

door is in the decorated style, and the porch, the roof of which is singularly beautiful, is of later date: the roof of the nave is finely carved, and supported upon slender-shafted columns; the roof of the chancel is painted and gilt, and highly embellished in compartments: on the north side of the altar is a monument of white marble to the memory of Mary Tudor, third daughter of Henry VII., wife of Louis XII. of France, and afterwards of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. The church of St. James is a large and handsome edifice, in the later style of English architecture, of which the western end is a rich and beautiful specimen: the church gate, leading to the precinct of the abbey, is surmounted by a fine Norman tower, containing the bells: the chancel has been much altered from its original character, by the insertion of modern windows. There are two places of worship for Independents, and one each for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics.

The grammar school, founded by Edward VI., is open to the sons of inhabitants, upon the payment of two guineas entrance, and the same sum per annum; it has four exhibitions of the value of £20 each, and two others of about the same value each, per annum, to either of the Universities: there are about one hundred scholars on the foundation: a new school-house has been erected by public contribution; over the entrance is a bust of the founder, with an appropriate inscription, and adjoining the school-room is a good house for the master: the institution, in which several distinguished individuals have received the rudiments of their education, has long occupied a high station among the schools in the country. There are four charity schools, in two of which four hundred boys, and in the others one hundred and fifty girls, are instructed and clothed, supported partly by an endowment of £70 per annum, and partly by subscription. The almshouses, about one hundred in number, were founded by Mr. Edmund King, Mrs. Margaret Drury, and others, and are under the superintendence of trustees, in whom funds, amounting to £2000 per annum, have been at various times invested for charitable uses. Clopton's asylum was founded for the support of six aged widowers, and the same number of widows, being decayed housekeepers, by Poley Clopton, M.D., who endowed it with property producing £300 per annum; it is a neat brick building with projecting wings, having the arms of the founder over the entrance in the centre. The Suffolk general hospital, established in 1825, and supported by subscription, was originally built by government for an ordnance dépôt, but was afterwards purchased and converted to its present use; it contains accommodation for forty patients, and is under the superintendence of a president, vice-presidents, and governors, and gratuitously attended by the physicians and surgeons in the town and neighbourhood. Near the north gate, on the road to Thetford, are the ruins of St. Saviour's hospital, founded in the reign of King John, with an income of one hundred and fifty-three marks, where the "good" Duke of Gloucester is believed to have been murdered. A little beyond it stood St. Thomas' hospital and chapel, now a private dwelling; and about half a mile distant may be traced the site of the old priory. Various other ruins connected with the abbey and its early history are visible.

Many minor institutions were dependent on it, of which there are not at present any remains: among these may be noticed a college of priests, dedicated to the Holy Name of Jesus, founded in the reign of Edward IV., and suppressed in that of Edward VI.; an hospital, dedicated to St. John, founded by one of the abbots in the reign of Edward I.; an hospital dedicated to St. Nicholas, founded also by an abbot of St. Edmund's, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £6. 19. 11.; and St. Peter's hospital, founded in the latter part of the reign of Henry I., or the beginning of that of Stephen, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £10. 18. 11. This is the native place of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Bishops Gardiner and Pretymann, and Dr. Blomfield, the present Bishop of London. Bury confers the title of viscount on the family of Keppel, earls of Albemarle.

BURYTHORP, a parish in the wapentake of **BUCKROSE**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from New Malton, containing 216 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £6. 16. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In 1768, Francis Consith died here, at the age of one hundred and fifty.

BUSBY (GREAT), a township in the parish of **STOKESLEY**, western division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Stokesley, containing, with the hamlet of Little Busby, 117 inhabitants.

BUSCOT, or **BURWASCOT**, a parish in the hundred of **SHRIVENHAM**, county of **BERKS**, 4 miles (N.W. by W.) from Great Farringdon, containing 421 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £21. 2. 8½., and in the patronage of Jeremy Baker, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BUSHBURY, a parish comprising the township of **Essington**, in the eastern division of the hundred of **CUTTLESTONE**, and the hamlet of **Moseley**, in the northern division of the hundred of **SEISDON**, county of **STAFFORD**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Wolverhampton, and containing 1229 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £7. 11. 5½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the principal land-owners. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built about the year 1460. There are considerable coal-works in this parish, which is intersected by the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal. **Moseley Hall** was the place of temporary concealment for **Charles II.**, when on his way to **Bentley**.

BUSHBY, a hamlet in the parish of **THURNEY**, hundred of **GARTREE**, county of **LEICESTER**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Leicester, containing 87 inhabitants.

BUSHEY, a parish in the hundred of **DACORUM**, though locally in the hundred of **Cashio**, or liberty of **St. Albans**, county of **HERTFORD**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S.E. by E.) from **Watford**, containing 1507 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **St. Albans**, and diocese of **London**, rated in the king's books at £18. 2. 1., and in the patronage of the Rector and Fellows of **Exeter College, Oxford**. The church is dedicated to St.

James. In answer to a writ of *quo warranto*, issued in the third of Edward I., David de Jarpenvil claimed the privilege of holding a market here.

BUSHLEY, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of **PERSHORE**, county of **WORCESTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Tewkesbury, containing 366 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of T. Dowdeswell, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Here is a small charity school, supported by Miss Dowdeswell. The eastern boundary of this parish is formed by the river Severn, into which the Avon falls from the opposite side, below Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire.

BUSLINGTHORPE, a parish in the wapentake of **LAWRESS**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Market-Rasen, containing 55 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £2, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Governors of the Charterhouse, London.

BUSTABECK, a township in the parish of **CASTLE-SOWERBY**, **LEATH** ward, county of **CUMBERLAND**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Hesket-Newmarket, containing 248 inhabitants.

BUSTON (HIGH), a township in that part of the parish of **WARKWORTH** which is in the eastern division of **COQUETDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Alnwick, containing 95 inhabitants.

BUSTON (LOW), a township in that part of the parish of **WARKWORTH** which is in the eastern division of **COQUETDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Alnwick, containing 85 inhabitants.

BUTCOMBE, a parish in the hundred of **HARTCLIFFE** with **BEDMINSTER**, county of **SOMERSET**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Axbridge, containing 213 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £6. 17. 10., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rev. R. P. Hassell. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a very old structure. A singular barrow was opened here in 1788, that exhibited an entire specimen of a well-arranged family vault: the interior consisted of an avenue formed by triplets of stones, with small cells nine feet long and two and quarter broad, in which were found skulls and other fragments of human bones.

BUTELAND, a joint township with Broomhope, in the parish of **BIRTLEY**, north-eastern division of **TINDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Bellingham. The population is returned with Birtley and Chollerton. This township is connected with Birtley in ecclesiastical matters only; in civil affairs it is included within the parish of Chollerton, from which Birtley was separated in 1765: an extensive farm here belongs to Greenwich hospital.

BUTLEIGH, a parish in the hundred of **WHITLEY**, county of **SOMERSET**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Glastonbury, containing, with Wootton-Butleigh, 809 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy

of Baltonsborough annexed, in the exempt jurisdiction of Glastonbury, which belongs to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £12. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Hon. and Rev. G. Neville Grenville. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. This parish abounds with blue lias stone. Here is a chalybeate spring, but in disuse.

BUTLEY, a township in the parish of **PRESTBURY**, hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Macclesfield, containing 579 inhabitants. At the time of the Norman survey, this place, then the property of one Ulluric, a Saxon free-man, was exempted, and is consequently unnoticed in Domesday-book, a mark of clemency which the owner, who was allowed to continue in undisturbed possession, probably acquired by some signal service to the Conqueror. The manufacture of silk is carried on to some extent. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, with a school attached, in which about one hundred children are instructed. Some tumuli were discovered in the vicinity a few years since. This is the birthplace of Thomas Newton, a distinguished writer in the sixteenth century.

BUTLEY, a parish in the hundred of **LOES**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Woodbridge, containing 321 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, endowed with £15 per annum private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of C. Thelluson, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. This parish is bounded on the east by the river Butley, over which there are two ferries to Orford. A priory of Black canons, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was founded in 1171, by Ranulph de Glanvil, a celebrated lawyer, and afterwards Justiciary of England: the revenue, at the dissolution, was £318. 17. 2.: there are some trifling remains of the buildings.

BUTSFIELD, a township in that part of the parish of **LANCHESTER** which is in the western division of **CHESTER** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, 11 miles (W. by N.) from Durham, containing 226 inhabitants. Two Roman aqueducts, for supplying the station at Lanchester, may be traced in the neighbourhood, particularly in the grounds belonging to Thomas White, Esq., who, on the enclosure of the common lands, purchased a part which was sold to defray the expense incurred in carrying the act into effect, and out of a barren waste, in the course of a few years, has raised the thriving and well-planted estate of Woodlands.

BUTTER-CRAMBE, a township in that part of the parish of **BOSSALL** which is in the wapentake of **BULMER**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from York, containing 235 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on the western bank of the river Derwent, which is here navigable, and is crossed by a stone bridge. A chapel of ease has been erected here. In the vicinity is Aldby Park, on an eminence which was originally the site of a Roman station, and subsequently that of a royal Saxon ville.

BUTTERLAW, a township in that part of the parish of **NEWBURN** which is in the western division of **CASTLE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Newcastle, containing 28 inhabitants.

BUTTERLEIGH, a parish, forming a detached portion of the hundred of CLISTON, locally in the hundred of Hayridge, county of DEVON, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Tiverton, containing 144 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £10. 8. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown.

BUTTERLEY, a hamlet in the township of RIPLEY, parish of PENTRICH, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, county of DERBY, 3 miles (S.) from Alfres-ton. The population is returned with Ripley. The extensive iron-works at this place belong to a company formed in 1792, who are also owners of various similar establishments, collieries, and lime-works in the vicinity. The ore and coal are conveyed to the Butterley works by railways, and by the Cromford canal, which, by means of a tunnel two thousand nine hundred and sixty-six yards in length, passes under the works; to this a shaft about thirty-six yards in depth has been sunk, up which the ore is raised by a steam-engine. There are about fifteen hundred workmen; and the number of steam-engines employed in the works and mines is twenty-six, affording an aggregate power equal to that of seven hundred and six horses. All the heavier articles in cast-iron, and machinery of various kinds, are produced at these works. Among those made for different public undertakings may be enumerated the cast-iron work for Vauxhall bridge, the great roof over the quay and other works at the West India docks, the bridges and lock-gates of the Caledonian canal, a great part of the cast-iron work for the dock-yard at Sheerness, the whole of that for the harbours and docks at Dublin and Leith, the large main pipes for supplying Edinburgh with water, and the pipes for many of the Water and Gas Companies in England: several steam-engines for vessels, and for exportation to the colonies, have been made: the entire process of constructing them, from the raising of the ore to completing the engine, is here carried on. The Cromford canal affords a medium for the conveyance of goods by water to Cromford, where the navigation terminates, and where the Cromford and High Peak railway, planned by Josias Jessop, Esq., of Butterley (the expense of constructing which is estimated at £180,000), commences, extending to Whalley bridge, near Stockport, a distance of about thirty-two miles and a half: another, called the Stockport Junction railway, has been planned connecting the former with the Manchester and Liverpool line, and thus forming a distinct medium of communication between Cromford and Liverpool.

BUTTERLEY, a township in the parish of EDWIN-RALPH, hundred of WOLPHY, though locally in the hundred of Broxash, county of HEREFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Bromyard. The population is returned with the parish.

BUTTERMERE, a chapelry in the parish of BRIGHAM, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, county of CUMBERLAND, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Keswick, containing 136 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the inhabitants. The village lies in a deep winding valley, environed by high rocky mountains, between the lake of Buttermere, noted for its char, and Crummock water,

and in a district celebrated for its picturesque and romantic beauty. Mines of lead and copper were formerly worked in these mountains: many of the labourers are now occupied in the extensive quarries of fine blue slate in Honister Crag.

BUTTERMERE, a parish in the hundred of KINWARDSTONE, county of WILTS, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Hungerford, containing 136 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The church is dedicated to St. James.

BUTTERTON, a township in the parish of TRENT-HAM, northern division of the hundred of PIREHILL, county of STAFFORD, containing 22 inhabitants.

BUTTERTON, a chapelry in the parish of MAYFIELD, southern division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, county of STAFFORD, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Leek, containing 432 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Mayfield. William Mellor, in 1754, bequeathed property now producing £16 a year, for which twenty children are taught to read. Butterton 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.

BUTTERWICK, a tything in the parish of FOLKE, hundred of SHERBORNE, Sherborne division of the county of DORSET, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Sherborne. The population is returned with the parish.

BUTTERWICK, a township in the parish of SEDGEFIELD, north-eastern division of STOCKTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 11 miles (S. E.) from Durham, containing 54 inhabitants.

BUTTERWICK, a parish in the wapentake of SKIRBECK, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Boston, containing 482 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united in 1751 to that of Frieston, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 4. 2. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A considerable fund is applied towards the instruction of children, besides which there are various minor sums for the relief of the poor.

