that city to extreme privation, they were defeated by Lord Russell, who had been sent with a reinforcement to the relief of the citizens. After their dispersion, Sir Anthony Kingston, Provost-Marshal, who had been sent to Bodmin to punish the insurgents, is said to have hanged the mayor at his own door, after having been hospitably entertained in his house. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., the town, which had no permanent garrison, was alternately occupied by each party, till, in 1646, General Fairfax finally took possession of it for

the parliament. After the Restoration, Charles II. visited Bodmin, on his journey to Scilly.

The town is situated on a gentle elevation rising out of the vale, between two hills, almost in the centre of the county: it consists of one street, nearly a mile in length, containing many ancient houses, and several neat modern edifices; it has been recently well paved, is partially lighted, and amply supplied with water. The races, which took place annually in the week after the summer assizes, have been discontinued for the last few years; the course, which is one of the best in the county, is about a mile and a half distant. Assemblies are held occasionally; and in July an annual procession of the populace, on horseback and on foot, carrying garlands of flowers, is made to a place in the vicinity, called Halgaver moor; this ceremony, the memorial of some ancient festival, now falling into disuse, is called Bodmin Riding. The manufacture of bone lace, which formerly flourished, has given place to that of shoes, a great quantity of which is exposed for sale in the markets and fairs; there is also a small manufactory for woollen cloth, and the spinning of worsted-yarn is carried on to a limited extent. The market is on Saturday: the fairs are on January 25th, the Saturday preceding Palm-Sunday, the Tuesday and Wednesday before Whitsuntide, and December 6th, for horses and horned cattle; large cattle fairs are also held in the hamlet of St. Lawrence, August 21st, and October 29th and 30th. The government, by charter of incorporation originally granted in the twelfth century, by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, confirmed by the kings Edward I. and III., and which, after having been forfeited through neglect, was renewed and extended by George III., is vested in a mayor, eleven aldermen, and twenty-four common council-men, assisted by a town-clerk, who acts as recorder, and subordinate officers. The mayor, the late mayor, and the recorder, are justices of the peace, and hold courts of session for the borough, at Easter and Michaelmas. The summer assizes, and the Epiphany, Midsummer, and Michaelmas quarter sessions for the county, are also held here. The town-hall consists of the two ends of the spacious refectory formerly belonging to an ancient convent of Grey friars, the only remains of that building, which have been fitted up as courts; the intermediate area is appropriated to the use of the corn market, and over the whole, a room for the grand jury, and a large assembly-room, have been built. The county gaol, built in 1780, on Mr. Howard's plan, has been lately enlarged for the proper classification of prisoners; it is a neat and compact building near the town, and includes also the sheriffs' ward and bridewell. The elective franchise was conferred in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time the borough has continued to return two members to parliament: the right of election is vested exclusively in the members of the corporation, in number thirty-seven, who are in the interest of the Marquis of Hertford: the mayor is the returning officer.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Lord de Dunstanville. The church, dedicated to St. Petrock, and formerly the conventual church of the monastery, was rebuilt in 1472; it is a spacious structure, chiefly in the later style of English architecture, with a ven-

erable tower on the north side, formerly surmounted by a lofty spire, which was destroyed by lightning in 1699. The interior, part of which is of an earlier date, contains the ashes of St. Petrock, a fine monument to Thomas Vivian, prior, and a large Norman font. There are places of worship for Bryanites and Wesleyan Methodists, and a chapel belonging to the trustees of the late Countess of Huntingdon. The grammar school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, who endowed it with £5. 6. 8. per annum, payable out of the Exchequer, to which the corporation have added £95 per annum, and, in addition to this, the master is allowed to charge annually £2. 2. for each scholar: a commodious school-room has been erected on the north side of the town, and the old building in the churchyard is appropriated as a National school for girls. Dr. Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, received the rudiments of his education in this school. There is also an English school, the master of which is appointed by the corporation. A commodious lunatic asylum was built at the western extremity of the town in 1820. About a mile to the east are some remains of the hospital of St. Lawrence, originally endowed for nineteen lepers, two sound men and women, and a priest, who were incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, in 1582, from whom they received the grant of a market, now discontinued, and a fair, still held on the 21st of August: the revenue, about £140 per annum, was subsequently, by a decree of the court of Chancery, transferred to the infirmary at Truro. Within a small distance is Castle Kynock, a considerable intrenchment; and on the northern side of the town there is a ruined tower, the only relic of Bury chapel, so called from a tumulus on an eminence near the spot. The curious Druidical circles, called the Hurlers, are in this neighbourhood.

BODNEY, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of GREENHOE, county of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Watton, containing 90 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Great Cressingham, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 7. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BOGNOR, a market town and chapelry in the parish of SOUTH BERSTED, hundred of ALDWICK, rape of CHICHESTER, county of SUSSEX, 7 miles (S.E.) from Chichester, and 68 (S.W. by S.) from London. The population is returned with the parish. This place, anciently called *Bogenor*, implying, in the Saxon language, a rocky shore, was, prior to 1790, an insignificant village, inhabited only by a few labourers and fishermen. The rocks, extending several miles along the coast, render it accessible only to ships of small burden, detracting from those commercial advantages which the situation in other respects offers: it owes its increase to the salubrity of the air, and the commodiousness of the beach, which have made it eligible as a place for bathing. In 1790, Sir Richard Hotham, Knt., member of parliament for the borough of Southwark, perceiving the natural advantages which Bognor possessed as a watering-place, erected a handsome villa for his own residence, and several lodging-houses, which he furnished at considerable expense for the accommodation of visitors. From this circumstance the town is also frequently called Hothampton, in honour of Sir Richard, whose additions to it were such as to entitle him to be considered

its founder. After his decease, his estate here being sold to different purchasers, Bognor increased the more, and in a few years became a place of fashionable resort. The town is pleasantly situated near the peninsula of Selsea, and is sheltered from the north winds by a chain of hills, called the South Downs, extending from Portsdown to Dovor; but it is exposed to inundations of the sea, which frequently breaks in upon the adjacent coast: it commands an extensive view of the Isle of Wight; and, in a clear day, the Ower's light may be distinctly seen, which at night assumes the appearance of a gem in the ocean. It contains several handsome villas, respectable lodging-houses, and a commodious hotel, and is connected by good roads with the pleasant village of Aldwick, and other places in the vicinity, and by a ferry over the river Arun with Little Hampton, whence are pleasant rides to Worthing and Brighton. The warm and cold baths are conveniently arranged for the use of invalids; there are two subscription libraries, and races occasionally take place on the sands. The character of the place seems to render it peculiarly eligible to families who seek to avail themselves of the benefit of sea-bathing and a marine atmosphere in tranquillity and retirement, rather than to frequent watering-places in search of amusement. There is no other trade than what is necessary for the supply of the inhabitants, of whom several are employed in the fishery, for the supply of the London market. The Portsmouth and Arun canal passes within three miles of the town. The markets, recently established by act of parliament, and for which a spacious market-place has been formed, are on Thursday and Saturday; and a fair is held on the 5th and 6th of July. The internal regulation of the town is under the superintendence of commissioners appointed under an act, who meet once a month: they levy a duty of two shillings per chaldron upon coal, culm, and coke brought into the town, which is applied in repairing the roads. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, was built and endowed by subscription, in 1821. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The Jubilee school, for the instruction of fifty girls, founded by the late Princess Charlotte; and a school for clothing and educating twenty girls, founded by Mrs. Smith, of Bersted Lodge, are supported by subscription. In opening the rocks various fossils have been discovered; beautiful agates and pebbles, and, after storms and high tides, pyrites, are found in profusion on the beach.

BOLAM, a township in that part of the parish of **GAINFORD** which is in the south-western division of **DARLINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Darlington, containing 121 inhabitants.

BOLAM, a parish comprising the township of **Tre-wick** in the western division of **CASTLE** ward, the townships of **Bolam**, **Bolam-Vicarage**, and **Gallow-Hill**, in the western division of **MORPETH** ward, and the townships of **Belsay**, **Bradford**, **Harnham**, and **Shortflatt**, in the north-eastern division of **TINDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, and containing 651 inhabitants, of which number, 55 are in the township of **Bolam**, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Morpeth. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of **Durham**, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.,

and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, an ancient edifice, is dedicated to St. Andrew. On the western side of the village are vestiges of an oblong intrenchment, consisting of a rampart with a double ditch, which was approached by a raised road. Mr. Gale ascribes it to the Britons, and is of opinion that this was the town of *Glanoventa*, which Camden fixes on the banks of the *Wansbeck*; some consider it to be of Roman, and others of Saxon, origin. A branch of the *Watling-street*, called the *Devil's Causeway*, may be distinctly traced about a mile westward, near which are two stone pillars, with a tumulus between them, which, on being opened, was found to contain a stone coffin. On an intrenched rock, on the north-eastern side of **Bolam** moor, are the ruins of some ancient buildings. The village was formerly much larger than it is at present; there are coal and limestone in the parish. The township of **Bolam-Vicarage** comprises only the glebe land, lying on the eastern side of the church.

BOLAS (GREAT), a parish in the **Newport** division of the hundred of **BRADFORD** (South), county of **SALOP**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from **Newport**, containing, with **Meeson**, 274 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Salop**, and diocese of **Lichfield** and **Conventry**, rated in the king's books at £7. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of **Sir R. Hill, Bart.** The church is dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**.

BOLD, a township in the parish of **PRESCOT**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from **Prescot**, containing 818 inhabitants. The present elegant mansion of **Bold Hall** was built after a design by **Leoni**; and the old hall, a curious edifice, is now the farm-house belonging to it. The family of **Bold** resided here previously to the Conquest, and preserved an uninterrupted succession of male heirs down to the death of **Peter Bold, Esq.**, parliamentary representative for the county, who died in 1761. The **Rev. Richard Barnes**, promoted to the see of **Carlisle** in 1570, and to that of **Durham** in 1577; and his brother, **John Barnes**, the chancellor, were natives of this place.

BOLD, a chapelry in the parish of **ASTON-BOTTERELL**, hundred of **SPOTTESDEN**, county of **SALOP**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from **Cleobury-Mortimer**. The population is returned with the parish. The chapel is in ruins.

BOLDON, a parish in the eastern division of **CHESTER** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from **Sunderland**, comprising the villages of **East** and **West Boldon**, and containing 733 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Durham**, rated in the king's books at £24. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the **Bishop of Durham**. The church, which has a short spire, is dedicated to **St. Nicholas**. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**. The village of **West Boldon** stands on an eminence, and contains several respectable houses, some of which are occupied in summer by families from **Newcastle upon Tyne** and **Sunderland**, for the sake of enjoying the salubrity of the air. The manor has been annexed time immemorially to the see of **Durham**, and gave name to an early survey of the possessions of the bishoprick, called "**Boldon Buke**," being the first manor which occurs in that record, and on account of the numerous references in it to the services in this district. On **Boldon hills**, in the spring of 1644-5, some severe conflicts occurred between the army under the command of

the Marquis of Newcastle, and the Scots, who then held possession of Sunderland. The parish abounds with limestone. The Rev. Henry Blackett, who died rector, in 1808, gave £10 per annum for the education of eight poor children belonging to the parish.

BOLDRE, a parish partly in the eastern division of the hundred of NEW FOREST, New Forest (East) division, and partly in the hundred of CHRISTCHURCH, New Forest (West) division, of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (N.) from Lymington, containing, with the hamlets of Sway and Walhampton, 2180 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Lymington annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £12, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of J. P. Shrubb, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. John. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. A school for instructing and clothing twenty poor boys and twenty girls was founded at Pilley, in this parish, by the Rev. William Gilpin, vicar of Boldre, who erected the school-house, with dwellings for a master and a mistress, and, in 1803, endowed the school with the profits of his literary publications, *viz.*, "The Lives of Bernard Gilpin, Archbishop Cranmer, Bishop Latimer," "Picturesque Tours through the New Forest, and other parts of England," "Illustrations of the New Testament," "Explanation of the Church Catechism," &c. The school is under the superintendence of special visitors.

BOLDRON, a township in the parish of BOWES, western division of the wapentake of GILLING, North riding of the county of YORK, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Barnard-Castle, containing 168 inhabitants.

BOLE, a parish in the North-clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, county of NOTTINGHAM, 3½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Gainsborough, containing 193 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Prebendary of Bole in the Cathedral Church of York, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of York. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. Bole ferry, across the Trent, is about a mile distant. William Nettleship, in 1780, gave a small rent-charge for the instruction of four poor children.

BOLEHALL, a joint township with Glascote, in that part of the parish of TAMWORTH which is in the Tamworth division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, county of WARWICK, 1 mile (S. S. E.) from Tamworth, containing, with Glascote, 414 inhabitants.

BOLINGBROKE, a market town and parish in the western division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 30 miles (E. S. E.) from Lincoln, and 129 (N.) from London, containing 753 inhabitants. This town is pleasantly situated near the source of a small river, which runs into the Witham. A castle was built by William de Romara, Earl of Lincoln, of which his descendant, Alicia de Lacey, was dispossessed by Edward II. Henry IV. was born in this castle, and from it took the name of Henry of Bolingbroke: the south-west tower is still remaining, and, from the site and other vestiges, the castle appears to have been a quadrilateral building, with a tower at each angle, and to have been defended by a rampart. There is a manufactory for earthenware: the market is on

Tuesday, and a fair is held on St. Peter's day. The town is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests for the recovery of debts under £5, which extends through the soke, and is held under an act passed in the 47th of George III.: constables and other officers are appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The living is a discharged rectory, to which that of Hareby was united in 1739, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £9. 19. 2., and in the patronage of Mr. and Mrs. Warren. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a spacious and venerable structure, but a considerable part of it was destroyed in the civil war during the reign of Charles I. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A free school has a trifling endowment for the instruction of poor children.

BOLLEN-FEE, a township in the parish of WILMSLOW, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, county palatine of CHESTER, 6 miles (S. W.) from Stockport, containing 1761 inhabitants.

BOLLINGTON, a township partly in the parish of BOWDON, but chiefly in the parish of ROSTHERN, hundred of BUCKLOW, county palatine of CHESTER, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from Nether Knutsford, containing 264 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

BOLLINGTON, a township in the parish of PRESTBURY, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, county palatine of CHESTER, 2½ miles (N. by E.) from Macclesfield, containing 1723 inhabitants. The village lies on the banks of a small stream, called the Bolling, from which its name is derived. Here are some silk and cotton factories, collieries, and a water-mill for grinding bark; and so prosperous has been the trade of the place, that the population has increased one-third since the census of 1821. The Macclesfield canal passes through the township. A chapel has lately been erected, by means of a grant obtained from the parliamentary commissioners. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house, attached to which is a Sunday school, wherein five hundred children are instructed. At Kerridge Hill, which is partly in this township, and partly in that of Rainow, there are quarries of freestone and slate, worked to a considerable extent, the produce being chiefly sent to the neighbouring towns; they were formerly leased by the Crown to the corporation of Macclesfield, but have been assigned, by an act passed in the 1st of Charles I., to the proprietors of land in the vicinity.

BOLNEY, a hamlet in the parish of HARPSDEN, hundred of BINFIELD, county of OXFORD, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Henley upon Thames. The population is returned with the parish. Bolney was formerly a parish, but the church having become desecrated, the living has been united to the rectory of Harpsden.

BOLNEY, a parish in the hundred of BUTTINGHILL, rape of LEWES, county of SUSSEX, 3½ miles (W. S. W.) from Cuckfield, containing 560 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £5. 5. 2½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Hove in the Cathedral Church of Chichester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

BOLNHURST, a parish in the hundred of STONDEN, county of BEDFORD, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Bed-

are manufactured, besides several cutting-mills. The flourishing state of this branch of manufacture is chiefly owing to the plentiful supply of fuel, and to the existence, near the town, of that superior species of clay used in making glass-house pots, crucibles, and fire-bricks, which is found here in large quantities, and furnishes a considerable article of export, by the name of "Stour-bridge fire clay;" the best lies at about one hundred and fifty feet below the surface of the earth, in strata of three or four feet thick, in the compass of about two hundred acres, near the town: large quantities of these fire-bricks are made, and sent to London and other places. The manufacture of iron forms also a most important branch of the trade of this town and neighbourhood, and the manufactories are generally on a most extensive scale, particularly that of Bradley and Co., which covers nearly four acres, and gives employment usually to about one thousand men: nearly every article in wrought or cast iron is here manufactured, comprehending in the foundry, steam-engines, boilers, gasometers, and every description of heavy machinery; the bearers, roofs, and fire-proof guards belonging to the custom-house, the new post office, and the recently erected portion of the British Museum, were cast here: in the wrought-iron manufactory are made merchant, wire, and sheet, iron; hoops; nail-rod; small rounds and squares, &c. In the other manufactories are made the various articles of hammered iron, besides scythes, spades, anvils and vices, plantation tools, chains, called gearing, &c.; but that branch of the trade which is carried on to the largest extent is the making of nails, which, in the town and neighbourhood, affords employment to some thousand men, women, and children. The trading interests are greatly benefited by a canal, which, running from the town to the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, connects it with that extensive line of inland navigation which spreads in various branches over the mining and manufacturing districts of the country, and also with the Severn, affording an opening for the transit of goods to all parts of the kingdom. The market, granted in 1486, by Henry VII., is on Friday, and is well attended: the market-house, recently erected, at an expense of about £15,000, is a handsome brick building; the principal front, looking towards the High-street, is stuccoed, in the Doric order of architecture: it consists of a spacious triangle, the sides being formed by an arcade, under which those who attend the market expose their goods for sale; the area in the centre is left open, and that portion of the front not occupied by the entrance is disposed in shops. The fairs are on the 29th of March and 8th of September; the former, which continues seven days, is a celebrated horse fair; the latter is for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and pedlary. A court of requests, for the recovery of debts under 40s., the jurisdiction of which extends over the parish of Old Swinford, is held here.

An episcopal chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, was erected, by subscription among the inhabitants, under an act of parliament obtained about a century since; it is a neat brick edifice, with a square tower, and is not within the jurisdiction of the bishop; the inhabitants possess the power of appointing the minister. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Presbyterians, and

Roman Catholics. The free grammar school was founded and endowed by letters patent, granted in 1553, by Edward VI.: it has a very considerable endowment, from which £150 is paid to the head-master, and £90 to the second master; the remainder, according to a special clause in the deed of endowment, after deducting for repairs of the school, &c., is divided between them; each master has also a good rent-free residence. The government is vested in eight of the principal inhabitants, who are a body corporate, and elect the masters. For several years there were no pupils on the foundation, but at present there are a few: attached to the school is a library of ancient books. Dr. Johnson received the rudiments of his education in this school until he was fifteen years of age; but the report of his having been a candidate for the head-mastership is void of truth. A National school was erected in 1815, and is supported by voluntary contributions; nearly three hundred children are instructed in it, and it is also used as a Sunday school. This town has the privilege of sending four boys to a noble institution called the Blue-coat hospital, founded by Thomas Foley, Esq.; and it also participates in the advantages of the endowments of John Wheeler and Henry Glover; but as these institutions are for the benefit of the parish generally, an account of them will be given under the article OLD SWINFORD. There are twenty-two friendly societies, composed of about one thousand five hundred members, who assemble on Whit-Monday, and proceed to church, with banners and music. In a sandy tract of ground to the westward of the town, numerous detached portions of jasper, porphyry, rock-salt, granite, chalcedony, agate, cornelian, and several varieties of marble, supposed to be diluvial remains, have been discovered.

STOURMOUTH, a parish in the hundred of BLEAN-GATE, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, county of KENT, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from Canterbury, containing 257 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £19, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Rochester. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The navigable river Stour passes through the parish.

STOURPAIN, a parish in the hundred of PIMPERNE, Blandford (North) division of the county of Dorset, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Blandford-Forum, containing 499 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £7. 18. 6½., and endowed with £200 parliamentary grant. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The river Stour is navigable on the west and south of this parish. Lacerton, formerly a distinct parish, was united, in 1431, to Stourpaine, to which it is now only a hamlet. In a field, called Chapel Close, adjoining a farm-house, the foundations of its ancient church, which was dedicated to St. Andrew in 1331, may be still traced. On an eminence, called Hod-hill, are the remains of a Danish camp, in the form of the letter D, with a double rampart and fosse, which, on the north and south sides, are almost inaccessible: there are five entrances, and, within the area, which comprises several acres, are many circular trenches, four and five yards in diameter, and some round pits, contiguous to each other, supposed to have been so deep and numerous, at one period, as to be capable of concealing a large army.

STOURPORT, a market town in the chapelry of **MITTON**, parish of **KIDDERMINSTER**, lower division of the hundred of **HALFESHIRE**, county of **WORCESTER**, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Kidderminster, and 130 (W. N. W.) from London. The population is returned with **Mitton**. This place, which is of modern date, owes its origin and present importance to the junction of the **Staffordshire** and **Worcestershire** canal with the river **Severn**, on the south side of the town, near the confluence of the **Stour** with that river. Its name is derived from its situation on the **Stour**, and from its being the port, or depôt, to which the manufactured articles and produce of the adjoining counties are brought for transmission to different commercial towns; a communication being opened between the **Severn** and the **Trent** by the **Grand Trunk** canal, and a connexion thus formed with most parts of the kingdom. Prior to the completion of the **Staffordshire** and **Worcestershire** canal, in 1770, the only part of the town in existence was a few cottages, forming a part of **Lower Mitton**. The trade principally arises from its being the depôt for goods intended for transmission by canal navigation, extensive basins having been formed, and warehouses erected, for their reception; and the conveyance of them is a source of lucrative employment to many of the inhabitants, as well as the building of boats and barges, for which docks have been constructed. A canal was projected from this town to **Kington** in **Herefordshire**, but it has only been executed as far as **Mable**. **Stourport** is a neat well-built town, principally of brick; the chief streets are paved, and it is partially lighted with gas. A subscription library was established in 1821, and there are two reading societies. The **Severn** is here crossed by a handsome iron bridge to **Arely-King's**, consisting of one arch, one hundred and fifty feet in breadth, and fifty in height from the surface of the water, with several land-arches, to afford a more free course for the water, in case of a high flood. The former bridge, built in 1775, had three arches over the river, the centre arch being forty-eight feet wide, and the one on each side of it forty-two feet: this bridge having been swept away by a great quantity of ice brought down by the flood after a sudden thaw, the present handsome structure was erected. The market is held on Wednesday, in a market-house erected on a piece of ground purchased by the proprietors, who receive the tolls, and is beginning to assume considerable importance as a corn market. A great quantity of hops was at one time sold, but this branch of trade has very much declined. There are three fairs annually, on the 31st of March, 15th of September, and 18th of December. The inhabitants attend divine service at **Mitton** chapel. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship, with a Sunday school attached, in which eighty boys and sixty girls are instructed. The Sunday school-rooms are spacious and airy, in which one hundred and twenty boys and girls receive education by means of voluntary contributions.

STOURTON, a parish partly in the hundred of **NORTON-FERRIS**, county of **SOMERSET**, but chiefly in the hundred of **MERE**, county of **WILTS**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from **Mere**, containing, with the hamlet of **Brook**, otherwise **Gaspar**, 658 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Salisbury**, rated in the king's books at £17, and in the patronage of Sir **R. C. Hoare, Bart.** The church, dedicated to **St. Peter**, is

in the decorated and later styles of English architecture, and contains some monuments of the ancient family of **Stourton**. **Henry Hoare, Esq.**, in 1724, gave £2000, to be applied for the erection of charity schools and workhouses within the parish. On the site of a large castle, built by **John de Stourton**, an elegant mansion, of Italian architecture, has been built by the **Hoare** family, the present proprietors of the estate; and on the highest point in this demesne is a lofty tower, erected, in 1772, by the late **Henry Hoare, Esq.**, in honour of **Alfred**, the illustrious king of the **West Saxons**, who, on issuing from his retreat in the **Isle of Athelney**, is said to have fixed his standard on this ground, bearing the name of **Kingsettle Hill**: it lies directly on the line of his march to **Petra Ecbria**, now **Brixton-Deverill**, and **Edington**, where he fought the **Danes**, and gained a signal victory over them. Under a statue is the following inscription: "Alfred the Great, A.D. 879, on this summit erected his standard against the Danish invaders. To him we owe the origin of juries, and the creation of a naval force. Alfred, the light of a benighted age, was a philosopher and a Christian, the father of his people, and the founder of the English monarchy and liberties." In 656, **Cenwallus**, King of **Wessex**, defeated the **Britons** here, and drove them to **Petherton**, on the river **Parret**. In 1001, another obstinate battle was fought near the same spot, in which the **Danes** overthrew the **Saxons** under **Cola** and **Edsigus**. And again, in 1016, King **Edmund** here defeated the **Danes** under King **Canute**. At the south-western extremity of the parish, and partly in **Somersetshire**, is a wide boggy tract of country, part of which exhibits a great number of curious excavations, known by the name of **Pen Pits**: of these there are several thousand, of various forms and dimensions, scattered over a surface of nearly seven hundred acres. **Stourton** gives the title of baron to the family of **Stourton**, so created in 1448.

STOUTING, a parish in the hundred of **STOUTING**, lathe of **SHEPWAY**, county of **KENT**, 8 miles (E. by S.) from **Ashford**, containing 236 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Canterbury**, rated in the king's books at £7. 17. 11., and in the patronage of the **Rev. Jacob Geo. Wrench, D.C.L.** The church, dedicated to **St. Mary**, is principally in the early style of English architecture. The parish is bounded on the east by the **Roman Stane-street**, and a branch of the river **Stour** rises here. In the neighbourhood is a mound overgrown with wood, around which was a double moat, but the origin of it is now buried in obscurity. Some urns and Roman coins have been discovered in this parish.

STOVEN, a parish in the hundred of **BLYTHING**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Halesworth**, containing 116 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Suffolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the **Rev. N. T. O. Leman**. The church, dedicated to **St. Margaret**, contains a Norman arch of great beauty.

STOW, a hamlet in the parish of **THRECKINGHAM**, wapentake of **AVELAND**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Falkingham**. The population is returned with the parish.

STOW, a parish in the wapentake of **WELL**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from

Gainsborough, containing, with the townships of Normanby, and Sturton with Bransby, 698 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Prebendary of Stow in Lindsey in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, endowed with £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the alternate patronage of the Prebendaries of Corringham and Stow in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large structure, principally in the Norman style, with the upper part of the tower, the west window, and a few other portions, of later date. It was founded for Secular priests by Eadnoth, Bishop of Dorchester, its revenue having been greatly augmented by Earl Leofric and his Lady Godiva. After the Conquest these religious became Benedictine monks, under the government of an abbot, and Bishop Remigius obtained for them, from William Rufus, the then desolate abbey of Eynsham in Oxfordshire, where they soon afterwards settled. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Courts leet and baron are annually held here, and a fair for horses and cattle on October 10th. A school for the education of poor children is endowed with about £12 per annum. Watling-street passes near this place, which is supposed to be the ancient *Lidnacester* of the Romans.

STOW, a parish in the hundred of PURSLOW, county of SALOP, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.E.) from Knighton, containing 157 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £4. 7. 4., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The river Team runs through the parish.

STOW (LONG), a parish in the hundred of LONGSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.S.E.) from Caxton, containing 191 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £4. 8. 4. The Rev. W. Wright was patron in 1820. An hospital for poor sisters was founded here, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, in the reign of Henry III., by Walter, the then vicar.

STOW (LONG), a parish in the hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Kimbolton, containing, with Little Catwick, 194 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, endowed with £4 per annum, and £120 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Long-Stow in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Botolph.

STOW *cum* QUY, a parish in the hundred of STAINE, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5 miles (N.E.) from Cambridge, containing 378 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a small endowed school. Jeremy Collier, the celebrated nonjuring divine, was born here in 1650; he died in 1730.

STOW (WEST), a parish in the hundred of BLACKBOURN, county of SUFFOLK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Bury-St. Edmund's, containing 179 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £9. 17. $3\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of R. B. de Beauvoir, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

STOW on the WOLD, a market town and parish in the upper division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, county of GLOUCESTER, 25 miles (E. by N.) from Gloucester, and 82 (W.N.W.) from London, containing, with the hamlets of Donnington and Mangersbury, 1731 inhabitants. This place was the scene of a battle between the royalists and the parliamentary forces in the great civil war, on which occasion the former were put to flight. In old records the town is called Stow St. Edward: it is situated on the summit of a steep elevation; the houses in general are of stone, but low, irregularly built, and of ancient appearance; and it is so indifferently supplied with fuel and water, and having no common field attached, that it is vulgarly remarked, it has only one of the four elements, namely air. There is little trade, except a small woollen business: it was formerly noted for the making of shoes. A charter for a market was procured, in the reign of Edward III., by the abbot of Evesham, then lord of the manor: it is held on Thursday; and fairs are held May 12th and October 24th, for the sale of hops, cheese, and sheep, of which last twenty thousand are said to have been sold at one fair. The inhabitants were incorporated by Henry VI., but at present the town is governed by two bailiffs, who are appointed annually at the manorial court leet. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £18, and in the patronage of the Rev. H. Hippsley. The church, dedicated to St. Edward, is a spacious edifice, in the ancient English style, erected at different periods in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The tower is conspicuous at a great distance. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A National school for children of both sexes is supported by voluntary contributions. An almshouse for nine poor persons, on the south side of the churchyard, was founded, in the 16th of Edward IV., under the will of William Chestre, and subsequent endowments have been given for the maintenance of its inmates. A park, house, and garden, named St. Margaret's chapel, at a place called Merke in this parish, constituted part of the estates of Charles I. and his queen. The Foss-way intersects the town and the northern part of the parish.

STOW-BARDOLPH, a parish in the hundred of CLACKCLOSE, county of NORFOLK, 2 miles (N.N.E.) from Downham-Market, containing 702 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Wimbotsham, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 6. 8. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has a large square tower with brick buttresses, and on the north side of the chancel is a chapel, the burial-place of the Hare family. South of the church are the remains of an ancient hermitage, of flint and brick, now converted into a farm-house. Near a bridge, which crosses the Ouse, about two miles from the village, a fair is held for horses and cows, on the eve of the festival of the Holy Trinity.

STOW-BEDON, a parish in the hundred of WAYLAND, county of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E. by S.) from Watton, containing 290 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £4. 19. $4\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rev. John Eade. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, was anciently ap-

propriated to Marham abbey, and had a guild founded in honour of the Virgin Mary.

STOW-LANGTOFT, a parish in the hundred of **BLACKBOURN**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E.) from **Ixworth**, containing 172 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Sudbury**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £8. 7. 8½., and in the patronage of — **Wilson, Esq.** The church is dedicated to **St. George**.

STOW-MARIES, a parish in the hundred of **DENGIE**, county of **ESSEX**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from **Maldon**, containing 242 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Essex**, and diocese of **London**, rated in the king's books at £18. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the **Rev. G. H. Storie**. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary** and **St. Margaret**. The parish is bounded on the south by **Crouch river**.

STOW-MARKET, a market town and parish in the hundred of **Stow**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 12 miles (N. N.W.) from **Ipswich**, and, by way of that town, through which the mail travels, 81 (N.E.) from **London**, but only 75 through **Sudbury**; containing 2252 inhabitants. The adjunct was given to the name to distinguish the town from **Stow-Upland**, in the adjoining parish. It is the most central town in the county, is situated at the confluence of three rivulets, which form the river **Gippen**, on the high road from **Ipswich** to **Bury** and **Cambridge**, and consists of several streets, which are, for the most part, regularly built and paved; many of the houses are handsome, especially those near the market-place; and the inhabitants are well supplied with water from land-springs and wells. The commercial interests of the town are essentially promoted by its locality, and have been much improved by making the **Gippen** navigable to **Ipswich**, which was effected under an act obtained in 1790. Over one of the tributary streams called the **Orwell**, which name the united streams assume from **Ipswich** to the sea at **Harwich**, is a bridge southward of the town. From the basin of this navigable river extends a pleasant walk, about a mile in length, chiefly through the hop plantations, with which the neighbourhood abounds. The trade consists chiefly in the making of malt, for which there are more than twenty houses, the manufacture being rapidly increasing; and the exportation of corn, to a considerable extent, to **London**, **Hull**, **Liverpool**, and other places: there are also small manufactories for rope, twine, and sacking, and an iron-foundry. At **Combs**, about two miles distant, is a considerable tannery. By means of the navigation to **Ipswich**, grain and malt are conveyed thither, the returns consisting of timber, deals, coal, and slate, for the supply of the central parts of the county. The market is on **Thursday**, for corn, cattle, and provisions: fairs are held on **August 12th**, for cattle; **July 10th**, a pleasure fair; and in the month of **September**, for hops, cheese, butter, and cattle. The meetings for the nomination of the county members, from its central situation, are generally held in this town; as is also a petty session of magistrates, every alternate **Monday**; and a manorial court baron is held annually.

The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of **Stow-Upland** annexed, in the archdeaconry of **Sudbury**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £16. 15., and in the patronage of **Miss Bevan**. The

church, which is dedicated to **St. Peter** and **St. Mary**, is a spacious and handsome edifice, in the centre of the town, partly in the decorated, and partly in the later, style of English architecture, with a square tower surmounted by a slender wooden spire of tasteful appearance, one hundred and twenty feet in height; the latter was erected from the proceeds of a legacy left for that purpose in the reign of **Anne**. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Independents**. Some small benefactions are applied in teaching poor children. A large **National school**, for an unlimited number of children of both sexes, and two **Sunday schools**, are supported by voluntary contributions. There are also several benevolent institutions for the relief of the poor, the funds arising from the same source. **Abbots' hall**, the seat of **J. Rust, Esq.**, was formerly a cell, subordinate to the abbey of **St. Osyth**, in the county of **Essex**. In a stone pit near the entrance to the town, the tusks and bones of a species of elephant have been found. Here is a spring slightly impregnated with iron. **Dr. Young**, tutor to the poet **Milton**, was vicar of this parish from 1630 to 1655, and was interred here.

STOW-UPLAND, a parish in the hundred of **Stow**, county of **SUFFOLK**, adjoining **Stow-Market**, and containing 836 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of **Stow-Market**, in the archdeaconry of **Sudbury**, and diocese of **Norwich**.

STOW-WOOD, a parish in the hundred of **BULLINGTON**, county of **OXFORD**, 4 miles (N. E.) from **Oxford**, containing 26 inhabitants. There being no church here, the inhabitants resort to the adjoining parish church of **Beckley**.

STOWE, a parish in the hundred and county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N.W.) from **Buckingham**, containing, with the extra-parochial liberty of **Luffield-Abbey**, 478 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Buckingham**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £11. 14. 7., 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**. **Stowe** is celebrated for the princely mansion of the **Duke of Buckingham**. **Hammond**, the elegiac poet, died whilst on a visit here, in 1742.

STOWE, a parish in the wapentake of **NESS**, parts of **KESTIVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N.W.) from **Market-Deeping**, containing 21 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with which that of **Barholme** was united, in 1772, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £4. 3. 9., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the **Governors of Oakham** and **Uppingham schools**. The church is dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**.

STOWE, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, county of **STAFFORD**, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from **Stafford**, containing 1185 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Stafford**, and diocese of **Lichfield** and **Conventry**, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of **Earl Ferrers**. The church is dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**. Fourteen children are educated for about £15 a year, arising from land given by an individual whose name is unknown.