BUTTERWICK, a chapelry in the parish of FOXHOLES, wapentake of DICKERING, East riding of the county of YORK, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Great Driffield, containing 93 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of the East Riding, and diocese of York, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rector of Foxholes.

BUTTERWICK, a township in that part of the parish of BARTON le STREET which is in the wapentake of RYEDALE, North riding of the county of YORK, 6 miles (N. W.) from New Malton, containing 50 inhabitants.

BUTTERWICK (EAST), a township in the parish of MESSINGHAM, eastern division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Glandford-Bridge, containing 248 inha-

bitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

BUTTERWICK (WEST), a chapelry in the parish of OWSTON, western division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Epworth, containing, with the hamlet of Kelfield, 669 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, endowed with £2000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Owston. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

BUTTERWORTH, a township in that part of the parish of ROCHDALE which is in the hundred of SALFORD, county palatine of LANCASTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Rochdale, containing 5554 inhabitants. A school at Milnrow, in this township, was built by Alexander Butterworth, about 1720, and endowed with a rent-charge of £20, to which £7 per annum, accumulated during a vacancy in the school from the year 1789 to 1796, has been added, and for this twenty children are taught free. There are also schools at Hollingworth and Ogden, in each of which twenty children are taught and partly clothed: that at Hollingworth is endowed with an estate producing £26 a year, and that at Ogden with one producing £54 a year, both devised by John Hill, in 1727.

BUTTOLPHS, a parish in the hundred of STEYNING, rape of BRAMBER, county of SUSSEX, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from Steyning, containing 62 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Bramber, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester. The navigable river Adur runs along the eastern boundary of this parish.

BUTTSBURY, a parish in the hundred of CHELMSFORD, county of ESSEX, 7 miles (S. W. by S.) from Chelmsford, containing 522 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with the rectory of Ingatestone annexed, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rev. D. Lloyd. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BUXHALL, a parish in the hundred of Stow, county of SUFFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Stow-Market, containing 457 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £20. 0. 5., and in the patronage of the Heirs of the late Rev. H. Hill. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious handsome structure. The Upper and Lower Ged, and the river Bret, flow through the parish. A considerable traffic in corn and coal is carried on with Stow-Market and Ipswich. There is a school for poor children, supported by voluntary contributions.

BUXLOW, formerly a chapelry, now a hamlet in the parish of KNOTSHALL, hundred of BLYTHING, county of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Saxmundham. The population is returned with the parish. The chapel, now desecrated, was dedicated to St. Peter. Buxlow was annexed to the parish of Knodishall in 1721.

BUXTED, a parish in the hundred of LOXFIELD-DORSET, rape of PEVENSEY, county of SUSSEX, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. N. E.) from Uckfield, containing 1509 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of

Uckfield annexed, in the exempt deanery of South Malling, within the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £37. 5. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is principally in the early style of English architecture. The Rev. Anthony Sanders left, in 1718, a considerable bequest in land, for teaching and apprenticing six poor boys, and a small donation for teaching six girls. Sir Henry Fermor bequeathed £3000, directing the interest to be applied in educating and clothing ten poor children of this parish, and thirty from Rotherfield.

BUXTON, a market town and chapelry in the parish of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, county of DERBY, 33 miles (N. W.) from Derby, and 159 (N. W. by N.) from London, on the high road from Derby to Manchester, containing 1036 inhabitants. Antiquaries agree in considering this to have been a Roman station, although they have not been able to ascertain what it was called. The name of the place subsequently was *Baukestances*, supposed to be a corruption of *Bathanstances*, signifying the bath stones; and one of the Roman roads still retains the name *Bathorn-gate*. The Romans, attracted by the temperature of the waters, constructed a bath, the wall of which, covered with red cement, and other parts, are still remaining: several Roman coins have been discovered. Near this spot was the intersection of two great military roads, one connecting Little Chester with Manchester, and the other leading from Middlewich to Brough, and thence to York and Aldborough, at which places respectively were stations of considerable importance. The town is situated near the source of the small river Wye, in a valley surrounded by bleak elevated tracts of moorland; but several plantations have been formed on the adjacent eminences, which, with other improvements, will materially alter the appearance of the immediate vicinity: the older part, occupying the higher ground, consists chiefly of houses built of limestone, without order, and of mean appearance; the more modern, situated in the vale, comprises elegant lodging-houses and hotels, erected and fitted up with every regard to the comfort of its numerous visitors. The old hall, built in the sixteenth century by the Earl of Shrewsbury, for several years afforded temporary accommodation to visitors of rank; and for some time it was the abode of Mary, Queen of Scots, who, while in the custody of the earl, accompanied him and his countess in an excursion to this place. It underwent considerable alteration and enlargement in 1670, and is still the principal hotel: it contains two baths for ladies, and three for gentlemen, with distinct apartments for each; besides a bath for the gratuitous use of poor invalids: there are also warm and shower baths. The spring that supplies the baths in this establishment affords an influx of sixty gallons per minute: the mean temperature of the water is 82° of Fahrenheit. The crescent, erected in 1781, by the Duke of Devonshire, is a fine range of building in the Grecian style of architecture: it is built of grit-stone obtained near the spot, and fronted with fine freestone brought from a quarry about a mile distant, and consists of three stages; the basement story is a rustic arcade, extending round the whole of the building, and surmounted by a balustrade, above which are fluted pilasters of the Doric order, supporting a richly ornamented ar-

chitrave and cornice, terminated by another balustrade : in the centre of the range are the arms of the Cavendish family. Among these buildings are several spacious lodging-houses and three hotels, called St. Anne's, the Central, and the Great hotel : the last, exclusively of other apartments, contains a splendid suite of rooms in which assemblies are held three times in the week, during the season ; also a library and news-room. At the eastern extremity of the crescent, and communicating with the Great hotel, two hot baths have been recently constructed, and are supplied from Bingham's well, of which the temperature is 81° of Fahrenheit, and may be raised by means of steam to any higher degree of temperature required. In the front of the crescent is a rising ground, planted with trees, and disposed in parterres, shrubberies, and walks ; and behind it is an extensive range of stabling, corresponding in character, including a spacious covered ride, affording to invalids in unfavourable weather the convenience of equestrian exercise. The new square, nearly adjoining, has an arcade communicating with that of the crescent, and forming a continued promenade of considerable extent : it contains many handsome lodging-houses, and there are also others in various parts of the town, but a preference in the use of the baths is enjoyed by those visitors who inhabit the houses belonging to the Duke of Devonshire. St. Ann's well, near the crescent, the resort of those who drink the waters, is enclosed within a handsome building in the style of a Grecian temple : the water issues from the spring into a marble basin, and opposite to it is a double pump, by which both hot and cold water are simultaneously raised from springs lying within a few inches of each other : the hot spring has a temperature of 81° of Fahrenheit. The waters are sulphureous and saline, but neither foetid nor unpalatable, the sulphur not being united with vitriolic, and but slightly with saline, particles ; they are efficacious in gout, rheumatism, and indigestion, and in nervous, scorbutic, and nephritic diseases : the season commences early in June, continuing generally till October. There is also a chalybeate spring, the water of which is strongly impregnated with iron held in solution by acidulous gas. The environs abound with picturesque and romantic scenery, and with pleasant walks and rides ; of the latter, the Duke's ride, on the Bakewell road, extending over the summit of a rock called the Lover's Leap, is a favourite excursion with equestrians : a pack of harriers is kept by subscription. The principal branch of trade consists in the manufacture and sale of many beautiful ornaments in fluor spar, alabaster, and other mineral productions of the Peak. A great quantity of lime, noted for its strength, is burnt to the west of the town, the workmen and their families living in huts excavated in the limestone rocks, near which passes the Peak Forest railway. The market is on Saturday : fairs are held on February 3rd, April 1st, May 2nd, and September 8th, for cattle. The town is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the

Duke of Devonshire. A new church, an elegant structure near the town, but without the limits of the chapelry, was erected under an act passed in the 51st of George III., in 1812, at the expense of his Grace. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. A school, now conducted on Dr. Bell's plan, was founded towards the close of the seventeenth century, and re-opened in 1817, after a suspension of twenty-five years, during which period its affairs were in Chancery : the income, arising from land and property in the funds, is £94 per annum : the school is held in the ancient chapel. The bath charity, for the benefit of poor invalids coming hither for the use of the waters, is liberally supported by subscription, and is under the superintendence of a president and committee : applicants, on presenting a certificate from the minister of their parish, signed by a medical practitioner, are not only permitted to bathe free of expense, but for one month receive a weekly allowance of money for their support, from a fund raised by a contribution of one shilling from every visitor who remains for more than one day in the town : according to the last annual report, one thousand one hundred persons had received relief to the amount of £450. About three quarters of a mile to the south-west of the town is Poole's Hole, a dark and dreary cavern, narrow and very low at the entrance, but spacious and lofty within, abounding with stalactites representing various natural forms ; near the extremity is a rude mass, called the pillar of Mary, Queen of Scots, beyond which few persons advance : the visitors are accompanied by guides with candles, the light of which is brilliantly reflected from the various incrustations and chrystals that decorate the sides, and hang from the roof, producing a beautiful, but dazzling, effect. About one mile and a half beyond the cavern is Diamond Hill, so called from the detached chrystals found there in profusion, denominated Buxton diamonds ; their form is hexagonal, and their surface and angles well defined, but of bad colour ; when first found they are hard, but they soon lose that property.

BUXTON, a joint township with Coxhall, in that part of the parish of BUCKNILL which is in the hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Knighton, containing, with Coxhall, 134 inhabitants.

BUXTON, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of ERPINGHAM, county of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Coltishall, containing 504 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectories of Oxnead and Skeyton annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 13. 9., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of George Anson, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. In this parish are two almshouses, endowed by Sir John Peto with eighteen acres of land. This was a subordinate Roman station, the name of which is not precisely known ; several coins, urns, and other remains of that people have been discovered.

BWLCH, a township in that part of the parish of CWMVOY which is in the hundred of EWYASLACY, county of HEREFORD, containing 81 inhabitants.

BYAL-FEN, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred and Isle of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE.

BYERS-GREEN, a township in that part of the parish of **ST. ANDREW, AUCKLAND**, which is in the south-eastern division of **DARLINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Bishop-Auckland, containing 231 inhabitants.

BYFIELD, a parish in the hundred of **CHIPPING-WARDEN**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Daventry, containing 903 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £28, and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross. In 1694, Samuel Greenwood bequeathed a rent-charge of £2. 14. for teaching seven poor children; and, in 1779, the Rev. John Knightly left £2. 17. 6. per annum, which is now paid to the master of a Sunday school.

BYFLEET, a parish in the first division of the hundred of **GODLEY**, county of **SURREY**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Cobham, containing 427 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £9. 11. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. The manor was presented by Edward II. to his favourite, Piers de Gaveston; and Henry VIII. was nursed at a house in this place. The Wey and Arun Junction canal passes through the parish. An old mansion, called Byfield Park, at present a farm-house, was built by Edward the Black Prince.

BYFORD, a parish in the hundred of **GRIMSWORTH**, county of **HEREFORD**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Hereford, containing 211 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £7. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

BYGRAVE, a parish in the hundred of **ODSEY**, county of **HERTFORD**, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Baldock, containing 107 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £17. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Marquis of Salisbury.

BYKER, a township in that part of the parish of **ALL SAINTS, NEWCASTLE**, which is in the eastern division of **CASTLE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (E.) from Newcastle, containing 3852 inhabitants. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house here. There are glass-houses and other manufactories.

BYLAND cum **MEMBRIS**, a township in the parish of **COXWOLD**, wapentake of **BIRDFORTH**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Helmsley, containing, with Oldstead and Wass, situated in Kilburn parish, 372 inhabitants. In 1177, a convent of Cistercian monks was founded here, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, amounted to £295. 5. 4.: it was a noble building; the western front, part of a fine circular window, one end of the transept, and some parts of the lateral aisles yet remain, affording a beautiful specimen of early English architecture. On the removal of a portion of the ruins, in 1818, a stone coffin, containing, according to tradition, the remains of Roger de Mowbray, its founder, was discovered, and is still preserved at Myton. Fragments of a beautiful tessellated pavement were also found.

BYLAND (OLD), a parish in the wapentake of **BIRDFORTH**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Helmsley, containing 133 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of G. Wombwell, Esq.

BYLAUGH, a parish in the hundred of **EYNSFORD**, county of **NORFOLK**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from East Dereham, containing 93 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a venerable edifice, much dilapidated.

BYLEY, a joint township with Yatehouse, in that part of the parish of **MIDDLEWICH** which is in the hundred of **NORTHWICH**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. E. by N.) from Middlewich, containing, with Yatehouse, 132 inhabitants.

BYRNESS, a chapelry in the parish of **ELSDON**, southern division of **COQUETDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Bellingham. The population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rector of Elsdon. The chapel was rebuilt, in 1793, by subscription. Here was a Druidical temple, but every vestige of it has disappeared.

BYROME, a joint township with Pool, in the parish of **BROTHERTON**, partly within the liberty of **ST. PETER** of **YORK**, East riding, but chiefly in the lower division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, West riding, of the county of **YORK**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. N. W.) from Ferry-Bridge. The population is returned with Pool.

BYSHOTTLES, a joint township with Brandon, in the parish of **BRANCEPETH**, north-western division of **DARLINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Durham. The population is returned with Brandon.

BYTHAM (CASTLE), a parish in the wapentake of **BELTSLOE**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Corby, comprising the chapelry of Holywell with Awnby, and the hamlet of Couthorpe, and containing 736 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with which the rectory of Little Bytham is consolidated, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 13. 6., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln and the Dean and Chapter, alternately. The church is dedicated to St. James. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

BYTHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the wapentake of **BELTSLOE**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 5 miles (S.) from Corby, containing 223 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, consolidated with the vicarage of Castle Bytham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £4. 8. 4. The church is dedicated to St. Medardus.

BYTHORN, a parish in the hundred of **LEIGHTON-STONE**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Kimbolton, containing 293 inhabitants. The living

is a perpetual curacy, united to the rectory of Brington, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists.

BYTON, a parish in the hundred of **WIGMORE**, county of **HEREFORD**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.S.E.) from Presteigne, containing 167 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £5, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BYWELL (ST. ANDREW), a parish in the eastern division of **TINDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, comprising the townships of Bearl, Broomhaugh, Riding, Stocksfield-Hall, and Styford, and containing 399 inhabitants, exclusively of one-fourth of the population of the township of Bywell St. Andrew and St. Peter, which is in this parish, but included in the return for Bywell St. Peter. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Shotley annexed, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £3. 9. 2., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of T. W. Beaumont, Esq. The church is a small edifice with a lofty steeple. The river Tyne runs through the parish.

BYWELL (ST. PETER'S), a parish in the eastern division of **TINDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, comprising the chapelry of Whittonstall, and the townships of East Acomb, Broomley, Espershields with Millshields, High Fotherly, Heally, Newlands, Newton, Newton Hall, and Stelling, and part of the township of Bywell St. Andrew and St. Peter, and containing 1406 inhabitants, of which number, 174 are in the township of Bywell St. Andrew and St. Peter, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Hexham, on the northern bank of the Tyne. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £9. 18. $1\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. There are meeting-houses in the parish for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists. Bywell was anciently the head of a barony, the ruins of the castle being still visible at a short distance from Bywell Hall. The village is partly situated in the parish of Bywell St. Andrew, and partly in that of Bywell St. Peter, and was formerly noted for the manufacture of saddlers' ironmongery, which was in a flourishing state in the middle of the sixteenth century; it has now wholly declined, but there are still some vestiges of the works. In the river Tyne, which flows southward of this parish, two stone piers of an ancient bridge are still standing.

C.

CABOURN, a parish in the wapentake of **BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. N.E.) from Caistor, containing 105 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. 18. 4., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Lord Yarborough. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

CABUS, a township in the parish of **GARSTANG**, hundred of **AMQUUNDERNESS**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 2 miles (N.) from Garstang, containing 277 inhabitants.

CADBURY, a parish in the hundred of **HAYBRIDGE**, county of **DEVON**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.W.) from Tiverton, containing 242 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £9. 4. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. On the summit of a high hill, called Cadbury Castle, is an enclosure nearly circular, consisting of a single vallum and fosse, supposed to be either of British or of Roman origin.

CADBURY (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of **CATSASH**, county of **SOMERSET**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Castle-Cary, containing, with the hamlets of Galhampton, and Yarlington, with Woolston and Clapton, 1003 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £28. 17. $3\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a stately and beautiful pile, pleasantly situated on the ridge of a hill. Henry V., in the fourth year of his reign, gave license to Dame Elizabeth Botreaux, relict of Sir William Botreaux the elder, to found and endow in the church (which she had then rebuilt) a college for seven secular chaplains (one of whom to be rector) and four clerks: it was to have been dedicated to St. Michael; but it does not appear ever to have been settled. On the ridge of a high hill overlooking the village is a Roman intrenchment, of an oval form, surrounded by a large double rampart composed of loose limestone, the produce of the spot on which it is situated.

CADBURY (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of **CATSASH**, county of **SOMERSET**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Castle-Cary, containing 257 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £10. 3. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Francis Newman, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. Near the village are the remains of one of the most famous ancient fortifications in England: it was situated on the northern extremity of a ridge of hills, and encircled by four trenches; its figure inclined to a square, but conforming to the slope of the hill: the area is upwards of thirty acres. A higher work within, surrounded by a trench, is called King Arthur's palace; the rampart is composed of large stones covered with earth, with only one entrance, from the east, guarded by six or seven trenches. Numerous Roman coins, in gold, silver, and copper, have been discovered, chiefly those of Antoninus and Faustina; and, among other antiquities, a silver horse-shoe was dug up about the middle of the sixteenth century. Antiquaries are divided as to the origin of this place: the most probable conjecture seems to be that of Stukeley, who ascribes it to the Romans.

CADDINGTON, a parish partly in the hundred of **FLITT**, county of **BEDFORD**, but chiefly in the hundred of **DACORUM**, county of **HERTFORD**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Luton, containing, with a portion of the chapelry of Market-Street, 1549 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the

patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is in Bedfordshire. Market, originally Markgate, Cell, in this parish, was founded in 1145, chiefly by Geoffrey, Abbot of St. Albans, on land given by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, for nuns of the Benedictine order, whose revenue, in the 26th of Henry VIII., was £143. 18. 3: the proprietor appropriated part of the lands to the endowment of a chapel and a school in Market-Street; but it does not appear that they were ever applied to that purpose.

CADEBY, a parish in the hundred of SPARKENHOE, county of LEICESTER, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (E. S. E.) from Market-Bosworth, containing, with a part of the township of Osbaston, 343 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £4. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Sir Willoughby Dixie, Bart. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

CADEBY, or CATEBY, a chapelry in the parish of SPROTROUGH, northern division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, West riding of the county of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Doncaster, containing 169 inhabitants.

CADELEIGH, a parish in the hundred of HAYRIDGE, county of DEVON, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Tiverton, containing 236 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £13, and in the patronage of J. H. Moore, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

CADLEY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of KINWARDSTONE, county of WILTS, containing 45 inhabitants.

CADNAM, a hamlet partly in the parish of ELING, hundred of REDBRIDGE, and partly in the parish of MINSTEAD, northern division of the hundred of NEW FOREST, New Forest (East) division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Lyndhurst. The population is returned with the parishes. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

CADNEY, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Glandford-Bridge, containing, with the township of Housham, 303 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 18. 4., and in the patronage of Lord Yarrowburgh. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

CADWELL, a tything in the parish of BRIGHTWELL-BALDWIN, hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD, containing 14 inhabitants.

CAENBY, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of ASLACOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Market-Rasen, containing 121 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Sir C. M. L. Monck, Bart. The church is dedicated to St Nicholas. The river Ancholme bounds the parish on the east.

CAERLEON, a market town in the parish of LEANGATTOCK, lower division of the hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, $20\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Monmouth, and $15\frac{1}{4}$ (W.) from London, containing 1062 inhabitants. This place, called by the Britons *Caer-*

leon, city of the legion, or, according to some, *Caerllian*, city of the waters, was the *Isca Silurum* of the Romans, in the time of Claudius, whose second legion, being recalled from Germany, was stationed here under the command of Vespasian. It became the metropolis of that division of the island called Britannia Secunda, and one of the chief cities of the Romans, who fortified it with strong walls three miles in circuit, enclosing a quadrilateral area, measuring five hundred and thirty yards by four hundred and sixty: they erected temples, an amphitheatre, baths, aqueducts, and splendid dwellings of various descriptions, the magnificent remains of which, in the twelfth century, are described by Giraldus Cambrensis as emulating the grandeur of Rome itself. In the reign of Domitian, St. Julian and St. Aaron, both of whom preached the doctrine of Christianity in this part of Britain, suffered martyrdom at this place; but after the final submission of the Britons to the Roman power, Caerleon became, under the auspices of Antoninus, the seat of learning and devotion. Three Christian churches were erected, two in honour of the martyrs St. Julian and St. Aaron, to which a nunnery and a priory of Cistercian canons were annexed respectively; and a third, to which was added a monastery that afterwards became the metropolitan see of Wales, and of which Dubricius, the great opponent of the Pelagian heresy, was the first archbishop. Under his successors the see continued to flourish to such an extent, that, at the time of the Saxon invasion, its college is said to have contained, among other students, not less than two hundred who were well skilled in geography and astronomy; it was afterwards translated to Menevia by St. David, and has since that time been known as the see of St. David's: there are some small remains of the monastery still existing. The castle was probably built about the time of the Conquest, but no mention of it occurs till the year 1171, when Henry II. took the town, and deposed Iorwith ap Owen, lord of Gwent, who, in 1173, retook it after a vigorous defence, and restored it to the Welch. After repeated sieges it was retained by Llewellyn ap Iorwith till the reign of Edward I., when, upon the overthrow of the independence of the Welch, the town fell into neglect, and the castle into decay: the remains of the castle are inconsiderable, consisting chiefly of heaps of stones round the base of the lofty mount on which the keep was built, and the ruins of a dilapidated portal at a distance, that probably formed the entrance. The town is pleasantly situated on a gentle acclivity on the bank of the river Usk, over which is a handsome stone bridge of modern structure, and consists of two streets indifferently paved and lighted; the houses are mostly old and irregularly built, and are fast hastening to decay: some fragments of the ancient walls are still remaining, and bear testimony to the former extent and importance of the town, which has since dwindled into comparative insignificance. The trade consists principally in the manufacture and sale of tin-plates and iron, for which there are two large establishments; the articles are conveyed to Newport by the river Usk, in vessels of small burden. The market is on Thursday: fairs are held on July 31st and October 2nd, the latter being a large fair for horses. The market-house is a dilapidated edifice, supported on four massive pillars of the Tuscan order, supposed to have belonged to some Roman

structure, two bases of similar dimensions and character having been dug up near the walls.

The county magistrates hold a petty session once a fortnight. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The free school, for clothing and educating twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls, was founded and endowed, in 1724, by Charles Williams, Esq.; the master's salary is £75 per annum: there is an almshouse for aged widows, who receive twenty shillings per annum each. Several remains of the Roman station are still visible, and numerous minor relics have been discovered, consisting of portions of columns, altars dedicated to Jupiter Dolichenus and the goddess Astræa, bricks inscribed "Leg. II. Aug.," tessellated pavements, coins from Cæsar to Valentinian inclusive, earthen vessels, urns, a gold ring with an intaglio representing Hercules strangling the Nemean lion, a cornelian seal of Ceres (found about twenty years since), a mutilated statue of Jupiter in bronze, portions of the baths, &c. To the north of the town is an extensive quadrilateral encampment, with seven smaller camps near it; and on the banks of the Usk are considerable remains of the amphitheatre, called by the inhabitants King Arthur's Round Table. St. Amphibalus, the tutor of the protomartyr St. Albanus; and the martyrs St. Julian and St. Aaron; were born in this place. The renowned King Arthur is stated to have been interred here.

CAERTON, a hamlet in the parish of CHRISTCHURCH, lower division of the hundred of CALDICOTT, county of MONMOUTH, containing 297 inhabitants.

CAER-WENT, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of CALDICOTT, county of MONMOUTH, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Chepstow, containing, with the hamlet of Crick, 394 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Mathern, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff, rated in the king's books at £7. 11. 8. The church is dedicated to St. Stephen. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. This place, now an inconsiderable village, was anciently a Roman station, the *Venta Silurum* of Antoninus' Itinerary, and is supposed to have been the site of the capital city of the Britons in Siluria: it is still partially environed by the original Roman walls, enclosing an area of about a mile in circumference: the turnpike road to Newport, which is here upon part of the Roman road Akeman-street, passes through the centre, where formerly stood the eastern and western gates. Coins, fragments of columns, statues, sepulchral stones, and tessellated pavements belonging to that people, have been discovered: some of the latter were very curious and beautiful. At a small distance stand the magnificent ruins of Caldicott castle, formerly in the possession of the Bohuns, earls of Hereford: it is still surrounded by a moat: the side fronting the village is flanked by a large round tower, and at the northern angle is a circular tower, on a mound of earth, evidently the keep, encircled by a ditch: another circular dilapidated tower stands at the southern angle. The principal entrance consists of a fine arched gateway, flanked by massive turrets. Within are the remains of several apartments, particularly the baronial hall; and opposite to the grand gateway is another entrance, through a fine hexagonal tower, with a machicolated roof.

CAINHAM, a parish in the hundred of STOTTESDEN, county of SALOP, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Ludlow, containing 936 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and in the patronage of J. Mainwaring, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

CAIN'S CROSS, a hamlet partly in the parish of STROUD, hundred of BISLEY, and partly in the parish of STONEHOUSE, lower division, and partly in the parish of RANDWICK, upper division, of the hundred of WHITSTONE, county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (W.) from Stroud. The population is returned with the respective parishes. The petty sessions for Whitstone district are holden here and at Frocester alternately.