STOWE-NINE-CHURCHES, a parish in the hundred of **FAWSLEY**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles

(S. E. by E.) from Daventry, containing 395 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £18, and in the patronage of the Rev. J. L. Crawley. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, contains a magnificent monument, erected by Nicholas Stone, in 1617, to the memory of Elizabeth, fourth daughter of John, Lord Latimer. The Grand Junction canal passes through the parish, and the ancient Watling-street forms its eastern boundary. The Rev. Edward Williams bequeathed the interest of £120 for teaching poor children, and providing them with books.

STOWELL, a parish in the hundred of BRADLEY, county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from North Leach, containing 33 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed, in 1660, to that of Hampnett, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £5. 17. 1. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. Sir William Scott, Judge of the court of Admiralty, was created Baron Stowell, of Stowell Park, in 1821.

STOWELL, a parish in the hundred of HORTHORNE, county of SOMERSET, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Wincanton, containing 102 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 £6. 15., and in the patronage of W. M. Dodington, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

STOWELL, a tything in that part of the parish of OVERTON, which is in the hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, county of WILTS, 6½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Marlborough. The population is returned with the chapelry of Alton-Priors.

STOWER (EAST), a parish in the hundred of REDLANE, Sturminster division of the county of DORSET, 4½ miles (W.) from Shaftesbury, containing 476 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Gillingham, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Henry Fielding, Esq., the celebrated novelist, resided for some time on his estate in this parish.

STOWER (WEST), a parish in the hundred of REDLANE, Sturminster division of the county of DORSET, 5½ miles (W.) from Shaftesbury, containing 205 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Gillingham, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. William Watson, M.D., author of some theological productions, was a native of this place, where, though he regularly graduated as a physician, and was distinguished for knowledge of his profession, he practised as a quack.

STOWER-PROVOST, a parish and liberty in the Sturminster division of the county of DORSET, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Shaftesbury, containing 800 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, to which that of Todbere was annexed in 1746, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £16. 4. 9½., and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. In the reign of William the Conqueror, a cell to the nunnery of St. Leger de Prætelis, or Preaux, in Normandy, was founded here, which

at the suppression was granted to Eton College, and then to King's College, Cambridge. Rebecca Stonestreet, in 1785, bequeathed a small annuity for teaching poor children.

STOWERTON, a hamlet in the parish of WHICHFORD, Brails division of the hundred of KINGTON, county of WARWICK, 4 miles (S. E.) from Shipston upon Stour, containing 203 inhabitants.

STOWEY, a parish in the hundred of CHEW, county of SOMERSET, 3½ miles (S. S. W.) from Pensford, containing 208 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. 12., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Richard Jones, in 1688, bequeathed £3000 for teaching and apprenticing poor children of Stowey and Chew.

STOWEY (NETHER), a market town and parish in the hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, county of SOMERSET, 8 miles (W. N. W.) from Bridgwater, and 147 (W. by S.) from London, containing 773 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Consistorial Decanal Court of Wells, rated in the king's books at £5. 2. 8½., and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, stands at the entrance of the town from Bridgwater. There is a place of worship for Independents. This is a small clean town, situated on a tributary stream to the river Parret: it consists of three streets, nearly in the form of the letter Y, neither paved nor lighted, at the intersection of which stands a rudely built market-house, where a market is held on Saturday, but, from its proximity to Bridgwater, very little business is transacted: there is a fair for cattle on September 18th. A small manufacture of silk affords employment to some of the juvenile part of the population. A Sunday school, in which are one hundred and thirty children, is supported by means of sundry small bequests and subscriptions. On a hill, at the western extremity of the town, a castle is said formerly to have stood; but there is no other vestige of it than a small circular earthwork, which commands fine views of the channel and the Mendip hills. Courts leet and baron are held annually at Michaelmas, when constables and other officers are appointed.

STOWEY (OVER), a parish in the hundred of CANNINGTON, county of SOMERSET, 8 miles (W. by N.) from Bridgwater, containing 587 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £7. 1. 5½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The manufacture of silk is here carried on to a small extent.

STOWFORD, a parish in the hundred of LIFTON, county of DEVON, 8½ miles (E. by N.) from Launceston, containing 394 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £11. 12. 6. J. D. Harris, Esq. was patron in 1807. In the church is a marble statue of C. Harris, Esq., in the ancient Roman costume. Margaret Doyle, in 1777, bequeathed the interest of £200 to be applied for teaching poor children. Dr. John Prideaux, a learned divine, was born here in 1578; he died in 1650.

STOWICK, a tything in that part of the parish of **HENBURY** which is in the lower division of the hundred of **HENBURY**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, containing 467 inhabitants.

STRADBROOK, a parish in the hundred of **HOXNE**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Eye, containing 1400 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £9. 18. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a place of worship for Baptists. William Greenling, in 1599, bequeathed land to be applied, among other purposes, in support of a school; and Michael Wentworth, in 1687, gave the town house for the use of the poor, with a chamber for a school. Mary Warner also, in 1746, left an annuity of £10 for teaching twelve children.

STRADISHALL, a parish in the hundred of **RISBRIDGE**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Clare, containing 433 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £9. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of John Vernon, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

STRADSETT, a parish in the hundred of **CLACKCLOSE**, county of **NORFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Downham-Market, containing 176 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., and endowed with £200 royal bounty. T. P. Bagge, Esq. was patron in 1817. The church is dedicated to St. Mary: the east window exhibits the arms of the see of Ely, those of the East Angles, and of Bury and Dereham abbeys, in stained glass; the north window also is decorated with various emblems.

STRAGGLESTHORPE, a parish in the wapentake of **LOVDEN**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Newark, containing 100 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Beckingham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

STRAMSHALL, a township in the parish of **UTTOXETER**, southern division of the hundred of **TOMONSLOW**, county of **STAFFORD**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. N. W.) from Uttoxeter. The population is returned with the parish. St. Modwenna, on her arrival from Ireland, early in the ninth century, founded a nunnery here, and presided as abbess in it. Stramshall 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.

STRANGHOW, a township in the parish of **SKELTON**, eastern division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Guilsbrough, containing 91 inhabitants.

STRANTON, a parish in the north-eastern division of **STOCKTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, comprising the townships of Brierton, Seaton-Carew, and Stranton, and containing 704 inhabitants, of which number, 371 are in the township of Stranton, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Hartlepool. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; rated in the king's books at £17. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. The church,

dedicated to All Saints, exhibits specimens of various styles of architecture. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A great quantity of limestone is here quarried and burnt into lime. The village is situated on the south side of Hartlepool harbour: a school was erected by subscription in 1777, before which period the north porch of the church was used as a school-room. An immense quantity of human bones was discovered in draining a morass bordering on the Slake, supposed to have been those of the Scots who fell at the siege of Hartlepool, in 1644.

STRATFIELD-MORTIMER, a parish partly in the hundred of **HOLDSHOTT**, Basingstoke division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, but chiefly in the hundred of **THEALE**, county of **BERKS**, 7 miles (S. W. by S.) from Reading, containing, with the tythings of West Mortimer and Wokefield, 1092 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £8. 19. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and in the east window is a portrait of William of Wykeham, in stained glass. There is a place of worship for Independents. Fairs are held on April 27th and November 6th.

STRATFIELD-SAYE, a parish partly in the hundred of **READING**, county of **BERKS**, but chiefly in the hundred of **HOLDSHOTT**, Basingstoke division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Basingstoke, containing, with the tything of Beech-Hill, 769 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £24. 13., and in the patronage of the Duke of Wellington. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Lora Pitt, and others, in 1739, erected a school-house, and endowed it with £400, now producing an annual income of about £18. 18., for which thirty-six children are instructed. There is also an annuity of £5, the bequest of James Christmas, for the education and relief of the poor. A Benedictine priory, in honour of St. Leonard, was founded here, in 1170, by Nicholas de Stotewile, as a cell to the abbey of Vallemont in Normandy, and at the suppression was granted to Eton College: it stood in that part of the parish which is in Berkshire.

STRATFIELD-TURGIS, a parish in the hundred of **HOLDSHOTT**, Basingstoke division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Basingstoke, containing 238 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £6. 10. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Duke of Wellington. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

STRATFORD (ST. ANDREW), a parish in the hundred of **PLOMESGATE**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 3 miles (S. W.) from Saxmundham, containing 213 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaster.

STRATFORD (ST. ANTHONY), a parish in the hundred of **CAWDEN** and **CADWORTH**, county of **WILTS**, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Salisbury, containing 148 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry

and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.



Seal and Arms.

STRATFORD upon **AVON**, a borough and market town in the parish of **OLD STRATFORD**, having separate jurisdiction, though locally in the Stratford division of the hundred of **Barlichway**, county of **WARWICK**, 8 miles (S. W.) from **Warwick**, and 94 (N. W.) from **London**, on the road through **Oxford** to **Shrewsbury**, containing 3069 in-

habitants. This place, originally called *Streat-ford* and *Stretford*, derived its name from its situation on the great north road, and from a Saxon ford on the river **Avon**, at the entrance to the town. It was a place of considerable importance prior to the Conquest, and was distinguished for its monastery, founded, in the reign of **Ethelred**, on or near the site of the present church. In 1197, **Richard I.** granted the inhabitants a weekly market; and, during the succeeding reigns, various other privileges were conferred upon the town. In the 36th and 37th of **Elizabeth** it suffered materially from accidental fires, which destroyed the greater part of it; and again, in 1614, it experienced a similar calamity. In 1588, both ends of the bridge over the **Avon** were carried away by a flood that inundated the lower part of the town. During the parliamentary war, a party of royalists stationed here was driven out by a superior force of parliamentarians, under the command of **Lord Brooke**, in 1642; but the inhabitants still maintained their adherence to the royal cause, and, in the following year, **Henrietta Maria**, queen of **Charles I.**, at the head of three thousand infantry, one thousand five hundred cavalry, and with a train of artillery, and one hundred and fifty wagons, advanced to the town, where she was met by **Prince Rupert**; and, after remaining for some days at **New Place**, the residence of **Shakspeare**, where she was hospitably entertained by the family, proceeded to **Kington**, to meet the king, whom she accompanied to **Oxford**. The parliamentarians, having subsequently obtained possession of the town, demolished one of the arches of the bridge, over the deepest part of the river, to prevent the approach of the royalists.

The town is beautifully situated on the south-west border of the county, on an eminence rising gently from the west bank of the **Avon**, which, here expanding, winds round its base. The entrance from the **London** road is over a handsome stone bridge of fourteen pointed arches, originally, with the causeway, three hundred and seventy-six yards in length, defended on each side by a stone parapet, and having on the north side a foot-path, with an iron palisade, supported by brackets of iron, resting on the piers. This bridge was built by **Sir Hugh Clopton**, in the reign of **Henry VII.**, and widened by act of parliament in 1814. Nearly parallel with it is another of nine cycloidal arches, built of brick, and exclusively used as a rail-road to the wharfs at this extremity of the

town. At the southern termination of the town, over a branch of the river, which has been diverted to form a mill dam, is a foot bridge of wood, resting upon strong piers of stone; from the hill beyond which is a fine view of the town, the church, the surrounding scenery, and the distant woods. The town consists of several spacious streets, intersecting each other, some at right angles, and others crossing obliquely: the houses in that part which is called the **Old Town**, though rather of ancient appearance, are commodious and well built, occasionally interspersed with modern buildings of large dimensions and handsome appearance, and in some of the streets are smaller houses of frame-work timber and plaster; among these, part of the ancient house in which **Shakspeare** was born is still preserved in its antique state, and is an object of much interest. The house in which he lived in retirement, for a few years previously to his decease, was originally the mansion of the **Clopton** family, and was purchased by the bard, who, after repairing and improving it, called it "**New Place**:" it has been taken down by a late proprietor, who also cut down the mulberry tree planted by **Shakspeare** in the gardens. The town is partially paved, and lighted with oil by lamps adapted to the future introduction of gas, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from pumps attached to their houses. The public library and reading-rooms are supported by subscription; the **Shaksperian** library, also supported by private subscription, was established in 1810, and is a permanent and useful institution. The theatre is a neat building of brick, within the precincts of **Shakspeare's** garden, and is internally well arranged and elegantly fitted up; the exterior is decorated with a portico, and when completed according to the original plan, will be an ornament to the town; it is generally open for three months in the season, and assemblies are held occasionally, during the winter, at the town hall. To the south of the town is a race-course, where races formerly took place, and were in general well attended; but since 1786 they have been discontinued. A jubilee, in honour of **Shakspeare**, was instituted by **Garrick**, in the year 1769, when the town hall, which had been recently rebuilt, was dedicated to the poet; and his statue, finely sculptured, and presented to the town by **Garrick**, at the close of the ceremony, was placed in a niche at the north end of the building; this festival has been recently revived, and is celebrated every third year. The environs, abounding with diversified scenery and objects of considerable interest, afford many beautiful walks; and the salubrity of the air, and its central situation in a neighbourhood enlivened with the elegant villas of respectable families, and the noble mansions of the wealthy, make it eligible as a place of residence. There is not much trade carried on, the inhabitants being principally employed in agriculture; the only manufacture is that of patent **Florentine** silk buttons, a branch of a larger factory at **Bromsgrove**, employing from fifty to sixty persons. The **Stratford** canal, passing close to the north of the town, and joining the **Birmingham**, **Warwick**, and **Oxford** canals, connects them with the **Avon**, which is navigable, for barges of forty tons, to **Tewkesbury**, where it joins the **Severn**, thus affording a line of inland navigation to the principal towns in the kingdom: near the bridge are some ex-

tensive wharfs for lime, timber, coal, and other articles of merchandise. The market, which was formerly on Thursday, is now, by charter granted in the 59th of George III., held on Friday, and is very considerable for corn and other grain, and for cattle. The fairs, to which are attached courts of pie-powder, are on May 14th and the three following days, for cattle, horses, and toys; and September 25th, for cattle and cheese; besides these there are great cattle markets on the third Monday in February, the Friday after the 25th of March, the last Monday in July, the second Friday after the 25th of September, and on the second Monday in December; there is also a statute fair on the morrow after Old Michaelmas. The corn market is held in the area near the town hall; the poultry market in a neat stuccoed building erected at the east end of Wood-street, near the spot where the ancient cross formerly stood, and surmounted by a cupola and vane, representing a falcon grasping a tilting spear, Shakspeare's family crest; and the cattle market in a spacious area formed by the intersection of the streets leading to the London, Birmingham, Evesham, and Alcester roads.

The town received its first regular charter of incorporation from Edward VI., which, reciting and confirming former grants of privileges to the "Bailiff and Burgesses of Stratford on Avon," was extended by James I., and subsequently by Charles II., in the sixteenth and twenty-sixth years of his reign. Under this last charter the government is vested in a mayor, a high steward, recorder, two chamberlains, twelve aldermen, and twelve burgesses, assisted by a steward of the borough court, clerk of the peace, two serjeants at mace, and subordinate officers. The mayor, who is also coroner and clerk of the market, is chosen annually, on the first Wednesday in September, by the aldermen and burgesses in council; the high steward, recorder, and steward of the borough court are elected by the corporation, and hold their offices for life; the aldermen and the chamberlains are chosen from the common council, by the corporation. The mayor, the late mayor, the high steward, the recorder, and the two senior aldermen, are justices of the peace within the borough; and, by the second charter of Charles II., the mayor, recorder, and the senior aldermen, are also justices of the peace for part of the parish of Old Stratford not otherwise within the jurisdiction of the borough, which includes Old Town, and the church and churchyard. The corporation are, by their charter, empowered to hold quarterly courts of session for all offences not capital, and a court of record for the recovery of debts not exceeding £40; but they have nearly fallen into disuse. The guildhall, in which the courts were held, and the business of the corporation is now transacted, is an ancient building, possessing few claims to architectural notice: it occupies the west side of a small quadrangular area, of which the chapel of the ancient guild of the Holy Cross forms the north side, the vicar's and schoolmaster's houses the east, and the entrance to the school the south side; above the hall are rooms appropriated to the use of the free grammar school. The town hall was rebuilt, in 1768, by the corporation, assisted by the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, on the site of the former, of which the upper room, having been used during the civil war as a magazine, by an accidental explosion was destroyed, and

the building greatly damaged. The present building is a plain and substantial structure, of the Tuscan order, on piazzas: at the north angle are two small cells for the temporary confinement of prisoners, and the rest of the area is appropriated to the use of the market: on the west front are the arms of the corporation, and in a niche at the north end of the building is the statue of Shakspeare, presented by Garrick. The upper story comprises a handsome banqueting-room, sixty feet long, and thirty feet wide, decorated with paintings, among which are a full-length portrait of Shakspeare, sitting in an antique chair, by Wilson, and, at the opposite end, one of Garrick, reclining against a bust of the poet, by Gainsborough; besides several smaller apartments, which are also ornamented with paintings: the larger meetings of the corporation, the mayor's feast, and the town meetings, are held here; and the celebration of the jubilee, concerts, and assemblies, take place in this suite of rooms.

The living is a vicarage, in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of the Rector of Stratford upon Avon, rated in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the Earl of Plymouth. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and formerly collegiate, is a spacious and venerable cruciform structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower rising from the centre, and surmounted by a lofty octagonal spire; the west entrance is through a richly-moulded and deeply-recessed archway, above which is a large window in the later style, its lower central compartment being filled up with three richly-canopied shrines: an avenue of lime trees, with their branches entwined, forms a pleasing approach to the north porch, over which is an apartment originally lighted by a window, now covered by a tablet. The effect of the interior is destroyed by the closing up of the east end of the nave by the organ, excluding the transepts and the chancel: the nave, of which the fine oak roof is richly carved, and supported on clustered pillars and pointed arches, is very lofty, and is lighted by a range of twelve large clerestory windows enriched with tracery of the later style. In the south aisle, which is in the decorated style, is a chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket; and in the north aisle is a sepulchral chapel, separated by a richly-carved stone screen, containing several altar-tombs, with recumbent figures of the Clopton family, finely sculptured in marble, and painted to represent the natural complexion of the persons. In the transept are several ancient and some handsome modern monuments, and at the extremity of each is a large enriched window: massive piers of clustered columns, and lofty arches, support the tower, but lose their effect by the exclusion of the nave on one side, and of the chancel on the other. The chancel, parted off by an oak screen, which has been glazed, is much disfigured by a flat ceiling of plaster, in the room of the original oak roof: it is lighted by a handsome range of five windows on each side, in the later style, and a large east window of rich tracery, in which are placed several portions of stained glass that have been preserved: on the south side, near the altar, is a piscina, and near it are stone stalls of elegant design; but the beauty of these, and of the ornamental carvings in the church, is greatly defaced by the thick coat of whitewash which conceals the minter

£10. 3. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient edifice, containing some interesting monuments. A free grammar school, endowed by Sir Rodland Morton, has lately been discontinued, owing to the appropriation of the income, which is about £135 per annum, to the discharge of the costs of a suit in Chancery, which, for the next twenty years, will absorb the whole of the proceeds. Mr. Bridges, of Tiberton Court, bequeathed £5 per annum for apprenticing one poor child; and there are several other small bequests for the benefit of the poor. The bishops of Hereford had formerly a palace here, the remains of which have been converted into farm buildings.

BOSCASTLE, a small sea-port, and formerly a market town, in the parishes of **FORRABURY** and **MINSTER**, hundred of **LESNEWTH**, county of **CORNWALL**, 17 miles (W. by N.) from Launceston, and 230 (W. by S.) from London. The population is returned with the parishes. This place takes its name from a castle erected by some of the family of **Bottereaux**, who settled here in the reign of **Henry II.**, of which only the site remains. The town is romantically situated on the northern coast, and contains several respectable houses. A pilchard fishery, established a few years since, but soon afterwards relinquished, contributed greatly to the improvement of the quay, which is accessible to ships of three hundred tons' burden. The port is a member of the port of **Padstowe**, and considerable trade is carried on in corn, **Delabole** slate, and **manganese** (of which last there is a mine in the neighbourhood), which are sent coastwise, and coal and timber brought in return. The fairs are on August 5th for lambs, and November 22nd for ewes and cattle. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**; and some remains of an ancient chapel, dedicated to **St. James**, are visible.

BOSCOBEL, an extra-parochial district, in the **Hales-Owen** division of the hundred of **BRIMSTREE**, county of **SALOP**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from **Shifnal**, containing 30 inhabitants. **Boscobel House** is celebrated in history as the place where **Charles II.** concealed himself in September, 1651, after the disastrous battle of **Worcester**, secure in the incorruptible integrity of five brothers, named **Penderell**: the house has been considerably modernised, but the place of concealment, called the *Sacred Hole*, is carefully preserved, and in front of the house is a Latin inscription, traced with white pebbles in the pavement, recording the circumstance. The **Royal Oak**, thought to have sprung from an acorn of the parent tree, among the branches of which the unfortunate monarch retired for greater security, when his pursuers were searching the house and out-buildings, stands near the middle of a large field adjoining the garden; it is surrounded by an iron railing, and has an inscribed brass plate affixed to it.

BOSCOMBE, a parish in the hundred of **AMESBURY**, county of **WILTS**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from **Amesbury**, containing 128 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Salisbury**, rated in the king's books at £13. 17. 1., and in the patronage of the Bishop of **Salisbury**. The church is dedicated to **St. Andrew**. Four almshouses, for two widows and two widowers, are endowed with a rent-charge of £24.

BOSHAM, a parish in the hundred of **BOSHAM**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, county of **SUSSEX**, 4 miles (W. by

S.) from **Chichester**, containing 1049 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Chichester**, rated in the king's books at £6. 11. 3., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of **Chichester**. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The village is situated at the upper extremity of a creek, to which it gives name, and the parish is bounded on the east and south by **Chichester harbour**. Two sums of £70 each, one given by **George Parker the elder**, in 1722, and the other by **George Parker the younger**, in 1733, have been laid out pursuant to a decree in Chancery, in purchasing a rent-charge of £4, which is paid to a schoolmistress for teaching poor children. So early as the year 681, here was a small monastery of five or six religious, under the government of one **Dicul**, a Scottish monk. **Henry I.** granted the place to **William Warlewast**, Bishop of **Exeter**, who founded a college of **Secular canons**, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which, prior to the dissolution, was accounted a royal free chapel, exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of **Chichester**, and that of the **Archdeacon**.

BOSLEY, a chapelry in the parish of **PRESTBURY**, hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from **Congleton**, containing 546 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Chester**, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of **Prestbury**.

BOSSALL, a parish comprising the chapelry of **Sand-Hutton**, in the wapentake of **BIRDFORTH**, and the townships of **Bossall**, **Butter-Crambe**, **Claxton**, **Harton**, **Sand-Hutton**, and a part of that of **Flaxton on the Moor**, in the wapentake of **BULMER**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, and containing 1365 inhabitants, of which number, 31 are in the township of **Bossall**, 10 miles (N. E.) from **York**. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Cleveland**, and diocese of **York**, rated in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of **Durham**. The church, dedicated to **St. Botolph**, is a handsome cruciform structure, with a steeple rising from the centre. The village of **Bossall** was formerly large, but it does not now comprise more than three or four houses: foundations of buildings have been discovered in an adjoining field, thence called "*Old Bossall*." Courts leet are held for the several manors within the parish, which is bounded on the south and east by the river **Derwent**.

BOSSINEY with **TREVENA**, a borough and market town in the parish of **TINTAGELL**, hundred of **LESNEWTH**, county of **CORNWALL**, 18 miles (W. by N.) from **Launceston**, and 231 (W. by S.) from **London**. The population is returned with the parish. This borough, comprising two villages, about a quarter of a mile distant from each other,

is situated on a bleak and rugged part of the northern coast. The market is on Thursday; and the fair, which is held at **Trevena**, is on the first Monday after October



Seal and Arms.

19th. Bossiney was made a free borough in the reign of Henry III., by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother to that monarch, but it never had a royal charter. A mayor, whose office is merely nominal, is chosen annually by a jury of burgesses empannelled by his predecessor, at the court leet held in October, when constables and other inferior officers are also appointed; the burgesses are chosen in a similar manner, as vacancies occur. The freedom of the borough descends to the eldest son of a burgess possessing freehold property within it, and is obtained by presentation of the jury. The elective franchise was conferred in the 7th of Edward VI., since which time the borough has returned two members to parliament: the right of election is vested in the burgesses possessing freehold property within the borough, and residing in the parish, the present number of whom is twenty-five, who are chiefly in the interest of Lord Wharncliffe and Edward Rose Tunno, Esq. The town-hall, a small building, is appropriated also to the use of a charity school, which is chiefly supported by the mayor and burgesses, who appoint the master, and allow him a salary of £20 per annum. There are some remains of King Arthur's castle, on the top of a stupendous rock, formerly part of the main land, but now connected with it only by a narrow isthmus; the summit comprises an area of thirty acres of pasture, but the acclivities are so steep, that it is almost inaccessible to the sheep that graze on it.

BOSSINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of **BROUGHTON**, hundred of **THORNGATE**, Andover division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Stockbridge, containing 75 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. James. The Roman road from Salisbury to Winchester passes through the parish.

BOSTOCK, a township in the parish of **DAVENHAM**, hundred of **NORTHWICH**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Middlewich, containing 174 inhabitants.



Arms.

BOSTON, a borough, port, market town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the wapentake of Skirbeck, parts of **HOLLAND**, county of **LINCOLN**, 34 miles (S. E.) from Lincoln, and 113 (N.) from London, containing 10,330 inhabitants, and, including a small extra-parochial district, 10,373. This place derived its name from St.

Botolph, a Saxon who founded a monastery here, about the year 650, from which circumstance it was called Botolph's town, of which its present name is a contraction. The monastery, which was destroyed by the Danes in 870, was erected on the northern side of the present church, and its remains have been converted into a dwelling-house, called Botolph's Priory. From the discovery of the foundations of several ancient buildings, urns and other relics of antiquity, in 1716, this place is supposed to have been of Roman origin; and according to Dr. Stukeley, the Romans built a fort at the entrance of the river Witham, over which they had a ferry, at a short distance to the south of the town. In the reign of Edward I., Robert Chamberlayne,

having assembled some associates disguised as ecclesiastics, secretly set fire to the town, and, while the inhabitants were endeavouring to extinguish the flames, plundered the booths of the rich merchandise exposed for sale at the fair, and burnt such goods as they were not able to carry away: so rich is the town represented to have been at the time of this fire, that veins of melted gold and silver are said to have run, in one common current, down the streets: Chamberlayne was afterwards taken and hanged, but his confederates escaped. In 1285, Boston suffered greatly from an inundation of the river, and the mercantile ardour of the inhabitants being checked by the plunder of the fair and the conflagration of the town, its prosperity began to decline. In the early part of the reign of Edward II., it was made a staple port for wool, leather, tin, lead, and other commodities, which soon gave a new impulse to the spirit of commercial enterprise; and the settlement in England of the Hanseatic merchants, who established a guild here, tended so powerfully to revive the former prosperity of the town, that, in the reign of Edward III., Boston sent deputies to three grand councils held at Westminster, and contributed seventeen ships, and two hundred and sixty-one men, toward the armament for the invasion of Brittany. The town is situated on the banks of the river Witham, which divides it into two wards, east and west, connected by a handsome iron bridge of one arch, erected by the corporation in 1807, at an expense of £22,000, under the superintendence of Mr. Rennie. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas, under an act passed in the 16th of George III., for the general improvement of the town, and many handsome buildings have been erected; but the inhabitants are scantily supplied with water, which the more opulent collect from rain, in cisterns attached to their houses, and the poorer bring from the river, or from pits in the neighbourhood. Frequent attempts to procure a better supply by boring have failed; and in February 1829, after expending £1800, the last undertaking was relinquished. There are two subscription libraries; a handsome suite of assembly-rooms, built by the corporation in 1820; a commodious theatre, erected in 1806; and a theatre of arts, exhibiting views of various cities, with appropriate moving figures, which is open every Wednesday evening: about half a mile from the town are Vauxhall Gardens, which, during the season, are brilliantly illuminated and very numerously attended.



Admiralty Seal.

The trade of the port, from an accumulation of silt in the river, which impeded its navigation, had begun to decline about the middle of the last century, but was revived by forming a canal, deepening the river, and enlarging the harbour. The exports consist chiefly of the agricultural produce of the county; the imports are timber, hemp, tar, and iron, from the Baltic. A considerable coasting trade is also carried on, which has rapidly increased of late years. Since the fens adjoining the town have been drained and cultivated, a tract of rich land, of nearly seventy thousand acres, has been thus obtained, which,

besides producing grain, feeds a great number of sheep and oxen, remarkable for their size and fatness: oats in great quantity are shipped to various parts of the coast, and wool to the manufacturing districts in Yorkshire, whence coal and other articles are brought in return. The quay, which is conveniently adapted to the loading of vessels, is accessible to ships of one hundred tons' burden: the custom-house, a commodious building, was erected at the public expense, and the pilot-office was built in 1811; the establishment of the latter consists of a master, twelve pilots, and a few supernumeraries. The river Witham is navigable to Lincoln, from which place, by means of canals communicating with the Trent, there is an inland navigation to almost every part of the kingdom. The number of vessels belonging to the port, according to the return made in 1828, was one hundred and fifty, averaging fifty-four tons' burden. About forty boats are also employed in the fishery: shrimps of superior quality, soles, and herrings, are taken in profusion; and in 1772, the corporation erected a large fish market. The market is on Wednesday, and is abundantly supplied with poultry, a great quantity of which is sent to London every week. The fairs are on May 4th for sheep, and the day following for cattle; August 11th, which is called the Town fair; November 30th, and the three following days, for horses and horned cattle; and December 11th, for horned cattle only.

The government, according to a charter granted by Henry VIII., and enlarged by Elizabeth, who gave the corporation a court of admiralty, is vested in a mayor, recorder, deputy recorder, twelve aldermen, and eighteen common council-men, assisted by a town-clerk, judge advocate, and marshal of the admiralty court, two serjeants at mace, and other officers. The mayor is appointed from among the aldermen, who succeed to that office by rotation: the aldermen are chosen out of the common council-men, by a majority of their own body, and the common council-men are selected by the mayor and aldermen. The mayor is clerk of the market, and admiral of the port, in which latter capacity, conjointly with the common council, he holds a court of admiralty, the jurisdiction of which extends over the whole adjacent coast. The mayor, recorder, and four senior aldermen, are justices of the peace within the borough and parish. The freedom is acquired by birth, servitude, and purchase. The corporation hold a court of session quarterly for the borough, and a court of record for the recovery of debts to any amount, at which the mayor, recorder, and town-clerk preside. The petty sessions for the wapentake of Skirbeck and Kirton are held every Wednesday at the Cross chamber; and a court of requests for the recovery of debts under £5 is held once a fortnight, under an act obtained in the 47th of George III. The elective franchise was conferred in the reign of Edward VI., since which time the borough has returned two representatives to parliament: the right of election is vested in the members of the corporation, the sons of aldermen, and eldest sons of common council-men, residing as house-



Corporate Seal.

holders within the borough, and in the resident freemen generally, in number four hundred; the mayor is the returning officer. The guildhall is an ancient building, in the council-chamber of which is a fine portrait of Sir Joseph Banks, presented by him when recorder of this borough: the borough gaol is a handsome building at the south end of the town, erected in 1811: the house of correction for the parts of Holland was built in 1809.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £33. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a spacious and magnificent structure in the decorated style of English architecture, with a lofty square tower surmounted by an octagonal lantern turret, in the later English style: it was erected in 1309, and is in an excellent state of repair: the tower, which is three hundred feet high, and was formerly illuminated during the night, forms a conspicuous land-mark for mariners traversing the North sea. Within the church, among other interesting monuments, are the effigies of Sir John Tilney and his lady, by whom the church is said to have been founded. A chapel has lately been erected by subscription. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £100 per annum by the corporation, to whom the patronage, which is now vested in the subscribers, will revert after the expiration of fifteen years. There are places of worship for General and Particular Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics; and a piece of ground has been taken, on which it is intended to build a synagogue. The free grammar school, founded and endowed in 1554, by Queen Mary, is under the control of the corporation, who appoint the master and usher, the former having a salary of £100, and the latter one of £60, per annum: the school-room was built in 1567, and a convenient house for the master in 1826. A school was founded, in 1707, by Mr. Laughton, who endowed it with lands in Skirbeck, producing about £50 per annum, which has since been augmented by other benefactors: there are at present twenty-five boys, each of whom, at the age of fourteen, is entitled to an apprentice fee of £15, provided he be put out to a free burgess. A Blue-coat school, founded in 1713, for clothing and instructing thirty-three boys and the same number of girls; and two National schools, established in 1815, in which five hundred children are instructed, are supported by subscription. A general dispensary was instituted in 1795. Of the numerous monastic establishments which formerly existed in this town and its vicinity, there remain only some slight vestiges of the Black, or Dominican friary, established in the year 1288. The ancient church of St. John, formerly the parish church, has been totally removed, but the cemetery is still used as a burying-ground. John Fox, the celebrated martyrologist, was a native of this town. Boston confers the title of viscount on the Irby family.

BOSTON, a joint township with Clifford, in the parish of BRAMHAM, wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, West riding of the county of YORK, 4 miles (W.) from Tadcaster. The population is returned with Clifford. This village is of recent origin, the first house having been built in 1753. Owing to the discovery, in 1744,

of a saline spring in the vicinity, it has now become a place of fashionable resort. A pump-room, with hot and cold baths, has been erected: the air is pure, and the situation being in a vale, on the southern side of the river Wharfe, is extremely picturesque. An episcopal chapel, built on land given by Mr. Samuel Tate, was consecrated in 1814. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A charity school was founded by Lady Elizabeth Hastings.

BOSWORTH (HUSBAND'S), a parish in the hundred of GARTREE, county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (W.S.W.) from Market-Harborough, containing 817 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £24. 15. 7½., and in the patronage of the Rev. J. T. Mayne. The church, dedicated to All Saints, had its spire greatly damaged during a storm of thunder and lightning, in July 1755. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The river Welland bounds the parish on the south and south-east, and the Avon on the north-west; and the Grand Union canal crosses the western part of it, being here conducted through a tunnel, one thousand one hundred and seventy yards in length, to the northern side of the village.

BOSWORTH (MARKET), a parish in the hundred of SPARKENHOE, county of LEICESTER, comprising the town of Market-Bosworth, the chapelries of Barleston, Carlton, Shenton, and Sutton-Cheney, the township of Barton in the Beans, and part of the township of Osbaston, and containing 2677 inhabitants, of which number, 1117 are in the town of Market-Bosworth, 11½ miles (S.W.) from Leicester, and 107 (N.W.) from London. This place, in Domesday-book called *Bosworde*, takes the prefix to its name from a market granted to the inhabitants in the reign of Edward I. The neighbourhood is celebrated as the scene of a decisive battle which took place on the 22nd of August, 1485, between Richard III. and the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII.: this battle, the last of those sanguinary conflicts between the houses of York and Lancaster, which had for so many years disturbed the internal tranquillity of the kingdom, and deluged its plains with blood, was fought on a large moor, three miles from the town, formerly called Redmore, but since that event better known as Bosworth Field. It is at present enclosed, and the particular spot, called Richard's Well, is distinguished by a monument erected by subscription, through the exertions of the late Dr. Parr, who visited the site in 1813, and wrote an appropriate inscription for it in Latin: numerous swords, shields, spurs, and other military relics, have been dug up at different times in the neighbourhood. The town, which is pleasantly situated on an eminence, contains some respectable houses, and is well supplied with water. The manufacture of worsted stockings is carried on here, and in the adjacent villages, to a considerable extent; and greater facility has been given to trade by the Ashby canal, which, passing within a mile of the town, affords a medium for supplying it with coal and other articles of consumption. The market is on Wednesday: the fairs are on May 8th, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep, and July 10th, which is called the Cherry fair.