CAISTOR, or CASTOR, a market town and parish partly in the northern division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, but chiefly in the southern division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY county of LINCOLN, 23 miles (N. N. E.) from Lincoln and 153 (N.) from London, containing, with the chapelry of Holton le Moor, 1388 inhabitants. This was evidently a station of the Romans; numerous coins and other Roman relics have been discovered. According to tradition, Hengist, after having repulsed the Picts and Scots, obtained from Vortigern the grant of so much land as he could encompass with the hide of an ox: having divided the hide into small thongs, he was enabled to enclose a considerable area, forming the site of the town, which, from that circumstance, was by the Saxons called *Thuang Cæstre*, or *Thong Cæstre*. But Dr. Stukeley derives the prefix from the Saxon *thegn*, a thane, or nobleman. The marriage of Rowena, daughter of Hengist, to Vortigern, was solemnized here in 453. Egbert, who finally brought the several kingdoms of the Octarchy under his dominion, obtained a signal victory at this place over Wiglof, King of Mercia, in 827, in commemoration of which a cross was erected on the castle hill, where many bodies have been dug up and a stone with a mutilated inscription, apparently recording the dedication of the spoils by the victor to some sacred purpose. The town is well supplied with water from four springs issuing out of a grey stone rock, three of which unite their streams on the western side of the town, and fall into the river Ancholme; the other flows into the same river, near the junction of the Kelsey canal with that to Glandford-Bridge. The market is on Saturday: the fairs are on the Saturdays before Palm-Sunday, Whit-Sunday, and Old Michaelmas-day. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold a petty session here. The living is a discharged vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Clixby annexed, rated in the king's books at £7. 6. 8., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Caistor in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a spacious structure in the early English style with some remains of Norman architecture; it has a fine tower, with a chapel on the south side, now used as a vestry-room: it stands within the area of the ancient castle, with the materials of which it was partly built. A singular ceremony is observed here, on the performance of which depends the tenure of an estate: the holder sends an agent on Palm-Sunday, who makes

a whip three times in the north porch, while the minister is reading the first lesson; after which, folding the thong round the handle, and at the same time tying up some twigs of mountain-ash with it, he attaches a small purse, with some silver coin in it, to the end, enters the church, and bowing to the minister, takes his seat in front of the reading-desk; on the commencement of the second lesson, he kneels down in front of the minister, and flourishing the whip three times, keeps the purse suspended over his head till the conclusion of it, when he retires into the chancel: after the service is ended, he takes the whip and the purse to the manor-house at Hundon, where they are deposited. There are places of worship for Independents and Methodists. The free grammar school was founded, in 1630, by the Rev. Francis Rawlinson, rector of St. Nicholas', South Kelsey, who endowed it with £400, which sum was laid out in the purchase of a portion of the great tithes of Beesby, now producing £130 per annum; the endowment has been augmented with £60 per annum, arising from lands purchased with a donation by William Hansard, Esq.: the school has an exhibition of £10 per annum to Jesus' College, Cambridge, and is open to all sons of parishioners, who are instructed in the Greek, Latin, and English languages, and in writing and arithmetic, by a master and an usher.

CAISTOR (ST. EDMUND'S), a parish in the hundred of HENSTEAD, county of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Norwich, containing 164 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Merksall, or Mattishall-Heath united, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of J. R. Dashwood, Esq. and others. Caistor, though at present an inconsiderable village, was anciently one of the most flourishing cities of the Britons, and probably the residence of the kings of the Iceni: it was the *Venta Icenorum* of the Romans, and the principal station of that people in the territory of the Iceni, the present city of Norwich having gradually arisen out of its ruins: the walls enclose a square area of about thirty acres, within which foundations of buildings may be traced. Numerous Roman coins have been discovered, principally of Constantine, and, a few years since, a bronze figure of a satyr, of very fine workmanship, about eight inches in length. But the most conspicuous Roman relic is a large fortified encampment, about a furlong south-west of Caistor: the whole space, including the rampart, exceeds thirty-two acres, and was capable of containing six thousand men: the north, east, and south sides exhibit large banks raised from a deep fosse, and the west side has one formed on the margin of the river Tees; in these are the vestiges of four gates. At each corner is an artificial mount; and on the western side the remains of a tower, thirty-three feet in circumference, are still visible. Within the area of the camp stands the church, the materials for building which were evidently taken from the ruins of the rampart.

CAISTOR near YARMOUTH, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of FLEGG, county of NORFOLK, $19\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Norwich, containing 772 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the rectory of St. Edmund consolidated, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of John Steward, Esq. The church

is dedicated to St. Edmund. The name is evidently a corrupted Saxonism of *Castrum*, it being clear, from the visible remains of fortifications and the discovery of numerous coins, that the Romans had a camp here, opposite to, and connected with, *Garianonum*. The manor was anciently in the possession of the family of Fastolf; and Sir John Fastolf, a celebrated warrior and estimable man, whose character some consider Shakespeare to have pervertedly drawn in his Sir John Falstaff, was born here. He was the founder of the castle, which at his death, in the 38th of Henry VI., he requested should be kept as a college for priests and an hospital for poor men: but it was besieged some time afterwards by the Duke of Norfolk, at the head of three thousand men, under the pretence of having purchased it, to whom the defenders were compelled to surrender it: it was supposed to be one of the oldest brick mansions in the kingdom, but is now in ruins. Caistor was formerly divided into two parishes, Castor Trinity and Castor St. Edmund's, which were consolidated September 22nd, 1608; the church belonging to the former has been suffered to fall into ruins. A line of sand-hills, called the *Meals*, or *Marum Hills*, commences here, and extends, with occasional interruptions, to Hapsbury Point, where two lighthouses have been erected, and thence to Cromer bay.

CAISTRON, a township in the parish of ROTHBURY, western division of COQUETDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Rothbury, containing 43 inhabitants. A school was endowed by William Hall, in 1779, with £6 per annum.

CALBOURN, a parish in the liberty of WEST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Newport, containing, with the borough of Newton, 767 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the incumbent, rated in the king's books at £19. 12. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is principally in the early style of English architecture; in it is an ancient tomb, inlaid with brass, representing a knight in complete armour, with his feet resting on a dog.

CALCEBY, a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Alford, containing 48 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united, in 1774, to the rectory of South Ormsby, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. 10. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of C. B. Massingberd, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

CALCETHORPE, a parish in the Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Louth, containing 60 inhabitants. The living is a sinecure rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £6. 2. 6. The Bishop of Lincoln presented by lapse in 1783. The church is dedicated to St. Faith.

CALDBECK, a parish in ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, county of CUMBERLAND, comprising the townships (locally denominated *Graves*) of High Caldbeck, Low Caldbeck, and Haltcliffe-Caldbeck, and containing 1588 inhabitants, of which number, 272 are

in High Caldbeck, 720 in Low Caldbeck, and 596 in Haltcliffe-Caldbeck, 8 miles (S. E.) from Wigton. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, rated in the king's books at £45. 13. 6½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. The church, dedicated to St. Kentigern, bears date 1112, and was founded soon after the establishment of an hospital for the entertainment of travellers, by the prior of Carlisle, with the permission of Ranulph D'Engain, chief forester of Inglewood: it stands in the township of Low Caldbeck, and was new roofed and greatly embellished in 1818. There are three meeting-houses in the parish for the Society of Friends, who settled here in the time of George Fox, their founder, who resided for some time at Woodhall. A manufactory for blankets, duffels, flannels, stocking-yarn, &c., has been long established; here are also a brewery, a small paper-mill, a fulling-mill, a gingham and check manufactory, and a dye-house. The parish comprises a mountainous district of eighteen thousand acres, not more than six thousand of which are enclosed, the remainder being appropriated to depasturing numerous flocks of sheep: the hills contain various mineral productions, principally lead and copper ores, limestone, and coal, and there are several establishments for working the mines: a considerable proportion of silver is occasionally extracted from the lead-ore. The summit of Carrock Fell is nearly covered with heaps of stones occupying an elliptical area of two acres, in some instances rudely piled up in huge masses; but whether they are the scattered relics of an aboriginal structure, or the production of nature, is a matter of conjecture. The river Caldew flows close to the village, about half a mile from which, in a romantic glen called the *Howk*, where it is crossed by a natural bridge of limestone, the stream dashes impetuously over the rocks, and forms two interesting cascades, by the sides of which are singular excavations, called the *Fairies' Kirk*, and *Fairies' Kettle*. At Halt Close bridge, the river enters upon a subterraneous course, which it continues for about four miles, when it emerges at a place called Spouts Dub. Robert Sewell, a natural philosopher of considerable repute, was a native of this parish.

CALDBRIDGE, a township in the parish of COVERHAM, western division of the wapentake of HANG, North riding of the county of YORK, 3¼ miles (S. W.) from Middleham, containing 103 inhabitants.

CALDECOT, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of GREENHOE, county of NORFOLK, 4 miles (N. E.) from Stoke-Ferry, containing 37 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £3. 1. 10½. The church, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, has been in ruins upwards of a century and a half, and the village has entirely disappeared.

CALDECOTE, a parish in the hundred of LONGSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Caxton, containing 111 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Toft, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £3. 11. 0½. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

CALDECOTE, a parish in the Atherstone division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, county of WARWICK,

3¼ miles (S. E. by E.) from Atherstone, containing 86 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £6. 15., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of S. Hemming, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Theobald and St. Chad. In 1647, George Abbott bequeathed land, directing the annual produce to be expended in teaching poor children, and in providing them and poor families with bibles. The Coventry canal passes through this parish.

CALDECOTT, a township in the parish of SHOCKLACH, higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Malpas, containing 84 inhabitants.

CALDECOTT, a parish in the hundred of ODSEY, county of HERTFORD, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Baldock, containing 46 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of W. Hale, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. In the year 1724, several Roman urns, containing burnt bones and ashes, were discovered in this parish.

CALDECOTT, a chapelry in the parish of LIDDINGTON, hundred of WRANDIKE, county of RUTLAND, 4½ miles (S.) from Uppingham, containing 274 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. John. The Welland, which here separates this county from Northamptonshire, and the small river Eye, flow through the chapelry.

CALDER-BRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of BECKERMET ST. BRIDGET'S, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, county of CUMBERLAND, 5 miles (S. E.) from Egremont. The population is returned with the parish. It owes its origin and name to a bridge erected over the river Calder, and is celebrated for the remains of an abbey, founded for Cistercian monks, by Ralph de Meschines, second Earl of Chester and Cumberland, in 1134, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the revenue of which, at the suppression, was £64. 3. 9.: the ruins are situated in a sequestered and well-wooded vale, near a modern mansion of the same name, and consist principally of part of the transepts of the church, composed of five circular arches resting on clustered columns, and overspread with ivy, and a tower supported on eight clustered pillars, from the capitals of which spring beautiful pointed arches.

CALDEY (GREAT and LITTLE), a township in the parish of WEST KIRBY, lower division of the hundred of WIRRAL, county palatine of CHESTER, 6½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Great Neston, containing 90 inhabitants.

CALDICOT, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of CALDICOTT, county of MONMOUTH, 6 miles (S. W.) from Chepstow, containing 498 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff, rated in the king's books at £6. 0. 7½., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Charles Kemys Tynte, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In 1680, Catherine Kemys gave a small rent-charge for teaching poor children. In this parish are the remains of a castle that formerly belonged to the constable of England, and was held by the service of that office. The

walls are in good preservation; they are of a square form, with round towers at the different angles: the principal entrance is under a lofty gate of smooth stone. Caldicot Level, commonly called the Moors, was formerly subject to continual inundations; but the greater part having been drained, it is now in a state of high cultivation, and forms a rich grazing district: this work was performed by the monks of a religious house in the vicinity.

CALDICOTE, a parish in the hundred of **NORMAN-CROSS**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. S. W.) from **Stilton**, containing 51 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Huntingdon**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £7. 3. 6., and in the patronage of **James Kelwell, Esq.** The church is dedicated to **St. Mary Magdalene**. In 1769, the **Rev. James Oram** bequeathed £250, directing the interest to be applied in supporting a school for girls.

CALDICOTTS (LOWER and UPPER), a hamlet in the parish of **NORTHILL**, hundred of **WIXAMTREE**, county of **BEDFORD**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. W. by N.) from **Biggleswade**, containing 369 inhabitants.

CALDWELL, a township in that part of the parish of **STANWICK ST. JOHN'S** which is in the western division of the wapentake of **GILLING**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from **Greta-Bridge**, containing 188 inhabitants. This was formerly a place of much greater extent and importance. Here is a school with a small endowment. A Roman military road passed through the township.

CALLALEY, a joint township with **Yetlington**, in the parish of **WHITTINGHAM**, northern division of **COQUETDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from **Alnwick**, containing 363 inhabitants. On **Castle hill**, a conical eminence embosomed in wood, is a large circular intrenchment, with vestiges of buildings denoting a Roman position.