The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books

at £55. 18. 4., and in the patronage of the Dixie family. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a spacious ancient structure, with a beautiful spire; within are many interesting monuments, among the finest of which is one to certain members of the Dixie family. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. The free grammar school, open to all boys whose parents reside within the parish, was founded in 1593, and endowed with land, by Sir Wolstan Dixie, Knt., who also endowed two fellowships of £30, and four scholarships of £10, per annum each, in Emanuel College, Cambridge. In consequence of its affairs being in Chancery, the school has been discontinued for the last twenty-five years, during which period, its funds have accumulated to the amount of £15,000: of this sum it is in contemplation to appropriate a part to the foundation of additional scholarships. The premises, including commodious residences for the masters, have been handsomely rebuilt in the later style of English architecture, at an expense of £5000: the management is vested in ten governors, including the rector and churchwardens of the parish: the total income arising from the endowment is £700 per annum. The Rev. Anthony Blackwall, a distinguished critic and classical scholar, was master, and the celebrated Dr. Johnson, and Thomas Simpson, the eminent mathematician, were ushers, in this school; the latter, who was a native of the town, became Professor of Mathematics at Woolwich, and died here in 1761.

BOTCHESTON, a joint township with Newton, in the parish of RATBY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (E.N.E.) from Market-Bosworth, containing, with Newton, 87 inhabitants.

BOTESDALE, a chapelry (formerly a market town) in the parish of REDGRAVE, hundred of HARTISMERE, county of SUFFOLK, 26 miles (N.N.W.) from Ipswich, and 86 (N.E. by N.) from London, on the road to Norwich, containing 584 inhabitants. The name, contracted from Botolph's Dale, is compounded of Botolph, the name of the tutelar saint of the chapel, and the dale in which the town is situated. The town consists principally of one long street, which extends into the parishes of Rickingham Superior and Rickingham Inferior: the houses are indifferently built, but the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The market, formerly on Thursday, has been discontinued: a small fair for cattle and pedlary is held on Holy Thursday. Courts leet and baron are held at Whitsuntide, at the former of which constables and other officers are appointed. The chapel, which has been substantially repaired, is a neat edifice, in the later style of English architecture, of which it exhibits good specimens: within are some interesting monuments, among which may be noticed those to Sir Nicholas Bacon, and that celebrated lawyer and patriot, Lord Chief Justice Holt, whose remains are deposited here. The free grammar school was founded and endowed, in 1576, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, for a master and an usher, who are appointed by the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in which there are six exhibitions belonging to this school: the income is £30 per annum, of which sum, the master receives £20, and the usher £8, the remainder being expended in repairs. The school-house, which stands to the west of the chapel, was erected at the expense of Edward Britiffe, Esq.

BOTHALL, a parish in the eastern division of **MORPETH** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 3 miles (E.) from Morpeth, comprising the townships of Ashington with Sheepwash, Bothall - Deme ne, Longhurst, Old Moor, and Pegsworth, and containing 658 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Sheepwash and the perpetual curacy of Hebburn annexed, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £25, and in the patronage of the Duke of Portland. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, contains a fine alabaster tomb, representing some member of the family of Ogle, and his lady, in a recumbent position, and at the head four ecclesiastics in niches decorated with tabernacle work. The ancient parochial church stood at Sheepwash, where the parsonage-house now is. Between the village and the river Wansbeck, which bounds the parish on the south, are the ruins of an oratory, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. A school-room, with a house for the master, was built in 1817, by the Duke of Portland, who allows the master £10 per annum, in addition to the interest of £80 left by the Rev. Mr. Stafford, in 1716. There is also a school at Causey Park, built and endowed with £15 a year, by one of the Ogle family, in 1740. Coal abounds within the parish. Bothall was made a barony by Richard I., and was some time in the possession of the family of Bertram, but passed by marriage to Sir Robert Ogle, who bequeathed his paternal estate to his son Robert, and the barony of Bothall to his youngest son John; but the former, with a force of two hundred men, obtained possession of Bothall, from which, however, he was ejected by the parliament: having subsequently distinguished himself in the cause of the house of York, he was created baron of Bothall, and first Lord Ogle, of Ogle. The barony is now the property of the Duke of Portland, who holds a court leet and baron for it. The castle, which was situated near the precipice of a rock, at the foot of which flows the river Wansbeck, is in ruins, a large tower gateway, and fragments of the outer walls, being the only parts that remain.

BOTHAMSALL, a parish in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Tuxford, containing 310 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, and in the patronage of the Duke of Newcastle. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Poulter, and intersected by the Meden, which two rivers, uniting with the Maun, form the river Idle, about two miles north of the parish. Henry Walters, in 1692, founded a free school at Houghton, in this parish, which is endowed with £25 per annum. The inhabitants are entitled to the privilege of sending a certain number of children to the school at West Drayton. There is a tumulus, called Castle Hill, a little westward from the village.

BOTHEL, a township in the parish of **TORPENHOW**, **ALLERDALE** ward below Darwent, county of **CUMBERLAND**, 4 miles (W.) from Ireby, containing, with the township of Threapland, 384 inhabitants. This is a long straggling village: the vicinity abounds with limestone, and there are kilns for burning it.

BOTHENHAMPTON, a parish in the liberty of **LOTHERS** and **BOTHENHAMPTON**, Bridport division of

the county of **DORSET**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E. by S.) from Bridport, containing 385 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, and in the patronage of the Countess of Abingdon. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. This parish is bounded on the west by an estuary called Bridport harbour.

BOTH-HERGESTS, a township in the parish of **KINGTON**, hundred of **HUNTINGTON**, county of **HEREFORD**, containing 145 inhabitants.

BOTLEY, a tything in the parish of **CUMNER**, hundred of **HORMER**, county of **BERKS**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Oxford, containing 118 inhabitants.

BOTLEY, a parish in the hundred of **MANSBRIDGE**, Fawley division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Bishop's Waltham, containing 690 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £5. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland. The church, dedicated to All Saints, and consisting only of a nave and a chancel, stands nearly a mile to the south of the village, and contains an ancient and curious font. Considerable trade in flour is carried on: the mills are worked by the river Hamble, which is navigable up to this place for boats. Fairs, chiefly for toys and pedlary, are held on Shrove-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, and the Tuesday before St. Bartholomew's day; for cheese, on February 20th and May 28th; and for cattle, on July 23rd, August 20th, and November 13th. A strong chalybeate spring near the church was formerly in great repute, but is now disused.

BOTOLPH-BRIDGE, a parish in the hundred of **NORMAN-CROSS**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Peterborough. The population is returned with Orton-Longville. The living is a rectory, united in 1721 to that of Orton-Longville, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 6. $10\frac{1}{2}$. The church, now desecrated, was dedicated to All Saints.

BOTTESFORD, a parish in the hundred of **FRAMLAND**, county of **LEICESTER**, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Grantham, containing, with Normanton, 1070 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £51. 5., and in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious cruciform structure, with a tower supporting a spire at the western end: it has been the burial-place of the noble family of Manners since the dissolution of monasteries, at which period several monuments to the memory of deceased members of that family were removed hither from the conventual church at Belvoir. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. The Grantham canal crosses the parish. From the discovery of various relics of antiquity, this place is supposed to have been occupied by the Romans. In 1711, the Rev. Abel Ligonier and Anthony Ravell bequeathed land for the instruction of twenty-eight children.

BOTTESFORD, a parish comprising the townships of Ashby and Burringham, and the hamlets of Holm and Yaddethorpe, in the eastern division, and the township of Crosby, in the western division, of the wapentake of **MANLEY**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 8 miles (W.) from Glandford-Bridge, and containing 999 inha-

bitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united in 1727 to the vicarage of Messingham, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £10. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

BOTTESLAW, a township in the parish of **STOKE** upon **TRENT**, northern division of the hundred of **PIRE-HILL**, county of **STAFFORD**. The population is returned with the parish.

BOTTISHAM, a parish in the hundred of **STAINED**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Newmarket, containing 1123 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, contains the tomb of Elias de Beckingham, justiciary of England in the reign of Edward I. A considerable part of the village was destroyed by fire, in 1712. Sir Roger Jenyns, Knt. founded a school in 1730, and endowed it with £20 per annum, for the gratuitous instruction and clothing of sixteen boys and four girls: the master and scholars are appointed by the proprietor of Bottisham Hall. A moiety of the income of an endowed almshouse at Eastham, founded by Giles Breame, Esq., in 1621, is paid to the poor of this place. Henry I. founded a small priory of Augustine canons at Anglesey, in this parish, and dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin and St. Nicholas, the revenue of which, in the 26th of Henry VIII., was £149. 18. 6. the site is now occupied by a farm-house, in the walls of which a portion of the conventual buildings is visible. The petty sessions are held here. At Bottisham Lode there is a place of worship for Particular Baptists.

BOTUSFLEMING, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of **EAST**, county of **CORNWALL**, 3 miles (N. W.) from Saltash, containing 297 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £16. 15. 7½., and in the patronage of the Rev. William Spry. In the centre of a field, on the northern side of the village, stands a pyramidal monument, erected to the memory of Dr. William Martin of Plymouth, who died in 1762.

BOUGHTON, a parish in the hundred of **CLACK-CLOSE**, county of **NORFOLK**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Stoke-Ferry, containing 185 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Rev. G. Hunt. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BOUGHTON, a hamlet in the parish of **WEEKLEY**, hundred of **CORBY**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Kettering. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel, but it has been demolished.

BOUGHTON, a parish in the hundred of **SPELHOE**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Northampton, containing 351 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £20. 9. 7., and in the patronage of R. W. H. H. Vyse, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is desecrated; but here is a chapel in which divine service is performed. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A fair, which continues for three days, is

held annually on a piece of waste ground half a mile to the south of the village.

BOUGHTON, a parish in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. E. by E.) from Ollerton, containing 289 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with the vicarage of Kneesall, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York.

BOUGHTON under **BLEAN**, a parish in the hundred of **BOUGHTON** under **BLEAN**, lathe of **SCRAY**, county of **KENT**, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Faversham, containing 1237 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £9. 4. 9½. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, contains several ancient monuments: the tower formerly supported a spire, which fell down about the close of the sixteenth century. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Here are two charity schools for boys and girls, and an almshouse comprising two tenements. In 1716, a human skeleton, by the side of which lay a sword, and a brass coin struck in the reign of Antoninus Pius, was dug up in the vicinity. Blean Forest, from which Boughton has obtained its adjunct, was anciently the haunt of wild boars, wolves, and other beasts of chase. Boughton hill, about three quarters of a mile distant, is stated to command a more extensive prospect than any other hill in the kingdom.

BOUGHTON (GREAT), a township in that part of the parish of **ALDRIDGE** which is in the lower division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (E.) from Chester, containing 911 inhabitants.

BOUGHTON (SPITTLE), an extra-parochial liberty, within the county of the city of **CHESTER**, containing 150 inhabitants.

BOUGHTON-ALUPH, a parish in the hundred of **WYE**, lathe of **SCRAY**, county of **KENT**, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Ashford, containing 453 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £6. 5., and in the patronage of Whitfield Breton, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a spacious cruciform structure, built of flint and ashlar-stone, with a low central tower. The river Stour flows on the eastern side of this parish. A fair for toys and pedlary is held at Lees, on Midsummer-day, at which place there is an almshouse for six poor persons.

BOUGHTON-MALHERB, a parish in the hundred of **EYHORNE**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, county of **KENT**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W. by S.) from Lenham, containing 475 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £13. 15., and in the patronage of Earl Cornwallis. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a handsome edifice, with a square western tower: it stands on the summit of a ridge of hills, which divides the parish into two districts, Boughton Upland and Boughton Weald (the latter being so called from its situation within the Weald of Kent), and contains several interesting monuments to the memory of deceased members of the family of Wotton, among which is a splendid marble monument to that of Sir Thomas, and a costly one to that of Sir Edward Wotton. This family resided here for a considerable period, and this was the birthplace of

its most accomplished member, Sir Henry Wotton, who was employed by James I. in several foreign embassies, and whose biography is written, in his peculiar quaintness of style, by Izaak Walton. The remains of the mansion, on a sunken pannel in which is inscribed the date 1579, have been converted into a barn.

BOUGHTON - MONCHELSEA, a parish in the hundred of EYHORNE, and extending into the hundred of Maidstone, lathe of AYLESFORD, county of KENT, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Maidstone, containing 828 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £7. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The parish is intersected by a ridge of hills, the summit of which forms the northern boundary of the Weald of Kent, and on the southern declivity of which there are quarries of rag-stone.

BOULBY, a hamlet in the parish of EASINGTON, eastern division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North riding of the county of YORK, 11 miles (N. W. by W.) from Whitby. The population is returned with the parish. This place is noted for its extensive alum-works, which were begun in 1615; they contain various petrifications of *ammonitæ*, or snake stones, *trochitæ*, and shells of the bivalve kind.

BOULDON, a township in the parish of HOLDGATE, hundred of MUNSLOW, county of SALOP, containing 60 inhabitants.

BOULGE, a parish in the hundred of WILFORD, county of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Woodbridge, containing 44 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Debach annexed, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £3. 12. 1., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Mrs. Reynolds. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

BOULMER, a joint township with Seaton-House, in the parish of LONG HOUGHTON, southern division of BAMBROUGH ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6½ miles (E. by N.) from Alnwick, containing, with Seaton-House, 104 inhabitants. This village lies on the sea-shore, and is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, whose boats are moored in Boulmer bay, a natural basin environed by rocks, eight hundred yards long, and four hundred broad, the entrance to which is twelve feet deep at low water.

BOULSTONE, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Hereford, containing 75 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Hom-Lacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford.

BOULTHAM, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Lincoln, containing 74 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 15. 2., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of R. Ellison, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Helen.

BOULTON, a chapelry in that part of the parish of ST. PETER, DERBY, which is in the hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, county of DERBY, 3½ miles

(S. E. by E.) from Derby, containing 168 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Alvaston annexed, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the proprietors of land in the chapelry.

BOURN, a parish in the hundred of LONGSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 1½ mile (S. E. by E.) from Caxton, containing 752 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £9. 15. 10., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Bourn castle was destroyed in the reign of Henry III., during the war with the barons. A mineral spring here was formerly in high repute, but it is now neglected.

BOURN, a joint tything with Wrecklesham, in the parish and hundred of FARNHAM, county of SURREY. The population is returned with Wrecklesham.

BOURN-MOOR, a township in the parish of HOUGHTON le SPRING, northern division of EASINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, containing 1139 inhabitants. At New Lambton, in this township, is a brine well ninety-seven fathoms deep, where salt-works were established in 1815. There is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, with a Sunday school attached, in which about one hundred and sixty children are instructed.

BOURNE, a parish in the wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, comprising the market town of Bourne, and the hamlets of Cawthorpe and Dyke, and containing 2242 inhabitants, of which number, 2029 are in the town of Bourne, 36 miles (S.) from Lincoln, and 97 (N.) from London. This place takes its name from a stream of remarkably pure water, issuing from a copious spring a short distance to the south of the town, which is so powerful as to turn a corn-mill within three hundred yards of its source, about half a mile from which it becomes navigable, and is called the Bourn Eau; it joins the river Glen, which runs on the eastern border of the parish, at a place called Tongue End, and thence the Glen shortly joins the Welland at Pinchbeck. Though little of its early history is known, it is supposed, from the discovery of Roman coins and tessellated pavements, to have been anciently a place of some importance. When the Danes invaded England in the ninth century, Marcot, the Saxon lord of Bourne, with a few of his own vassals and a detachment from Croyland abbey, after an obstinate engagement, defeated a party of them, who had made an inroad into this part of Lincolnshire. Prior to the time of Edward the Confessor, a castle was erected here, of which only the trenches and mounds are discernible, appearing to have included an area of more than eight acres. In 1138, Baldwin, a descendant of Walter Fitz-Gilbert, to whom the town was given by William Rufus, founded a priory for canons of the order of St. Augustine, the site alone of which, now called the Trenches, is visible: the revenue, at the dissolution, was £197. 17. 5. In the seventeenth century, Bourne was twice nearly destroyed by fire. The town, consisting principally of one very long street, the houses in which are in general modern and well built, is pleasantly situ-

ated, and plentifully supplied with excellent water. The trade is chiefly in leather and wool; for the former there are several extensive tan-yards. A navigable canal has been constructed from this town to Spalding and Boston, by which means it is supplied with coal, timber, and other commodities. The market is on Saturday: the fairs are on April 7th, May 7th, and October 29th. The county magistrates hold a meeting every Saturday: courts of session for the parts of Kesteven are held quarterly. The town-hall, recently erected at an expense of £2500, on the site of a former one, built by William Cecil, Lord Treasurer in the reign of Elizabeth, is a spacious handsome edifice, under which is the market-place.

The living is a discharged vicarage, under sequestration, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Earl of Pomfret. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, though spacious, appears to be only part of a larger structure: it is principally in the Norman style, but contains several portions in the early and later styles of English architecture, and has two towers of mixed character, of which the southern is considerably higher than the other, and is crowned with pinnacles. Within are some interesting monuments, a finely enriched font of the later style, and a stoup under a crocketed canopy: the western entrance is a fine specimen of the later style, and over it is a large window of good composition. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. A school for thirty children was founded in 1653, and endowed by Thomas Trollope, Esq., who also endowed an hospital for six aged men, and an almshouse for the same number of women. There is a mineral spring in the town, which was formerly in great repute. William Cecil, created Baron Burleigh by Queen Elizabeth, was born here, in 1521.

BOURNE (EAST), a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of EASTBOURNE, rape of PEVENSEY, county of SUSSEX, 7 miles (S.) from Hailsham, containing 2607 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £26. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Treasurer in the Cathedral Church of Chichester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The town, which consists of three detached portions, is pleasantly situated beneath the brow of a lofty hill, within a short distance of the sea, and has recently been resorted to for bathing, that part called Sea Houses being chiefly appropriated to the reception of visitors, for whose recreation a library and reading-rooms, and a small theatre, have been established, and there are assembly-rooms at the Lamb Inn. The bold headland, or promontory, of Beachy head, formerly remarkable for the loss of vessels occasioned by the beating of the sea against it, the effects of which are visible in its numerous hollows and caverns, forms the south-west boundary of the parish. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. A strong circular fortification, called the *depôt*, comprising barracks, storehouses, a magazine, &c., and surrounded by a deep intrenchment, has been erected on the beach, in connexion with a line of Martello towers on the coast. The market was on Saturday, but has been discontinued: fairs are held on March 12th for pedlary, and October 11th

for sheep, &c. Coins and other relics of the Romans have been discovered at various times, particularly in 1717, when a chequered pavement and a bath were exposed to the view. At Holywell, a mile west of the town, is a chalybeate spring, the water of which has properties similar to the Clifton Wells.

BOURNE (ST. MARY), a parish in the hundred of EVINGAR, Kingsclere division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N.W. by W.) from Whitchurch, containing 1053 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Hurstbourne-Priors, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester.

BOURNE (WEST), a parish in the hundred of WESTBOURNE and SINGLETON, rape of CHICHESTER, county of SUSSEX, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Chichester, containing 1852 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £10. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Rector: the living is a sinecure, rated at £24. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Rev. Lewis Way. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a neat commodious structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a well-proportioned spire of British oak, erected by the Earl of Halifax, formerly the munificent proprietor of Stansted Park, in the adjoining parish. The parish is situated on the seashore, and contains several hamlets; it abounds with pleasing scenery, studded with an unusual number of genteel residences, particularly in the hamlet of Prinsted, the houses in which, each situated within a small shrubbery, or flower garden, are in the form of a crescent. On its western side is a small æstuary, which is crossed by a bridge, uniting the hamlet of Hermitage with the small brisk sea-port of Emsworth, in the county of Southampton. On the south is Thorney channel, which at low water is passable for carriages to and from Thorney island.

BOURTON, a tything in the parish and hundred of SHRIVENHAM, county of BERKS, 7 miles (S. W. by S.) from Great Farringdon, containing 275 inhabitants.

BOURTON, a hamlet in the parish, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.) from Buckingham, containing 50 inhabitants.

BOURTON, a chapelry in the parish and liberty of GILLINGHAM, Shaston (West) division of the county of DORSET, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Mere, containing 813 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

BOURTON (BLACK), a parish in the hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Burford, containing 336 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BOURTON upon DUNSMOOR, a parish in the Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, county of WARWICK, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Dunchurch, containing, with the tything of Draycot, 322 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £19. 17. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of J. Shuckburgh, Esq.

BOURTON (FLAX), county of SOMERSET.—See FLAX-BOURTON.

BOURTON (GREAT and LITTLE), a chapelry in that part of the parish of **CROPREY** which is in the hundred of **BANBURY**, county of **OXFORD**, 3 miles (N.) from Banbury, containing 441 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael. A free school, in which upwards of thirty children are instructed, is endowed with land devised by Mr. Thomas Gill, in 1666, producing a net income of £23 per annum.

BOURTON on the HILL, a parish partly in the upper division of the hundred of **TWESBURY**, and partly in the upper division of the hundred of **WESTMINSTER**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Moreton in the Marsh, containing 354 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Moreton in the Marsh annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £14. The Rev. Dr. Warneford was patron in 1810. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. Sir Thomas Overbury, an ingenious writer in the reign of James I., who was poisoned whilst a prisoner in the Tower, was born here, in 1581.

BOURTON on the WATER, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of **SLAUGHTER**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Stow on the Wold, containing, with the chapelry of Clapton, 876 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Lower Slaughter annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £27. 2. 8½, and in the patronage of Robert Croome, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a modern edifice, having a tower at the western end, rising from a rustic basement, with Ionic pilasters at the angles, and surmounted by a balustrade, urns, and cupola; within the church is a colonnade of the Ionic order. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. The Roman Fosse-way passes through the parish; and about a quarter of a mile from the village there is a square intrenchment, where coins, and other relics of the Romans, have been discovered: a paved aqueduct was formerly visible on one side of it.

BOURTONHOLD, a hamlet in the parish, hundred, and county of **BUCKINGHAM**, containing 553 inhabitants.

BOUSTEAD-HILL, a township in the parish of **BURGH** upon the **SANDS**, ward and county of **CUMBERLAND**, 7½ miles (W. N. W.) from Carlisle, containing 80 inhabitants.

BOVENY (LOWER), a chapelry in the parish and hundred of **BURNHAM**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 2 miles (W.) from Eton, containing, with Upper Boveny, 202 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

BOVERIDGE, or BEVERIDGE, a tything in the parish of **CRANBORNE**, in that part of the hundred of **CRANBORNE** which is in the Shaston (East) division of the county of **DORSET**, 1½ mile (N. N. E.) from Cranborne, with which the population is returned. An almshouse for three persons has been founded and endowed here by some member of the family of Hooper, whose descendants retain the right of appointing the inmates; there is also a small stipend for a chaplain.

BOVEY (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of **TEINGBRIDGE**, county of **DEVON**, 1½ mile (S. W. by S.) from Moreton-Hampstead, containing 603 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Totness,

and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £22. 10. 5., and in the patronage of T. Smith and J. Pidsley, Esqrs., surviving trustees of Viscount Courtenay. The church is dedicated to St. John. This place was formerly of greater importance; its lords exercised the power of inflicting punishment for capital crimes. The vicinity is noted for mines of tin, which are worked to a considerable extent. A fair for cattle is held on the Monday next after Midsummer-day. Ten children are instructed for £11 per annum, the produce of sundry bequests for that purpose.

BOVEY-TRACEY, a parish in the hundred of **TEINGBRIDGE**, county of **DEVON**, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Chudleigh, containing 1685 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £26. 2. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, contains some interesting monuments. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. A charity school, in which twenty-four children are instructed, is endowed with about £40 per annum, arising from land purchased with the aggregate amount of various benefactions. Bovey Tracey is under the superintendence of a portreeve and a bailiff, the latter of whom is chosen at the court leet of the lord of the manor, and, having filled the office of bailiff, is appointed, at the expiration of the period, to that of portreeve. Here are manufactories for earthenware on an extensive scale: Indiho, once a priory, and subsequently a private mansion, was, in 1772, enlarged and converted into a manufactory. Coal is obtained in this district, but it is of an inferior quality, and is divided into two species, distinguished as stone coal and wood coal, the latter, thought to be composed of a fibrous vegetable substance, presenting the appearance of charred wood. Antimony is also found to an inconsiderable extent. Bovey-Heathfield is an extensive tract lying below the level of the sea, by which it is supposed to have been formerly covered. A canal extends hence to the river Teign, at Newton-Abbots, a distance of five miles and a half, by means of which coal, sea-sand, and lime, are brought hither, and Bovey coal and pipe and potters' clay are conveyed away. The Stover railway also passes in the vicinity. A market and a fair were granted to the lord of the manor, in 1259; and fairs for cattle are still held on Easter-Monday, Holy Thursday, and the first Thursdays in July and November.

BOVINGDON, a chapelry in the parish of **HEMEL-HEMPSTEAD**, hundred of **DACORUM**, county of **HERTFORD**, 4½ miles (W. by N.) from King's Langley, containing 954 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

BOW, or NYMETT-TRACEY, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of **NORTH TAWTON** with **WINKLEY**, county of **DEVON**, 7½ miles (W. by N.) from Crediton, containing 872 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £19. 8. 9., and in the patronage of J. Marshall, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. A market and a fair were granted to Henry Tracey, lord of the manor, in 1258; the former has been discontinued, but fairs for cattle are held on the third Thursday in March, Ascension-day, and November 22nd. John Gould, in 1682, endowed

a school with £8. 10. per annum, and a house for the use of the master, who instructs ten children gratuitously.

BOW, or STRATFORD le BOW, a parish in the Tower division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.N.E.) from London, containing 2349 inhabitants. This place derives its name "Stratford" from an ancient ford over the river Lea, on the line of the Roman *stratum*, or road from London to *Duroilitum* (Layton in Essex). It is said that Matilda, queen of Henry I., passing this dangerous ford, narrowly escaped being drowned, and consequently ordered a bridge to be erected, from the arched form of which the village received the adjunct to its name. This bridge, which is supposed to have been the first of its kind erected in the kingdom, is by some referred to the time of Alfred the Great, whose arms are carved on the central stone: it consists of three groined arches, of which the central arch is considerably larger than the rest, and, from its inconvenient narrowness, a wooden platform has been constructed on the outside of one of the parapets, for the accommodation of foot passengers. The village is pleasantly situated: the streets are paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water by the East London Company's works. The manufacture of porcelain, formerly carried on to a considerable extent, has been discontinued; and the fair annually held at Whitsuntide has, within the last few years, been entirely suppressed. Bow is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests held in Whitechapel, for the recovery of debts under 40s.: three headboroughs and a constable are annually appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor. By an act of parliament passed in 1730, it was made a separate parish, having been severed from that of Stepney, to which it was previously a chapelry. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, and in the patronage of the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford, by whom an addition has recently been made to the stipend of the rector. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was founded in the reign of Henry II.; it is an ancient structure, partly in the Norman, and partly in the early English, style of architecture, with a low square tower, having a small turret at one of the angles: the east window is ornamented with the figures of Moses and Aaron, and of the twelve Apostles, in stained glass. The churchyard being too small, a new burying-ground is nearly completed, under an act obtained in the 6th of George IV. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists; the latter, though belonging to the congregation in this place, is situated within the parish of Bromley St. Leonard. The free school was founded in 1613, by Sir John Jolles, who endowed it for thirty-four boys of this parish and that of Bromley St. Leonard: it is under the superintendence of the Drapers' Company: the school-house, which is situated in the churchyard, has been lately rebuilt. Another school for fifty boys was founded, in 1701, by Mrs. Prisca Coburne, who endowed it with houses and lands at that time producing £40 per annum; but, from the increased value of the property, the income, on the expiration of the present leases, will amount to £500 per annum: a school-room has been built for one hundred children of each sex, the school being under the

inspection of the rectors of St. Mary, Stratford le Bow, and four adjoining parishes. A National school is supported by subscription. Sir John Jolles also founded and endowed almshouses for eight poor people; and there are other charitable bequests for the relief of the poor.

BOWDEN (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of GARTREE, county of LEICESTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.E.) from Market-Harborough, containing, with the town of Market-Harborough, 2834 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The river Welland bounds the parish on the south, and a branch of the Union Canal passes near the village. There are two trifling endowments for the instruction of poor children, one given by John Durrad, in 1723, and the other by the Rev. Robert Atkins.

BOWDEN (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of ROTHWELL, county of NORTHAMPTON, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (E.S.E.) from Market-Harborough, containing, with the hamlet of Little Oxenden, 314 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £15. 4. 2., and in the patronage of the Rev. John Barlow. The parochial school has a small endowment.

BOWDEN'S-EDGE, a township in the parish of CHAPEL en le FRITH, hundred of HIGH PEAK, county of DERBY, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.E.) from Chapel en le Frith, containing 1093 inhabitants. This township 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.

BOWDON, a parish in the hundred of BUCKLOW, county palatine of CHESTER, comprising the market-town of Altrincham, the chapelry of Carrington, and the townships of Agden, Ashley, Baguley, Bollington, Bowdon, Dunham-Massey, Hale, Partington, and Timperley, and containing 7442 inhabitants, of which number, 433 are in the township of Bowdon, 1 mile (S.W. by S.) from Altrincham. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £24, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure on an elevated site, the churchyard commanding an extensive and pleasing panoramic view of the surrounding country; it was annexed to the See of Chester, by Henry VIII., on the dissolution of Birkenhead priory, to which it had been given by Hamon de Massey, the fifth of that name: the rectorial tithes are leased by the bishop to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, who, as lord of the ancient barony of Dunham-Massey, appoints four churchwardens for the parish. Mr. Edward Vawdrey, about the year 1600, gave £4 per annum toward the endowment of a grammar school: the school-room was rebuilt at the expense of the parishioners, about 1670, and again in 1806, with a convenient house for the master. A charity school has also been built, and is supported by subscription. The Earl of Warrington, in 1754, gave £168. 6. for educating and apprenticing children, and for the relief of the poor. There is also a school for boys at Scamons Moss, and

another for boys and girls at Littleheath, founded and endowed by the late Mr. Thomas Walton. A Roman road passed through the parish.

BOWER-CHALK, a parish in the hundred of **CHALK**, county of **WILTS**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by S.) from Wilton, containing 358 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the consolidated vicarage of Broadchalk and Alvediston, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

BOWERS-GIFFORD, a parish in the hundred of **BARSTABLE**, county of **ESSEX**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by W.) from Rayleigh, containing 221 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £25, and in the patronage of John Curtis, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. This parish is bounded on the south by Holly and East havens, which afford a navigable communication with the Thames.

BOWES, a parish (formerly a market-town) in the western division of the wapentake of **GILLING**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the townships of Boldron, Bowes, and Gillmonby, and containing 1438 inhabitants, of which number, 1095 are in the township of Bowes, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Greta-Bridge. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £1500 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of T. Harrison, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, contained, in the time of Camden, a hewn slab, bearing an inscription dedicatory to the Roman emperor Adrian, and at that time used for the communion table. From this and other circumstances, particularly its situation on a military way, and the discovery of an aqueduct, on a late enclosure of waste land, Bowes evidently occupies the site of a Roman station, which antiquaries identify with the *Lavatis* of Antonine. At the time of the Conquest here were the remains of a town, which had been destroyed by fire. A castle was built soon afterwards by Alan, first earl of Richmond, on the elevated site of the Roman fort, and there are still considerable remains of the building and its intrenchments. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Bowes, consisting principally of one street, three quarters of a mile in length, is bleakly situated on the verge of Stanemoor, and on the banks of the river Greta. The market, which was on Friday, and a fair on the 1st of October, have dwindled into insignificance. A free grammar school was founded, about 1693, by William Hutchinson, Esq., who assigned for its support an estate now producing £258 per annum, for which all children within the parish are entitled to gratuitous instruction. This place is interesting as the scene of Mallet's pathetic ballad of Edwin and Emma, a youthful pair in humble life, who, thwarted in their mutual attachment, died of grief, and, according to the parish register, were interred in the same grave, March 15th, 1714. At the distance of about two miles there is a natural bridge across the river Greta, called God's bridge, formed by a rude arch of limestone rock, sixteen feet in the span, and twenty broad at the top, along which carriages usually pass.

BOWESDEN, a hamlet in the parish of **LOWICK**, eastern division of **GLENDAL** ward, county of **NORTH-UMBERLAND**, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Wooler. The popu-

lation is returned with the parish. A sepulchral urn was turned up by the plough, several years ago, at Bowesden-Hollins; and in the year 1800, some workmen, in levelling a barrow in the neighbourhood, discovered two inverted urns, containing calcined human bones.

BOWLAND, a joint township with Leagram, in that part of the parish of **WHALLEY** which is in the lower division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 9 miles (W.) from Clitheroe, containing, with Leagram, 370 inhabitants.

BOWLAND-FOREST (HIGH), a township in the parish of **SLAIDBURN**, western division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWECROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, containing 237 inhabitants. Here was anciently a forest, but the greater part of it has been enclosed; the office of master-forester has long been in the tenure of the family of Parker, of Browsholme Hall, an adjoining manorial residence.

BOWLAND-FOREST (LOW), a township in the parish of **SLAIDBURN**, western division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWECROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, containing 360 inhabitants.

BOWLING, a township in the parish of **BRADFORD**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. by W.) from Bradford, containing 3579 inhabitants. The spinning of worsted, and the manufacture of worsted goods, are extensively carried on in this township, in which there are also some iron-works. Bowling Hall, an ancient and stately mansion, was the head-quarters of the Earl of Newcastle, during the siege of Bradford, in 1642.

BOWNESS, a parish in the ward and county of **CUMBERLAND**, comprising the townships of Anthorn, Bowness, Drumburgh, and Fingland, and containing 1220 inhabitants, of which number, 471 are in the township of Bowness, $12\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Carlisle. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, rated in the king's books at £21. 13. 11½., and in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The village stands on a rocky promontory, commanding a fine view of the Solway Frith, on the coast of which it is situated, and occupies the site of the Roman station *Tinnocellum*, where, according to the Notitia, a marine cohort (*cohors prima Ælia Classica*) was placed. At the distance of about a mile was the western extremity of the Picts' wall, vestiges of which are conspicuous in various parts of the parish, as well as of *Gabrosentum*, another Roman station. Coins and various other relics of the Romans, among which was an image of the god *Terminus*, have been discovered; and from the foundations of houses and streets which cultivation has exposed to the view, this place has evidently been of greater extent than it is at present. The ship canal from Carlisle terminates near the village. Thomas Pattinson, in 1785, gave £610, directing the interest to be applied for the instruction of children belonging to this and some neighbouring parishes, which has been accordingly done.

BOWNESS, a village in the parish of **WINDERMERE**, **KENDAL** ward, county of **WESTMORLAND**, 9 miles (W. N. W.) from Kendal. The population is returned with the township of Undermilbeck. This village is agreeably situated on the eastern shore of Windermere lake, in a district abounding with picturesque scenery, and is the principal place in the parish, the church of which stands

within it. A few fishing vessels, and several pleasure boats are kept here; and there is some traffic in slate and charcoal. A small customary market, principally for butchers' meat, is held on Wednesday: a fair, formerly on the 18th of October, has been discontinued. A free school has been established by subscription among the inhabitants of Applethwaite and Undermilbeck, who, about 1637, erected a school-house, placing the institution under four trustees and ten feoffees; the endowment, arising from land, is about £50 a year.

BOWOOD, a tything in the parish of **NETHERBURY**, hundred of **BEAMINSTER-FORUM** and **REDHONE**, **Bridport** division of the county of **DORSET**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from **Beaminster**. The population is returned with the parish.

BOWOOD, a liberty in the parish and hundred of **CALNE**, county of **WILTS**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from **Chippenham**, containing 63 inhabitants.

BOWTHORP, a joint township with **Menthorp**, in the parish of **HEMINGBROUGH**, wapentake of **OUZE** and **DERWENT**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, 7 miles (E. by N.) from **Selby**. The population is returned with **Menthorp**.

BOWTHORPE, a parish in the hundred of **FOREHOE**, county of **NORFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from **Norwich**. The population is returned with **Bawburgh**. The church, dedicated to **St. Michael**, was, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, used as a storehouse for grain; but, by a decree in **Chancery**, obtained in 1635, it was restored to its original purpose. The living was formerly a rectory, in the patronage of the **Dean and Canons of the College of St. Mary in the Fields**, at **Norwich**, who, in 1522, petitioned the bishop for its reduction to a curacy; since the restoration of the church, in 1635, the living has been a donative, to which the **Rev. E. Frank** presented in 1791.

BOX, a parish in the hundred of **CHIPPENHAM**, county of **WILTS**, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from **Chippenham**, containing 1336 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Wilts**, and diocese of **Salisbury**, rated in the king's books at £15. 8. 9., and in the patronage of the **Rev. J. W. W. Horlock**. The church is dedicated to **St. Thomas à Becket**. An extensive bed of freestone of a peculiar quality exists here, called **Bath stone**, from the circumstance of the greater part of the city of **Bath** having been built with stone obtained in quarries about a mile to the east of the village. The stone, which is dug up in blocks of various sizes, is conveyed in wagons to **Bath**, and thence by the canal to **Bristol**, from which port it forms a considerable article of exportation to almost every part of the empire. At a short distance north of the village, which is beautifully situated in a rich valley, through which passes the great road from **London** to **Bath**, are two mineral springs, one strongly impregnated with neutral salts, the other clear and sparkling, and containing a very large proportion of sulphur and carbonic acid. A lodging and boarding house, pump-room, and other buildings, were erected here some time since, and the place called **Middle Hill Spa**; but the speculation proved unsuccessful, and the buildings are now let as private lodgings. On **Cherry Court** farm, north of the spa, and about four miles from **Bath**, a variety of Roman coins was dug up in 1813, indicating that a large Roman villa once existed on the spot where they were discovered. A charity

school has an income of nearly £30 a year, the produce of various benefactions; the master has also a house and garden.

BOXFORD, a parish in the hundred of **FAIRCROSS**, county of **BERKS**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Newbury**, containing, with the tything of **Westbrook**, 563 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Berks**, and diocese of **Salisbury**, rated in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of **Mr. and Mrs. Wells**. The church is dedicated to **St. Andrew**. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**.

BOXFORD, a parish partly in the hundred of **Cosford**, but chiefly in the hundred of **BABERGH**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 16 miles (W. by S.) from **Ipswich**, containing, with the hamlet of **Hadleigh**, 944 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Sudbury**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**. Two fairs are held, one on **Easter-Monday**, and the other on the 21st of **December**.

BOXGROVE, a parish in the hundred of **Box** and **STOCKBRIDGE**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, county of **SUSSEX**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Chichester**, containing 868 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Chichester**, rated in the king's books at £9. 5. 5., and in the patronage of the **Duke of Richmond**. The church, dedicated to **St. Mary** and **St. Blase**, is a cruciform structure, and was the conventual church of an **Alien priory**, subordinate to the abbey de **L'Essay** in **Normandy**, the gross revenue of which, in the 26th of **Henry VIII.**, was £145. 10. 2.; there are other remains of the buildings, part of which has been converted into dwelling-houses. In 1740, **Mary, Countess Dowager of Derby**, granted in trust some land and a rent-charge of £140 a year, for the erection and endowment of almshouses for twelve women, and a dwelling-house for a schoolmaster, who, with the aid of one of the almswomen, was to teach six boys and six girls, who are also clothed: two other children are clothed and educated under an endowment now producing £13 a year, given by **Mrs. Eliz. Nash**, in 1716; and two are taught under an endowment by **Barnard Frederick**, in 1752. In addition to the almshouses, two school-rooms have been built, in which these children, together with others from the adjacent parishes, amounting in all to about one hundred of each sex, are instructed, the additional expense being defrayed by subscription.

BOXLEY, a parish in the hundred of **MAIDSTONE**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, county of **KENT**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from **Maidstone**, containing 1166 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Canterbury**, rated in the king's books at £12. 19. 2., and in the patronage of the **King** and the **Dean and Chapter of Rochester** alternately. The church is dedicated to **All Saints**. This parish is noted for the manufacture of paper of a superior quality; two of the mills, called the **old Turkey mills**, are remarkable for the extent of the buildings, the machinery, and the excellence and regularity of the arrangements: prior to the decay of the clothing trade they were used as fulling-mills, but in 1739 were purchased by **Mr. James Whatman**, and have ever since been appropriated to their present purpose. An abbey for **Cistercian monks** was founded, in 1146, by **William d'Ipres**, **Earl of Kent**, who subsequently assumed the cowl at **Laon** in **France**. **Henry III.**

granted to the society the privilege of holding a weekly market, and the abbot was summoned to parliament in the reign of Edward I. Edward II. resided here during the siege of Leeds castle, at which time he signed a charter for the citizens of London. At the dissolution, the revenue was estimated at £218. 19. 10.; and the site, with a portion of the estates, was granted to Sir Thomas Wyatt, the poet. The abbey contained a celebrated rood, which, together with the image of St. Rumbald, was taken away, and publicly destroyed at St. Paul's cross, in 1538: there are still some remains of the buildings. An extensive rabbit-warren, part of the possessions of the abbey, lies beneath the chalk hill; and there was another near Penenden heath (about half of which is in this parish), but it has been brought into cultivation. A small stream, which rises just below the church, runs through the village, and is stated to petrify wood with an incrustation resembling brown unpolished marble.

BOXTED, a parish in the Colchester division of the hundred of **LEXDEN**, county of **ESSEX**, 5 miles (N.) from Colchester, containing 793 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £7. 13. 9., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The navigable river Stour runs on the northern side of this parish.

BOXTED, a parish in the hundred of **BABERGH**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 5½ miles (N.E.) from Clare, containing 196 inhabitants. The living is a rectory not in charge, consolidated with that of Hartest, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich.

BOXWELL, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of **GRUMBALD'S ASH**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Wootton under Edge, containing, with the chapelry of Leighterton, 297 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £23. 4. 9½., and in the patronage of the Rev. R. Huntley. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There are quarries of freestone within the parish, which is intersected by the river Froome. A nunnery here is stated to have been destroyed by the Danes; the possessions were subsequently annexed to the abbey of Gloucester.

BOXWORTH, a parish in the hundred of **PAPWORTH**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 6½ miles (N.E. by N.) from Caxton, containing 317 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £18. 12. 3½., and in the patronage of George Thornhill, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains a monumental bust of Dr. Saunderson, F.R.S., the blind professor of mathematics at the University of Cambridge; he died and was buried here, in 1759.

BOYAT, a tything in the parish of **OTTERBOURNE**, hundred of **BUDDLESGATE**, Fawley division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**. The population is returned with the parish.

BOYCUTT, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of **PLOUGHLEY**, county of **OXFORD**, though locally in the hundred and county of Buckingham, 3 miles (N.W. by W.) from Buckingham. The population is returned with Stowe.

BOYLSTONE, a parish in the hundred of **APPLETREE**, county of **DERBY**, 7½ miles (S.) from Ashbourn, containing 330 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 £6. 0. 2., and in the patronage of John Toples, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

BOYNTON, a parish in the wapentake of **DICKERING**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, 2½ miles (W. by N.) from Bridlington, containing 123 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 £7. 14. 2., and in the patronage of Sir W. Strickland, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. On an eminence, south of Boynton Hall, is a lofty building, which was erected by the late Sir George Strickland, Bart., the upper story of which is encircled by a colonnade, and it commands very extensive land and sea views.

BOYTON, a parish partly in the hundred of **BLACK TORRINGTON**, county of **DEVON**, but chiefly in the hundred of **STRATTON**, county of **CORNWALL**, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Launceston, containing, with the hamlet of Northcott, 489 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rev. G. Prideaux. The Bude and Launceston, or Tamar, canal crosses the parish. A fair is held annually on the 5th of August. The old mansions of Bradridge and Beardon have been converted into farm-houses. Between this place and North Tamerton there is an ancient thatched building, called Hornacott Chapel, now occupied by a labourer.

BOYTON, a parish in the hundred of **WILFORD**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 3¼ miles (W.S.W.) from Orford, containing 284 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 12. 1., and in the patronage of the trustees of the late Mrs. Mary Warner. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The river Alde runs through the parish, and communicates with Butley creek or Eye. An almshouse was built in 1743, and liberally endowed by Mrs. Warner, for six men and six women: this number has been lately increased to sixteen, each having two apartments, a garden, and an allowance of 7s. a week, with a suit of clothes and one chaldron of coal yearly.

BOYTON, a parish in the hundred of **HEYTESBURY**, county of **WILTS**, 3 miles (S.E.) from Heytesbury, containing, with the township of Corton, 284 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £27. 17. 3½., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Magdalene College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BOZEAT, a parish in the hundred of **HIGHAM-FERRERS**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 5½ miles (N.) from Olney, containing 754 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Strixton consolidated, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £8, endowed with £10 per annum private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Earl Spencer. The

church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

BRABOURNE, a parish in the franchise and barony of BIRCHOLT, lathe of SHEPWAY, county of KENT, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Ashford, containing 599 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the rectory of Monk's Horton consolidated, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £11. 12. 6., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains numerous ancient and interesting monuments. At Brabourne-Lees there is a rabbit-warren, the rabbits in which are noted for their flavour. Extensive barracks, both for cavalry and infantry, were erected here a few years ago. A fair for toys and pedlary is held on the last day in May.

BRACEBOROUGH, a parish in the wapentake of NESS, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (W. N.W.) from Market-Deeping, containing 198 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £9. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

BRACEBRIDGE, a parish in the liberty of the city of LINCOLN, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Lincoln, containing 155 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £3. 9. $9\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Rev. J. Penrose. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Edward Wells, in 1604, bequeathed a house and land for the instruction of poor children.

BRACEBY, a parish in the soke of GRANTHAM, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Falkingham, containing 97 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, united to that of South Grantham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

BRACE-MEOLE, a parish within the liberty of the borough of SHREWSBURY, county of SALOP, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Shrewsbury, containing 1348 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of Mrs. Bather. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The Shrewsbury house of industry, a noble and spacious building, stands in this parish.

BRACEWELL, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 9 miles (W. by S.) from Skipton, containing 176 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £2. 9. $9\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £600 private benefaction, and £1200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Lord Grantham. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are quarries of limestone in the parish. On the summit of two eminences, Howber and Gildersber, are vestiges of military works, stated by tradition to have been constructed by Prince Rupert's forces, on their march through Craven, in 1664. A brick mansion, formerly belonging to the family of Tempest, is in ruins.

BRACKEN, a township in the chapelry of KILN-WICK, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East riding of the county of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by S.) from Great Driffield, containing 30

inhabitants. This was formerly a populous village, and contained a chapel, the cemetery belonging to which remains undisturbed.

BRACKENBOROUGH, a chapelry in the parish of LITTLE GRIMSBY, wapentake of LUDBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Louth, containing 54 inhabitants.

BRACKENFIELD, a chapelry in the parish of MORTON, hundred of SCARSDALE, county of DERBY, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W.) from Alfreton, containing 353 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

BRACKENHILL, a township in the parish of ARTHURET, ESKDALE ward, county of CUMBERLAND, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Longtown, containing 441 inhabitants. In this township is the small hamlet of Easton, which anciently gave name to a parish, long since included within the parishes of Arthuret and Kirk-Andrews upon Esk.

BRACKENHOLME, a joint township with Woodhall, in the parish of HEMINGBROUGH, wapentake of OUZE and DERWENT, East riding of the county of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Howden, containing, with Woodhall, 90 inhabitants. It occupies a pleasant site near the river Derwent.

BRACKENTHWAITE, a township in the parish of LORTON, ALLERDALE ward above Darwent, county of CUMBERLAND, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Keswick, containing 140 inhabitants. The neighbourhood abounds with beautiful scenery, being picturesquely diversified with the lakes Loweswater, Crummock, and Buttermere, and the lofty mountain Grassmoor: lead-ore has been obtained in the township.

BRACKLEY, a borough, market town, and parish, in the hundred of KING'S SUTTON, county of NORTHAMPTON, 20 miles (S.W. by S.) from Northampton, and 64 (N.W. by W.) from London, containing 1851 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the Anglo-Saxon *Bracken*, signifying fern, with which the neighbourhood formerly abounded: it was



Seal and Arms.

a Saxon burgh of considerable importance, but was greatly injured by the Danes. In the reign of John, Saher de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, joined the confederate barons at Stamford, who marched to Brackley, whence they sent a remonstrance, setting forth their grievances to the king, who was then at Oxford. In the reign of Henry III., two splendid tournaments were held, on a plain called Bayard's Green, near the town. Edward II., who conferred many privileges upon Brackley, made it a staple town for wool; and, in the reign of Edward III., having become famous for its trade, it sent three representatives, as "Merchants Staplers," to a grand council held at Westminster. In the reign of Henry VIII., the plague raging violently at Oxford, the fellows and scholars of Magdalene College removed to this town, and resided in a hospital founded by Robert le Bossu, Earl of Leicester, about the middle of the twelfth century, of which there are considerable remains, the chapel, with a broad low tower on the north-west side, being still entire. The town is

on the border of Buckinghamshire, and is situated on the declivity of a hill, near a branch of the river Ouse, which has its source in the immediate vicinity: it is divided into two portions, New Brackley and Old Brackley; the latter, which is the smaller division, is without the limits of the borough. The principal street, nearly a mile in length, extends from the bridge up the acclivity of the hill, and contains many good houses, which are mostly built of stone: there is an abundant supply of water. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the making of bobbin lace, and boots and shoes. The market is on Wednesday: the fairs, principally for horses, horned cattle, and sheep, are on the Wednesday after February 25th, the second Wednesday in April, the Wednesday after June 22nd, the Wednesday after October 11th (a statute fair), and December 11th, which is a great fair for cattle and wearing apparel. The government, by charter of incorporation confirmed and extended in the seventh of Edward II., is vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and twenty-six burgesses: the mayor is appointed by the lord of the manor, and sworn into office at his annual court leet, which is also a court baron and port-mote, on the Monday after September 29th, when two constables, two thirdboroughs, and other officers, are also chosen. The aldermen are selected from among the burgesses, the mayor and the lord of the manor each nominating one candidate, whose election is decided by a majority of the rest: the burgesses are chosen from householders residing in New Brackley only, by the whole body, as vacancies occur. The corporation have power to hold a court of record for the recovery of debts under £20, but do not exercise it; and the mayor is not vested with magisterial authority, the town being wholly within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. The elective franchise was conferred in the first of Edward VI., since which time the borough has returned two members to parliament: the right of election is vested in the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, in number thirty-three, who are principally in the interest of the Marquis of Stafford: the mayor is the returning officer. The town-hall, a handsome building in the centre of the town, supported on arches, under which the market is held, was erected in 1706, by Seroop, Duke of Bridgewater, at an expense of £2000.

Brackley comprises the parishes of St. Peter and St. James, which, though ecclesiastically united, are distinct as regards civil affairs. The living is a consolidated vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £19. 1. 6., and in the patronage of the Marquis of Stafford. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient building, with a low embattled tower; it contains a Norman font of curious design. St. James', formerly a parochial church, is now a chapel of ease to the vicarage of St. Peter. Mr. Welchman bequeathed £10 per annum to the minister, for performing evening service in the chapel every alternate Sunday. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school was founded, about the year 1447, by William of Wainfleet, who endowed it with £13. 6. 8. per annum, for ten boys of the parishes of St. Peter and St. James, which sum is paid by the President and Fellows of Magdalene College, Oxford, to whom the site of the ancient hospital was granted at the time of

its dissolution: there is a house for the master, who has a salary of £18 per annum, and the profits of some land attached to the school. A National school for boys was established, and is supported, by subscription. Almshouses for six aged widows were founded by Sir Thomas Crewe, in 1633, and endowed with a rent-charge of £24, which was increased in 1721, by his descendant, Nathaniel, Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, with an additional rent-charge of £12. The site of a castle, built by one of the Norman barons, is still called the Castle hill. Samuel Clarke, an eminent orientalist, and one of the coadjutors of Walton in publishing the Polyglott Bible, was born here, in 1623.

BRACON-ASH, a parish in the hundred of **HUMBLE-YARD**, county of **NORFOLK**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Wymondham, containing 260 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of T. T. Berney, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

BRADBORNE, a parish comprising the chapelry of Atlow in the hundred of **APPLETREE**, and the chapelries of Ballidon and Brassington, the township of Aldwark, and the hamlet of Lea-Hall, in the hundred of **WIRKSWORTH**, county of **DERBY**, 5 miles (N.N.E.) from Ashbourn, and containing 1313 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 £8. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. The church, which is in Wirksworth hundred, is dedicated to All Saints. The parish abounds with limestone. Tissington Hall was garrisoned for the king by its owner, Col. Fitz-Herbert, in 1643. Bradborne 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.

BRADBURY, a township in the parish of **SEDGE-FIELD**, north-eastern division of **STOCKTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Durham, containing 152 inhabitants. Mr. Cade, the antiquary, considered the name of this place to be a corruption of Brimesbury, where King Athelstan encamped in 937, when he gained a decisive victory over the Danes: but it is more probable that this battle was fought at Bramby in Lincolnshire. Here was formerly a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Nicholas, of which there are no vestiges: the curate's house is still standing. In this township is a place called the Isle, environed by two branches of the Little Skerne; it is a distinct manor, comprising two farms.

BRADBY, a chapelry in the parish of **REPTON**, hundred of **REPTON** and **GRESLEY**, county of **DERBY**, 3 miles (E.) from Burton upon Trent, containing 302 inhabitants. The living is a donative, annexed to the perpetual curacy of Repton, at which place the inhabitants marry and bury. Near the church is the site of an ancient baronial mansion, which was fortified by royal license in the year 1300; but its materials are supposed to have been used by the first Earl of Chesterfield, in the erection of a residence, which he fortified and garrisoned for the king, in 1642. After a short defence it was captured by a strong detachment sent by Col. Gell, and was taken down in 1780. A school for teaching and clothing thirty boys, and another for thirty

girls, were established and supported by the late Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, and are still continued. Bradby 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.

BRADDEN, a parish in the hundred of **GREEN'S NORTON**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Towcester, containing 135 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £14. 6. 8., and in the patronage of C. Ives, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

BRADENHAM, a parish in the hundred of **DESBOROUGH**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from High Wycombe, containing 220 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. 3. 9., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of J. Hicks, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Botolph. Catherine Pye, by deed dated in 1713, gave land for the instruction of children in this and four other parishes.

BRADENHAM (EAST), a parish in the southern division of the hundred of **GREENHOE**, county of **NORFOLK**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from East Dereham, containing 340 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £12. 2. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Thomas Oxley, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is composed of flint and stones.

BRADENHAM (WEST), a parish in the southern division of the hundred of **GREENHOE**, county of **NORFOLK**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from East Dereham, containing 385 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £7. 1. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice built of flint.

BRADESTON, a parish in the hundred of **BLOEFIELD**, county of **NORFOLK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Acle, containing 142 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Strumpshaw united, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Rev. T. Woodward. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. This parish is bounded on the south by the river Yare. Three Roman urns, containing calcined bones, were found in digging a sand-pit near the site of a demolished church.

BRADFIELD, a parish in the hundred of **THEALE**, county of **BERKS**, 8 miles (W.) from Reading, containing 946 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £19. 7. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Rev. H. Stevens. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. A monastery was founded here by King Ina, before 699, but nothing further is recorded of its history.

BRADFIELD, a parish in the hundred of **TENDRING**, county of **ESSEX**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Manningtree, containing 822 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of Mistley,

in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £12. 13. 4., and endowed with £200 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The navigable river Stour flows along the northern part of this parish. A fair is held on the last Monday in July. Sir Harbottle Grimston, Master of the Rolls under Charles II., and an eminent writer on the law, was born here; he died in 1683.

BRADFIELD, a parish in the hundred of **TUNSTEAD**, county of **NORFOLK**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from North Walsham, containing 195 inhabitants. The living, consisting of one mediety, is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £3. 15. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Lord Suffield. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. The other mediety is a donative annexed to the vicarage of Thorpe-Market.

BRADFIELD, a chapelry in the parish of **ECCLESFIELD**, northern division of the wapentake of **STRAFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Sheffield, containing 5298 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Ecclesfield. This chapelry lies in a mountainous part of the county, and is surrounded by uncultivated and barren moors. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Many of the inhabitants are employed in different branches of manufacture connected with the trade at Sheffield. Fairs are held on June 17th and December 9th. An estate, called the Feoffees' estate, produces about £172 per annum, which is chiefly applied in repairing the chapel, and in defraying those local expenses for which a rate is usually imposed. A school at Lower Bradfield is endowed with a house (in which the master resides), a croft, and a garden, besides a rent-charge of £10, for which eighteen children are instructed. There is a school at Bolterstone, endowed with about £40 per annum and a house occupied by the master, chiefly from a bequest by John Hodgkinson, in 1780, for the free instruction of all children within the chapelry. The school at Onesacre has an endowment of about £14 per annum and a residence for the master, who teaches sixteen children gratuitously.

BRADFIELD (ST. CLARE), a parish in the hundred of **THEDWESTRY**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Bury St. Edmund's, containing 201 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £7. 4. 7., and in the patronage of the Rev. R. Davers. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

BRADFIELD (ST. GEORGE), a parish in the hundred of **THEDWESTRY**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 5 miles (S. E.) from Bury St. Edmund's, containing 409 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Rushbrook annexed, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £11. 17. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Marquis of Bristol. Thomas Sparke, in 1721, gave property for the gratuitous instruction of four children.

BRADFIELD-COMBUST, a parish in the hundred of **THEDWESTRY**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.)

from Bury St. Edmund's, containing 146 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £4. 19. 7., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rev. H. Hasted. The church is dedicated to All Saints. This is the birthplace of Arthur Young, the celebrated writer on agriculture, and author of various miscellaneous works.

BRADFORD, a parish in the hundred of **BLACK TORRINGTON**, county of **DEVON**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Holsworthy**, containing 384 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £13. 8. 4., and in the patronage of the Trustees of Bampfild's Charity. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The Rev. William Bickford, in 1745, gave a small endowment for the instruction of six poor children.

BRADFORD, a township in the parish of **MANCHESTER**, hundred of **SALFORD**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. by S.) from **Manchester**, containing 95 inhabitants.

BRADFORD, a township in the parish of **BAMBROUGH**, northern division of **BAMBROUGH** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from **Belford**, containing 48 inhabitants.

BRADFORD, a township in the parish of **BOLAM**, north-eastern division of **TINDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 12 miles (W. S. W.) from **Morpeth**, containing 48 inhabitants.

BRADFORD, a parish in the hundred of **TAUNTON** and **TAUNTON-DEAN**, county of **SOMERSET**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from **Taunton**, containing 525 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £10. 17. 6., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rev. W. Burridge. The church is dedicated to St. Giles.

BRADFORD, a parish in the wapentake of **MORLEY**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the market town of Bradford, the chapelries of North Bierley, Hawarth, Heaton, Horton, Shipley, Thornton, and Wilsden, and the townships of Allerton, Bowling, Clayton, Eccleshill, and Manningham, and containing, at the census of 1821 (since which time the population has considerably increased), 52,954 inhabitants, of which number, 13,064 were in the town of Bradford, 34 miles (S. W.) from **York**, 10 (E. S. E.) from **Leeds**, and 196 (N. N. W.) from **London**. This place derives its name from a ford on the river **Aire**, at the western extremity of the town. During the civil war in the reign of **Charles I.**, the inhabitants embraced the cause of the parliament, and on two occasions repulsed a detachment of the royal troops, sent against them from the garrison at **Leeds**. **Sir Thomas Fairfax** coming afterwards to their assistance, with eight hundred infantry and sixty cavalry, the **Earl of Newcastle**, with a powerful army, invested the town, and attempted to storm it in several places. After a vigorous defence, in which he had spent all his ammunition, **Fairfax** offered to capitulate; but the earl refusing the conditions, he, with about fifty of his horse, cut his way through the lines of the royalists, and escaped. The town is pleasantly situated at the junction of three beautiful and extensive vallies; the streets, though

narrow, are well paved, and lighted with gas, under an act obtained in the 3rd of **George IV.**, subject in its conditions to one passed in the 43rd of **George III.**, for paving, lighting, watching, and improving the town and neighbourhood. The houses, mostly of stone, and roofed with brown slate found in the neighbourhood, are handsome and well built; and the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water, conveyed by pipes from a fine spring at the distance of three miles. The air, though sharp, is very salubrious; and the neighbourhood abounds with pleasing and picturesque scenery. Assemblies are held in rooms in the Exchange, a handsome building of freestone, recently erected, and containing also a subscription news-room and a library. Music meetings of the Philharmonic Society are held monthly in the Exchange buildings. Bradford is in the centre of the manufacturing districts, and the inhabitants are employed principally in the manufacture of woollen cloth, worsted stuffs, and cotton goods, in the spinning of worsted yarn, and in making ivory and horn combs. The neighbourhood abounds with coal and iron-stone; and about three miles to the south-east of the town are iron-works on a very extensive scale. A branch of the **Leeds and Liverpool canal** has been brought to this place, and affords great facility to its commerce. The market is on Thursday: the market-house is a handsome stone building, enclosing a spacious area for the sale of provisions and various kinds of merchandise. Fairs are held on June 17th and the two following days; December 9th and the two following days, for pigs; and March 3rd and 4th, for cattle, &c. The town is within the jurisdiction of the magistrates for the West riding; two constables are appointed annually at a vestry meeting held in the parish church; a court of requests is held under an act passed in the 33rd of **George III.**, for the recovery of debts under 40s.; and a court for the recovery of debts under £5, within the honour of **Pontefract**, on the Wednesday in every third week. The court-house is a handsome stone building in **Darley-street**. The Midsummer quarter sessions for the West riding are held in the Piece-hall, a spacious building in **Kirkgate**, divided into two apartments, one of which, besides being used for holding the courts, is for the exhibition and sale of stuffs and other articles of manufacture, which are deposited in the other.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **York**, rated in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of **Richard Fawcett, Esq.** The church, dedicated to **St. Peter**, is an ancient structure in the decorated style of English architecture. Christ-church, a chapel of ease erected in 1814, by parliamentary grant, is a neat building in the decorated style, with a low tower crowned with pinnacles. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school, founded in the reign of **Edward VI.**, and richly endowed, was rebuilt by act of parliament, in 1818: it is a spacious and handsome edifice, with a neat house for the master, and a library for the use of the students. The management is vested in thirteen governors resident in the town and neighbourhood; and, by a charter of **Charles II.**, bearing date October 10th, 1662, the Archbishop of **York** was constituted visitor. This is one of

the twelve schools that have the privilege of sending candidates for Lady Elizabeth Hastings' exhibitions at Queen's College, Oxford. The dispensary, a large handsome building, was erected and is supported by voluntary contributions. The learned and eloquent Dr. John Sharp, Archbishop of York in the reign of William III., was born at Bradford, in the year 1644.

BRADFORD (GREAT), a market town and parish in the hundred of **BRADFORD**, county of **WILTS**, 8 miles (S. E.) from Bath, $31\frac{1}{2}$ (N. W.) from Salisbury, and 102 (W. by S.) from London, containing with the chapelries of Atworth, Holt, Winsley with Limpley-Stoke, and South Wraxall, and the tything of Leigh-Wooley, 10,231 inhabitants. This place, from a ford over the river Avon, was called by the Saxons *Brad-enford*, of which its present name is a contraction. During the Octarchy, a battle took place here, between Cenwalh, King of the West Saxons, and a formidable party of his own subjects, who had rebelled against him, under the command of his kinsman Cuthred, when the latter were defeated with great slaughter. In 706, Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborne, founded an abbey at this place, which he dedicated to St. Lawrence, and which, after its destruction by the Danes, was rebuilt and converted into a nunnery, by Ethelred, who annexed it to a larger establishment of the same kind at Shaftesbury, in 1001. The town is beautifully situated on the acclivity of a steep hill, forming part of a line of eminences on the northern side of the river Avon, over which are an ancient bridge of four, and a modern bridge of nine, arches, both affording a most agreeable prospect. The view of the town, which consists of three regular streets ranged above each other at different elevations on the side of the hill, is strikingly picturesque: the houses, built of stone, are in general handsome, and many of them elegant; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from springs. Various designs have recently been carried into effect for the improvement of the town: some of the streets have been widened, and considerable alterations have been made for the furtherance of business. A book society and a news-room have been recently established, and are well supported. The principal branch of manufacture is that of woollen cloth, which is said by Leland to have flourished in the reign of Henry VIII., particularly that composed of the finer kind of Spanish and Saxony wool, for the dyeing of which the water of the river is peculiarly favourable. There are numerous factories, affording employment to many men, women, and children, in the town and neighbourhood. Ladies' cloth, kerseymere, and fancy pieces, are also manufactured to a considerable extent. Scribbling-mills and spinning-jennies were introduced about forty years since, and their adoption in the several factories excited great discontent among the workmen, several lives having been lost in the disturbances that ensued. The Kennet and Avon canal, which affords an increased facility of conveyance to various parts of the kingdom, and has contributed to the advancement of its prosperity, passes close to the town, and a commodious wharf has been constructed on its bank. The market is on Saturday: the fairs are on Trinity-Monday, and on the day after St. Bartholomew's day; the latter is held at Bradford-Leigh, a hamlet in the parish.

Bradford sent members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., but since that time it has made no return. The petty sessions are held here alternately with Trowbridge; and a court of requests for the recovery of debts under £5, the jurisdiction of which extends over the hundreds of Bradford, Melksham, and Whorwells-down, is held, under an act passed in the 47th of George III., every third Tuesday, alternately with Trowbridge and Melksham. A small oratory on the south-western side of the bridge, formerly belonging to the monastery of St. Lawrence, has been converted into a place of confinement for offenders, previously to their committal to the county gaol. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £10. 1. 3., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a spacious handsome structure; it suffered greatly from fire in 1742, and has undergone extensive repair; the windows contain some modern stained glass, and the altar is embellished with a good painting of the Last Supper; within are several stately monuments of marble. There are two places of worship each for Baptists and Independents, and one each for the Society of Friends, those in the connexion of the late Countess of Huntingdon, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. A free school for sixty boys is endowed with an estate at Holt, purchased with £250 given by Mr. Francis Smith; and with the dividends on £240 three per cents., given in 1805, by Mr. John Shawbridge, who also bequeathed £400 in the same stock, directing the interest to be distributed annually, in crowns and half-crowns, among the poor. There are two almshouses, one founded by Mr. John Hall, for aged men, the other for aged women; they are supposed to have been an appendage to the monastery, of which, and also of other religious establishments formerly existing here, there are still some slight remains. Many curious fossils have been found in the quarries adjoining the town.

BRADFORD (WEST), a township in that part of the parish of **MITON** which is in the western division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWECROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 2 miles (N.) from Clitheroe, containing 564 inhabitants. Thomas Tarrand, in 1721, bequeathed a rent-charge of £10 for instructing poor children of the township.

BRADFORD-ABBAS, a parish in the hundred of **SHERBORNE**, Sherborne division of the county of **DORSET**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Sherborne, containing 533 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with which the rectory of Clifton-Mabank was consolidated in 1824, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £7. 17. 11., and in the patronage of the Marquis of Anglesey. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Rev. William Preston, in 1738, gave £14 per annum for the endowment of a charity school; and, in 1781, Mark West and William Read gave property producing an equal amount, for the same purpose.

BRADFORD-PEVERELL, a parish in the hundred of **GEORGE**, Dorchester division of the county of **DORSET**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Dorchester, containing, with Muckleford, 277 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £11. 2. 11., and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of Winchester.

ter College. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The village is situated on the line of a Roman road; and there are several tumuli in the vicinity, some of which, on being opened, were found to contain urns, burnt bones, and various other relics of the Romans.



Corporate Seal.

BRADING, a parish (formerly a market town) in the liberty of EAST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 7 miles (E. by S.) from Newport, and 95 (S.W.) from London, containing 2023 inhabitants. This place, formerly of considerable importance, as appears from its being styled "the King's town of Brading" in the legend of its common seal, probably received name from the haven, at the upper end of which it is situated. Brading haven, a tract of marshy ground, nearly nine hundred acres in extent, is covered by the sea at every tide; so that at high water small vessels can approach the town, for unloading which a quay has been constructed. Repeated attempts have been made to exclude the sea by an embankment, and Sir Hugh Middleton, the projector of the New River, had nearly effected this, when, during a wet season, the works, which had been raised at an expense of £7000, were completely destroyed by a spring tide. The town consists principally of one long street, the houses in which are irregularly built; the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water from public wells. Fairs are held on May 1st and September 21st. The government, by charter of incorporation granted prior to the reign of Edward VI., is vested in a senior and a junior bailiff, a recorder, and thirteen jurats, assisted by a town-clerk, who is also steward: the bailiffs are appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The town-hall is a very small building; the lower part is used as a prison and for the market. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is one of the most ancient in the kingdom, being said to have been built in 704, by Wilfrid, Bishop of Chichester, who here baptized his first converts to Christianity: it is a spacious structure, with a tower, and some remains of Saxon architecture are preserved in the nave, though it has undergone many alterations in other parts; at the extremity of each aisle there is a small chapel. A chapel has been recently built at Bembridge, a hamlet in this parish: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Brading. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A National school, in which about sixty children are instructed, is supported by subscription. Knight's charity supplies seven poor men annually with a suit of clothes each. In this parish is Sandown fort, a regular quadrangular fortification, flanked by four bastions, and encompassed by a ditch: it was constructed in the reign of Henry VIII., on a level with the beach, and, having been greatly neglected after the rise of the English Navy, was repaired during the late war, and is now the most considerable fortress in the island. In the American war the garrison sus-

tained attacks from several privateers, and drove them off.

BRADLE, a tything in the parish of CHURCH-KNOWLE, hundred of HASLOR, Blandford (South) division of the county of Dorset. The population is returned with the parish.

BRADLEY, a tything in the parish of CUMNER, hundred of HORMER, county of BERKS, 5 miles (N.N.W.) from Abingdon, containing 5 inhabitants.

BRADLEY, a township in the parish of MALPAS, higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER, 2 miles (S.E. by E.) from Malpas, containing 78 inhabitants.

BRADLEY, a parish in the hundred of APPLETREE, county of DERBY, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Ashbourn, containing 320 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £5. 19. 9½, and in the patronage of the Dean of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small ancient structure. Within the parish is a chalybeate spring, but it is not much used.

BRADLEY, a tything in that part of the parish of CREDITON which is in the western division of the hundred of BUDLEIGH, county of DEVON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E.) from Crediton, with which the population is returned.

BRADLEY, a tything in the parish of WOTTON under EDGE, upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, county of GLOUCESTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (W.S.W.) from Wotton under Edge, with which the population is returned.