CALLERTON (BLACK), a township in that part of the parish of **NEWBURN** which is in the western division of **CASTLE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from **Newcastle upon Tyne**, containing 173 inhabitants. **T. H. Graham, Esq.** allows a small yearly stipend to a schoolmaster for the instruction of poor children.

CALLERTON (HIGH), a township in the parish of **PONTELAND**, western division of **CASTLE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from **Newcastle upon Tyne**, containing 104 inhabitants.

CALLERTON (LITTLE), a township in the parish of **PONTELAND**, western division of **CASTLE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from **Newcastle upon Tyne**, containing 21 inhabitants.

CALLINGTON, or **KELLINGTON**, a borough, market town, and parish, in the middle division of the hundred of **EAST**, county of **CORNWALL**, 11 miles (S. by E.) from **Launceston**, 14 (N.) from **Plymouth**, and 213 (W. S. W.) from **London**, containing 1321 inhabitants. This town, formerly called *Caluerton*, *Calvington*, and *Killington*, is situated on a gentle acclivity, and consists principally of one spacious street: the houses are in general of mean appearance and irregularly built; the town is badly paved, but amply supplied with water. The inhabitants formerly carried on a considerable trade in wool, which has of late declined; there is still

a manufactory for fine woollen cloth. The mines in the neighbourhood, though formerly worked to a greater extent, still afford employment to a few of the labouring poor; and a mine of manganese, recently discovered, is in active operation. The market days are **Wednesday** and **Saturday**; the former is for corn and provisions, the latter for meat only: a cattle market is also held on the first **Wednesday** in every month. The fairs, chiefly for cattle and sheep, are on the first **Thursday** in **May** and **September**, and the first **Wednesday** and **Thursday** in **November**. The county magistrates hold a petty session here on the first **Thursday** in every month: a portreeve and other officers for the town are appointed annually at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The court-house, a commodious edifice, has been recently rebuilt by **Lord Clinton**. The borough first received the elective franchise in the 27th of **Elizabeth**, since which time it has continued to return two members to parliament: the right of election, by a decision of the **House of Commons** in 1821, is in "freeholders of houses or lands within the borough, resident or non-resident, and in persons holding lands or houses in the borough under leases granted by the owners of the freehold, for terms of years determinable on a life or lives, and in the assignees of the whole subsisting interest granted by such leases, such persons being resident householders for forty days before the day of election, and rated to the poor at forty shillings at the least:" the electors are chiefly in the interest of **Alexander Baring, Esq.**: the portreeve is the returning officer.

The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of **Southill**, in the archdeaconry of **Cornwall**, and diocese of **Exeter**. The church, a spacious structure dedicated to **St. Mary**, was built chiefly at the expense of **Nicholas de Asheton**, one of the judges of the court of **King's Bench**, who died in 1645, and to whose memory a marble tomb has been erected in the chancel: in the churchyard is the shaft of an ancient cross, on the upper part of which is sculptured a representation of the **Crucifixion**. There are places of worship for **Independents** and **Wesleyan Methodists**. A charity school, originally established by **Lord Clinton**, is at present supported by **Mr. Baring**, who pays the master £30 per annum for teaching poor boys of the town: there is an endowment of £12 per annum for teaching children to read, but it is usually distributed among three poor women.

CALLOW, a hamlet in that part of the parish of **WIRKSWORTH** which is in the hundred of **WIRKSWORTH**, county of **DERBY**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from **Wirksworth**, containing 100 inhabitants.

CALLOW, a parish in the hundred of **WEBTREE**, county of **HEREFORD**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from **Hereford**, containing 139 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, united, with that of **Acconbury**, to the vicarage of **Dewsall**, which is within the peculiar jurisdiction of the **Dean of Hereford**, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the **Governors of Guy's Hospital**. The church is dedicated to **St. Michael**: one hundred additional sittings, sixty of which are free, have been recently made, the **Incorporated Society** for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £100 for that purpose. Here are the remains of two Roman camps.

CALMSDEN, a tything in the parish of **NORTH CERNEY**, hundred of **RAPSGATE**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Cirencester. The population is returned with the parish.



Seal and Arms.

CALNE, a borough, market town, and parish, in the hundred of **CALNE**, county of **WILTS**, 30 miles (N. N. W.) from Salisbury, and 87 (W. by S.) from London, on the road to Bath and Bristol, containing, with the liberty of **Bowood**, 4612 inhabitants. This place is of very remote antiquity, and is supposed to have risen from the ruins of a Roman station on the opposite side of the river, near the town of Studley, where numerous Roman antiquities have been discovered. Tradition states it to have been the residence of the West Saxon monarchs; but there are no vestiges of their palace, or castle, and the remembrance of it is preserved only in the name of a field thought to have been the site, and in that of a street which probably led to it. A synod, memorable from the circumstances attending it, was assembled here in 977, for adjusting the differences existing at that time between the monks and the secular clergy, at which Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, presided. During the controversy the floor of the chamber gave way, and several of the secular priests were killed; but Dunstan, and the monks whose cause he advocated, having escaped unhurt, their preservation was regarded as a miraculous interposition of Heaven, and they were allowed to take immediate possession of the religious houses throughout the kingdom, to the exclusion of the secular clergy. The town consists principally of one long street, partially lighted, but not paved: the houses are in general well built of stone, and amply supplied with water from springs, and from a rivulet which, after passing through the town, falls into the Avon. Calne has been much improved under the auspices of the Marquis of Lansdowne, whose mansion is in the adjoining liberty of **Bowood**: it is an extensive and stately pile in the Grecian style of architecture, with a noble portico of ten columns of the Doric order, supporting an entablature and a pediment, in which are the family arms: the environs abound with pleasing scenery. The woollen manufacture, formerly carried on to a great extent, is now conducted on a very limited scale; the articles made are principally broad cloth, kerseymere, and serge. A branch of the Wilts and Berks canal passes through the town, which, uniting with the Kennet and Avon canal, and with the Thames at Abingdon, affords a facility of communication with London, Bristol, and the intermediate places. The market is on Tuesday: fairs are held on May 6th and September 29th, for cattle and sheep. The town, though a borough by prescription, is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates: the corporation consists of two guild stewards and an indefinite number of burgesses; the former are chosen annually from among the burgesses, who add to their own number as occasion may require. A court of requests, the jurisdiction of which extends over the hundreds of Calne, Chippenham, and North Damerham, and the lordship or liberty of Corsham, is

held under an act passed in the 35th of George III., for the recovery of debts under 40s. The town-hall is a neat and commodious building, erected by the lord of the manor, lately repaired and an upper story added by the Marquis of Lansdowne; the lower part is used as the market-place. The borough first sent members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., from which time it made irregular returns until the reign of Richard II., since which it has uninterruptedly returned two members: the right of election is vested in the members of the corporation, at present twenty-three in number; the guild stewards are the returning officers. The Marquis of Lansdowne possesses the preponderating influence.

The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacies of Cherhill and Barwick-Bassett, rated in the king's books at £8. 5., within the peculiar jurisdiction of the Prebendal Court of Calne, and in the patronage of the Treasurer in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a venerable structure in the early style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Methodists, and Unitarians. The free school was founded in 1660, by John Bentley, Esq., who endowed it with property near Lincoln's Inn, London, afterwards sold by act of parliament, and the produce vested in the purchase of an annuity of £52, payable on lands in this county, for the instruction of thirty boys in English and arithmetic; but Sir Francis Bridgman, Knt., having, in 1730, founded six scholarships, of the value of £50 per annum each, in Queen's College, Oxford, of which two were for natives of this town, five of the scholars receive a classical education. The master, in addition to his salary, has a house and an acre of land rent-free. A charity school, for the instruction of children of all religious denominations, was established partly by some trifling benefactions, and is supported by subscription; a handsome school-house has lately been erected by contributions among the principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. An hospital, dedicated to St. John, existed here in the reign of Henry III., the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £2. 2. 8. At the distance of three miles to the east of the town is the figure of a horse, cut in the chalk hill, one hundred and fifty-seven feet long.

CALOW, a hamlet in the parish of **CHESTERFIELD**, hundred of **SCARSDALE**, county of **DERBY**, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Chesterfield, containing 395 inhabitants.

CALSTOCK, a parish in the middle division of the hundred of **EAST**, county of **CORNWALL**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Callington, containing 2388 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £26. 7. 8½., and in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Cornwall. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a neat building, with a high tower ornamented with lofty pinnacles. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. The parsonage-house was built about the year 1710, by Launcelot Blackburn, then rector of this parish and Bishop of Exeter, who was afterwards Archbishop of York. Here are copper and tin mines; and a lead mine, the ore of which is intermixed with silver, has been recently opened. The Tamar canal passes through the parish, and there is a ferry over the navigable river Tamar, which forms its eastern and southern boundary.

and separates it from Beer-Alston, in the county of Devon. The tide flows to about the centre of the parish, where there is a weir, and a very productive salmon fishery.

CALSTONE-WILLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of CALNE, county of WILTS, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Calne, containing 35 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Marquis of Lansdowne. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Here is a school for six children, who are taught and supplied with books at the charge of the minister.

CALTHORPE, a parish in the hundred of GUTHLAXTON, county of LEICESTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Lutterworth, containing 164 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. 5. $2\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of J. Harpur, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints.

CALTHORPE, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of ERPINGHAM, county of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Aylsham, containing 184 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, and in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

CALTHWAITE, a township in the parish of HESKET in the FOREST, LEATH ward, county of CUMBERLAND, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Penrith, containing 168 inhabitants. The river Petterill, over which a bridge of one arch was built by subscription in 1793, flows on the eastern side of the village.

CALTON, a chapelry partly in the parish of BLORE, northern division, and partly in the parishes of CROXDEN, MAYFIELD, and WATERFALL, southern division, of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, county of STAFFORD, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Ashbourn, containing 238 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Mrs. Wilmot. The chapel, a small edifice dedicated to St. Mary, has never been consecrated. The chapelry is divided into four quarters, each maintaining its own poor.

CALTON, a township in that part of the parish of KIRKBY in MALHAM-DALE which is in the eastern division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from Settle, containing 76 inhabitants. There is a school with a small endowment. This is the birthplace of Major-General Lambert, one of the principal parliamentary leaders in the civil war.

CALVELEY, a township in that part of the parish of BUNBURY which is in the first division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, county palatine of CHESTER, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Nantwich, containing 221 inhabitants. The Chester canal passes in the vicinity of this township.

CALVER, a township in the parish of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, county of DERBY, 1 mile (S. E. E.) from Stoney Middleton, containing 604 inhabit-

ants. There are extensive lime-works in this place; also cotton-mills, in which from two to three hundred persons are employed. The village is situated on the river Derwent.

CALVERHALL, a chapelry in the parish of PREES, Whitchurch division of the hundred of BRADFORD (North), county of SALOP, containing, with Williston and Millenbeath, 293 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Prebendary of Prees (otherwise Pipa Parva) in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, endowed with £10 per annum and £400 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of J. W. Dodd, Esq. The chapel is dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

CALVERLEIGH, a parish in the hundred of TIVERTON, county of DEVON, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Tiverton, containing 93 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of C. Chichester, Esq.

CALVERLEY, a parish in the wapentake of MORLEY, West riding of the county of YORK, comprising the chapelries of Idle and Pudsey, and the townships of Bolton, and Calverley with Farsley, and containing 14,134 inhabitants, of which number, 2605 are in the township of Calverley with Farsley, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Bradford. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £9. 11. 10., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Wilfrid. There is a small endowment for the instruction of children. At Apperley Bridge, in a most delightful part of Aire-dale, is a noble mansion, appropriated as a school, on the principle of that at Kingswood in Gloucestershire, for the education of the sons of Methodist ministers: it was established, in 1812, under the superintendence of the Rev. Miles Martindale, and the number is limited to seventy-two. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen trade. This place is memorable as the scene of a most inhuman murder, committed in 1605, by Walter Calverley, on his two infant sons, William and Walter, aggravated by his attempt to assassinate his wife also, for which he was executed, by being pressed to death, having on his trial refused to plead: this barbarous outrage was made the subject of the "Yorkshire Tragedy," erroneously ascribed to Shakspeare.

CALVERTON, a parish in the hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 1 mile (S.) from Stony Stratford, containing 370 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £26. 2. 11., and in the patronage of Lord Arden. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The river Ouse bounds the parish on the north. The parsonage-house occupies the site of a Roman camp, where fragments of ancient pottery have been found. The west side of Stony Stratford, which was formerly in the parish of Calverton, has been made a separate parish by act of parliament.

CALVERTON, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, county of NOTTINGHAM, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Nottingham, containing 1064 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Chapter of the Collegiate

Church of Southwell, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the alternate patronage of the Prebendaries of Oxtun in the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The church is dedicated to St. Wilfrid. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. This parish 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 school is endowed with £6 per annum, and a house and garden.

CALWICK, a township in the parish of ELLASTONE, southern division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, county of STAFFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by W.) from Ashbourn, containing 120 inhabitants. A hermitage was anciently established here, which was given to the priory of Kenilworth before the year 1148, by Nicholas de Greselei Fitz-Nigell, and a small convent of Black canons placed therein. This house was given by Henry VIII. to the monastery of Merton in Surrey, in exchange for the manor of East Moulsey, as parcel of which it was again granted by that monarch to John Fleetwood.