BRADLEY, a hamlet in the chapelry of HOLT, parish of MEDBOURNE, hundred of GARTREE, county of LEICESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Rockingham. The population is returned with Holt. A small priory of Augustine canons was founded here, in the reign of John, by Robert Bundy, or Burneby, the revenue of which, at the time of the suppression, was £20. 15. 7.

BRADLEY, a parish in the wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (S.W.) from Great Grimsby, containing 78 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. 10. 10., and in the patronage of Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. George. The children of this parish are entitled to instruction at Laceby school, founded and endowed by Sarah Stamford, in 1720.

BRADLEY, a parish situated in a detached portion of the hundred of OVERTON, Kingsclere division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 6 miles (W.N.W.) from Alton, containing 100 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £8. 13. 4., and in the patronage of J. Blackburn, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Bradley is within the jurisdiction of the Cheney Court held at Winchester every Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount.

BRADLEY, a chapelry in the parish of FLADBURY, middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, county of WORCESTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.S.E.) from Droitwich, containing, with the hamlet of Stock, 208 inhabitants.

BRADLEY (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of RISBRIDGE, county of SUFFOLK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Haverhill, containing 487 inhabitants. The living

is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £17. 1. 5½., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Dublin and others. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BRADLEY (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of RISBRIDGE, county of SUFFOLK, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Haverhill, containing 31 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 0. 10., and in the patronage of F. Dickens, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BRADLEY (LOWER and UPPER), a township in the parish of KILDWICK, eastern division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 2½ miles (S.S.E.) from Skipton, containing 506 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

BRADLEY (MAIDEN), a parish partly in the hundred of NORTON-FERRIS, county of SOMERSET, but chiefly in the hundred of MERE, county of WILTS, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from Mere, containing 620 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Fairs are held on April 25th and September 21st. An hospital for poor leprous women, under the superintendence of some Secular priests, was founded by Manasseh Biset, about the close of the reign of Stephen, or the beginning of that of Henry II. About the year 1190, Hubert, Bishop of Salisbury, changed the Seculars into a prior and canons of the Augustine order: the revenue, at the time of the dissolution, was £197. 18. 8.

BRADLEY in the MOORS, a parish in the western division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, county of STAFFORD, 3¼ miles (N.W.) from Penkridge, containing, with the liberties of Billington and Woollaston, part of Alstone, Brough, and Rule (the three last having been heretofore deemed extra-parochial), and part of Apeton, 723 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Thomas Anson, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school is of early and obscure foundation: the endowment arises from land producing about £130 per annum, of which £107 are assigned as a salary to the master, and £23 to the mistress of a preparatory school on Dr. Bell's plan, each of whom has a house and a small plot of ground rent-free: these schools are free for all children within the parish, the boys being received into the grammar school so soon as they can read in the New Testament.

BRADLEY in the MOORS, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (E.S.E.) from Cheadle, containing 84 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Earl of Shrewsbury: the impropriate rectory is rated in the king's books at £17. 11. 8. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BRADLEY (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of WHORWELSDOWN, county of WILTS, 2½ miles (S.) from Trowbridge, containing, with the chapelry of Southwick, 2615 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £11, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £209 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. An elegant chapel, called Christchurch, has been lately erected on Road hill, at one extremity of the parish, by the present vicar, Dr. Daubeney, Archdeacon of Sarum, aided by voluntary subscriptions and a grant from the commissioners for building and enlarging churches; it is endowed with £1200 private benefaction, £3400 parliamentary grant, and is in the patronage of the Vicar of North Bradley. The Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels have also granted £1000 for the erection of seven hundred additional sittings, of which five hundred and fifty are free. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Frome, which here separates Wiltshire from Somersetshire, and is intersected by a small stream, called Bradley river.

BRADLEY (WEST), a parish in the hundred of GLASTON-TWELVE-HIDES, county of SOMERSET, 4¼ miles (E.S.E.) from Glastonbury, containing 114 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of East Pennard, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells.

BRADLEY-FIELD, a hamlet in the chapelry of UNDERBARROW, in that part of the parish of KENDAL which is in KENDAL ward, county of WESTMORLAND, 4 miles (W.) from Kendal. The population is returned with Underbarrow.

BRADMORE, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE, county of NOTTINGHAM, 6¼ miles (S.) from Nottingham, containing 410 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Bunny, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York. The church was destroyed by fire, and has not since been rebuilt: the steeple still remains.

BRADNINCH, a parish (formerly a borough and market town), having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of Hayridge, county of DEVON, 8 miles (N.E.) from Exeter, and 170 (W.) from London, containing 1511 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Braineis*, was of some importance in the time of the Saxons: in the reign of

John it received many privileges, which were increased by Henry III., and in the reign of Edward III. it was annexed to the duchy of Cornwall. In this and in the preceding reign it sent representatives to parliament, from which, on account of its poverty, it was excused in the reign of Henry VII., on the payment of a fine of five marks. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I. it suffered considerably, from its proximity to Exeter, and was alternately in the possession of the



Corporate Seal.

royalists and the parliamentarians. In the year 1665, the town was almost destroyed by fire. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence, environed by hills on all sides except the south and south-west, and consists principally of neatly thatched and white-washed cottages. The woollen trade was formerly carried on, but little now remains; the principal branch of manufacture at present is that of paper, for which there are three mills, affording employment to sixty or seventy of the inhabitants. Iron-ore has been found in the neighbourhood, but works have not yet been established. The market has been discontinued; but small fairs are held on May 6th and October 2nd. The government, by charter of incorporation granted by Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, and renewed and enlarged by James I. and II., is vested in a mayor, recorder, twelve masters, and twenty-four inferior burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk, two serjeants at mace, a high constable, and four inferior constables. The mayor is chosen on St. Thomas' day, by the corporation at large, from among the twelve masters, who nominate two of their own body to that office; the mayor, the late mayor, and the recorder, are justices of the peace for the borough. The corporation hold a court of session quarterly: the mayor's court, for the recovery of debts under 40s., is held monthly; and courts leet and baron for the duchy are also held here. The guildhall is a small building, possessing no claim to architectural notice. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, endowed with £300, and a messuage worth £400, private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. Disen, is an ancient structure, with a tower and other portions of later date; the chancel is separated from the nave by a richly carved oak screen. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. Bradninch gives the title of baron to the dukes of Cornwall, who are styled Barons of Braines.

BRADNOP, a township in that part of the parish of LEEK which is in the northern division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, county of STAFFORD, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Leek, containing 489 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the copper mines in the vicinity.

BRADON (NORTH and SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, county of SOMERSET, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Ilminster, containing 32 inhabitants. The living is a sinecure rectory, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £5. 4. $4\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of the Earl of Egremont. The church, now desecrated, was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. Adjoining this parish was one called Goose, or Gouiz, Bradon, now depopulated, and the church and other buildings entirely destroyed.

BRADPOLE, a parish in the hundred of BEAMINGSTER-FORUM and REDHONE, Bridport division of the county of DORSET, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. N. E.) from Bridport, containing 926 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £8. 13. $1\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The inhabitants formerly interred

their dead at Bridport, but, by a composition made in 1527, they were allowed to inter in their own churchyard, on paying annually a small acknowledgment to the rector of Bridport.

BRADSHAW, a chapelry in the parish of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, county palatine of LANCASTER, 3 miles (N. E.) from Bolton le Moors, containing 713 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Bolton le Moors. A collection of books given by Mrs. Isherwood, for the use of the inhabitants, is kept in the chapel. Here are extensive bleaching-grounds. A school for the education of poor children has lately been erected. Bradshaw Hall was the property and residence of John Bradshaw, who presided at the trial of the unfortunate monarch, Charles I.

BRADSHAW-EDGE, a township in the parish of CHAPEL en le FRITH, hundred of HIGH PEAK, county of DERBY, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Chapel en le Frith, containing 1708 inhabitants.

BRADSTONE, a parish in the hundred of LITTON, county of DEVON, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Launceston, containing 115 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £6. 7. 2., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. The church is dedicated to St. Nun.

BRADSTONE, a hamlet in the parish, and upper division of the hundred, of BERKELEY, county of GLOUCESTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Berkeley, containing 152 inhabitants.

BRADWELL, a parish in the hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Stony-Stratford, containing 271 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. 11. $0\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The sum of £13. 13. is applied annually in relieving the poor, and toward instructing six or seven children.

BRADWELL, a township in the parish of SANDBACH, hundred of NORTHWICH, county palatine of CHESTER, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Sandbach, containing 282 inhabitants.

BRADWELL, a hamlet in the parish of HOPE, hundred of HIGH PEAK, county of DERBY, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Tideswell, containing 1130 inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in the lead and calamine works in the vicinity, the manufacture of these articles being carried on to a considerable extent. There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Unitarians. Elias Marshall, in 1765, assigned a small portion of land, now producing £3 per annum, for which five children are educated gratuitously. About the year 1807, a huge natural excavation, called the Chrystallized Cavern, was discovered: it is approached by a narrow entrance, leading to a spacious area, the sides of which are lined with chrystallizations of singular beauty, and its separate parts are recognised by different names, such as the Grotto of Paradise, the Grotto of Calypso, Music Chamber, &c. Bradwell 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. A place called the Castle, near the junction of the Noe and the Bradwell water, is supposed to have been the site of a Roman station, which comprised a square area, measuring three hundred and ten feet by two hundred and seventy: several Roman remains have been found.

BRADWELL, a parish in the hundred of **MUTFORD** and **LOTHINGLAND**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 3 miles (S.W.) from Great Yarmouth, containing 272 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £28. The King, by reason of lunacy, was patron in 1810. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. Breydon water is navigable on the northern side of this parish.

BRADWELL ABBEY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of **NEWPORT**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.S.E.) from Stony-Stratford, containing 20 inhabitants. A priory of Black monks, dedicated to St. Mary, was founded, about the time of Stephen, by Meinfelin, Baron of Wolverton, originally as a cell to the monastery at Luffield, the revenue of which, in the 23rd of Henry VIII., was £53. 11. 2.: the site is now occupied by a farm-house.

BRADWELL juxta **COGGESHALL**, a parish in the hundred of **WITHAM**, county of **ESSEX**, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Great Coggeshall, containing 317 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of the Rev. M. J. Brunwin. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

BRADWELL near the **SEA**, a parish in the hundred of **DENGIE**, county of **ESSEX**, 12 miles (E.) from Maldon, containing 904 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £48, and in the patronage of the Rev. T. Schreiber. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, has a tower surmounted by a lofty spire. The parish lies at the mouth of the Blackwater river, which forms its northern boundary; the North sea is on the east, near which stand the remains of an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, now converted into a barn. Camden considers the Saxon city *Ithan-cestre* to have stood at or near this place, and identifies it also with the Roman station *Othona*, where the *Numerus Fortensium*, under a commander styled Count of the Saxon shore, was stationed, in the decline of the Roman empire. Upwards of £100, half of it arising from land given by Dr. Buckeridge, is applied annually toward the support of schools in this parish.

BRADWOOD-WIDGER, a parish in the hundred of **LIFTON**, county of **DEVON**, 6 miles (N.E.) from Launceston, containing 748 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £8. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

BRADWORTHY, a parish in the hundred of **BLACK TORRINGTON**, county of **DEVON**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Holsworthy, containing 978 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Pancrasweek annexed, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £25. 5. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

BRAFFERTON, a township in the parish of **GREAT AYCLIFFE**, south-eastern division of **DARLINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Darlington, containing 263 inhabitants. The Methodists erected a meeting-house about 1814; and a school-room was built by subscription, in 1823, which has been endowed with £12 per annum by the Diocesan Society.

BRAFFERTON, a parish comprising the township of Thornton-Bridge in the wapentake of **HALLIKELD**, the township of Brafferton in the wapentake of **BULMER**, and the township of Helperby, locally in the same wapentake (but included within the liberty of St. PETER of YORK, in the East riding), North riding of the county of YORK, and containing 832 inhabitants, of which number, 178 are in the township of Brafferton, 4 miles (N.E.) from Boroughbridge. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £9. 15. 6., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The village of Brafferton lies on one side of the road, and that of Helperby on the other; a school on Dr. Bell's plan is connected with both, and is supported chiefly by subscription.

BRAFIELD on the **GREEN**, a parish in the hundred of **WYMERSLEY**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Northampton, containing 424 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Little Houghton, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

BRAILS, a parish in the Brails division of the hundred of **KINGTON**, county of **WARWICK**, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Shipston upon Stour, containing 1233 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £25, and in the patronage of J. Bailey, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. George. Here is a manufactory for livery shag, plush, &c. A free school was endowed, in the 23rd of Elizabeth, with an annuity of £8. 1. 8., which was augmented by Barnabas Bishopp and others, in the 18th of James I.; the annual income is £64. 8. 2., for which the school is unlimitedly free for poor children: the school-room was rebuilt in 1819.

BRAILSFORD, a parish in the hundred of **APPLE-TREE**, county of **DERBY**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by W.) from Derby, containing 724 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £9. 19. 2., and in the patronage of Earl Ferrers. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

BRAINTFIELD, a parish in the hundred of **CASHIO**, or liberty of **ST. ALBANS**, though locally in the hundred of Hertford, county of **HERTFORD**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W.) from Hertford, containing 232 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £11. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Rev. E. Bouchier. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. According to Matthew Paris, this was the first ecclesiastical preferment held by the celebrated Thomas à Becket; a small pond near the parsonage-house still bears his name.

BRAINTREE, a market town and parish in the hundred of **HINCKFORD**, county of **ESSEX**, 11 miles (N. by E.) from **Chelmsford**, and 40 (N.E.) from **London**, containing 2983 inhabitants. This place is described in *Domesday-book* under "Raines," including also the village of "Raine," to which it was at that time a hamlet, and from which it was separated in the reign of **Henry II.** Owing to its situation as a great thoroughfare on the road leading from **London** into the counties of **Suffolk** and **Norfolk**, it is supposed to have derived considerable benefit from the numerous pilgrims who passed through it, on their way to the shrines of **St. Edmund**, at **Bury**, and **Our Lady of Walsingham**: the population having consequently increased, it was made a market town in the reign of **John**. The bishops of **London** formerly had a palace here, but there are no remains of it. In the early part of the reign of **Elizabeth**, the **Flemings**, fleeing from the persecution of the **Duke of Alva**, settled at **Braintree**, and introduced the manufacture of woollen cloth. The town, pleasantly situated on an eminence, consists of several streets irregularly formed and inconveniently narrow; the houses are in general ancient, and many of them are built of wood. The woollen trade has given place to the manufacture of silk, which is carried on extensively. The market is on **Wednesday**: the fairs are on **May 7th** and **October 2nd**, each for three days. The government was formerly vested in twenty-four of the principal parishioners, who in 1584 were styled "governors of the town, and town magistrates;" but this body has been dissolved, and the county magistrates now hold a petty session here for the division every **Wednesday**. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Middlesex**, and diocese of **London**, rated in the king's books at £12. 13. 4., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of **Mr. and Mrs. Olmins**. The church, dedicated to **St. Michael**, is a spacious structure, erected on the summit of a mount, apparently the site of an ancient camp; it is principally in the later style of English architecture, with a tower in the early English style, surmounted by a shingled spire of later date: it was enlarged in the reign of **Henry VIII.**, the expense having been defrayed out of the proceeds of three plays performed in the church, of which some curious particulars are recorded in the parish register. There are places of worship for **Baptists**, the **Society of Friends**, **Independents**, and **Methodists**. A school was founded in 1702, by **James Coker, Esq.**, a native of the town, who endowed it with a farm at **Stoke**, near **Nayland**, producing £10 per annum, for the instruction of ten boys. **John Ray**, a writer on natural history, was educated in this school. In the reign of **Charles I.**, **Henry Smith, Esq.**, alderman of **London**, who is said, from the habit of going about like a beggar accompanied by his dog, to have obtained the appellation of "Dog Smith," bequeathed £2800 for the relief of the poor of **Braintree**, and the adjoining parishes of **Henham** and **Toxling**. In conformity to his direction, that sum was invested in the purchase of an estate at **Tolleshunt D'Arcy**, in this county, producing a rental of £350 per annum. About half a mile from the town are the ruins of a very ancient church, formerly the parish church, consisting of the east wall of the chancel, in which are three very narrow lancet-shaped windows;

and in the town and neighbourhood Roman coins and sepulchral urns have been frequently discovered.

BRAISEWORTH, a parish in the hundred of **HARTISMERE**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. S. W.) from **Eye**, containing 170 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Sudbury**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £4. 8. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of **Earl Cornwallis**.

BRAITHWAITE, a township in that part of the parish of **CROSTHWAITE** which is in **ALLERDALE** ward above **Darwent**, county of **CUMBERLAND**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from **Keswick**, containing 214 inhabitants. The village lies at the foot of **Winlatter-Fell**, the summit of which, gained by a steep ascent of two miles and a quarter, embraces prospects of a most sublime character. A woollen manufactory is carried on; and lead mines have been worked in the township.

BRAITHWAITE, a detached hamlet in that part of the parish of **ST. MARY, CARLISLE**, which is in **LEATH** ward, county of **CUMBERLAND**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from **Hesket-Newmarket**. The population is returned with the hamlet of **Middleseugh**.

BRAITHWELL, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of **STRAYFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the townships of **Braithwell** and **Bramley**, and containing 739 inhabitants, of which number, 438 are in the township of **Braithwell**, 7 miles (S. W. by S.) from **Doncaster**. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **York**, rated in the king's books at £7. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to **St. James**. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**. The school owes its foundation to **Mr. John Bosvile**: in 1818, the **Rev. Thomas Bosvile** gave £250 for the instruction of ten children: the income is £10. 10. per annum, and there are fourteen children on the foundation. Twenty-two human skeletons, supposed to be those of Roman soldiers who fell in battle with the *Brigantes*, and an urn, that probably contained the ashes of a Roman general, were discovered some years ago, in a field here, in which a variety of Roman coins has also been found at different periods.

BRAKES, a township in the parish of **LEINTWARDINE**, hundred of **WIGMORE**, county of **HEREFORD**, containing 125 inhabitants.

BRAMBER, a borough (formerly a market town) in the hundred of **STEYNING**, rape of **BRAMBER**, county of **SUSSEX**, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (E. S. E.) from **Steyning**, and 50 miles (S. by W.) from **London**, containing 98 inhabitants. This place was formerly noted for a castle built by the descendants of **William de Braiose**, upon whom it was bestowed by **William the Conqueror**. In the reign of **Edward III.**, this castle was garrisoned by **John de Mowbray**, Duke of **Norfolk**, for the protection of the town and shore from the expected attack of the French, who were hovering off the coast. The town is situated on the river **Adar**, which is navigable for small vessels; and, though formerly of considerable extent and importance, consists at present only of a few miserable hovels: there is neither trade, market, nor fair. It is a borough by prescription, and returned members to parliament in the 23rd of **Edward I.**; after that time it frequently omitted, and was occasionally represented in conjunction with **Steyning** till the 7th of **Edward IV.**,

since which it has regularly continued to return two representatives. The right of election is vested in the occupiers of burghage tenements paying scot and lot, in number about twenty: the constable is the returning officer. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Buttolphs united, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £10. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small ancient edifice, much mutilated, but containing some fine portions in the Norman style of architecture, with a low square tower. The ancient and once formidable castle occupied a quadrilateral area, six hundred feet in length, and three hundred in breadth, surrounded by a wide and deep moat: the remains consist principally of part of the entrance gateway, some detached portions of the walls to the north-west, the mount whereon stood the keep, and a noble window in the range that contained the state apartments: the prevailing style of architecture is the Norman.

BRAMCOTE, a chapelry in the parish of **ATTENBOROUGH**, southern division of the wapentake of **BROXTON**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Nottingham, containing 441 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of **Attenborough**, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York. The Nottingham canal passes through the chapelry. Coal is obtained on the moor.

BRAMCOTT, a hamlet in the parish of **BULKINGTON**, Kirby division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, county of **WARWICK**, 4 miles (S. E.) from Nuneaton, containing 35 inhabitants.

BRAMDEAN, a parish in the hundred of **BISHOP'S SUTTON**, Alton (North) division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 4 miles (S. by E.) from New Alresford, containing 232 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £8. 14. 9½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The church is dedicated to St. Simon and St. Jude. Bramdean is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court held at Winchester every Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount.

BRAMERTON, a parish in the hundred of **HENSTEAD**, county of **NORFOLK**, 5½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Norwich, containing 184 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 Robert Fellowes, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The Rev. William Berney, in 1715, bequeathed £100 for the instruction of children, or the relief of the poor.

BRAMFIELD, a parish in the hundred of **BLYTHING**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 2½ miles (S. S. E.) from Halesworth, containing 630 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Two sums, each of £3. 10. per annum, are applied for the instruction of twelve poor children; one was given by Eliz. Archer, in 1716, and the other in 1704, by Thomas Neale, whose widow, in 1725, assigned an almshouse for the reception of four poor persons.

BRAMFORD, a parish in the hundred of **BOSMERE** and **CLAYDON**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 3¼ miles (W. N. W.)

from Ipswich, containing 855 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of **Burstall** united, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £13. 3. 9., endowed with £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Stow-Market and Ipswich canal crosses this parish.

BRAMHALL, a township in the parish of **STOCKPORT**, hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Stockport, containing 1359 inhabitants. The lord of this manor, in conjunction with the lords of the manors of **Bredbury**, **Brinnington**, and **Norbury**, has, from time immemorial, appointed the churchwardens of the parish. The manorial mansion is a curious ancient edifice of timber and brick, plastered over, standing on elevated ground: at the south-east angle is the domestic chapel, apparently of the time of Richard III., having a flat panelled roof, and a considerable quantity of painted glass in the windows, and containing several deceased members of the family of **Davenport**.

BRAMHAM, a parish partly in the liberty of **St. Peter of York**, East riding, but chiefly in the upper division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, West riding, of the county of **YORK**, comprising the townships of **Bramham** and **Clifford**, and containing 1987 inhabitants, of which number, 970 are in the township of **Bramham**, 4¼ miles (S. S. E.) from **Wetherby**. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of York, rated in the king's books at £6. 7. 6., endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of **Christ Church**, Oxford. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A battle was fought here, in 1408, between Sir Thomas Rokeby, sheriff of Yorkshire, and the earl of Northumberland, in which the earl was defeated and slain, and by which the possession of the crown was secured to Henry IV. There are visible remains of the ancient **Watling-street** on **Bramham moor**, a mile north of the village: from the middle of this moor is an extensive prospect of a well-cultivated district, which abounds also with freestone, limestone, and coal. A fund of £11 per annum, arising from land purchased by various charitable bequests, is appropriated for the instruction of six children, four from the township of **Bramham**, and two from that of **Clifford**.

BRAMHOPE, a township 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**, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from **Otley**, containing 366 inhabitants. The school is endowed with an allotment of land producing £9 per annum, awarded to it on the enclosure of the common, for which the master instructs the children of the inhabitants on easier terms.

BRAMLEY, a parish in the hundred of **BASINGSTOKE**, **Basingstoke** division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 4½ miles (N. by E.) from **Basingstoke**, containing 455 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £7. 3. 6½., and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of **Queen's College**, Oxford. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BRAMLEY, a chapelry in the parish of **SHALFORD**, first division of the hundred of **BLACKHEATH**, county of **SURREY**, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Guildford, containing 707 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is partly in the early style of English architecture, with a chapel on the south side. The Arun and Wey Junction canal crosses this chapelry.

BRAMLEY, a chapelry in the parish of **ST. PETER**, within the liberty of the town of **LEEDS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 4 miles (W.N.W.) from Leeds, containing 4921 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **YORK**, endowed with £10 per annum private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Leeds. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the clothing business; and there are spacious and celebrated stone and slate quarries within the chapelry. Land producing an average rental of £21 was assigned, on the enclosure of the common, for the education of sixteen boys in the school at Leeds: having become a subject of dispute in Chancery, the income has, for the last few years, been applied in payment of the costs, but will soon be made available to the benefit of the institution. Another allotment was set apart, producing £6 per annum, for the instruction of six female children.

BRAMLEY, a township in the parish of **BRAITHWELL**, southern division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 4½ miles (E.) from Rotherham, containing 301 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

BRAMPFORD-SPEKE, a parish in the hundred of **WONFORD**, county of **DEVON**, 4½ miles (N. by E.) from Exeter, containing 303 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to **St. Peter**. The river **Exe** forms the western boundary of this parish.

BRAMPTON, a parish in **ESKDALE** ward, county of **CUMBERLAND**, comprising the market town of Brampton, and the townships of **Easby** and **Naworth**, and containing 2921 inhabitants, of which number, 2448 are in the town of Brampton, 9½ miles (N.E. by E.) from Carlisle, and 305 (N. by W.) from London. According to Camden, this was the Roman station *Bremetenracum*, which some modern writers have fixed at Old Penrith. The town sustained extensive damage during the wars of Edward II., of which, as well as of its earlier importance, it still exhibits evident marks. It is situated between the rivers **Irthing** and **Gelt**, about one mile south of the former, and two and a half from the point where they unite, and about one mile south of the **Picts' wall**, in a deep narrow vale embosomed in hills. It consists of two principal streets irregularly built: the houses, excepting a few of modern erection, are generally of mean appearance; the inhabitants are well supplied with water. The only branch of manufacture is that of **gingham**, in which nearly seven hundred individuals are employed: there are two public breweries. The railway between **Newcastle** and **Carlisle** passes a mile and a half to the south; and the late Earl of **Carlisle** extended a railway from the collieries at **Tindal Fell**

to **Brampton**, by which coal and lime are brought higher in abundance; in this traffic about one thousand persons are employed. The market is on Wednesday, and is well supplied with corn, admitted toll-free: fairs are held annually on the 20th of April, the second Wednesday after **Whitsuntide**, the second Wednesday in September, and the 23rd of October, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. The county magistrates hold a petty session every alternate Wednesday; and courts leet and baron for the barony of **Gilsland** are held, at **Easter** and **Michaelmas**, in the town-hall, a neat octagonal edifice, with a cupola, erected by the Earl of **Carlisle**, in 1817, on the site of the former hall, in the market-place, the lower part being formed into a piazza, under which butter, eggs, poultry, &c., are sold on the market-day. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Carlisle**, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Earl of **Carlisle**. The present church was built, in 1788, out of the chapel and four tenements of an almshouse, and with the materials of the old church, dedicated to **St. Martin**, the chancel of which is still remaining on the southern bank of the river **Irthing**, about a mile west of the town, being only used for the performance of the funeral service for those who are interred in the cemetery: the new church was greatly enlarged in 1827, at an expense of £1800, on which occasion the Rev. Mr. **Ramshay**, vicar, presented the parish with six bells and an organ, and now pays the salaries of the organist and the ringers: he also, on every alternate Sunday, gives one shilling to each poor person attending divine service. There are places of worship for **Independents**, **Primitive** and **Wesleyan Methodists**, and **Presbyterians**. A National school, built by the Earl of **Carlisle**, in 1817, is supported by voluntary contributions: an infant school was established in 1825. **Edward**, Earl of **Carlisle**, built an hospital for six aged men and as many women, in 1688, to each of whom he assigned £5 per annum, besides fuel, and, by will dated in 1691, bequeathed £500 to purchase lands for its endowment; but this benevolent purpose was never carried into effect. The hospital was taken down to make room for the enlargement of the church, at the east end of which a room has been built, and is used for a grammar school; the master receives an annuity of £5 from the present earl.

Two miles east of **Brampton**, and about a mile south of the river **Irthing**, commanding a fine view of the vale of **St. Mary**, through which that river flows, is **Naworth castle**, the ancient baronial seat of the lords of **Gilsland**, the earliest notice of which occurs in the 18th of **Richard II.** The walls, including two large square towers in the front, besides others at the angles, enclose a quadrangular area, each side being forty paces in length: the entrance is through an embasured gateway. The hall, seventy or eighty feet in length, and of proportionate width and height, displays all the magnificence of feudal grandeur, and is embellished with portraits, brought from **Kirk-Oswald castle**, of the kings of **England** prior to the union of the houses of **York** and **Lancaster**. The chapel, to which there is a descent of several steps, is very ancient, and is decorated with paintings of the patriarchs and kings of **Israel** and **Judah**; the pulpit and stalls are of carved oak. The apartments of **Lord William Howard**, the terror of the moss-troopers in the reign of **Elizabeth**, are still pre-

served, with their ancient furniture: they consist of a bed-room, an oratory, and a library containing several books and manuscripts, some of them bearing his autograph, and an account of the foundation of Glastonbury abbey by Joseph of Arimathea: the approach to these apartments is by a very narrow winding staircase, secured by doors of amazing strength. The dungeons of the castle, which were the prison for the barony, are still in their original state: they consist of three cells underground, and one above, and the strong iron rings to which the prisoners were chained are still remaining. To the north-east of Brampton is a high conical hill, called the Mote, from the summit of which, now planted with trees, a most extensive view of the surrounding country is obtained: at some distance from the base there are vestiges of an intrenchment, and a breastwork of considerable strength. It is supposed to have been a Danish encampment, or probably a place of security for the removal of property in case of invasion, as, from the steepness of the acclivity, a small number of men on the summit might overpower an assailing multitude. At present it forms a link in the chain of telegraphic communication between the northern parts of England and the southern parts of Scotland. To the south of the town is a fine quarry of freestone, where the Romans obtained part of the materials for building the great wall, vestiges of which are still visible; and on the rocky banks of the Gelt are some Roman inscriptions, of the time of Agricola, one of whose legions was stationed near Brampton.

BRAMPTON, a parish in the hundred of SCARSDALE, county of DERBY, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Chesterfield, containing 2632 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. A new church, or chapel, is about to be erected in the eastern part of the parish, by subscription, and a grant from the parliamentary commissioners. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. The parish abounds with coal and iron-stone, and the casting of iron is carried on to a limited extent: the manufactory of pottery-ware is conducted on a larger scale. There is a canal from Chesterfield to Gainsborough. A National school, used also as a Sunday school, has been established, for which the erection of a new school-room is contemplated: it is also intended to form a similar institution in connexion with the new church.

BRAMPTON, a parish in the hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Huntingdon, containing 1064 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 1. 4., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Brampton in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is partly in the decorated, and partly in the later, style of English architecture, with a fine south porch, enriched with elegant tracery. Samuel Pepys, Esq., secretary to the Admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., and elected President of the Royal Society in 1684, was born here; his Memoirs, comprising his diary from 1659 to

1669, with a biographical sketch by Lord Braybrooke, were published, in two vols. 4to., in 1825.

BRAMPTON, a chapelry in that part of the parish of TORKSEY which is in the wapentake of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Gainsborough, containing 98 inhabitants.

BRAMPTON, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of ERPINGHAM, county of NORFOLK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Aylsham, containing 145 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of R. Marsham, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a tower circular at the base and octangular above. From several urns containing calcined bones, this is conjectured to have been the place of interment of the Roman station at Burgh, on the opposite side of the river Bure, which is here navigable.

BRAMPTON, a parish in the hundred of CORBY, county of NORTHAMPTON, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Market-Harborough, containing 113 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £21. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BRAMPTON, a parish in the hundred of BLYTHING, county of SUFFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Halesworth, containing 255 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the Rev. N. T. O. Leman. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

BRAMPTON, a township in the parish of LONG MARTON, East ward, county of WESTMORLAND, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Appleby. The population is returned with the parish.

BRAMPTON (CHAPEL), a parish in the hundred of NOBOTTLE-GROVE, county of NORTHAMPTON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Northampton, containing 213 inhabitants. The church has long been demolished.

BRAMPTON (CHURCH), a parish in the hundred of NOBOTTLE-GROVE, county of NORTHAMPTON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Northampton, containing 179 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £25. 19. 7., and in the patronage of Earl Spencer. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is partly in the decorated, and partly in the later, style of English architecture, and contains a large circular font: the stairs of the rood-loft and some ancient benches remain.

BRAMPTON (LITTLE), a joint township with Rod and Nash, in that part of the parish of PRESTEIGNE which is in the hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD. The population is returned with Rod.

BRAMPTON en le MORTHEM, a township in the parish of TREETON, southern division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, West riding of the county of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Rotherham, containing 136 inhabitants.

BRAMPTON-ABBOTS, a parish in the hundred of GREYTREE, county of HEREFORD, 1 mile (N.) from Ross, containing 158 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of the

Bishop of Hereford. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Courts leet and baron are held here annually. The river Wye forms a boundary of this parish.

BRAMPTON-BIERLOW, a chapelry in the parish of **WATH** upon **DEARNE**, northern division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 6 miles (N. by W.) from **Rotherham**, containing 1263 inhabitants. It stands on the line of the **Dove** and **Deane** canal, in a district containing several iron-foundries, one of which, called **Milton Furnace**, is on a very extensive scale. **George Ellis**, in 1711, bequeathed the greater part of his estate for pious and charitable uses, and the trustees acting under the will erected, in 1818, a spacious building, at an expense of £865, for the instruction of boys and girls on **Dr. Bell's plan**: the master is allowed a salary of £63 per annum, and the mistress one of £15; and the sum of £12 is also paid annually to the master, from a bequest of £300 made by **John Higson**, in 1814. The remainder of **Ellis's** charity is applied in relieving the poor, and in apprentice fees.

BRAMPTON-BRYAN, a parish comprising the lordship of **Stanage** in the hundred of **KNIGHTON**, county of **RADNOR** (**WALES**), and the townships of **Brampton-Bryan** and **Boresford** with **Pedwardine**, in the hundred of **WIGMORE**, county of **HEREFORD**, and containing 341 inhabitants, of which number, 101 are in the township of **Brampton-Bryan**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from **Knighton**. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Salop**, and diocese of **Hereford**, rated in the king's books at £5. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of the **Earl of Oxford**. The church, dedicated to **St. Barnabas**, sustained considerable damage in the parliamentary war, during one of the sieges of the castle, which was eventually burnt by the royalists, and now lies in ruins, consisting chiefly of an arched gateway flanked by two circular towers, and fragments of the outer walls. About a mile from the church is **Cornwall Knoll**, on the summit of which are vestiges of a camp anciently occupied by the brave **Caractacus**, now overgrown with oak trees. Fairs for horned cattle, sheep, &c., are held on May 6th and August 5th. A school is endowed with property given by the **Hon. Edward Harley**, in 1720.

BRAMSHALL, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW**, county of **STAFFORD**, 2 miles (W. by S.) from **Uttoxeter**, containing 189 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Stafford**, and diocese of **Lichfield** and **Coventry**, rated in the king's books at £4. 3. 9., and in the patronage of **Lord Willoughby de Broke**. The church is dedicated to **St. Lawrence**. A Sunday school is supported by subscription.

BRAMSHAW, a parish partly in the hundred of **CAWDEN** and **CADWORTH**, county of **WILTS**, but chiefly in the northern division of the hundred of **NEW FOREST**, **New Forest** (East) division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from **Lyndhurst**, containing 726 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the **Dean and Chapter of Salisbury**, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant. The church is dedicated to **St. Peter**.

BRAMSHILL (GREAT), a tything in the parish of **EVERSLEY**, hundred of **HOLDSHOTT**, **Basingstoke** division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile

(N.W. by N.) from **Hartford Bridge**, containing 187 inhabitants.

BRAMSHILL (LITTLE), a tything in the parish of **EVERSLEY**, hundred of **HOLDSHOTT**, **Basingstoke** division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, containing 10 inhabitants.

BRAMSHOTT, a parish in the hundred of **ALTON**, **Alton** (North) division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from **Haslemere**, containing, with the hamlet of **Liphook**, 1006 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Winchester**, rated in the king's books at £18. 9. 2., and in the patronage of the **Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford**. The church, dedicated to **St. Mary**, is a small cruciform edifice, principally in the early English style, with a low tower surmounted by a spire. At **Liphook fairs** for the sale of live stock are held, on the first Wednesday in March and June 11th.