CAM, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, county of GLOUCESTER, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N. by E.) from Dursley, containing 1885 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., endowed with £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester. The church is dedicated to St. George. Several of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth; and the place is also noted for the superiority of its cheese. A great part of the parish lies very low, and frequently sustains considerable injury by the inundations of the Severn. In 1730, Mrs. Frances Hopton bequeathed an estate for the erection of a school, and the education and clothing of ten boys and ten girls: the income is £163 per annum. In the reign of Edward the Elder, a battle was fought here between the Danes and the Saxons.

CAMBERWELL, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of BRIXTON, county of SURREY, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from London, containing, with Dulwich and Peckham, 17,896 inhabitants. This place, in the Norman survey called *Cambrewell*, and in other ancient records *Camerwell*, appears to have been known at a very early period to the Romans, whose legions are by some antiquaries supposed to have here forded the Thames, and to have constructed a causeway leading from the river through the marshes in this parish, of which a considerable part, consisting of square chalk stones, and secured with oak piles, was discovered fifteen feet below the surface of the ground, in digging the bed of the Grand Surrey canal, in 1809. In Domesday-book mention is made of a church, and in the register of Bishop Edington, at Winchester, a commission dated 1346, for "reconciling Camberwell church, which had been polluted by bloodshed," is still in existence. The village is pleasantly situated, and the beauty of its environs, which command extensive prospects, and abound with richly diversified scenery, has made it the residence of several of the more wealthy merchants in the metropolis: it is paved, lighted with gas, and watched, under an act of parliament obtained in 1814, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from springs, and from the works of the South London Company.

The ancient part of the village contains several spacious mansions in detached situations; the more modern is built on rising ground to the south-east, and comprises the Grove, Champion, Denmark, and Herne hills, which are occupied by elegant villas, in a pleasing and appropriate style of building. In Union-Row is a building recently purchased for the Surrey Literary Institution, which comprises a library of useful and interesting standard works, and reading and conversation-rooms, and where lectures are delivered periodically, during the winter months: the institution is under the management of a president, vice-president, honorary librarian, honorary secretary, honorary assistant secretary, and a committee of eighteen. There are several coal and coke wharfs, and a limekiln on the banks of the Surrey canal, which terminates in this parish. The magistrates for the district hold a meeting every alternate week; and the jurisdiction of the court of requests held in the borough of Southwark, for the recovery of debts under £5, was, by an act passed in the 32nd of George II., extended to this parish, in common with the other parts of the eastern division of the hundred of Brixton not previously included. A noted pleasure fair is held on the Green, annually for three days in the month of August.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of Sir Thomas Smyth, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, and built in the reign of Henry VIII., is in the later style of English architecture, with a low embattled tower, having a turret at one of the angles; it contains many ancient and interesting monuments. The chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Matthew, and situated on Denmark Hill, is a neat edifice of brick, ornamented with stone. St. George's, a district church, recently erected on the bank of the Surrey canal, is a handsome structure in the Grecian style of architecture: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Camberwell. Camden chapel, formerly a dissenting place of worship, is now an episcopal proprietary chapel. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Methodists. The free grammar school, originally intended for twelve boys of the parish, was founded in 1618, by the Rev. Edward Wilson, vicar, who built the school-room and other premises, and gave seven acres of land for its endowment: by letters patent soon afterwards obtained, the management was vested in the patron, the vicar and churchwardens of Camberwell, the rectors of the parishes of Lambeth, Newington, and St. Olave's (Southwark), and the vicar of Carshalton. The school estate, worth £200 per annum, is let upon a beneficial lease at £60 per annum, which is given to the master, who has the privilege of taking boarders, and receiving from those who are on the foundation, not natives of the parish, a small quarterage for their instruction in the classics. The Green-coat school, on Camberwell Green, conducted on the National plan; and the Camden chapel school, instituted in 1810, besides other similar establishments, of which some have small endowments arising from successive benefactions, are supported by subscription. Sir Edmund Bowyer, in 1626, bequeathed premises and land, producing at present £98. 10. per annum, for charitable purposes; Mrs. Abigail Bowles, in 1676, bequeathed five acres of land,

for the relief of the poor; and Mrs. Harriet Smith, in 1808, left £3000 three per cent. reduced annuities, the dividends on which are annually distributed amongst ten poor housekeepers in the parish. The late Dr. Lett-som, an eminent physician, lived for many years in a beautiful cottage in the Grove, where he had an extensive library, and a complete philosophical apparatus; and the uncle of the unfortunate George Barnwell, the hero of Lillo's Tragedy, resided in an ancient house, of which there are still some vestiges. On the south side of the village is Ladland's Hill, on which is a quadrilateral camp, defended on the south by a double intrenchment, and evidently of Roman origin; and in a field in the neighbourhood, called Well Hill, were discovered three large wells, thirty-five feet in circumference, and lined with cement, from which the place probably derived its name. A head of Janus, eighteen inches high, was found about a century since, at a place called St. Thomas' Watering, where pilgrims used to stop on their way to Becket's shrine, near which is a hill, called *Oak of Honour Hill*, where Queen Elizabeth is said to have dined under an oak.

CAMBLESFORTH, a township in the parish of **DRAX**, lower division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from **Snaith**, containing 257 inhabitants. There is a charity school in this township, with a small endowment; besides almshouses for six poor people, endowed with £100 per annum. The poor children also participate in the advantages of the free grammar school at **Drax**, liberally endowed by Mr. Charles Reed, in 1669.

CAMBO, a township in that part of the parish of **HARTBURN** which is in the north-eastern division of **TINDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from **Morpeth**, containing 101 inhabitants. Here is a haven for small vessels which are chiefly engaged in exporting corn and grindstones, and importing timber. There is a small subscription library in the village. The school has a small endowment left by **Thomas** and **James Cook**; and twenty-two children are taught at the expense of the **Trevylian** family. Here was anciently a chapel, of which there are no remains: several tombstones have been dug up near its site.

CAMBORNE, a market town and parish in the hundred of **PENWITH**, county of **CORNWALL**, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from **Redruth**, and 267 (S. W.) from **London**, on the road from **Truro** to **Penzance**, containing 6219 inhabitants. This town, situated in the centre of an extensive district abounding with copper, tin, and lead mines, consists of several streets, uniformly built, and contains many handsome houses, but is indifferently supplied with water obtained from wells of a great depth. There are two book clubs established in the town. In the neighbourhood are numerous cottages inhabited by the miners, dwellings for the superintendents of the works, and some handsome residences belonging to the proprietors. The **Dolwath** copper mine, in this parish, has been sunk to the depth of one thousand feet, and extended laterally for more than a mile, in a direction from east to west; a small vein of silver was discovered in one of the branches, about five years since, a mass of which was presented to **Lord de Dunstanville**, and manufactured into an elegant piece of plate: the number of persons employed in this mine exceeds one thousand, and the annual expenditure of the proprietors is more

than £50,000: there are several other mines on a smaller scale, and the neighbourhood abounds with granite. The market is on Saturday: the market-house, a shed supported on pillars of granite, was erected at the expense of **Lord de Dunstanville**. The fairs are on **March 7th**, **Whit-Tuesday**, **June 29th**, and **November 11th**, principally for cattle. The county magistrates hold a petty session for the district on the first Tuesday in every month: a court leet is held in November, at which constables and other officers are appointed. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Cornwall**, and diocese of **Exeter**, rated in the king's books at £39. 16. 10½., and in the patronage of **Lord de Dunstanville** and another. The church, dedicated to **St. Martin**, is an ancient structure, principally in the later style of English architecture: the altar-piece is of marble handsomely sculptured, and the pulpit of oak curiously carved: it contains a fine Norman font, and several monuments to the family of **Pendarves**. There are places of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists** and **Bryanites**. A free school for twelve boys and eight girls was founded, in 1763, by Mrs. **Grace Percival**, of **Pendarves**, who endowed it with a house and £21 per annum. Mrs. **Basset** left an endowment of £10 per annum, which is paid to a private schoolmaster for teaching ten children. Attached to the Methodist chapel is a school recently built.

CAMBRIDGE, a university, borough, and market town, having separate jurisdiction, and forming a hundred of itself, in the county of **CAMBRIDGE**, on the river **Cam**, 51 miles (N. by E.) from **London**. This ancient town was the *Granta-brycege*, *Granta-bridge*, or *Grante-bridge*, of the **Saxon Chronicle**, signifying the bridge over the



Seal and Arms.

Granta, the ancient name of the river **Cam**. By the substitution of cognate letters, the Saxon compound was altered after the Norman conquest into *Cantebrige*, since contracted into *Cambridge*. The earliest authenticated fact in its history is its conflagration by the **Danes**, in 871, who established on its desolated site one of their principal stations, which they occasionally occupied until the year 901. When the Danish army quartered here had submitted to **Edward the Elder**, that monarch restored the town; but, in 1010, the **Danes** again laid it waste. During the period that the **Isle of Ely** was held against **William the Conqueror**, by the Anglo-Saxon prelates and nobles, **William** built a castle at **Cambridge**, on the site, as it is supposed, of the Danish fortress, including also the sites of twenty-seven other houses, that, according to **Domesday-book**, were then destroyed. In 1088, the town and county were ravaged by **Roger de Montgomery**, **Earl of Shrewsbury**, who had espoused the cause of **Robert, Duke of Normandy**. Upon the agreement made in 1201, during the absence of **Richard I.** in **Palestine**, between **Prince John** and **Chancellor Longchamp**, the castle was among those which the chancellor was allowed to retain. The town was taken and despoiled by the barons in 1215. **King John** was at **Cambridge** about a month before his death: soon after his departure, the castle was taken

by the barons, and on his decease a council was held here between them and Louis the Dauphin. In 1265, the inhabitants of the Isle of Ely being in rebellion against Henry III., the king took up his abode in this town, and began to fortify it; but being suddenly called away by the tidings of the Earl of Gloucester's success, he left Cambridge without a garrison, in consequence of which it was plundered by the rebels in the island, the townsmen having fled at their approach. On the death of Edward VI., the Duke of Northumberland, at that time chancellor of the university, aiming to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne, came hither with an army to seize the Lady Mary, who, being at Sir John Huddleston's house at Sawston, and receiving intelligence of his design, escaped into Suffolk. The duke advanced towards Bury, but finding himself almost deserted by his forces, he returned with a small party to Cambridge, and proclaimed Queen Mary in the market-place, but was arrested for high treason the same night in King's College. In 1643, Cromwell, who, before he acquired any celebrity as a public character, was for some time an inhabitant of the Isle of Ely, and twice returned for the borough of Cambridge, took possession of it for the parliament, and placed in it a garrison of a thousand men. In August 1645, the king appeared with his army before Cambridge, but it continued in the possession of the parliamentarians until the close of the war. The town has suffered several times from accidental calamities: in 1174, the church of the Holy Trinity was destroyed by fire, and most of the other churches injured; in 1294, another conflagration destroyed St. Mary's church, and many of the adjoining houses; and, in 1630, the plague raged so violently that the summer assizes were held that year at Royston; the university commencement was postponed till October, and there was no Stourbridge fair.

Situated in a fenny agricultural district, Cambridge owes its chief picturesque attractions to the number and variety, and in several instances to the magnitude and beauty, of the buildings connected with the university, and the walks and gardens attached to them. The town, upwards of a mile in length, and in its greatest breadth more than half a mile, lies chiefly on the south-eastern side of the river: on the south it is entered by two principal streets, one forming a continuation of the road from London, the other of that from Colchester; these unite at a short distance from the iron bridge over the Cam, which connects them with the principal northern entrance, being that from Ely, Godmanchester, and Huntingdon. Notwithstanding recent alterations, the streets in general are narrow and irregularly formed; but on the whole, the town has been much improved by many elegant additions to the several colleges and university buildings; and other improvements on a very extensive scale are in contemplation, and will shortly be commenced. The town was paved under an act passed in 1787, and has lately been drained at a great expense; the streets and many of the public buildings are lighted with gas. Water is obtained from a conduit in the market-place, erected in 1614 by the eccentric and benevolent Thomas Hobson, carrier, and supplied by a small aqueduct communicating with a spring about three miles distant. Dramatic exhibitions are not permitted within nine miles of the town at any other period than that of Stourbridge fair, when, for three weeks, the Norwich company of

comedians perform in a commodious theatre lately erected at Barnwell: several public concerts are held in Term-time, usually at the town-hall, when the best performers are engaged; and at the Public Commencements, which generally take place every fourth year, there are grand musical festivals. A choral society on an extensive scale has recently been formed. There are several book societies upon different plans, the most considerable of which has been established many years, and possesses a very good library, with globes, maps, &c.

Cambridge has lately become a considerable thoroughfare, particularly since the draining of the fens, and the formation of excellent roads towards the east and north-east coasts, over tracts previously impassable. There is no manufacture; but a considerable trade in corn, coal, timber, iron, &c., is carried on with the port of Lynn, by means of the Cam, which is navigable to this town. A great quantity of oil, pressed at the numerous mills in the Isle of Ely, from flax, hemp, and cole-seed, is brought up the river; and butter is also conveyed hither weekly from Norfolk and the Isle of Ely, and sent by wagons to London. The markets, which are under the sole control of the university, though the tolls belong to the corporation, are held every day in the week, Saturday's market being the largest, and are excellently supplied with provisions: the market-place consists of two spacious oblong squares. A practice peculiar to this market is that of making up the butter in rolls of such a thickness that a pound of it shall be a yard in length, in order that the butter may be more easily divisible into certain portions, called sizes, for the use of the collegians. There are two fairs; one of them, for horses, cattle, timber, and pottery, beginning on the 22nd of June, and commonly called Midsummer or Pot fair, is held on a common called Midsummer Green, between Jesus' College and Barnwell, and is proclaimed by the heads of the university and the mayor and corporation successively: the other, called Stourbridge fair, anciently one of the largest and most celebrated in the kingdom, is held in a large field a short distance to the east of Barnwell, and is proclaimed on the 18th of September by the vice-chancellor, doctors, and proctors, of the university, and by the mayor and aldermen of the town, and continues upwards of three weeks; the staple commodities exposed for sale are leather, timber, cheese, hops, wool, and cattle; the 25th is appropriated to the sale of horses: both these fairs have been for some years declining.

The town, though a borough by prescription, was first incorporated by Henry I., in the early part of his reign; and many valuable and important privileges have been granted by John, Henry III., Edward II., Richard II. and succeeding sovereigns. The officers of the corporation are a mayor, high steward, recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common council-men, four bailiffs, a town-clerk, two treasurers, two coroners, with five sergeants at mace, and other inferior officers. The mayor, bailiffs, and coroners, are elected annually on the 16th of August: the mayor and his counsellors nominate one freeman, and the freemen at large another; these two then choose twelve others, and these twelve six more, by which eighteen the election is made. The aldermen and common council-men are elected in the same manner, but hold their places for life, as do also the high steward, recorder, and town-clerk, elected by the freemen at large.

who also choose the treasurers annually on Hock-Tuesday. The freedom is acquired by birth, servitude, and gift: the last is vested in the freemen at large, who are entitled to take part in the transaction of all other corporation business. The justices of the peace for the town are appointed from time to time under a commission from the king, in which the names of the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and high steward of the university, with the heads of colleges and halls, and the mayor, high steward, recorder, and aldermen, of the borough, are always inserted: they have exclusive jurisdiction, and hold a court of session quarterly. By charter of Henry III. the mayor and bailiffs hold a court of pleas, taking cognizance of actions, real and personal, arising within the town, but few actions are commenced in it: they likewise hold a court leet annually, for the appointment of constables, &c. The town-hall, rebuilt in 1782, is obscurely situated behind the shire-hall. The steward of the university holds a court leet twice a year, for enquiring into matters connected with weights and measures, and for licensing victuallers in the town and the adjoining village of Chesterton. The Bishop and the Archdeacon of Ely hold their courts and have their registries here; and both the spring and the summer assizes and the quarter sessions for the county are held in the shire-hall, a handsome building standing in the market-place, containing two courts: it rests upon arches faced with stone, beneath which are shops let to butchers and fruit-sellers. Under the powers of an act of parliament recently obtained, a new and commodious town gaol, on the radiating principle, has been erected in the parish of St. Andrew the Less, on the north-east of the road to Colchester: it contains cells for forty-eight prisoners, with separate day-rooms and a tread-mill. The borough has returned members to parliament since the 23rd of Edward I.: the right of election is vested in the freemen not receiving alms, in number about one hundred and eighty, about half of whom are non-resident: the mayor is the returning officer. The privilege of sending two representatives was conferred upon the university by charter in the 1st of James I.: the right of election is vested in the members of the senate, in number about one thousand nine hundred: the vice-chancellor is the returning officer.

The origin of the university is enveloped in great obscurity: it is, however, probable that Cambridge first became a seat of learning in the seventh century, when, as Bede in his Ecclesiastical History informs us, Sigebert, King of the East Angles, with the assistance of Bishop Felix, instituted within his dominions a school in imitation of some that he had seen in France, and this is thought to have been established here. It is certain that at a very early period this town was the resort of numerous students, who at first resided in private apartments, and afterwards in houses, where they lived in community under a principal, at their own charge. Several of these houses were at length deserted and fell into decay; others were purchased in succession by patrons of literature, and, obtaining incorporation with right of mortmain, received



University Arms.

permanent, rich endowments. It is believed that a regular system of academical education was first introduced in 1109, when the abbot of Crowland having sent some monks, well versed in philosophy and other sciences, to his manor of Cottenham, they proceeded to the neighbouring town of Cambridge, whither a great number of scholars repaired to their lectures, which were arranged after the manner of the university of Orleans. The first charter known to have been granted to the university is that in the 15th of Henry III., conferring the privilege of appointing certain officers, called *taxors*, to regulate the rent of lodgings for students, which had been raised exorbitantly by the townsmen: this was about fifty years before the foundation of Peter-House, the first endowed college. In 1249, the discord between the scholars and the townsmen had arrived at such a pitch as to require the interference of the civil power; and, in 1261, dissensions arose in the university between the northern and the southern men, which were attended with such serious consequences that a great number of scholars, in order to pursue their studies without interruption, withdrew to Northampton, where a university was established, and continued four years. In 1270, Prince Edward came to Cambridge, and caused an agreement to be drawn up, by virtue of which certain persons were appointed by the town and the university, to preserve the peace between the students and the inhabitants. In 1333, Edward III. granted some important privileges to the university, making its authority paramount to that of the borough, and ordaining that the mayor, bailiffs, and aldermen, should swear to maintain its rights and privileges. These eminent favours caused the townsmen to be more than ever jealous of its authority: their discontents broke out into open violence in the succeeding reign, when, taking advantage of the temporary success of the rebels of Kent and Essex, in 1381, the principal townsmen, at the head of a tumultuous assemblage, seized and destroyed the university charters, plundered Benedict College, and compelled the chancellor and other members of the university to renounce their chartered privileges, and to promise submission to the usurped authority of the burgesses. These lawless proceedings were put an end to by the arrival of the Bishop of Norwich with an armed force; and the king soon after punished the burgesses, by depriving them of their charter, and bestowing all the privileges which they had enjoyed upon the university, together with a grant that no action should be brought against any scholar, or scholar's servant, by a townsman, in any other than the chancellor's court. In 1430, Pope Martin V. decided, from the testimony of ancient evidences, that the members of the university were exclusively possessed of all ecclesiastical and spiritual jurisdiction over their own scholars. Richard II. restored to the burgesses their charter, with such an abridgment of their privileges as rendered them more subordinate to the university than they had previously been. On the first symptoms of an approaching war between King Charles and the parliament, the university stood forward to demonstrate its loyalty, by tendering the college plate to be melted for his majesty's use. In 1643, the Earl of Manchester, at that time chancellor of the university, came to Cambridge, and, after a general visitation of the colleges, expelled all the members that were known to be zealously attached to the king and to the

church discipline. In March 1647, Sir Thomas Fairfax visited the university, and was received with all the honours of royalty at Trinity College: on the 11th of June he kept a public fast at this place. Queen Elizabeth visited Cambridge, August 5th, 1564, and stayed five days, during which she resided at the provost's lodge, King's College, and was entertained with plays, orations, and academical exercises. On the 7th of March, 1615, James I., with his son Henry, Prince of Wales, was here, and was lodged at Trinity College, which has ever since, on the occasion of royal visits, been the residence of the sovereign. King James honoured the university with another visit, in 1625; and Charles I. and his queen were there in 1632, when they were entertained with dramatic exhibitions. It has also been visited by Charles II., October 14th, 1671, and September 27th, 1681; by William III., October 4th, 1689; by Queen Anne and the Prince of Denmark, April 16th, 1705; by George I., October 6th, 1717; and by George II., in April 1728: on all these occasions the royal guests were entertained by the university in the hall of Trinity College; and it was customary for the corporation of the town to present them with fifty broad pieces of gold.

The University of Cambridge is a society of students in all the liberal arts and sciences, incorporated in the 13th of Elizabeth, by the name of the "Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge." It is formed by the union of seventeen colleges, or societies, devoted to the pursuit of learning and knowledge, and for the better service of the church and state. Each college is a body corporate, and bound by its own statutes, but is likewise controlled by the paramount laws of the university. The present university statutes were given by Queen Elizabeth, and, with former privileges, were sanctioned by parliament. Each of the seventeen departments, or colleges, in this literary republic, furnishes members both for the executive and the legislative branch of its government; the place of assembly is the senate-house. All persons who are masters of arts, or doctors in one of the three faculties, viz., divinity, civil law, and physic, having their names upon the college boards, holding any university office, or being resident in the town, have votes in this assembly. The number of those who are entitled to the appellation of members of the senate, is at present upwards of nineteen hundred. The senate is divided into two classes, or houses; and according to this arrangement they are denominated *regents*, or *non-regents*, with a view to some particular offices allotted by the statutes to the junior division. Masters of arts of less than five years' standing, and doctors of less than two, compose the regent or upper house, or, as it is otherwise called, the white hood house, from its members wearing hoods lined with white silk. All the rest constitute the non-regent or lower house, otherwise called the black hood house, its members wearing black silk hoods. But doctors of more than two years' standing, and the public orator of the university, may vote in either house, according to their pleasure. Besides the two houses, there is a council called the *Caput*, chosen annually upon the 12th of October, by which every university grace must be approved before it can be introduced to the senate. This council consists of the vice-chancellor, a doctor in each of the three faculties, and two masters of arts, the

last representing the regent and non-regent houses. A few days before the beginning of each term the vice-chancellor publishes a list of the days on which congregations will be held for transacting university business; these fixed days occur about once a fortnight, but, in case of emergency, the vice-chancellor calls a meeting of the senate, for the despatch of extraordinary affairs. Any number of members of the senate not less than twenty-five, including the proper officers, or their legal deputies, constitute a congregation. There are also statutable congregations, or days of assembling enjoined by the statutes, for the ordinary routine of affairs: a congregation may also be held without three days' previous notice, provided forty members of the senate be present. No degree is ever conferred without a grace for that purpose; after the grace has passed, the vice-chancellor is at liberty to confer the degree. The university confers no degree whatever, unless the candidate has previously subscribed a declaration that he is *bona fide* a member of the church of England, as by law established; for all other degrees, except those of B. A., M. B., and B. C. L., it is necessary that persons should subscribe to the 36th canon of the church of England, inserted in the registrar's book.

The executive branch of the university government is committed to the following officers:—A *Chancellor*, who is the head of the whole university, and presides over all cases relative to that body: his office is biennial, or tenable for such a length of time beyond two years as the tacit consent of the university chooses to allow. A *High Steward* is elected by a grace of the senate, who has special power to try scholars impeached of felony within the limits of the university (the jurisdiction of which extends a mile each way from any part of the suburbs), and to hold a court leet, according to the established charter and custom; he has power, by letters patent, to appoint a deputy. A *Vice-chancellor* is annually elected on the 4th of November by the senate: his office, in the absence of the chancellor, embraces the government of the university, according to the statutes; he acts as a magistrate both for the university and the county, and must, by an order made in 1587, be the head of some college. A *Commissary* is appointed by letters patent under the signature and seal of the chancellor; he holds a court of record for all privileged persons, and scholars under the degree of M. A. A *Public Orator* is elected by the senate, and is the oracle of that body on all public occasions; he writes, reads, and records the letters to and from the senate, and presents to all honorary degrees with an appropriate speech: this is esteemed one of the most honourable offices in the gift of the university. The *Assessor* is an officer specially appointed, by a grace of the senate, to assist the vice-chancellor in his court, *in causis forensibus et domesticis*. Two *Proctors*, who are peace-officers, are elected annually on the 10th of October by the regents only, and are chosen from the different colleges in rotation, according to a fixed cycle: it is their especial duty to attend to the discipline and behaviour of all persons *in statu pupillari*, to search houses of ill fame, and take into custody women of loose and abandoned character, and even those suspected of being so: they are also to be present at all congregations of the senate, to stand in scrutiny with the chancellor, or vice-chancellor, to take the open suffrages of the

house, both by word and writing, to read them, and to pronounce the assent or dissent accordingly; to read the graces in the regent house, and to take secretly the assent or dissent, and openly to pronounce the same: they must be masters of arts of two years' standing at least, and, of whatever standing in the university, are regents by virtue of their office: they determine the seniority of all masters of arts, at the time of their taking that degree. Two *Librarians* are chosen by the senate, to whom the regulation and management of the university library are confided. A *Registrar*, elected also by the senate, is obliged, either by himself or deputy, properly authorized, to attend all congregations, to give requisite directions for the due form of such graces as are to be propounded, to receive them when passed in both houses, and to register them in the records; to register also the seniority of such as proceed yearly in any of the arts and faculties, according to the schedules delivered to him by the proctors. Two *Taxors* are elected annually on the 10th of October by the regents only, who must be masters of arts, and are regents by virtue of their office: they are appointed to regulate the markets, examine the assize of bread, the lawfulness of weights and measures, and to lay all the abuses and deficiencies thereof before the commissary. Two *Scrutators* are chosen at the same time by the non-regents only, who are non-regents, and whose duty it is to attend all congregations, to read the graces in the lower house, to gather the votes secretly, or to take them openly in scrutiny, and publicly to pronounce the assent and dissent of that house. Two *Moderators* are nominated by the proctors, and appointed by a grace of the senate: they act as the proctors' substitutes in the philosophical schools, superintending alternately the exercises and disputations in philosophy, and the examinations for the degree of bachelor of arts; they are also generally deputed to officiate in the absence of the proctors. Two *Pro-proctors* are appointed, in consequence of the increasing magnitude of the university, to assist the proctors in that part of their duty which relates to the discipline and behaviour of those who are *in statu pupillari*, and the preservation of the public morals. This office was instituted by a grace of the senate, April 29th, 1816, and bachelors in divinity, as well as masters of arts, are eligible: they are nominated by the vice-chancellor and proctors, and elected by a grace of the senate. The *Classical Examiners* are nominated by the several colleges, according to the cycle of proctors, and the election takes place at the first congregation after October 4th. There are three *Esquire Bedells*, whose duty it is to attend the vice-chancellor, and walk before him with their silver maces on all public occasions. The *University Printer*, the *Library-keeper*, and *Under Library-keeper*, and the *School-keeper*, are elected by the body at large. The *Yeoman Bedell* is appointed by letters patent under the signature and seal of the chancellor. The *University Marshal* is appointed by letters patent under the signature and seal of the vice-chancellor. The *Syndics* are members of the senate chosen to transact all special affairs relating to the university, such as the framing of laws, the regulating of fees, inspecting the library, buildings, printing, &c.