BRAMWITH (KIRK), a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of **OSGOLDCROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from **Thorne**, containing 252 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **York**, rated in the king's books at £12. 18. 4., and in the patronage of the **King, as Duke of Lancaster**. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**.

BRANCASTER, a parish in the hundred of **SMITHDON**, county of **NORFOLK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from **Burnham-Westgate**, containing 770 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Norfolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £24, and in the patronage of the **Duke of Beaufort**. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**. Here was the Roman station *Brannodunum*, at which an eminent commander, styled **Count, or Earl, of the Saxon shore**, presided over a troop of **Dalmatian cavalry**, for the defence of the coast against the **Saxon invaders**. The castle and station occupied about eight acres of ground, a little westward from the village, where numerous coins, vessels, and other relics have been found. A considerable portion of the materials was removed on the erection of a very extensive malt-house, called pre-eminently the great malt-house, three hundred and twelve feet in length, and thirty-one in breadth, adjoining a quay, or staith for ships, and all appearance of the station has been obliterated by the ploughshare. A free school and two almshouses were built by **Robert Smith**, about the close of the sixteenth century, and endowed with land by his sister: twenty-five boys are instructed, thirteen from this parish, and the rest, in equal numbers, from **Thornham**, **Titchwell**, and **Burnham-Deepdale**: the almshouses now accommodate four poor widows.

BRANCEPETH, a parish in the north-western division of **DARLINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, comprising the townships of **Brancepeth**, **Brandon** with **Byshottles**, **Crook** with **Billy-Row**, **Hedley-Hope**, **Hemlington-Row**, **Stockley**, and **Willington**, and containing 1905 inhabitants, of which number, 539 are in the township of **Brancepeth**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from **Durham**. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Durham**, rated in the king's books at £60. 10. 5., and in the patronage of **R. E. D. Shaftoe, Esq.** The church, dedicated to **St. Brandon**, is a fine cruciform edifice, highly decorated within: the chancel is stalled and wainscoted with oak carved in tabernacle work, and

has an ornamented ceiling: there are several monuments to the memory of deceased members of the family of Nevill, the ancient noble owners of Brancepeth castle, which stands a little to the south-west of the village: the old castle was almost wholly pulled down by the late Matthew Russel, Esq., who erected the present magnificent edifice on its site. Brancepeth is supposed to be a corruption of *Braun's path*, from the number of wild boars that roamed throughout the district, for the purpose of chasing which, Richard III., when Duke of Gloucester (who was maternally descended from the Nevill family), frequently repaired hither. There are some coal-works and stone-quarries in the parish, also medicinal springs of a vitriolic and sulphureous kind.

BRANDESTON, a parish in the hundred of LOES, county of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (S. W.) from Framlingham, containing 458 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £8. 13. 4., and in the patronage of William Field, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BRANDISTONE, a parish in the hundred of EYNSFORD, county of NORFOLK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Reepham, containing 91 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £7. 12. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Magdalene College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

BRANDON, a joint township with Byshottles, in the parish of BRANCEPETH, north-western division of DARLINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Durham, containing, with Byshottles, 609 inhabitants. The village is occasionally called East Brandon, to distinguish it from a farm-hold within the township, bearing the name of West Brandon. Here is a paper-manufactory. On the summit of Brandon hill is an oblong mount, or tumulus, supposed to have been either the site of a beacon, or the burial-place of some departed hero.

BRANDON, a township in the parish of EGLINGHAM, northern division of COQUETDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Wooler, containing 118 inhabitants.

BRANDON, a market town and parish in the hundred of LACKFORD, county of SUFFOLK, 40 miles (N. W.) from Ipswich, and 78 (N. N. E.) from London, containing 1770 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Wangford annexed, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £20. 18. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Representatives of the late Admiral Wilson. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The town lies on the southern bank of the Little Ouse, or Brandon river, which forms the northern boundary of the county, and is here crossed by a neat stone bridge, about a mile from which goods are laden and unladen for conveyance, by means of that river, to and from the isle of Ely. Imbedded in a stratum of chalk, a mile westward from the town, lie continuous strata of the finest flint, of which gun-flints are made here in abundance, and conveyed to various parts of the kingdom: on the hills, within one hundred feet from the surface, are seven different strata of flint, separated by

as many layers of pipe-clay. In addition to the trade in gun-flints there is considerable traffic in corn, malt, coal, timber, iron, bricks, tiles, &c.; and there are some extensive rabbit-warrens in the neighbourhood, that contribute to the supply of London. The market is held on Thursday; and there are fairs on February 14th, June 11th, and November 11th. A rent-charge of £30, given by Robert Wright, is applied to the instruction of children belonging to Brandon, Downham, Wangford, and Weeting; and a fund of £13 per annum was bequeathed, in 1664, by Joanna, widow of John Wright, for keeping the school-room in repair, and for the relief of the poor of Brandon, Downham, and Wangford. Brandon Camp, a square earthwork guarded by a single trench and a rampart, is supposed to have been the *Bravinium* of the Romans, and to have been occupied by Ostorius Scapula previously to the decisive victory which he obtained over the brave Caractacus. The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon takes his English title from this place.

BRANDON, a joint hamlet with Bretsford, in that part of the parish of WOLSTON which is in the Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, county of WARWICK, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Coventry, containing, with Bretsford, 351 inhabitants.

BRANDON (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of FOREHOE, county of NORFOLK, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Wymondham, containing 236 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £8. 3. 9., and in the patronage of F. R. Reynolds, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BRANDBURTON, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Brandsburton and Moor-Town, and containing 591 inhabitants, of which number, 562 are in the township of Brandsburton, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Beverley. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £24. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is principally in the later style of English architecture. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. This is a thriving village: fairs are held on May 14th, and every alternate Wednesday throughout the year. Petty sessions take place every Thursday at the Cross Keys Inn. The sum of £24 is annually paid to a schoolmaster for teaching seventeen children. In 1601, the manor was assigned in trust to the lord mayor and aldermen of London, by Lady Dacres, for the benefit of Emanuel Hospital, Westminster, founded for old maids and bachelors.

BRANDS-FEE, a liberty partly in the parish of HITCHENDEN, hundred of DESBOROUGH, and partly in the parishes of GREAT and LITTLE MISSENDEN, hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from High Wycombe. The population is returned with the parishes.

BRANSBY, a township in the parish of STOW, wapentake of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (N. W.) from Lincoln, containing 75 inhabitants.

BRANSBY, a parish in the wapentake of BULMER, North riding of the county of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.)

from Easingwold, containing, with Stearsby, 277 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £9. 8. 11½., and in the patronage of Thomas Smith, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BRANSCOMBE, a parish in the hundred of COLYTON, county of DEVON, 4½ miles (E.) from Sidmouth, containing 773 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £18. 15. 10. The church is dedicated to St. Winifred. Here are extensive quarries of freestone.

BRANSDALE (EAST SIDE), a township in the parish of KIRKBY-MOORSIDE, wapentake of RYEDALE, North riding of the county of YORK, 11 miles (N. W.) from Pickering, containing 455 inhabitants.

BRANSDALE (WEST SIDE), a township in that part of the parish of KIRKBY which is in the wapentake of RYEDALE, North riding of the county of YORK, 11 miles (N. by W.) from Helmsley, containing 286 inhabitants.

BRANSFORD, a chapelry partly in the parish of POWICK, but chiefly in that of LEIGH, lower division of the hundred of PERSHORE, county of WORCESTER, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Worcester, containing 264 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

BRANSGORE, a chapelry in the parish and hundred of CHRISTCHURCH, New Forest (West) division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Christchurch, with which the population is returned. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Christchurch. The chapel was built in 1823, at the expense of £2800, defrayed by the parliamentary commissioners: it is a neat edifice, in the later style of English architecture, with a tower and spire, and contains four hundred and sixty-two free sittings.

BRANSON, a township in that part of the parish of BURTON UPON TRENT which is in the northern division of the hundred of OFFLOW, county of STAFFORD, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Burton upon Trent, containing 412 inhabitants.

BRANSTON, a parish in the hundred of FRAMLAND, county of LEICESTER, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Melton-Mowbray, containing 282 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £15. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland. The church is dedicated to St. Guthlake.

BRANSTON, a parish in the liberty of the city of LINCOLN, county of LINCOLN, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Lincoln, containing 702 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £18. 17. 11., and in the patronage of the Rev. P. Curtois. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

BRANTHAM, a parish in the hundred of SAMFORD, county of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Manningtree, containing 358 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of East Bergholt annexed, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £25. 10., and in the pa-

tronage of J. Rowley, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The river Stour, which here branches off in two directions, is navigable on the southern side of the parish.

BRANTHWAITE, a township in the parish of DEAN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, county of CUMBERLAND, 6 miles (S. W.) from Cockermouth, containing 355 inhabitants. There is a meeting-house for Methodists. Several years ago, a considerable quantity of a ferruginous kind of limestone, called catsclap, was obtained here, and sent to the iron-works at Clifton and Seaton, but this branch of trade has ceased. There are quarries of white freestone, a woollen-manufactory, a paper-mill, and two corn-mills, in the township.

BRANTINGHAM, a parish comprising the township of Thorpe-Brantingham, in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, and the chapelry of Ellerker in the wapentake of HOWDENSHERE, East riding of the county of YORK, and containing 423 inhabitants, of which number, 174 are in the township of Thorpe-Brantingham, 1½ mile (S. E. by E.) from South Cave. The living is a discharged vicarage, within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Howdenshire, rated in the king's books at £12. 9. 2., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BRANTON, a township in the parish of EGLINGHAM, northern division of COQUETDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9½ miles (S. S. E.) from Wooler, containing 111 inhabitants. The Presbyterians have a meeting-house here.

BRANTON-GREEN, a joint township with Upper Dunsforth, in that part of the parish of ALDBOROUGH which is in the upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, West riding of the county of YORK, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Aldborough. The population is returned with Upper Dunsforth.

BRANXTON, a parish in the western division of GLENDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9½ miles (N. W.) from Wooler, containing 253 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. In June 1524, a skirmish took place between Lord Fowberry, at the head of one hundred cavalry, and a party of Scottish infantry, who, in number about five hundred, crossed the Tweed, for the purpose of plundering traders resorting to Berwick fair, but they were driven back with considerable loss. In Branxton West-field, about half a mile north-west of the village, stands an unhewn pillar of basalt, commemorative of the battle of Flodden, which was fought in the adjoining parish of Ford, in 1513. The Rev. Percival Stockdale, a miscellaneous writer of considerable merit, but of eccentric habits, was born here, in 1733, during the incumbency of his father.

BRASHFIELD, a hamlet in the parish of MITCHELMERSH, hundred of BUDDLESGATE, Fawley division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, containing 284 inhabitants.

BRASSINGTON, a chapelry in that part of the parish of BRADBORNE which is in the hundred of WIRKSWORTH, county of DERBY, 3½ miles (W. by N.)

from Wirksworth, containing 689 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. The chapel exhibits various styles of architecture, from the Norman to the later English. A plot of land was given by Mr. Thurston Dale, in 1742, now in the occupation of a schoolmaster, for which he instructs twelve children.

BRASTED, a parish partly in the hundred of WESTERHAM, but chiefly in the hundred of Cods-HEATH, lathe of SUTTON at HONE, county of KENT, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Seven-Oaks, containing 970 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the exempt deanery of Shoreham, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £22. 6. 8. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. The parish is divided into Brasted-Upland and Brasted-Weald, and connected with it is a district called Brasted-Ville, not dependent on any hundred, having a high constable of its own. The rivers Eden and Darent flow through the parish. A fair is held annually on Holy Thursday.

BRATTLEBY, a parish in the wapentake of LAWRESS, parts of LINSEY, county of LINCOLN, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Lincoln, containing 157 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 10., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Balliol College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, has been rebuilt, but part of the ancient walls still remain.

BRATTON, a chapelry in the parish and hundred of WESTBURY, county of WILTS, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Westbury, containing, with Hawkeridge and Haywood, 1295 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. Bratton Castle is a strong Danish encampment, where the Danes, after their defeat by the Saxons, held out for fourteen days. On the slope of the hill beneath it is the figure of a horse, cut out, as tradition relates, by the troops of Alfred, in memory of the victory which they obtained on Eddington down: several fragments of military weapons have been dug up in the vicinity of this earthwork.

BRATTON (ST. MAUR), a parish in the hundred of NORTON-FERRIS, county of SOMERSET, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Wincanton, containing 80 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 £5. 4. 7., and in the patronage of T. and G. Messiter, Esqrs. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

BRATTON-CLOVELLY, a parish in the hundred of LIFTON, county of DEVON, 8 miles (W. S. W.) from Oakhampton, containing 705 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £21. 5. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. On an eminence about three miles northward is Broadbury Castle, an ancient earthwork defended by a single vallum and fosse.

BRATTON-FLEMING, a parish in the hundred of BRAUNTON, county of DEVON, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Barnstaple, containing 490 inhabitants. The living

is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £29. 15. 5., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Caius College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. At Nightcote, in this neighbourhood, are six upright stones, the supposed remains of a Druidical circle.

BRAUGHIN, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of BRAUGHIN, county of HERTFORD, 10 miles (N. E.) from Hertford, and 28 (N.) from London, containing 1228 inhabitants. This place, in the Norman survey called *Brachinges*, and by the Saxons *Brooking*, from the streams and meadows in its vicinity, was anciently a town of considerable importance, and a demesne of the Saxon kings: by some historians it is supposed to have been a Roman station, and the remains of a camp may still be distinguished. The town is pleasantly situated on the small river Quin, near its confluence with the Rib, and still exhibits traces of its former greatness. The market, which was granted in the reign of Stephen, has been discontinued, but a fair is held on Whit-Monday and the following day. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £19. 13. 4., and in the patronage of E. Harvey, Esq. and others. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome and spacious edifice, with a square embattled tower, surmounted by a spire: on the north side of the chancel is a building, formerly the sepulchral chapel of the Brograve family, now divided into a school-room and a vestry-room. There is a place of worship for Independents. The school has a small endowment; and a National school for forty girls is supported by subscription. Mr. Jennings gave a rent-charge of £6. 13. 4., of which twenty shillings is applied to the repair of the bridges, and the remainder to charitable uses; he also gave a cottage, with an orchard containing one acre, for the residence of an aged couple, on condition that they should take care of the trees, in order that the fruit should be distributed annually among the poor, by the minister and churchwardens. Near the churchyard is an old house, now occupied by poor families, which was formerly fitted up for the reception of a poor couple on their marriage: it contained a furnished kitchen, a large hall for the celebration of the marriage feast, and a chamber with a bridal bed and furniture. There is also an almshouse for aged widows, who are at present nominated by Mr. Bonest, of Stonebury. On a lofty eminence to the south of the village are the remains of the ancient encampment, of which part of the vallum and fortifications may be traced; the form is quadrilateral, and the area contains nearly forty acres; the south-western angle is rounded, and on the north it is defended by a triple rampart: near it is a wood, called Camp wood.

BRAUNCEWELL, a parish in the wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Sleaford, containing 77 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united with the vicarage of Anwick and the rectory of Dunsby, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £9. 18. $11\frac{1}{2}$.. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BRAUNSTON, a parish in the hundred of FAWLEY, county of NORTHAMPTON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Da-

ventry, containing 1236 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £31. 2. 11½, and in the patronage of the Principal and Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a spacious handsome edifice, with a fine octagonal crocketed spire, one hundred and fifty feet high. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The Grand Junction and Oxford canals unite in this parish. Near the upper extremity of the village is an ancient cross, the shaft of which is composed of a single block of stone, eleven feet high. William Makepeace, in 1733, gave land, now producing about £30 a year, which, together with voluntary contributions, is applied towards the support of a National school. A considerable portion of this lordship is held by the following tenure:—on the death of a copyholder, his widow is obliged to appear at the succeeding manorial court, and there present a leathern purse, containing a groat, whereby she becomes tenant for life, subject to a renewal of her appearance every court day. Dr. Edward Reynolds, Bishop of Norwich, and an able polemical writer, was curate of this parish for several years.

BRAUNSTON, a parish in the soke of OAKHAM, county of RUTLAND, 2½ miles (S.W.) from Oakham, containing 423 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Hambleton, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a small endowment for the instruction of twenty children, given by Augustine Burton, in 1614.

BRAUNSTONE, a chapelry in the parish of GLENFIELD, hundred of SPARKENHOE, county of LEICESTER, 2½ miles (S.W. by W.) from Leicester, containing 214 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

BRAUNSTONE-FRITH, a liberty in the parish of GLENFIELD, hundred of SPARKENHOE, county of LEICESTER, 2 miles (W.S.W.) from Leicester, containing 10 inhabitants.

BRAUNTON, a parish in the hundred of BRAUNTON, county of DEVON, 5¼ miles (W.N.W.) from Barnstaple, containing 1699 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £16. 3. 6½. The church is dedicated to St. Brannock, from whom the parish is supposed to derive its name. There is a meeting-house for Independents. A free school was founded by the Rev. William Chaloner, in 1667, to which Arthur Acland, Esq., in 1690, gave land, now producing £75 a year: the children are instructed on the Madras system. There is also a charity school with a small endowment, the gift of Nicholas Beare, in 1751. The parish, which contains several villages, is bounded on the west by the Bristol channel, and has the navigable river Torr on the south, at the mouth of which there is a lighthouse, in addition to another structure of the same kind in the parish. A small tract of land here, formerly covered by the sea, is considered the richest in the county: some of the lands descend to younger sons, and a widow is entitled to a lifehold interest in her husband's inheritance so long as she preserves her widowhood. Within the parish are the remains of several ancient chapels.

BRAWBY, a township in the parish of SALTON, within the liberty of St. Peter of York, East riding, though locally in the wapentake of Ryedale, North riding, of the county of York, 6½ miles (N.W.) from New Malton, containing 188 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

BRAWITH, a joint township with Knayton, in that part of the parish of LEAK which is in the wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, North riding of the county of York, 3½ miles (N.N.W.) from Thirsk. The population is returned with Knayton.

BRAXTED (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of WITHAM, county of ESSEX, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Witham, containing 508 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £19, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has some Norman remains. There is a place of worship for Independents. A priory of Black canons, in honour of St. Nicholas, was founded at Tip-tree, in this parish, in the time of Edward I., which, at the time of its dissolution, had a revenue of £22. 6. 4.

BRAXTED (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of WITHAM, county of ESSEX, 1 mile (E.) from Witham, containing 117 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Francis Capell, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient edifice, with a circular chancel.

BRAY, a parish in the hundred of BRAY, county of BERKS, comprising the divisions of Bray, Touchen, Water-Oakley, and a part of the town of Maidenhead, and containing 3159 inhabitants, of which number, 961 are in the division of Bray, 1¼ miles (S.E.) from Maidenhead. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £25. 4. 4½, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a spacious edifice, with a tower on the south side. Bray is, by some, considered to occupy the site of the Roman station *Bibracte*. A custom prevails in the principal manor in this parish, agreeably to which, in default of male heirs, lands are not divided among females of the same degree of kindred, but descend only to the eldest. Bray now forms part of the royal demesne, being included within the liberty of Windsor Forest, and enjoys some privileges, among which is exemption from toll in the adjacent market town. A court leet is held annually. Fuller, in his "Worthies," relates a story of a vicar of this parish, who unhesitatingly conformed to every change of religion that took place during the reigns of Henry VIII. and his three immediate successors, being steady in the exercise of one principle only, which was to live and die "Vicar of Bray." A school for the instruction of twenty boys was founded by William Cherry, Esq., who endowed it with £500, to which Townley Ward, Esq. gave £100 three per cents.: the annual income is £34. 10., and the master has a rent-free residence. Jesus' Hospital was founded, in 1627, by William Goddard, Esq., for forty poor persons, six of whom must be free of the Fishmongers' Company, under whose governorship it is placed: each of the inmates is endowed eight shillings

per month. Attached to the hospital is a chapel, in which divine service is regularly performed. Sir John Norris also gave eighteen tenements, which are assigned rent-free to the poor.

BRAY (HIGH), a parish in the hundred of **SHERWILL**, county of **DEVON**, 6 miles (N. by W.) from South Molton, containing 278 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £14. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown by reason of lunacy. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BRAYBROOK, a parish in the hundred of **ROTHWELL**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E.) from Market-Harborough, containing 379 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £23. 6. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Luke Young, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. A small endowment for the instruction of poor children arises from two bequests of £50 each, one by John Mapletoft, in 1684, and the other by Samuel Hawes, in 1722. Braybrook gives the title of baron to the family of Neville-Griffin.

BRAYDON, a hamlet in the parish of **PURTON**, hundred of **HIGHWORTH**, **CRICKLADE**, and **STAPLE**, county of **WILTS**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.S.W.) from Cricklade, containing 70 inhabitants.

BRAYFIELD (COLD), a parish in the hundred of **NEWPORT**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Olney, containing 80 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Lavendon, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BRAYTOFT, a parish in the Wold division of the wapentake of **CANDLESHOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Spilsby, containing 179 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £18. 3. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul.

BRAYTON, a joint township with **Aspatia**, in the parish of **ASPATRIA**, **ALLERDALE** ward below Darwent, county of **CUMBERLAND**, 9 miles (N.N.E.) from Cocker-mouth. The population is returned with **Aspatia**.

BRAYTON, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the chapelry of Barlow, and the townships of Brayton, Burn, Gateforth, Hambleton, and Thorpe-Willoughby, and containing 1489 inhabitants, of which number, 252 are in the township of Brayton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W.) from Selby. The living is a discharged vicarage, within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Selby, rated in the king's books at £7. 14. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Hon. E. Petre. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, exhibits various styles of architecture; the tower is Norman, surmounted by an octagonal lantern, from which rises a lofty spire, in the later English style; the south doorway, and the arch leading into the chancel, are Norman, highly enriched; the chancel is in the decorated, and the nave in the later, English style. Part of the parish is skirted by the river Ouse, and a canal, connecting that river with the Aire, passes through the centre of it. A rent-charge

of £5 was given by the Rev. Thomas Morritt, towards the support of a school.

BREADSALL, a parish in the hundred of **APPLETREE**, though locally in that of **Morleston** and **Litchurch**, county of **DERBY**, 3 miles (N.E. by N.) from Derby, containing 544 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £28. 2. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Sir G. Crewe, Bart. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a large handsome structure with a lofty spire: on the south side of the chancel is a monument to the memory of Erasmus Darwin, the poet, physician, and botanist, who died here in 1802. The Little Eaton canal and railway pass through the parish. John Hieron, a nonconformist divine of considerable celebrity, was incumbent of this parish from 1644 to 1662. A school-room was erected on the waste, in 1788, at the expense of Sir Henry Harpur, and some of the parishioners; it is endowed with £10. 8. per annum, arising from a bequest of £200 by the Rev. John Clayton, in 1745, for which seventeen scholars are taught reading. Here was anciently a house of friars hermits, afterwards converted into a small priory for monks of the Augustine order, the entire revenue of which, at the dissolution, was not more than £13. 0. 8.: it is supposed to have been founded by some member of the family of Dethick.

BREAGE, a parish in the hundred of **KERRIER**, county of **CORNWALL**, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Helston, containing 3668 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacies of Cury, Germoe, and Gunwalloe annexed, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £33, and in the patronage of the Crown. The parish, which is contiguous to the English channel, contains a celebrated tin mine, called Wheal-Vor. There is a small endowment, arising from various benefactions, for the support of parochial schools. On Tregonin hill are vestiges of a circular encampment.

BREAMORE, a parish and liberty in the New Forest (West) division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 3 miles (N.N.E.) from Fordingbridge, containing 549 inhabitants. The living is a donative, in the patronage of the Duke of Manchester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The river Avon is navigable on the eastern side of this parish. A priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. Michael, was founded by Baldwin de Redveris, and his uncle Hugh, about the end of the reign of Henry I.; at the time of its suppression, the establishment consisted of a prior and nine canons, and the revenue amounted to £200. 5. 1.

BREANE, a parish in the hundred of **BEMPSTONE**, but locally in the hundred of **Brent** with **Wrington**, county of **SOMERSET**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Axbridge, containing 86 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. 0. 5., and in the patronage of R. Hooper, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Bridget. This parish has Uphill bay and the Bristol channel on the north, Berrow bay on the west (on the margin of which the village lies), and the river Axe on the east. The sea, in 1825, broke through a natural barrier of sand hills, and inundated a part of it, doing considerable damage to property. Breane Down is an elevated peninsula, extending a mile

into the sea, and strikingly conspicuous from various parts of the surrounding country. A great quantity of samphire is gathered on the shore, and pickled previously to being conveyed to the inland towns.

BREARTON, a township in that part of the parish of **KNARESBOROUGH** which is in the lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from **Knareborough**, containing 226 inhabitants.

BREASON, a chapelry in the parish of **SAWLEY**, hundred of **MORLESTON** and **LITCHURCH**, county of **DERBY**, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from **Derby**, containing 579 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of **Risley**, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Prebendary of **Sawley** in the Cathedral Church of **Lichfield**, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Michael**.

BRECCLES (LITTLE), a hamlet in the parish and hundred of **SHROPHAM**, county of **NORFOLK**. The population is returned with the parish. This was anciently a distinct parish, the living of which was a rectory, but it was finally annexed to **Shropham** before 1332. The church has long been demolished.

BRECKENBROUGH, a joint township with **News-ham**, in that part of the parish of **KIRBY-WISK** which is in the wapentake of **BIRDFORTH**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 4 miles (W.) from **Thirsk**. The population is returned with **News-ham**.

BRECKLES, a parish in the hundred of **WAYLAND**, county of **NORFOLK**, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from **Watton**, containing 140 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £7. 17. 11., endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of **Sir R. Gardner, Bart.** The church, dedicated to **St. Margaret**, has a tower circular at the base and octangular above.

BREDBURY, a township in the parish of **STOCKPORT**, hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Stockport**, containing 2010 inhabitants. The Peak Forest canal passes in the vicinity.

BREDE, a parish in the hundred of **GOSTROW**, rape of **HASTINGS**, county of **SUSSEX**, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from **Battle**, containing 902 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Lewes**, and diocese of **Chichester**, rated in the king's books at £12. 10. 5., and in the patronage of **Mr. and Mrs. Hele**. The church, dedicated to **St. George**, is principally in the later style of English architecture. The parish is bounded on the south by **Brede channel**, over which there is a bridge. Here is a foundry for cast-iron.

BREDENBURY, a parish in the hundred of **BRONASH**, county of **HEREFORD**, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from **Bromyard**, containing 62 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Hereford**, rated in the king's books at £2. 1. 10½., endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of **Charles Dutton, Esq.**

BREDFIELD, a parish partly in the hundred of **LOES**, but chiefly in the hundred of **WILFORD**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from **Wickham-Market**, containing 402 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Suffolk**,

and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £4. 4. 2., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to **St. Andrew**.

BREDGAR, a parish in the hundred of **MILTON**, lathe of **SCRAY**, county of **KENT**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from **Sittingbourne**, containing 508 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Canterbury**, rated in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of **Sir E. Dering, Bart.** The church, dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**, is partly of Norman architecture, and, prior to the dissolution, had a small college attached to it. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Eight children are instructed in reading by a schoolmistress, for £5 per annum, arising from an investment in land of £100 given by **William Thatcher**, in 1718.

BREDHURST, a parish in the hundred of **EYHORNE**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, county of **KENT**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from **Chatham**, containing 134 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of **Canterbury**, and in the patronage of the Rector of **Hollingbourn**. The church, dedicated to **St. Peter**, consists only of one aisle and a chancel, with a tower, surmounted by a low spire: a small ruinous chapel, formerly the burial-place of the family of **Kemsley**, adjoins it. The ancient village is said to have stood a short distance off, near a wood, where there are several wells visible.

BREDICOT, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, county of **WORCESTER**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from **Worcester**, containing 37 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Worcester**, rated in the king's books at £3. 18. 1½., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of **Worcester**. The church is dedicated to **St. James**.

BREDON, a parish comprising the chapelry of **Norton**, and the hamlets of **Bredon**, **Hardwick** with **Mittons**, **Kinsham**, and **Westmancote** in the middle division, and the chapelry of **Cutsdean** in the upper division, of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, county of **WORCESTER**, and containing 1239 inhabitants, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from **Tewkesbury**. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the rector, rated in the king's books at £72. 11. 0½., and in the patronage of the Rev. **John Keysall**. The church, dedicated to **St. Giles**, has some specimens of Norman architecture, and contains, among other monuments, one to the memory of **Dr. Prideaux**, who was dismissed from the bishoprick of **Worcester** during the parliamentary war. The river **Avon** flows past this parish, and separates it from **Gloucestershire** on the west. From the summit of **Bredon hill** there is a pleasing view of the vales of **Evesham** and **Cotswold**, including the winding course of the **Severn**. About the commencement of the present century, a fissure opened in the rock in the side of this hill, nearly two hundred yards long, fifteen feet wide, and of unequal depth: the top of the hill is crowned by a Roman encampment, with a double trench. **William Hancocke**, in 1718, gave land, the rental of which is applied in instructing, clothing, and apprenticing twelve boys. There is an almshouse for eight poor females. **Bredon** was given by **Ethelbald**, King of **Mercia**, previously to the year 716, to his kinsman **Eanulph**, in order that he might found a monastery here, in honour

of St. Peter, which, previously to the Conquest, was annexed to the bishoprick of Worcester. At Mitton, in this parish, are the ruins of a chapel.

BREDWARDINE, a parish in the hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Hereford, containing 379 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £7. 8. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Rev. W. T. Spurdens. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. On the banks of the Wye, about two miles above Moccas, are the ruins of Bredwardine castle.

BREDY (LITTLE), a chapelry in that part of the parish of LONG BREDY which is in the hundred of UGGSCOMBE, Dorchester division of the county of Dorset, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Dorchester, containing 126 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael. Here is a large quarry, from which the stone for erecting Winterborne abbey was obtained. The river Bride, or Brede, has its source in a small lake here, called Bride Head, near which is a Druidical circle of stones. A Sunday school is supported by Robert Williams, Esq., at whose expense the children are also clothed.

BREDY (LONG), a parish in the hundred of EGERTON, Bridport division of the county of Dorset, 8 miles (W.) from Dorchester, containing 291 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £19. 12. 1., and in the patronage of R. Williams, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

BREEDON, a parish in the western division of the hundred of GOSCOTE, county of LEICESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Ashby de la Zouch, comprising the chapelries of Worthington and Staunton-Harold, the hamlets of Tongue and Willson, and the liberty of Newbold, and containing 2630 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £6. 2. 8., endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Hardulph, stands on the summit of an elevated limestone rock, at the foot of which lies the village, where are considerable lime-works. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Breedon 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. By deed, in 1736, Francis Commins gave £300 towards the support of a school for boys; and Elizabeth Commins £583. 1. $4\frac{1}{2}$ for a school for girls. A cell for Black canons was founded, soon after 1144, by the prior and monks of St. Oswald, at Nosthall, to whom the church and some lands here had been given by Robert Ferrers, Earl of Nottingham; its revenue, at the dissolution, was £25. 8. 1.: the church which belonged to it is now the parochial church.

BREEM, a chapelry in the parish of NEWLAND, hundred of ST. BRIAVELLS, county of GLOUCESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Blakeney, containing 417 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Hereford, and diocese of Gloucester, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty,

and in the patronage of the Vicar of Newland. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, has lately received an addition of one hundred and twenty sittings, eighty of them free, towards defraying the expense of which the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels gave £100. Twelve children are taught reading for £2. 10. a year, being the interest of £50 given by Mrs. Gough.

BREIGHTMET, a township in the parish of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, county palatine of LANCASTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Great Bolton, containing 963 inhabitants. In 1729, William Hulton gave land for the erection of a school-house, which was built in 1750: it is endowed with £10 per annum, being the interest of £200 given by William Baguley, in 1725, and £10 per annum arising from a tenement and land given by an unknown benefactor, for which twenty-nine children are taught reading.

BREIGHTON, a township in the parish of BURWITH, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East riding of the county of YORK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Howden, containing 179 inhabitants. The village lies on the eastern bank of the river Derwent, opposite to the ferry of Menthorpe.

BREINTON, a parish in the hundred of GRIMSWORTH, county of HEREFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Hereford, containing 259 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £1. 10. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The school has a small endowment.

BREMHILL, a parish in the hundred of CHIPPENHAM, county of WILTS, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Chippenham, containing, with the chapelry of Foxham, 1443 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Highway annexed, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £15. 15., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a venerable and interesting edifice, with a massive square tower, adorned with battlements and pinnacles: between the aisle and the chancel is a handsome and entire rood-loft, beautifully carved; the chancel contains several monuments, and in the churchyard are numerous epitaphs written by the present vicar, the Rev. Mr. Bowles, the poet, who, in 1827, published an historical description of this parish. He has also partially altered and embellished the parsonage-house, to assimilate it to the architectural style of the church, and tastefully disposed the garden and pleasure grounds. At the hamlet of Studley, in this parish, was a Roman station, supposed by Mr. Bowles to have been an outpost to the more important station of *Verlucio*, the site of which has been ascertained, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, to be near Wanshouse, about four miles distant: numerous coins, chiefly struck in the reign of Constantine, and British earthenware, have been dug up. The Roman road Watling-street passed through the parish, and in the vicinity is the course of the ancient rampart Wansdike. Avebury, a celebrated British temple, supposed to have been raised in honour of the chief Celtic deity, Teutates, and Tan-hill and Silbury, two lofty eminences appropriated to the performance of their pagan rites, are situated within a short distance: on Tan-hill a fair is held annually on August 6th. There is a Moravian

establishment at Tytherton, in this parish. Maud Heath, in 1478, gave land and houses in trust for keeping in repair an ancient paved footway between Bremhill and Chippenham, the produce of which being greater than the outlay, a considerable fund has accumulated. On the summit of Wick hill is an upright stone bearing an inscription commemorative of the bequest, and on an eminence near Chippenham is another, these being the two extremities of the road. Midway, on the banks of the Avon, is a more interesting monument, with a sundial, on the sides of which are monitory inscriptions in Latin, which have been translated into English verse by Mr. Bowles. Near the church are the ivy-mantled remains of a portion of the tenements belonging to the grange of the abbot of Malmesbury. The ancient mansion of the Hungerfords here has been converted into a farm-house.

BREMILHAM, a parish in the hundred of **MALMESBURY**, county of **WILTS**, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Malmesbury, containing 25 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £4. 1. 8., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Lady Northwich.

BRENCHELEY, a parish in the hundred of **BRENCHELEY** and **HORSEMONDEN**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, county of **KENT**, 4½ miles (N.) from Lamberhurst, containing 2264 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, rated in the king's books at £12. 18. 9., and in the patronage of G. Courthope, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient cruciform structure, built chiefly of sand-stone, with a lofty tower. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. A rent-charge of £3 was given by John Porter, in 1763, for which five poor children are taught by a schoolmistress.

BRENDON, a parish in the hundred of **SHERWILL**, county of **DEVON**, 15½ miles (E.) from Ilfracombe, containing 275 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £9. 4., and in the patronage of Sir A. Chichester, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Brendon.

BRENKLEY, a township in the parish of **PONTESLAND**, western division of **CASTLE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 7½ miles (N. by W.) from Newcastle upon Tyne, containing 37 inhabitants.

BRENT (EAST), a parish in the hundred of **BRENT** with **WRINGTON**, county of **SOMERSET**, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Axbridge, containing 820 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £30. 11. 3., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Methodists. This appears to have been the scene of various military transactions at an early period: on the summit of a lofty conical hill, termed Brent Knoll, are vestiges of a large double intrenchment, of an irregular form, within which, and at the base of the hill, Roman coins, fibulae, urns, heads of spears, and other Roman relics, have been found. The West Saxons are also supposed to have occupied this position, in their contests with the Mercians; and it is related that Alfred subsequently defended himself here against the Danes. A plot of

ground to the south retains the name **Battleborough**, probably from some battle having been fought upon it. *Cornua ammonis* and other fossils have frequently been found. Here was anciently a cell to the abbey of **Glastonbury**.

BRENT (SOUTH), a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of **STANBOROUGH**, county of **DEVON**, 7½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Ashburton, containing 1401 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £29. 14. 4½., and in the patronage of the Rev. George Baker. The church is dedicated to St. Patrick. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The manor anciently belonged to the abbot of Buckfastleigh, who possessed the power of inflicting punishment for capital crimes. The river Avon pursues its course for six miles through the parish: there were formerly tin-works on Brent moor, but they have ceased operation. The market was held on Friday, but it has fallen into disuse: there are fairs for cattle on the last Tuesday in April and September. A court leet and a court baron are held for the manor. About fifty poor children are taught reading, for an annual sum of £13. 4., arising from land given by John Wilcocks, and subsequently by Thomas Acland, in 1733.

BRENT (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of **BRENT** with **WRINGTON**, county of **SOMERSET**, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Axbridge, containing 764 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £25. 17. 8½., and in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Wells. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A fair for cattle was formerly held on Old Michaelmas-day.

BRENT-ELEIGH, or **ELY**, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of **BABERGH**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 1½ mile (E. by S.) from Lavenham, containing 298 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of Robert Frost, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary: at the end of the chancel an apartment was built by Dr. Colman, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in which he placed a collection of useful books for a parochial library. Edward Colman, Esq., a member of the same family, assigned, in 1730, an almshouse comprising twelve apartments, with a small endowment, for six widowers and six widows. Henry III. granted permission to hold a market here, but it has long been discontinued.

BRENTFORD, a market town comprising Old Brentford, in the parish of **EALING**, Kensington division of the hundred of **OSSULSTON**, and New Brentford, in the parish of **HANWELL**, hundred of **ELTHORNE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Hyde-Park Corner, on the great western road. New Brentford contains 2036 inhabitants, and the population of Old Brentford is returned with Ealing. This place, anciently called *Brainforde*, takes its name from an ancient ford on the small river Brent. In 1016, Edmund Ironside having compelled the Danes to raise the siege of London, pursued them to this place, where they were routed with great slaughter. A chapter of the Order of the Garter was held at Brentford in 1445; and in the 25th

of Henry VI., an hospital, for a master and several brethren, of the Nine Orders of Angels, was founded in a chapel beyond the bridge, at the western end of the town, anciently known as West Brainford: the revenue appears to have been £40, and the site was granted to Edward, Duke of Somerset, in the 1st of Edward VI. In 1558, six Protestants were here burnt at the stake, on account of their religious tenets. In the parliamentary war during the reign of Charles I., this place was the scene of a battle between the contending parties; the royalists, though victorious, were obliged to retire from the field, by the sudden arrival of a strong reinforcement to the enemy from London. For his services in this battle, which took place on the 12th of November, 1642, Patrick Ruthen, Earl of Forth, in Scotland, was created an English peer, by the title of Earl of Brentford, which title was subsequently conferred, by William III., upon Mareschal Schomberg, who accompanied him to England at the Revolution. Several skirmishes also took place, in 1647, between the royal guards stationed here and the parliamentary troops quartered at Hounslow. The town consists principally of one street, upwards of a mile in length, partly paved, and lighted with gas under an act of parliament obtained in 1825. The river Thames, on which are several wharfs, separates it from Kew Gardens on the south; and over this river, at the eastern extremity of the town, is a handsome stone bridge leading to Kew: the Brent, uniting the Grand Junction canal with the Thames, crosses it on the north, and over this is a neat stone bridge, erected by the county in 1825, replacing one of great antiquity, which was at one time supported by a toll levied upon Jewish passengers exclusively. In Old Brentford is a large malt-distillery, an extensive brewery, and a soap-manufactory, which afford employment to many of the labouring poor; but the chief trade of the town is derived from its situation on the great western road, and from the union of the Grand Junction canal with the Thames. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs are held on May 17th, 18th, and 19th, for cattle, and September 12th, 13th, and 14th, for toys and pedlary.

The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold a petty session for the division every alternate week: the township of New Brentford is within the manor of Boston, but consists only of customary freeholds. A court of requests for the recovery of debts under 40s., the jurisdiction of which extends over the hundreds of Elthorne and Spelthorne, is held here during the summer half year, and during the winter at Uxbridge. The parliamentary elections for the county take place at New Brentford, it being the county town. The living of New Brentford is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rector of Hanwell. The chapel, dedicated to St. Lawrence, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt of brick in 1762; annexed to it is a house for the residence of the minister. The chapel of Old Brentford, dedicated to St. George, was rebuilt in 1770, by subscription: it is a chapel of ease to the vicarage of Ealing. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. A charity school for boys, established by subscription in 1703, was endowed

by Lady Capel, in 1719, with the twelfth part of an estate, yielding at present £37. 10. per annum: the endowment, enlarged by subsequent benefactions, produces an annual income of £143. 7. 6. The charity school for girls is endowed with benefactions producing about £145 per annum: there is also a National school, supported by subscription. Mrs. Mary Spencer, in 1658, gave a rent-charge of £6 for apprenticing children; for which purpose also, in 1692, Lord Ossulston bequeathed £100, producing £5. 14. per annum. Several human skeletons have at various times been dug up in the neighbourhood.

BRENTINGBY, a chapelry partly in the parish of THORPE-ARNOLD, and partly in the parish of WYFORDBY, hundred of FRAMLAND, county of LEICESTER, 2½ miles (E. by S.) from Melton-Mowbray. The population is returned with Wyfordby. The chapel is dependent on the church of Thorpe-Arnold. The Melton-Mowbray and Oakham canal crosses the chapelry.

BRENTOR, a parish in the hundred of TAVISTOCK, county of DEVON, 4 miles (N.) from Tavistock, containing 151 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, occupies the summit of a lofty isolated rocky eminence, and serves as a land-mark for vessels entering Plymouth harbour. The small river Lid runs through this parish, in which there is also a fine sheet of water, called Stowford lake. Here are mines of manganese.

BRENTWOOD, a chapelry (formerly a market town) in the parish of SOUTH WEALD, hundred of CHAFFORD, county of ESSEX, 11 miles (S.W.) from Chelmsford, and 18 (E.N.E.) from London, on the road to Norwich, containing 1423 inhabitants. The name, which is of Saxon origin, signifies a burnt wood; the woods which previously occupied the site having been burnt down. The town is pleasantly situated on a commanding eminence, and consists principally of one street, the houses in which are, in general, ancient and irregularly built: the inhabitants are supplied with excellent water from wells. Races take place occasionally on a common near the town. There are cavalry barracks at Warley, about a mile and a half distant. The market has been discontinued: the fairs are on July 18th and October 15th, for cattle. Courts leet and baron are held occasionally by the lord of the manor of South Weald. Petty sessions for the division take place here every Thursday. The assizes were formerly held here: part of the old town-hall, which is still remaining, has been converted into a butcher's shop, and part into a blacksmith's shop. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of London, endowed with £600 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Christopher Thomas Tower, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a small ancient edifice, partly in the early, and partly in the later, style of English architecture: within is a rude image of its tutelary saint, carved in wood. There is a meeting-house for Independents. The free grammar school was founded and endowed, in 1537, by Sir Anthony Browne, Knt., and is open to all boys residing within three miles of Brentwood: the income arising from the endowment is £1452. 7. per annum, which, according

to the intention of the founder, is paid to the master, subject to an allowance of £10 per annum each to five alms-persons, and to the expense of keeping the school premises and almshouses in repair: the school is under the direction of a patron, the master, and two guardians. An exhibition of £6 per annum to Caius College, Cambridge, was founded by Dr. Plume, with preference to Chelmsford, Brentwood, and Maldon.

BRENZETT, a parish partly in the hundred of ALOESBRIDGE, but chiefly in the liberty of ROMNEY-MARSH, lathe of SHEPWAY, county of KENT, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by W.) from Romney, containing 238 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £7. 18. 11½, and in the patronage of J. D. Brockman, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Eanswide. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

BREOCK (ST.), a parish in the hundred of PYDER, county of CORNWALL, 1 mile (W.S.W.) from Wade-bridge, containing 1225 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £41. 10. 10., and in the patronage of Sir W. Molesworth, Bart. The river Camel flows on the northern and eastern sides of the parish, and is navigable as far as Wadebridge, where there is a fine bridge of sixteen arches over it, and a canal has been projected to extend the navigation to Bodmin. There is a cromlech on the summit of an eminence in this parish, which commands an extensive view of the coast.

BREREHURST, a hamlet in the parish of WOLSTANTON, northern division of the hundred of PIRZHILL, county of STAFFORD, containing 714 inhabitants.

BRERETON with **SMETHWICK**, a parish in the hundred of NORTHWICH, county palatine of CHESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E. by N.) from Sandbach, containing 624 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £7. 0. 5., and in the patronage of James Royds, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a stately structure in the later style of English architecture, with a roof of carved oak; it was formerly a chapel of ease to the church at Astbury, but was made parochial, and endowed with the tithes of Brereton and Smethwick, in the reign of Henry VIII.; it contains several monuments of the Lords Brereton and the Smethwick family. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic dissenters. Fairs for cattle are held in the second weeks in April and November. The sum of £20 per annum, arising from two farms, was given by Mr. Jupson, for the benefit of the poor.

BRESSINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of DISS, county of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Diss, containing 702 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of the Duke of Norfolk. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was rebuilt, with the exception of the chancel, in 1527, having been commenced some time previously by Sir Roger Pilkington, Knt., lord of the manor. Conduit meadow, in this parish, is so called from a spacious conduit, now in a ruinous state, constructed by Sir Richard de Boyland, to supply some baths, and an extensive moat which encompassed his grounds.

BRETRY, county of DERBY.—See **BRADBY**.

BRETFORTON, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, county of WORCESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Evesham, containing 451 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £6. 5., endowed with £600 private benefaction, and £1100 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rev. Dr. Timbrill. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard.

BRETHERTON, a township in the parish of CROSTON, hundred of LEYLAND, county palatine of LANCASTER, 10 miles (N.N.E.) from Ormskirk, containing 748 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A free school was built, in 1654, at the expense of Mr. James Fletcher, who endowed it with £230, to which various donations have since been added: the annual income is now about £112, for which the boys and girls within the township are taught reading gratuitously.

BRETSFORD, a joint hamlet with Brandon, in that part of the parish of WOLSTON which is in the Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, county of WARWICK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Coventry. The population is returned with Brandon.

BRETtenham, a parish in the hundred of SHROPHAM, county of NORFOLK, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Thetford, containing 50 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 12. 6., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was, with the parsonage-house, burnt down in 1693, but the nave of the former was rebuilt soon after.

BRETtenham, a parish in the hundred of COSFORD, county of SUFFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Bildeston, containing 280 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £11. 3. 11½, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. This was probably the site of the Roman station *Combretonium*; though some have endeavoured to fix it at Brettenham in Norfolk, where some Roman coins have been found.

BRETTON (MONK), a chapelry in the parish of ROYSTON, wapentake of STAINCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 2 miles (N.E.) from Barnesley, containing 916 inhabitants. A Cluniac monastery, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was founded at the commencement of the reign of Henry II., the revenue of which, in the 26th of Henry VIII., amounted to £323. 8. 2. An almshouse, comprising six tenements, was founded, as it is thought, by Dame Mary Talbot, in 1654; the inmates are appointed by the agent of Sir George Wombwell, Bart., who allows 50s. annually to each, and repairs the buildings.

BRETTON (WEST), a chapelry partly in the parish of GREAT SANDALL, lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, but chiefly in the parish of SILKSTONE, wapentake of STAINCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by N.) from Barnesley, containing 518 inhabitants. The chapel is dependent on the church at Silkstone.

BREWARD (ST.), or **SIMONWARD**, a parish in the hundred of TRIGG, county of CORNWALL, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Bodmin, containing 554 inhabitants.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is dedicated to St. Brard. Within this parish are the lofty hills Rough Tor (by contraction Rowtor) and Brown Willy, from the summits of which there is a view of the English and Bristol channels.

BREWHAM (NORTH and SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of BRUTON, county of SOMERSET, containing 989 inhabitants, of which number 389 are in North Brewham, $3\frac{1}{2}$ (E. N. E.), and 600 in South Brewham, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.), from Bruton. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has been enlarged by the addition of one hundred and ninety-eight sittings, one hundred and forty of which are free, and towards defraying the expense the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels granted £130. In the churchyard is the shaft of an old cross. The parish takes its name from the river Brew, which rises here. A chapel formerly stood at North Brewham, the remains of which have been converted into a barn.

BREWHAM-LODGE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of NORTON-FERRIS, county of SOMERSET, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Bruton. It consists only of one estate, comprising nearly eight hundred acres, and acquired its extra-parochial privileges from having been one of King John's hunting seats, in memory of whom, a wood in the vicinity retains the name of King's wood: it is now the property, by purchase, of that eminent antiquary, Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. The river Brew has its source at the distance of about half a mile. A tower, called Alfred's tower, was erected by Henry Hoare, Esq., in commemoration of a victory obtained here by that prince over the Danes: it is a triangular brick building, one hundred and fifty-five feet in height, surmounted at each angle by a turret, one of which is surrounded by a gallery: over the entrance is an inscription recording the good qualities and noble exploits of that renowned monarch. About half a mile toward the north-east there is a small oval encampment, called Jack's Castle, which is thought to be of Danish construction: human bones, spears' heads, and urns containing the ashes of burnt bones, have been dug up in the neighbourhood, which was the scene of various conflicts between the Saxons and the Danes.

BREWHOUSE-YARD, an extra-parochial liberty, in the southern division of the wapentake of BROXTON, county of NOTTINGHAM, containing 90 inhabitants.

BREWOOD, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, county of STAFFORD, comprising the townships of Brewood, Bishop's Wood, Hide with Wooley, Kiddermore-Green, and Park-Lanes, and the liberties of Chillington, Coven, and Somerford, and containing 2762 inhabitants, of which number, 2263 are in the township of Brewood, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Stafford. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean of Lichfield, rated in the king's books at £6. 17. 8. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious and hand-

some edifice, in the later style of English architecture, with a fine spire; it has recently received an addition of five hundred and sixty sittings, three hundred and seventy-two of which are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £250 towards defraying the expense. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Brewood, formerly a market town, is pleasantly situated on a branch of the Peak, about a mile south of the Watling-street, and consists of several ranges of houses: it is paved, and well supplied with water from springs. The market, formerly held on Friday, has been discontinued, and the ancient market-house pulled down, though butter and eggs are still exposed for sale, on that day, on its site: a fair for live stock is held on the 19th of September. A branch of the Peak Forest canal communicates with this place, and an act has been lately obtained for constructing a new canal. Here is a small manufactory for stock locks. Brewood is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests held at Wolverhampton, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5. Courts leet and baron are held annually. The free grammar school is supposed to have been founded by Dr. Knightley, whose endowment, increased by subsequent benefactors, now produces about £412 per annum. Dr. Hurd, Bishop of Worcester, who, with other distinguished persons, was educated here, appropriated, in the year 1800, two houses for the benefit of the school, one of which was for the usher; at this period also the trust was renewed, and new regulations were adopted by the trustees and visitors. In 1827, it received a bequest of £1000 four per cents., pursuant to the will of R. Hurd, Esq., of Worcester, one-half for augmenting the master's stipend, and the remainder for repairs. It is free for the reception of children unlimitedly: the system of education is strictly classical, but there is an English free school in connexion with it; and a National school is supported by subscription. A bank for savings has been established. A small Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, is first noticed in the time of Richard I.; at the dissolution its clear revenue was only rated at £11. 1. 6. Chillington Hall, a noble mansion in this parish, is approached by a fine avenue of trees, nearly two miles long, in a direct line: there are two Roman Catholic chapels on the estate, one at Birch, and the other at Black-Ladies. In the neighbourhood are two mineral springs, now disused.

BRIAVELL'S (ST.), a parish in the hundred of St. BRIAVELL'S, county of GLOUCESTER, 8 miles (W. by S.) from Blakeney, containing 1112 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Lidney, in the archdeaconry of Hereford, and diocese of Gloucester. The church is a small cruciform edifice, principally in the Norman and early English styles of architecture. This is a place of considerable antiquity, having given name to the hundred. Milo, Earl of Hereford, built a castle here in the reign of Henry I., as a frontier fortress against the Welch: the north-western front, including two circular towers, now used as a prison for the hundred, is all that remains. It is nominally under the superintendence of a governor, whose office is a sinecure: the site of the original edifice is surrounded by a moat. Edward II. granted the inhabitants a charter for a weekly market, which has long

been disused, and exempted them from the payment of toll throughout the kingdom: they still enjoy the right of cutting wood in the forest of Dean, which they form into hoops and other articles, and send to Bristol. There are several coal-works in the vicinity; and a court is held for regulating matters in dispute among the miners.

BRICETT (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of **BOSMERE** and **CLAYDON**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from **Bildeston**, containing 290 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Suffolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of **King's College**, **Cambridge**. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary** and **St. Lawrence**. A priory for **Augustine** canons was founded, about 1110, by **Ralph Fitz-Brien**, in honour of **St. Leonard**, the possessions of which, on the suppression of **Alien priories**, were given by **Henry VI.** to the Provost and Fellows.

BRICETT (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of **BOSMERE** and **CLAYDON**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from **Needham-Market**, with which the population is returned. The living, a discharged rectory, has been united to the rectory of **Olton** since 1503, when the church fell into decay: it is endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and is in the archdeaconry of **Suffolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**.

BRICKENDON, a liberty in that part of the parish of **ALL SAINTS**, **HERTFORD**, which is in the hundred of **HERTFORD**, county of **HERTFORD**, 3 miles (S. by W.) from **Hertford**, containing 647 inhabitants.

BRICKHILL (BOW), a parish in the hundred of **NEWPORT**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 2 miles (E.) from **Fenny-Stratford**, containing 438 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Buckingham**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £15. 0. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of **John** and **T. R. Ward, Esqrs.** The church is dedicated to **All Saints**. Many of the females in this and the adjoining parish are employed in making lace. **Charles Purrett**, in 1633, gave a portion of land for the benefit of the poor, and for teaching and apprenticing poor children; eight boys are instructed gratuitously. The Roman Watling-street passes through the parish.

BRICKHILL (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of **NEWPORT**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from **Fenny-Stratford**, containing 558 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Buckingham**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £18. 2. 11., and in the patronage of **P. D. Pauncefort, Esq.** and others. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Wesleyan Methodists**.

BRICKHILL (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of **NEWPORT**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from **Fenny-Stratford**, containing 485 inhabitants. The living is a discharged perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Archbishop of **Canterbury**, as impropiator of the rectory, which is rated in the king's books at £9. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**. At an early period **Brickhill** was a place of considerable importance, and in the reign of **Elizabeth** it was a market and assize town, the assizes

having been held here in 1638: the gallows stood on a heath, about half a mile distant. The market has been discontinued, but a fair is held on the 18th of October. Fine specimens of sulphate of lime have been found in the vicinity. There is an endowment of £5 per annum, for which twelve boys are taught to read.

BRICKLEHAMPTON, a chapelry in the parish of **St. Andrew, Pershore**, upper division of the hundred of **Pershore**, county of **Worcester**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from **Pershore**, containing 156 inhabitants. The curacy, annexed to the vicarage of **St. Andrew, Pershore**, is in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Worcester**, and rated in the king's books at £2. 14. 2. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Michael**.

BRIDEKIRK, a parish in **ALLERDALE** ward below **Derwent**, county of **CUMBERLAND**, comprising the townships of **Bridekirk**, **Great Broughton**, **Little Broughton**, **Dovenby**, **Papcastle with Goat**, **Ribton**, and **Tallentire**, and containing 1694 inhabitants, of which number, 144 are in the township of **Bridekirk**, 2 miles (N. by W.) from **Cockermouth**. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Carlisle**, rated in the king's books at £10. 13. 4., endowed with £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of **J. D. B. Dykes, Esq.** The church, dedicated to **St. Bridget**, from whom the parish takes its name, is an ancient edifice, principally in the Norman style, containing a singular font, which, according to **Camden**, was brought from the Roman station at **Papcastle**: it exhibits in rude relief various designs symbolical of the serpent and the forbidden fruit, the expulsion of **Adam** and **Eve** from **Paradise**, the baptism of **Christ**, &c.; likewise a Runic inscription which has been variously interpreted by different antiquaries. There are quarries of limestone and white freestone within the parish. **Sir Joseph Williamson**, secretary of state in the reign of **Charles II.**; and **Thomas Tickell**, the poet and essayist, born in 1686, were natives of this place, each during the incumbency of his father.

BRIDE (ST.) WENTLLOOG, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of **WENTLLOOG**, county of **MONMOUTH**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from **Newport**, containing 193 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of **Coedkernew** united, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Llandaff**, rated in the king's books at £4. 18. $1\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of **Llandaff**. The parish is bounded on the east by the river **Usk**, and on the south by the **Bristol** channel. Here is a lighthouse.

BRIDE'S (ST.) NETHERWENT, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of **CALDICOTT**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from **Caerleon**, containing, with the hamlet of **Llandevenny**, 185 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Llandaff**, rated in the king's books at £6. 16. 3., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of **T. Matthews, Esq.**

BRIDDLESFORD, a hamlet in the parish of **ARRETON**, liberty of **EAST MEDINA**, Isle of **Wight** division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from **Newport**. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel.

BRIDESTOWE, a parish in the hundred of **LIFTON**, county of **DEVON**, 6 miles (S. W.) from **Oakhampton**,

containing 787 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Sourton annexed, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £32. 17. 11., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. The church is dedicated to St. Bridget. Fairs for cattle take place on the second Wednesday in June, and July 29th. A court baron is occasionally held here.

BRIDFORD, a parish in the hundred of WOXFORD, county of DEVON, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Moreton-Hampstead, containing 491 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £13. 15., and in the patronage of Sir L. V. Palk, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, has an elegant rood-loft and screen, and a richly carved pulpit.

BRIDGE, a parish in the hundred of BRIDGE and PETHAM, lathe of St. AUGUSTINE, county of KENT, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Canterbury, containing 432 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Patricbourne, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is principally in the Norman style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The Little Stour runs through the parish.

BRIDGEHAM, a parish in the hundred of SHROPHAM, county of NORFOLK, 2½ miles (W. by S.) from East Harling, containing 294 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £11. 1. 0½., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BRIDGEMERE, a township in the parish of WYBURNBURY, hundred of NANTWICH, county palatine of CHESTER, 7 miles (S. E.) from Nantwich, containing 233 inhabitants.



Arms.

BRIDGENORTH, a borough and market town, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of Stottesden, county of SALOP, 20½ miles (S. E.) from Shrewsbury, and 140 (N. W.) from London, containing 4096 inhabitants, but including the liberty of Romsley in the parish of Alveley, and part of the parish of Quatford, 4345.

This place, anciently called *Brugia*, *Brug*, and (including Little Brug) *Bruges*, derives its name from a bridge over the river Severn, built by the Saxons, which, after many sanguinary conflicts with the Danes, they finally destroyed, to prevent the future incursions of these marauders. Upon the erection of a new bridge, about a mile and a half to the north of the former, it obtained the appellation of Brug North, whence its present name is deduced. Bridgenorth is supposed to have been founded by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great; it was afterwards enlarged by Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, who erected, or probably rebuilt, the castle, and fortified the town with walls and six strong gates, some portions of which are still remaining. On the earl's rebellion against his sovereign, Henry I., in 1102, the town and castle were besieged, and, after an obstinate defence, were surrendered to the victorious

monarch, who gave them to Hugh de Mortimer, which grant was confirmed by Stephen; but it appears to have been little more than nominal, since that king appointed "*Præpositi*," or provosts, to collect the revenue for the Crown. Mortimer having risen in rebellion against Henry II., that monarch laid siege to the castle, and nearly demolished it, and in this state it lay until the reign of John: he afterwards confirmed to the inhabitants all the privileges and franchises which they had enjoyed under Henry I. In 1216, King John passed a day in this town, on his march to Worcester, where he was soon afterwards interred. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., Bridgenorth, being a royal garrison, was, in 1646, attacked by the parliamentarians, whose infantry forced an entrance on the south side of St. Leonard's churchyard, that part being not so well defended as the rest of the town, and a sharp skirmish ensued. Another party of them broke through a narrow defile in the rock leading to the north gate, where many of their men were killed, not only by the fire of the garrison, but by great stones rolled down upon them from the summit of the rock. The infantry having gained an entrance through the churchyard, opened the gates to the cavalry, and the royalists retiring into the castle, set fire to the town, which was nearly consumed. The parliamentarians having made the church of St. Leonard their magazine, the royalists planted cannon on the round tower of the castle, and setting fire to the church, the flames spread to an adjoining college, and entirely consumed it. The castle was now closely invested, but being strongly fortified both by nature and art, it sustained a siege of three weeks without receiving any material injury. The besiegers, despairing of success, had begun to undermine the rock on which it was built, when the garrison, having exhausted all their ammunition, capitulated on honourable terms, and retired to Worcester.

The town is most romantically situated on the banks of the river Severn, which divides it into two parts, called the Upper and the Lower Town. The Upper Town is built on the summit and steep acclivities of a rock, rising abruptly to the height of one hundred and eighty feet from the western bank of the river, and presents an appearance singularly picturesque. Crowning the summit of the rock, at the southern extremity, are the small ruins of the square tower of the castle, declining considerably from the perpendicular line, and the handsome modern church of St. Mary Magdalene; and at the northern extremity is the venerable church of St. Leonard, with its lofty square embattled tower, adorned with pinnacles. About half-way between the churches, and forming a conspicuous object, is the reservoir, a capacious flat square tank, supported on lofty pillars of brick, and assuming at a distance the appearance of a handsome portico. On the side of the rock rising from the river are several successive tiers of detached houses, many of them handsome modern buildings, the chimneys of the lower tier being below the foundation of the next upper tier, in regular gradation from the base of the rock to its summit. These are intermixed with caverns and rude dwellings excavated in the rock, with brick window and door-cases in front, and interspersed with gardens, shrubberies, and lofty trees. A road for carriages winds round the rock, and a nearer approach is afforded to

foot passengers by several flights of steps, of almost perpendicular ascent, formed of pebbles, and secured by a framing of iron-work, leading through the rock into the interior of the town. A wider road for carts, from the several wharfs on the quay, has been constructed on the north side of the bridge. The walk round the castle hill is defended by a palisade, and commands a most extensive view of the surrounding country, which abounds with picturesque scenery, being richly diversified by cultivated fields, well-watered meadows, wood-crowned eminences, and barren rocks. Several streets, containing handsome well-built houses, lead from the church into the High-street, parallel with which are others of a similar character. Over the river is a handsome stone bridge of six arches, leading into the Lower Town, the streets in which contain some modern and several ancient houses. Among the latter is Canhall, an antique structure in the Elizabethan style, wherein Prince Rupert resided, in 1642, when he addressed a letter to the jury empanelled for the choice of town officers, entreating them "to select such men for their bailiffs as were well affected to his Majesty's service." The town is partially paved, and the inhabitants are supplied with soft water raised by machinery from the river into the reservoir in the Upper Town, and thence conveyed by pipes into their houses; and with spring water brought from Oldbury, at the southern extremity of the town, into several public conduits. The public library, in St. Leonard's churchyard, a handsome octagonal brick building lighted by a dome, was founded by the Rev. Mr. Stackhouse, to whose memory a marble tablet has been erected over the fire-place: it has been extended by subscription from a theological to a general library, and contains more than four thousand volumes. The theatre, a neat and commodious edifice of stone, was erected in 1824, on part of the site of the ancient moat of the castle, accidentally discovered; this being from thirty to forty feet deep, it became necessary to build strong piers, and to turn arches, to form a foundation: it is opened every alternate week for three months during the winter. The races are held in July, but they are not so well supported as formerly, the course having become damaged by being divided by moveable fences, and let out to different tenants during the interval.

The trade principally arises from the navigation of the river, which affords every facility for the transit of goods, and has made this town a thriving inland port: many vessels are built, and a great quantity of malt of very superior quality, and of grain, is sent to various parts of the country. The iron trade has greatly declined, but nails are made to a small extent: a large carpet-manufactory has been lately established, and there is a considerable manufactory for tobacco pipes. The market, held on Saturday, is abundantly supplied with wheat, barley, and beans, to the growth of which the land in the neighbourhood is particularly favourable: the fairs are on the Thursday before Shrove-Tuesday, and the nearest Thursday to March 15th, for horned cattle and sheep; May 1st, a pleasure and statute fair; June 30th, for wool and cattle; August 2nd, for lamb's wool and cattle; September 15th, for cattle, sheep, and cheese; October 29th, a great fair for salt butter, cheese, hops, and nuts; and December 15th, a large fair for cattle and general merchandise.

VOL. I.



Corporate Seal.

The government, by a succession of charters from the reign of Henry I. to that of James II., is vested in two bailiffs, a recorder, deputy-recorder, twenty-four aldermen, forty-eight common council-men, two chamberlains, and two bridge-masters, assisted by a town-clerk, two serjeants at mace, and subordinate officers. The bailiffs, who are justices of the peace, and the senior of whom acts as coroner for the borough, are chosen, on the 21st of September, from among the aldermen not having served that office for three years preceding, by a jury, who are sworn not to eat or drink till they have made choice of proper persons; this oath has frequently compelled them to long abstinence, and, in 1739, subjected them to fast for seventy-four hours. The aldermen are chosen, as vacancies occur, either from the common council-men, or from such of the burgesses as have filled the offices of chamberlain and bridge-master two years previously, who are thus qualified to become either common council-men or aldermen. The recorder, who holds his office for life, appoints the deputy-recorder, who must be a barrister; all other officers are appointed by the bailiffs and burgesses in common council assembled. The freedom of the borough is inherited by birth; acquired by servitude for seven years and a fine of £1; by residence, paying scot and lot and a fine of £5; and by purchase, on paying a fine of £10. The corporation hold a court of petty session every alternate Monday, at which the bailiffs preside; and on the same day, a court of record, for the recovery of debts to any amount, is held by the bailiffs and deputy-recorder: as lords of the manor, they also hold courts leet in May and October, at which the town-clerk presides as their steward. The borough received the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., and from that time has continued to return two members to parliament: the right of election is vested in all the burgesses, whether resident or not; the bailiffs are the returning officers. The town-hall, erected about the year 1646, is a spacious building of timber frame-work and plaster, supported on pillars and arches of brick, forming a covered area for the use of the market; above this is a large room, wherein the public business of the corporation is transacted, besides two smaller apartments, in one of which the several courts are held.

Bridgenorth comprises the parishes of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Leonard, which, with Claverley, Bobbington, Alveley, and Quatford, are within the jurisdiction of the court of the royal peculiar of Bridgenorth, belonging to Thomas Whitmore, Esq. The living of St. Mary Magdalene's is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £1500 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of T. Whitmore, Esq. The church, formerly the chapel belonging to the castle, and exempted by King John from all ecclesiastical jurisdiction, was made parochial in the 4th of Edward III., and rebuilt of freestone in 1792: it is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style of architecture, with a lofty tower, surmounted by a cupola; the interior is divided

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by two ranges of lofty pillars of the Ionic order, supporting the roof. The living of St. Leonard's is also a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £700 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of T. Whitmore, Esq. The church, formerly collegiate, was erected in 1448, on the site of a structure raised in the reign of Richard I.: it was originally a very magnificent and spacious edifice, comprising seven different chapels, the arches leading into which from the present nave, and now walled up, are still discernible. It suffered greatly while in the possession of the parliamentarians, during the civil war, and now consists only of a nave, one aisle, and a chancel; the last, parted from the nave by a screen, is used only as an entrance: its modern ceiling still exhibits vestiges of the ancient roof of pannelled oak, and some of the corbels on which its supporters rested are still remaining on the walls. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents.

The free grammar school, founded in 1503, by the corporation, in whom the management is vested, is supported partly by an endowment of £34, and partly by contributions from the corporation and others, producing about £160 per annum, which is paid to the master: it has three exhibitions to Christ Church College, Oxford, founded by Mr. Careswell, in 1689, who endowed eighteen in that college, for the benefit of six free grammar schools of this county; viz., four for that of Shrewsbury, three for that of Bridgenorth, four for that of Newport, three for that of Shifnal, two for that of Wem, and two for that of Donnington, in the parish of Wroxeter. The management of the augmented property, which is chiefly in land situated near this town, has, since 1741, been vested in the court of Chancery; and, in 1820, the estate, including property in the funds, produced an annual income of nearly £1500, subject to certain deductions. The sums allowed to the exhibitors, according to successive decrees of the court, are £60 to each under-graduate, £70 to each under-graduate being a commoner, £21 to each bachelor of arts, £60 to each bachelor of arts resident, and £27 to each master of arts, leaving a considerable surplus at the end of the year. The Blue-coat charity school, kept in an old castellated brick building, over an archway at the northern extremity of the town, which was one of the ancient gates, was established in 1720, and is supported partly by a small endowment arising from benefactions vested in the funds, and partly by subscription; there are thirty boys in this establishment, nominated by the subscribers in rotation, who are clothed annually, and, on leaving the school, receive £4. 2. as an apprentice fee, and £2 for clothing. There is also a National school, supported by subscription, in which two hundred boys and one hundred and fifty girls are instructed.

The hospital in St. Leonard's churchyard, for ten aged widows, who have an apartment and £10 per annum each, was founded, in 1687, by the Rev. Francis Palmer, rector of Sandby in Bedfordshire. The almshouses in Church-lane, endowed with estates producing £158 per annum, under the direction of the corporation as trustees, are for twelve widows of burghesses, who have each an apartment, two shillings and sixpence per week, with occasional additions, according to the state of the funds. At the southern extremity of the

High-street, is part of an arch which formed the entrance to the castle, also some portions of the walls, which enclosed an area of fourteen acres; and at the northern extremity of the town, on the western bank of the river, are the remains of a convent of Grey friars, which have been converted into a malt-house: the great hall, or refectory, is still nearly in its pristine state: the pannelled oak ceiling, the stone fire-place, and many of the windows, though the lights are stopped with plaster, are still in entire preservation. About a quarter of a mile south of the Lower Town was an ancient hospital for lazars, converted, in the reign of Edward IV., into a priory, and now a private mansion. In making the shrubberies to the north of the house, in 1823, thirty-seven bodies were discovered lying in rows, within eighteen inches from the surface, having evidently been buried in winding sheets and without coffins; they were in good preservation, the teeth still retaining their enamel: some slight vestiges of the church may be traced in the walls of the out-buildings. There are remains of several fortifications in this neighbourhood, it having been the scene of frequent battles between the Saxons and the Danes. About a mile south of the town, on the eastern bank of the river, is a large mount, with a trench on all sides except the west, on which it is defended by a rocky precipice overhanging the Severn, where Robert de Montgomery had a strongly fortified palace. About half a mile eastward lay the ancient forest of Morfe, which, in Leland's time, was "a hilly ground, well wooded; a forest, or chase, having deer," and for which a forester and steward were appointed from the time of Edward I. to that of Elizabeth. The brother of King Athelstan is stated to have passed the life of a hermit here, and a cave in a rock, still called the Hermitage, is supposed to have been his solitary abode. On a portion of this tract are five tumuli in quincunx, under some of which the remains of human skeletons have been discovered. The sylvan features of the place have long since disappeared, and the whole, comprising between five and six thousand acres, was enclosed in 1815. Dr. Thomas Percy, Bishop of Dromore in Ireland, and compiler of "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," was born here, in 1728.

BRIDGE-RULE, a parish comprising East Rule in the hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, county of DEVON, and West Rule in the hundred of STRATTON, county of CORNWALL, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Holsworthy, containing 436 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £14, endowed with £800 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rev. T. H. Kingdon. The river Tamar flows past this place, over which there is a bridge; and from this bridge, together with the manor having been held by Ruald, or Reginald, soon after the Conquest, Bridge-Rule derives its name. The church stands in that part of the parish which is in Devonshire; the part that is in Cornwall is intersected by the Bude and Launceston canal.

BRIDGE-SOLLERS, a parish in the hundred of GRIMSWORTH, county of HEREFORD, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.N.W.) from Hereford, containing 58 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and dio-

cese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £8. 10., endowed with £260 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Sir J. G. Cotterell, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

BRIDGFORD (EAST), a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of **BINGHAM**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from Nottingham, containing 768 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £19. 8. 6½., and in the alternate patronage of the President and Fellows of Magdalene College, Oxford, and J. Musters, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The village is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the Trent, near the spot where was anciently a ford, and where there is now a ferry. Here was the ancient *Margidunum* of the Romans, numerous relics of which people have been discovered in the vicinity, particularly gold, silver, and brass coins of various emperors. At a place called Castle Hill, on the Fosse-road, which passes through the parish, a Roman *fibula*, in good preservation, was found in 1828. There is an abundance of a fine species of gypsum in the parish. A charity school is supported by subscription.

BRIDGFORD (WEST), a parish partly in the southern division of the wapentake of **BINGHAM**, but chiefly in the northern division of the wapentake of **RUSHCLIFFE**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 1½ mile (S. S. E.) from Nottingham, containing, with the hamlet of Gampston, 310 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £16. 14. 2., and in the patronage of J. C. Musters, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. At each of the hamlets of Basingfield and Gampston is a place called Chapel Yard, the supposed sites of ancient chapels. The Trent forms the northern boundary of the parish, which is intersected by the Grantham canal. The Rev. William Thompson, late rector, endowed a school with £30 per annum, of which the rector and patron are perpetual trustees.

BRIDGHAMPTON, a tything in the parish of **YEOVILTON**, hundred of **SOMERTON**, county of **SOMERSET**, 2½ miles (E. N. E.) from Ilchester, containing 105 inhabitants.



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BRIDG-WATER, a port, borough, market town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the northern division of the hundred of Petherton, county of **SOMERSET**, 35 miles (S. W.) from Bristol, 20 (W. S. W.) from Wells, and 137 (W. by S.) from London, containing 6155 inhabitants.

This place derived its name from Walter de Douay, one of William's followers, on whom it was bestowed at the time of the Conquest, and was thence called "Burgh Walter" and "Brugge Walter," by which names, both signifying Walter's burgh, or borough, it is designated in various ancient records. William de Briwere, to whom it was granted in the reign of Henry II., built a castle in the following reign, combining the strength of a fortress with the splen-

dour of a baronial residence, and obtained from King John the grant of a market and a fair. He founded the hospital of St. John, for a master, brethren, and thirteen poor persons of the order of St. Augustine, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £120. 19. 1½. He also constructed the haven, and began to erect a stone bridge of three arches over the river Parret, which was completed by Sir Thomas Trivet, in the reign of Edward I. His son William founded a monastery for Grey friars, about 1230, and dedicated it to St. Francis. The barons, during their revolt against Henry III., took possession of the town in 1260. In the parliamentary war, the inhabitants embraced the royal cause, and the castle was garrisoned by the king's forces. In this castle, on account of its being strongly fortified, and abundantly supplied with ammunition, the inhabitants of the surrounding district deposited their money, plate, and other articles of value, as in a place of security. The parliamentarians under Fairfax soon afterwards invested the town, and laid close siege to the castle, which was resolutely defended, till the town having been fired on both sides of the bridge, the garrison capitulated on terms of personal indemnity, and surrendered the fortress, with all the treasure in it, and one thousand prisoners, into the hands of the enemy. The castle, which had sustained considerable damage during this siege, was demolished in 1645; the sally-port and some detached portions of the walls are all that now remain. In the reign of James II. the inhabitants favoured the pretensions of the Duke of Monmouth, who, on his arrival from Taunton, was received with great ceremony by the corporation, and proclaimed king. He remained for some time in the town, and having from the tower of the church reconnoitred the royal army encamped on Sedgemoor, he rashly resolved to hazard the battle that terminated so fatally to his ambition. His adherents in the town suffered severely for their attachment to his cause, under the legal severity of Jeffreys, and the military executions of Kirke.

The town is pleasantly situated in a well-wooded and nearly level part of the county, the view being bounded on the north-east by the Mendip hills, and on the west by the Quantock hills: the river Parret divides it into two parts, connected with each other by a handsome iron bridge of one arch. The western part is particularly clean: the streets are spacious, well paved, and lighted; the houses, chiefly of brick, are uniform and well built; and there is an ample supply of excellent water from springs. The eastern part, termed Eastover, is inferior in appearance to the western; though very great improvement has been effected in both of late years. The foreign trade consists in the importation of wine, hemp, tallow, and timber; but the trade of the port is principally coastwise. Coal is brought free of duty from Monmouthshire and Wales, and is conveyed into the interior of the county by a canal to Taunton. The quay, which has been recently improved, is accessible to ships of two hundred tons' burden, and is furnished with every appendage requisite for the convenience of commerce: the number of vessels belonging to the port, according to the return in 1828, is forty-five, averaging sixty-two tons' burden. The principal source of employment is the making of bricks for general use; scouring-bricks, composed of a mixture of clay and sand deposited by the river within a limited distance of the

bridge, beyond which it is unfit for the purpose; and a peculiar kind of brick, resembling Bath stone, of various sizes, from the ordinary dimensions to the largest size in which that stone is used: for this and the scouring-bricks patents have recently been obtained. The market days are Tuesday, for vegetables; Thursday, principally for corn and cattle; and Saturday, the general market for provisions: the market-house, lately erected, is a handsome building, surmounted with a dome and lantern, and having a semi-circular portico of the Ionic order. The fairs are on the first Monday in Lent, July 24th, October 2nd (which continues for three days, the first being noted for the sale of linen and woollen cloth, cattle, and general merchandise), and Dec. 27th.

The government, by charter of incorporation granted in the reign of John, and subsequently enlarged and confirmed by Edward IV., Elizabeth, and Charles II., is vested in a mayor, recorder, two aldermen, two bailiffs, or sheriffs, and eighteen burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk, three serjeants at mace, and subordinate officers. The mayor and bailiffs are chosen annually, but the rest usually hold their offices during life: the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, are justices of the peace within the borough and parish. The freedom is inherited by the eldest sons of freemen, and acquired by servitude and gift; among the privileges which it conveys is the freedom of all ports in England and Ireland, except those of London and Dublin. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session for the trial of all offenders, except those accused of capital crimes, and courts of record for the recovery of debts to any amount. The summer assizes, alternately with Wells, and the summer sessions for the county, are held here. The judges' mansion is a handsome modern edifice, containing apartments for the judges, the borough court-rooms, and a room for the grand jury. The borough prison contains distinct departments for debtors and criminals; the latter are only confined there previously to trial, or to their committal to the county gaol. The borough first sent representatives to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has continued to return two members: the right of election is vested in the inhabitants resident within the borough properly so called, paying scot and lot, the number of whom is about four hundred: the mayor is the returning officer.

The living is a vicarage, with the rectory of Chilton-Trinity united, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £11. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient and handsome structure, with a square embattled tower and a lofty spire: it has a rich porch in the decorated style of English architecture, and the altar is embellished with a fine painting of the Descent from the Cross, found on board a captured French privateer, and presented to the parish by the Hon. A. Poulett, member for the borough. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyan Metho-



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dists, and Unitarians. The free grammar school was founded in 1561, and endowed by Queen Elizabeth with £6. 13. 4. per annum, charged on the tithes of the parish, to which two donations of £100 each were added: it is under the control of the corporation, who appoint the master, and the inspection of the bishop of the diocese: four boys are instructed gratuitously in English and the classics. A school, now conducted on Dr. Bell's system, was founded by Mr. John Morgan, in 1723, and endowed with ninety-seven acres of land: the management is vested in the corporation, the archdeacon of Taunton, the vicar of Bridg-water, and others, who, in 1816, erected a school-room, and a house for the master: there are thirty scholars, some of whom are clothed. A school was also founded, in 1781, by Mr. Edward Fackerell, who endowed it with the dividends on £3000 in the three per cent. consols., and the rents of three messuages, producing together an annual income of £174, for clothing, educating, and apprenticing the children and grandchildren of certain relatives named in his will, and so many other children as the funds might allow: the provisions of the will were afterwards restricted, by the court of Chancery, to the children of his relatives, the number of whom, at the last report, had increased to thirty: the management, by the testator's will, is vested in trustees, whose accounts are periodically audited by a master in Chancery. Almshouses, originally endowed by Major Ingram, of Westminster, with £18 per annum, are now appropriated to the poor of the parish, and the endowment is distributed among poor widows not receiving parochial relief. The infirmary, a commodious building, was established in 1813, and is supported by subscription. Admiral Blake was born here, in 1599, and received the rudiments of his education in the free grammar school. Bridg-water confers the title of earl on the family of Egerton.

BRIDLINGTON, a parish in the wapentake of DICKERING, East riding of the county of York, comprising the sea-port and market town of Bridlington, the chapelries of Grindall and Specton, the townships of Buckton, Hilderthorp, and Sewerby with Marton, and the hamlet of Easton, and containing 5034 inhabitants, of which number, 4275 are in the town of Bridlington with Quay, 38 miles (E.N.E.) from York, and 201 (N.) from London. This place was chiefly remarkable for an extensive priory of Augustine canons, founded in 1106, by Walter de Gaunt, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which, from its vicinity to the sea, being exposed to injury from the vessels of the enemy, was, by permission of Richard II., defended by fortifications, the only remains of which are an arched gateway, with a room over it occasionally used as the town-hall, and underneath are some cells used as a temporary prison. The priors for many years enjoyed extensive privileges, granted by the popes; but in 1537, its last prior, William Wolde, being executed for treason, the priory was forfeited to the Crown: its revenue, at the dissolution, was £682. 15. 9. In 1643, the queen of Charles I., bringing a supply of arms and ammunition from Helvoetsluys, narrowly escaped the squadron under the command of Admiral Batten, who had been stationed to intercept her, and who, on her landing at this place, entered the bay with two of his ships and cannonaded the town. In 1779, a desperate naval fight took place off the coast, between the noted Paul Jones

and two British ships of war, when, after a sanguinary conflict, the former was victorious.

The town is pleasantly situated on a gentle acclivity, about a mile from the sea, and consists principally of one long street intersected by some smaller ones, irregularly formed and inconveniently narrow; the houses are in general ancient and of mean appearance: the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. About a mile to the south-east is Bridlington Quay, forming in itself a small, handsome, and well-built town, consisting of one spacious street, leading directly to the harbour. This part of the town is much frequented for sea-bathing, and contains hot and cold baths conveniently fitted up for the accommodation of visitors. About a quarter of a mile from the Quay is a chalybeate spring, in much repute for its medicinal properties; and, in the harbour, an ebbing and flowing spring was discovered in 1811, that furnishes an abundant supply of fresh water.

The quay, on which is the custom-house, affords an agreeable promenade; and the two piers forming the harbour, stretching out a considerable distance into the ocean, command extensive prospects, especially the northern pier, from which are fine views of Flamborough Head and Bridlington bay. The harbour, which is defended by two batteries, one on the north, and the other on the south, side of the town, affords a secure retreat to numerous coasting vessels that shelter there during contrary winds; and the bay, protected from the north-west winds by the coast, and from the north winds by the promontory of Flamborough Head, offers safe anchorage for ships in gales of wind from those points. The port is a member of the port of Hull, and the number of vessels belonging to it, according to the return of 1829, is forty, averaging one hundred and fifty-five tons' burden; the number of vessels that entered inward and cleared outward, in 1826, was nine British and nineteen foreign, besides several engaged in the coasting trade. There is a small manufactory for hats: the trade in corn and malt, formerly flourishing, has declined since the opening of the Driffield canal to Hull; there are several windmills for corn, and a steam-mill for grinding bones. The market is on Saturday; and fairs for cattle, linen, and woollen cloth, &c., are held on the Monday before Whitsuntide and October 21st.

The living is a perpetual curacy, with the rectory of Argam united, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. The church is part of the ancient edifice belonging to the priory, formerly a magnificent structure, of which the two towers at the western end have been made level with the nave, and the chancel and transepts destroyed. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school for twenty boys was founded by Mr. William Hustler, in 1637, and endowed with a rent-charge of £40, to which a considerable donation in land was added by William Bower, in 1670, for teaching twelve other children: a charity school for girls was endowed in 1671, and a National school, for two hundred children of both sexes, is supported by subscription. Numerous fossil remains have been found here; and in the vicinity the head of an enormous elk was discovered,

the extremities of the horns being more than eleven feet apart. Sir George Ripley, a celebrated alchemist of the fifteenth century, author of a treatise on the philosopher's stone, and who, in the earlier part of his life, was a canon of Bridlington; William de Newburgh, an eminent historian in the reign of King John; John de Bridlington, prior of the monastery, and author of "*Carmina Vaticinalia*," who died in 1379; and Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington, a great patron of the fine arts, whose title was derived from this place, and became extinct at his death in 1753; were natives of Bridlington.

BRIDPORT, a sea-port, borough, market town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of Whitechurch-Canonicorum, Bridport division of the county of Dorset, 14½ miles (W.) from Dorchester, and 134 (W. S. W.) from London, on the high road to Exeter, containing 3742 inhabitants. This place takes its



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name from the river Bride, or Brit, which falls into the sea at the harbour, about a mile and a half to the south of it. It was a town of some importance in the time of Edward the Confessor, and is mentioned in Domesday-book as having a mint and an ecclesiastical establishment. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., it was garrisoned by the parliament, but not being a place of much strength, was alternately in the possession of each party. In 1685, it was surprised by some troops in the interest of the Duke of Monmouth, under Lord Grey, which were defeated by the king's forces, and twelve of the principal insurgents were afterwards executed. The town is situated in a fertile vale surrounded by hills, having on the west the river Bride, or Brit, and on the east the river Asker, over which are several bridges; these rivers unite a little below the town. It is chiefly formed by three spacious streets, containing many handsome modern houses, and is well paved, and lighted with elegant lamps, adapted to the future introduction of gas; the inhabitants are amply supplied with water.

The trade of the port consists principally in the importation of hemp, flax, and timber, from Russia and the Baltic, and timber from America and Norway; there is also a considerable coasting trade, by which the adjacent towns are supplied with coal from Wales and the collieries in the north of England, and with other articles of general consumption. Many coasting vessels, particularly smacks, for the trading companies of Scotland, are built at this port, and are highly esteemed for strength, beauty, and fast sailing. The harbour is situated at the bottom of the bay, which is formed by the headlands near Portland on the east, and Torbay on the west. An act for restoring and rebuilding it was obtained in the 8th of George I., the preamble to which recites that by reason of a great sickness that had swept away the greatest part of the wealthy inhabitants, and other accidents, the haven became neglected, and was choked with sand, and the piers had fallen into ruins: the work was begun in 1742, and, by the expenditure of large sums,

great improvement was made. Another act was obtained in 1823, in which, and the three succeeding years, upwards of £19,000 have been expended, in enlarging the basin, and filling the piers with masonry, so that the harbour is now perfectly safe and commodious. The number of vessels belonging to the port is from twenty to thirty, of from eighty to one hundred and thirty tons' burden each. The principal articles of manufacture are nets, lines, small twine, girth-webbing, cordage, and sail-cloth for the use of the home and colonial fisheries, particularly for those of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, in which ten thousand persons are generally employed in the town and neighbourhood. In the reign of Henry VIII., the cordage for the whole of the English navy was ordered to be made at Bridport, or within five miles of it exclusively. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday: fairs are held on April 6th and October 11th, for horses, horned cattle, and cheese, and there is a smaller fair on Holy Thursday.

The government, by charter of incorporation originally granted by Henry III., confirmed by Richard II., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth, and renewed and extended by James I. and Charles II., is vested in two bailiffs, a recorder, deputy-recorder, and fifteen burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk, two sergeants at mace, and subordinate officers. The bailiffs, who, with the late bailiffs, are justices of the peace within the borough (which is co-extensive with the parish), are chosen at Michaelmas, by the burgesses; the recorder, deputy-recorder, and town-clerk, are chosen by the corporation, subject to approval by the king. The corporation hold a court of session once a year, a court of record for the recovery of debts under £20 every third Monday, and a court leet annually. The elective franchise was conferred in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time the borough has regularly returned two members to parliament: the right of election is vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, and non-resident members of the corporation living within ten miles of the borough, of which latter the number is limited to five; the whole number of electors is about two hundred and fifty: the bailiffs are the returning officers. The town-hall is a handsome brick building faced with Portland stone, containing, in the upper story, a court for the borough sessions, a room for the grand jury, and a council-chamber; it was erected in 1786, on the site of the ancient chapel of St. Andrew, in the centre of the town, by an act of parliament, under which the town is paved and lighted: there is also a prison for the confinement of debtors.

The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £10. 12. 3½., and in the patronage of the Earl of Ilchester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious cruciform structure, chiefly in the later style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower rising from the centre, and crowned with pinnacles: within are many interesting monuments, among which is an altar-tomb of William, son of Sir



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Eustace Dabrigecourt, of Hainault, related to Queen Philippa. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. The free school was founded and endowed, in 1708, by Daniel Taylor, one of the Society of Friends: the management is vested in trustees appointed by the members of that society, resident in Bridport and its vicinity. There is also an almshouse, founded by the same individual in 1696. Mr. Robert Bull, in 1730, left £200, directing that of the interest £4 per annum should be given for the instruction of twelve children, and £3 to twelve poor men; and a portion of the rent of eight acres and a half of land, purchased by the corporation, with money vested in them as trustees, is appropriated to the maintenance of a school. Turtle stone and *cornua ammonis* are found in the neighbouring quarries, and copperas stones on the beach, about four miles west of the harbour. Bridport confers the titles of baron and viscount on the family of Hood.

BRIDSTOW, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, 1¼ mile (W. N. W.) from Ross, containing 541 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £9. 3. 11½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford. The church is dedicated to St. Bridget. Wilton castle, the ruins of which constitute an interesting object on the western bank of the Wye, in this neighbourhood, was anciently the baronial residence of the noble family of Grey, who assumed their title from this place: it was burnt by order of the royalist governor at Hereford, during the parliamentary war, and the walls are now overspread with ivy.

BRIERDEAN, a township in the parish of EARDON, eastern division of CASTLE ward, county of NORTH-UMBERLAND, 6½ miles (N. N. E.) from Newcastle, containing 52 inhabitants. There are quarries of excellent freestone, and a colliery in the township: here are also the ruins of a strong fortress.

BRIERLY, a township in the parish of FELKIRK, wapentake of STAINCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 6½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Barnesley, containing 452 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

BRIERLY-HILL, a chapelry in the parish of KING'S SWINFORD, northern division of the hundred of SEISDON, county of STAFFORD, 2¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Stourbridge. The population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and in the patronage of the Rector of King's Swinford. The chapel was erected in 1767. The vicinity abounds with collieries and iron-works on a large scale; and steam-boilers, and various other heavy articles in iron, are made here.

BRIERSCLIFFE, a joint township with Extwistle, in that part of the parish of WHALLEY which is in the higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, county palatine of LANCASTER, 3 miles (N. E.) from Burnley, containing, with Extwistle, 1407 inhabitants.

BRIERTON, a township in the parish of STRANTON, north-eastern division of STOCKTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 8¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Stockton upon Tees, containing 21 inhabitants.

BRIGG, county of LINCOLN.—See GLANDFORD-BRIDGE.

BRIGHAM, a parish in ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, county of CUMBERLAND, comprising the borough and market town of Cockermouth, the chapelries of Buttermere, Embleton, Mosser, and Setmurthey, and the townships of Blindbothel, Brigham, Eaglesfield, Gray-southen, and Whinfell, and containing 6037 inhabitants, of which number, 390 are in the township of Brigham, 2 miles (W.) from Cockermouth. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £20. 16. 0½., and in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, is an ancient structure, with an elegant decorated window in the south aisle, a curious circular one in the same style, and a monumental arch, richly canopied: it stands on the southern bank of the Derwent, about half a mile from the village, which is situated on an eminence commanding a richly diversified prospect, and contains some respectable dwelling-houses. Bassenthwaite, Buttermere, Crummock, and Loweswater lakes, and the rivers Derwent and Maron, form the boundaries of the parish, which is also intersected by the river Cocker: it contains quarries of limestone, freestone, and blue slate, and a mine of coal. The surface is hilly, but the eminences are now chiefly under cultivation, the waste lands having been enclosed. Brigham is within the honour of Cockermouth, and the copyhold tenants attend at the court of dismissals held there at Christmas, and at the court leet held at Easter and Michaelmas, belonging to the Earl of Egremont, as lord paramount. On the enclosure of the common a small parcel of land was allotted toward endowing the school.

BRIGHAM, a township in the parish of FOSTON upon WOLDS, wapentake of DICKERING, East riding of the county of YORK, 5½ miles (S. E.) from Great Driffield, containing 103 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

BRIGHOUSE, a joint township with Hipperholme, in the parish of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, West riding of the county of YORK, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Huddersfield. The population is returned with Hipperholme. This village, which of late years has risen into a considerable state of prosperity, and is now rapidly thriving, is situated on the banks of the Calder. The manufacture of woollen goods, and the spinning of cotton and worsted, together with various other trades for the supply of the inhabitants, are extensively carried on; and considerable facility for the transmission of goods is afforded by the Calder and Hebble navigation, which pass through it. At a place called Cromwell Bottom, within a short distance, are some quarries of stone, the produce of which is sent to various parts of the surrounding country. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A fair is held at Brighouse on the day after Martinmas-day.

BRIGHTHAMPTON, a hamlet partly in the parish of BAMPTON, and partly in the parish of STANDLAKE, hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD, 4½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Witney. The former part contains 97 inhabitants, and the population of the latter is included with Standlake.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE,

a sea-port, market town, and parish, in the hundred of WHALESBONE, rape of LEWES, county of SUSSEX, 30 miles (E.) from Chichester, and 54 (S.) from London, containing 24,429 inhabitants, according to the census of 1821, since which time the population has very much increased. This place, in the Saxon language termed *Brighthelmestun*, in Domesday-book *Bristlemeston*, and now, by contraction, generally Brighton, is supposed to have taken its name from the Saxon bishop, Brighthelme, who resided in the vicinity. It was anciently a fortified town of considerable importance, and by some antiquaries is supposed to have been the place where Cæsar landed on his invasion of Britain: this opinion has probably been suggested by the quantity of Roman coins found in the town, the vast number of human bones, of extraordinary size, which has been discovered for nearly a mile along the coast westward, and the traces of lines and intrenchments, in the immediate vicinity, bearing strong marks of Roman construction. From a fortified town it was, by successive encroachments of the sea, reduced to an inconsiderable village; and, soon after the Conquest, was inhabited principally by fishermen: it was frequently assaulted by the French, who, in the reign of Henry VIII., plundered and burnt it. As a protection against their future attacks, fortifications were erected, which were subsequently repaired and enlarged by Queen Elizabeth, who built a wall with four lofty gates of freestone for its better defence. After the fatal battle of Worcester, Charles II. retired in privacy to this place, whence he embarked for France. In the years 1665 and 1669, an irruption of the sea destroyed a considerable part of the town, and inundated a large tract of land adjoining; and in 1703, 1705, and 1706, the fortifications were undermined, and many houses destroyed by tremendous storms and inundations, that threatened its annihilation. In the reign of George II., Brighton began to rise into consideration as a bathing-place, from the writings of Dr. Russel, a resident physician, who recommended the sea-water here, as containing a greater proportion of salt than that of other places, and therefore more efficacious in the cure of scrofulous and glandular complaints: its progress was accelerated by the discovery of a chalybeate spring, in 1760, the water of which being successfully administered as a tonic, in cases of infirm or debilitated constitutions, made it the resort of invalids from all parts of the country; and it ultimately obtained the very high rank which it now enjoys as a fashionable watering-place, and its grandeur and importance, under the auspices of his late Majesty, George IV., who, in 1784, when Prince of Wales, erected a magnificent palace here, now the occasional residence of King William IV. and Queen Adelaide.

The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence rising gently from a level called the Steyne, supposed to have been the line of the ancient *Stayne-street*, or Roman road from Arundel to Dorking, and adjoining a bay of the English channel, formed by the promontories of



Town Seal.

Beachy Head and Worthing Point: it extends for two miles from east to west, and is sheltered by a range of hills on the north and north-east, and by the downs on the west. Its form, including the more recent additions, is quadrangular: the streets, which are spacious, and intersect each other at right angles, are well paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water. The houses in the older part of the town are dissimilar in form and of inelegant appearance; those in the modern part are more uniform, and many of them elegant: these are chiefly situated on the cliffs, commanding extensive views of the sea, and comprise on the eastern cliff, the Royal Crescent, the buildings on the New Steyne, the Marine Parade (extending from the New to the Old Steyne,) the Pavilion Parade, and the houses on the Old Steyne (including two splendid hotels and a handsome library); and on the western cliff, Cannon-place (near which a magnificent hotel is now being erected), Bedford-square, Regency-square, and Brunswick-square and terrace, ranges of elegant houses, in front of which last is an esplanade, an extensive and fashionable promenade. On the road from Lewes are, Hanover Crescent, the area of which is tastefully laid out, Richmond Terrace, the buildings on the North Steyne; and to the east, Dorset-gardens, with a pleasure-ground in front, in which are two octagonal temples: on the London road are some neat houses in the cottage style, York-place, and St. George's-place, a handsome row of houses with circular fronts. Kemp Town, to the east, built by Thomas Read Kemp, Esq., is a splendid range of buildings, occupying three sides of a spacious quadrangle, to the extremity of each of which a row of houses of similar appearance has been added: from the area, which is elegantly disposed into pleasure-grounds, is a descent through an arch, leading down to the beach. The Pavilion, begun in 1784, and completed in 1827, by his late Majesty, is a magnificent structure in the oriental style of architecture, on the model of the Kremlin at Moscow. Toward the sea, the view of which is excluded by the buildings called Castle-square, it has a handsome stone front, of two hundred feet in length, with a circular building in the centre, surmounted by a lofty dome supported on pillars, and connected with it on the west is the royal chapel, consecrated in 1822, and capable of accommodating one thousand persons. Behind the Pavilion are the royal stables, a circular structure appropriately designed in the Arabian style, surmounted with a dome of glass, which, reflecting the rays of a meridian sun, produces an extraordinary and singularly beautiful effect; on the east side of the quadrangle, in which they are situated, is a racquet-court, and on the west a riding-house.

The hot and cold sea-water, vapour, and shower baths have been constructed with every regard to the convenience of the invalid; those at the New Steyne hotel are supplied with water raised from the sea to the height of six hundred feet, by an engine, and conveyed through a tunnel excavated in the rock. The chalybeate spring, about half a mile west of the old church, is enclosed within a neat building in the cottage style; the water, which deposits an ochrous sediment, has been found very beneficial in restoring infirm habits, and is in high repute: and the spa affords every variety of mineral water artificially prepared. The hotels, inns, and lodging-houses, are in every gradation of

style, from the most sumptuous and luxurious elegance to the simpler accommodations of domestic privacy, adapted to the rank and habits of the numerous visitors; and the various shops are richly stored with every article of luxury or use. There are four public libraries, replete with choice works of every description: assemblies are held at the hotels, in which are elegant and spacious rooms, superbly fitted up. The theatre, a handsome building erected in 1807, is open for the season, during the recess of the London patent theatres, and has the assistance of the best metropolitan performers. The races, which continue for four or five days, are held on the downs, the first week in August. The royal gardens to the north of the town, including a spacious cricket-ground, are appropriated to various amusements: the park and the South Downs afford pleasant and extensive rides. The Old Steyne is adorned with a fine statue of George IV., by Chantrey; and comprises the North and South Parades and several other pleasant walks: the promenade commences after the heat of the day has subsided, and continues till night, the royal military band being occasionally in attendance.

The suspension chain pier, constructed in 1821, at an expense of £ 30,000, under the superintendence of Captain Brown, R.N., to facilitate the landing and embarkation, forms also a favourite promenade, one thousand two hundred feet in length, and fourteen feet in breadth: on the pier-head, which, in a transverse direction, is sixty feet long and twenty feet broad, are seats protected from the rain and shaded from the sun by a large awning. The foundation of this noble and ingenious structure consists of massive piers formed by clusters of piles driven ten feet into the rock, over which are carried strong chains of iron, securely fastened at one end to the shore, and at the other to the pier-head, having a dip of eighteen feet between the piers: from these chains descend perpendicular rods of iron connected by bars, and firmly bolted into the platform suspended beneath; below the pier-head are tiers of galleries, with flights of steps for the convenience of landing or embarking at any state of the tide. The Esplanade, one thousand two hundred feet long and forty feet wide, connects the chain-pier with the Steyne. Among the many recent improvements is the formation of a carriage road over the beach, thus connecting the cliff road with the Marine Parade. There are barracks for infantry in the town, and for cavalry at the distance of a mile on the road to Lewes. The artillery barracks on the western cliff, where there is a battery of heavy ordnance for the defence of the beach, are now used as dwelling-houses: a wall has been raised on the eastern side of the town, to protect it from the encroachment of the sea.

Numerous packets and steam-vessels sail from this place to Dieppe, whence the route to Paris is not only ninety miles shorter than that from Calais, but passes through Rouen and a finer part of the country; and a few vessels discharge their cargoes of coal and light goods on the beach. The principal branch of trade is that of the fishery, in which about one hundred boats are employed: the mackerel season commences in April, and the herring season in October: soles, turbot, skate, and other flat fish, are also taken in great quantities, and sent to the London market. The making of nets and tackle for the fishermen, the materials of which

are brought from Bridport, affords employment to a portion of the inhabitants. In the intercourse between Brighton and London, numerous coaches are employed daily. The market was established by act of parliament, in 1773: the principal market is on Thursday, but there are daily markets for the supply of the inhabitants: the fairs are on Holy Thursday and September 4th. A new and commodious market-house was built on the site of the old workhouse, in 1829. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold meetings every Monday and Thursday; but the direction of police and parochial affairs is entrusted, under an act of parliament, to a corporate body of one hundred and twelve commissioners, who are elected by the inhabitants paying scot and lot from among themselves, and who go out septennially by rotation; they appoint a town-clerk, surveyor, collectors of tolls and duties, police officers, criers, and watchmen: a constable, eight headboroughs, and other officers are chosen annually at the court leet for the hundred. A town-hall, more suited to the character and importance of the place than the former, which has been taken down, is now being rebuilt on the site of the old market-house.

The living is a vicarage, with the rectory of West Blatchington consolidated, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £20. 2. 1½, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a spacious ancient structure, partly in the decorated, and partly in the later style of English architecture, standing on the summit of a hill, one hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea, and having a square tower, which serves as a land-mark to mariners; within are, a fine screen of richly carved oak, and an antique font brought from Normandy in the reign of William the Conqueror, embellished with sculptured representations of the Last Supper, and of the miracles of our Saviour. St. Peter's is an elegant structure in the later style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower, erected in 1827, partly by grant from the parliamentary commissioners, and containing one thousand one hundred and nineteen free sittings; it is a chapel of ease to the church of St. Nicholas. The chapel royal in North-street, the chapels of St. James and St. Mary in St. James' street, St. Margaret's in Cannon-place, St. George's near Kemp Town, and Trinity chapel in Ship-street, are all connected with the establishment. There are two places of worship for Particular Baptists, three for Independents, and one each for the Society of Friends, those in the connexion of the late Countess of Huntingdon, Huntingdonians, Methodists, and Scotch Seceders; also Bethel chapel, in connexion with the Mariners' Friend Society, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a synagogue. There are numerous free schools for the instruction of poor children, the principal of which are the school in Gardener-street, for clothing and educating girls, founded in 1811, and endowed with £7100, by Swan Downer, Esq.; the Blue-coat school in Ship-street, for clothing and instructing boys, to which William Grimmet, Esq., in 1768, bequeathed £1932. 10. 10.; the school near Russel-street, for the children of fishermen; the orphan school, on the western road; the National, Infant, and Sunday schools, supported by subscription, to which the Countess of Gower, Mr. George Beach, Mr. Anthony Springett, and others, have been

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severally benefactors; and the Union charity school in Middle-street, supported by the several congregations of dissenters. The county hospital, a spacious and commodious building, on an eminence near the East Downs, is well regulated, and liberally supported by subscription: the dispensary is supported by annual subscription, and there are also six almshouses for aged widows. On White Hawke hill, near the race-course, on which a signal-house has been erected, are the remains of an encampment, having a narrow entrance on the north, where it is defended by a double intrenchment; and on Hollingsbury hill, a second station for signals, about two miles north of the town, are vestiges of a large circular encampment, in which are several tumuli. In 1750, an urn, containing one thousand silver *denarii*, of the emperors from Antoninus Pius to Philip, was found near the town; and in the immediate vicinity are numerous remains of altars and other Druidical monuments.

BRIGHTLING, a parish in the hundred of **NETHERFIELD**, rape of **HASTINGS**, county of **SUSSEX**, 4 miles (S. W.) from Battle, containing 641 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £11, and in the patronage of the Rev. J. B. Hayley. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is principally in the later style of English architecture. Mary Herbert, in 1728, gave £200, which, aided by other benefactions, now produces £10 per annum, for which eleven girls are instructed; and there is a fund kept in reserve for the future erection of a school-room.

BRIGHTLINGSEA, a parish in the hundred of **TENDRING**, county of **ESSEX**, 9 miles (S. E.) from Colchester, containing 1528 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £17. 0. 5., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The church, which is situated about a mile and a half from the village, is dedicated to All Saints. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The parish constitutes a peninsula, formed by the æstuary of the river Colne on the west, and that of a smaller river on the east. There is a trifling endowment for parochial schools.

BRIGHTSIDE-BIERLOW, a township in that part of the parish of **SHEFFIELD** which is in the northern division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 3 miles (N. E.) from Sheffield, containing 6615 inhabitants. Here are large iron-works, and the manufacture of table knives, scythes, &c., is carried on extensively. A school at Grimesthorpe was established about 1762, and rebuilt, with a dwelling-house for the master, in 1802; it is endowed with £15. 10. per annum, for which the master teaches twelve children.

BRIGHT-WALTHAM, county of **BERKS.** — See **WALTHAM (BRIGHT)**.

BRIGHTWELL, a parish in the hundred of **MORETON**, county of **BERKS**, 2½ miles (W. N. W.) from Wallingford, containing, with the hamlets of Mackney and Slade-End, 546 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £44. 17. 11., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Agatha, contains, among other monu-

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