The professors have stipends allowed from various sources; some from the university chest, others from his Majesty's government, or from estates left for that

purpose. *Lady Margaret's Professorship of Divinity* was founded in 1502, by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., the election to be every two years: the electors are the chancellor, or vice-chancellor, doctors, inceptors, and bachelors in divinity, who have been regents in arts: the same person may be re-elected, but the professor usually continues in office without the observance of that ceremony. The *Regius Professorship of Divinity* was founded by Henry VIII., in 1540; the candidates must be either a bachelor or a doctor in divinity: the electors are the vice-chancellor, the master and the two senior fellows of Trinity, the provost of King's, and the masters of St. John's and Christ's Colleges. The *Regius Professorship of Civil Law* was founded also by Henry VIII., in 1540: the professor is appointed by the king, and continues in office during his Majesty's pleasure. The *Regius Professorship of Physic*, founded at the same time, may be held for life: the appointment is by the king. The *Regius Professorship of Hebrew* was founded also at the same time; the electors are the same as to the Regius Professorship of Divinity: a candidate must not be under the standing of M.A. or B.D., but doctors of all faculties are excluded. A *Professorship of Arabic* was founded by Sir Thomas Adams, Bart., in 1632; the electors are the vice-chancellor and the heads of colleges: among persons qualified, heads of houses, fellows, and masters of arts being gremials of the university, are to be preferred. The *Lord Almoner's Reader and Professorship of Arabic* is appointed to by the lord almoner, and the stipend is paid out of the almonry bounty. The *Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics* was founded in 1663, by Henry Lucas, Esq., M.P. for the university; the electors are the vice-chancellor and the masters of colleges: a candidate must be M.A. at least, and well skilled in mathematical science. The *Professorship of Casuistry* was founded in 1683, by John Knightbridge, D.D., fellow of St. Peter's: the electors are, the vice-chancellor, the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Lady Margaret's Professor, and the master of St. Peter's; in case of an equality of votes, the casting vote belongs to the last: a candidate must be a bachelor or doctor in divinity, and not less than forty years of age. The *Professorship of Music* was founded by the university, in 1684: the election is by a grace of the senate. The *Professorship of Chemistry* was founded by the university, in 1702: the election was originally by a grace of the senate, but, by a grace dated October 24th, 1793, it was determined that all subsequent elections should be *more burgensium*. The *Professorship of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy* was founded in 1704, by Dr. Plume, Archdeacon of Rochester: the electors are, the vice-chancellor, the masters of Trinity, Christ's, and Caius Colleges, and the Lucasian professor; when any one of these masters is vice-chancellor, the master of St. John's is entitled to vote: the candidates may be single or married, Englishmen or foreigners. The *Professorship of Anatomy* was founded by the university, in 1707: the election is by a majority of the members of the senate. The *Professorship of Modern History* was founded by George I., in 1724: the professor is appointed by the king, and holds the office during his Majesty's pleasure: he must be either a master of arts, bachelor in civil law, or of a superior degree. The *Professorship of Botany* was founded by the university, in 1724, and has since been made a patent office. The *Professorship of*

Geology was founded by Dr. Woodward, in 1727: on the decease of the four executors of the founder's will, the election became vested in the members of the senate, in addition to whom the following persons were allowed to give their votes by proxy; viz., the chancellor of the university, the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of Ely, the president of the Royal Society, the president of the College of Physicians, and the members of parliament for the university: only unmarried men are eligible. The *Professorship of Astronomy and Geometry* was founded by Thomas Lowndes, Esq., in 1749: the appointment is vested in the lord high chancellor, the lord president of the privy council, the lord privy seal, the lord high treasurer, and the lord high steward of the king's household. The *Norrisian Professorship of Divinity* was founded by John Norris, Esq., of Whitton, in the county of Norfolk, in 1768: the electors must be a majority of ten heads of houses: the professor cannot continue in office longer than five years, but may be re-elected; he may be a member of either university, may be lay or clerical, but cannot be elected under his thirtieth, nor re-elected after his sixtieth, year. The *Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy* was founded in 1783, by the Rev. Richard Jackson, M.A.: the election is by those regent masters of arts who have been resident the greater part of the year previously to the day of election, excepting such as are under one year's standing, who may vote though they have not been resident for that period: a member of Trinity College is to be preferred, and next a Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Derbyshire, or Cheshire man. The *Downing Professorship of the Laws of England*, and the *Downing Professorship of Medicine*, were founded in pursuance of the will of Sir George Downing, Bart., K.B., in 1800: the electors are the archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the masters of St. John's College, Clare Hall, and Downing College. The *Professorship of Mineralogy* was founded by the university, in 1808, and afterwards endowed by his Majesty's government. The title of *Professor of Political Economy* was conferred by a grace of the senate, in May 1828, on George Pryme, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, and is to be a permanent professorship.

Lady Margaret's Preachership was founded in 1503: the electors are the vice-chancellor and the heads of houses: doctors, inceptors, and bachelors of divinity, are alone eligible, one of Christ's College being preferred. The *Barnaby Lectureships*, four in number, viz., in mathematics, philosophy, rhetoric, and logic, are so called from the annual election taking place on St. Barnabas' day, June 11th: the mathematical lecture was founded at a very early period, by the university; and the other three were endowed in 1524, by Sir Robert Rede, Lord Chief Justice of the court of common pleas in the reign of Henry VIII. The *Sadlerian Lectureships in Algebra*, seventeen in number, were founded by Lady Sadler, and the lectures commenced in 1710: the lecturers, who are required to be bachelors of arts at least, are appointed by the heads of colleges, who are the trustees, and by the vice-chancellor for the time being, from all the colleges; the lectureships are tenable only for ten years, and no one can be elected unless previously examined and approved by the Mathematical Professor. The Rev. John Hulse, who was educated at St. John's College, and died in 1789, bequeathed his estates in Cheshire

to this university, for the advancement and reward of religious learning. The purposes to which he appropriated the income are, first, the maintenance of two scholars at St. John's College; secondly, to recompense the exertions of the Hulsean prizemen; thirdly, to found and support the office of Christian Advocate; and, fourthly, that of the Hulsean Lecturer, or Christian Preacher. The *Christian Advocate* must be a learned and ingenious person, of the degree of master of arts, or of bachelor or doctor of divinity, of thirty years of age, and resident in the university; he has to compose yearly, while in office, some answer in English to objections brought against the Christian religion, or the religion of nature, by notorious infidels. The office of the *Hulsean Lecturer*, or *Christian Preacher*, is annual; but the same individual may, under certain circumstances, be re-elected for any number of successive years not exceeding six: the preacher is afterwards ineligible to the office of Christian Advocate: his duty is to preach and print twenty sermons in each year, the subject of them being to shew the evidences of revealed religion, or to explain some of the most obscure parts of the Holy Scriptures. William Worts, M.A., of Caius College, formerly one of the esquire bedells of the university, gave two pensions, of £100 per annum each, to two junior bachelors of arts, elected by the senate, who are required to visit foreign countries, to take different routes, and to write, during their travels, two Latin letters each, descriptive of customs, curiosities, &c.: the annuity is continued for three years, the period they are required to be absent.

The prizes for the encouragement of literature, the competition for which is open to the university at large, amount annually to nearly £1200 in value, three-fourths of which are given for the classics and English composition, the remainder for mathematics. The amount of the annual prizes in the different colleges is upwards of £300, two-thirds of which are given for the encouragement of classical literature. Two gold medals, value £15. 15. each, are given annually by the chancellor to two commencing bachelors of arts, who, having obtained senior optimes at least, shew the greatest proficiency in classical learning: these prizes were established in 1751, by his Grace, Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, then chancellor of the university. His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, the present chancellor, gives annually a third gold medal, to be conferred upon a resident under-graduate, who shall compose in English the best ode or best poem in heroic verse. The members of parliament for the university give four annual prizes, of £15. 15. each, to two bachelors of arts and two under-graduates, who compose the best dissertations in Latin prose: these prizes were established by the Hon. Edward Finch and the Hon. Thomas Townshend. Sir Edward Browne, Knt., M.D., directed three gold medals, value £5. 5. each, to be given yearly to three under-graduates on the commencement day; the first to him who writes the best Greek ode in imitation of Sappho; the second for the best Latin ode in imitation of Horace; the third for the best Greek and Latin epigrams, the former after the manner of the Anthologia, the latter on the model of Martial. The Rev. Charles Burney, D.D., and the Rev. John Cleaver Banks, M.A., only surviving trustees of a fund raised by the friends of the late Professor Porson, and appropriated to his use during his lifetime, did, by deed bearing date November 27th, 1816, transfer to the university

the sum of £400 Navy five per cents. upon trust, that the interest should be annually employed in the purchase of one or more Greek books, to be given to such resident under-graduates as shall make the best translation of a proposed passage selected from the works of Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, or Beaumont and Fletcher, into Greek verse. The Rev. Robert Smith, D.D., late master of Trinity College, left two annual prizes, of £25 each, to two commencing bachelors of arts, the best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy. John Morris, Esq., founder of the divinity professorship, bequeathed a premium of £12 per annum, £7. 4. of which is to be expended on a gold medal, the remainder in books, to the author of the best prose essay on a sacred subject, to be proposed by the Norrisian professor. The Rev. John Hulse directed that, out of the rents and profits of the estates which he bequeathed to the university for the advancement of religious learning, an annual premium of £40 should be given to any member, under the degree of M.A., who should compose the best dissertation on any argument proving the truth and excellence of the Christian religion. The Rev. Thomas Seaton, M.A., late fellow of Clare Hall, bequeathed to the university the rental of his estate at Kislingbury, producing a clear income of £40 per annum, to be given yearly to a master of arts who shall write the best English poem on a sacred subject.

The university scholarships are as follows:—John, Lord Craven, founded two classical scholarships, tenable for fourteen years, of £25 per annum each, arising from estates vested in trustees: by a decree of the court of Chancery in 1819, the income of the scholars has been augmented to £50, and three additional scholarships founded, which are tenable for seven years only. William Battie, M.D., fellow of King's College, left an estate, producing £18 per annum, to endow a scholarship similar to the preceding. Sir William Browne, Knt., M.D., left a rent-charge of £21 for endowing a scholarship tenable for seven years. The Rev. J. Davies, D.D., formerly fellow of King's College, and afterwards provost of Eton College, bequeathed, in July 1804, to the vice-chancellor for the time being, and the provost of King's College, in trust, the sum of £1000 three per cents., to found a scholarship similar to Lord Craven's, for the greatest proficient in classical learning. The Rev. William Bell, D.D., prebendary in the collegiate church of Westminster, and late fellow of Magdalene College, in 1810, transferred £15,200 three per cents. to the university in trust, to found eight new scholarships, for sons or orphans of clergymen of the church of England, whose circumstances prevent them bearing the whole expense of sending them to the university: two of these scholarships become vacant every year. By a grace of the senate, December 9th, 1813, it was directed that the sum of £1000, given by the subscribers to Mr. Pitt's statue, for the purpose of founding the Pitt scholarship, and afterwards augmented by a donation of £500 from the Pitt club in London, should be placed in the public funds until the syndics were able to vest it in land, the clear annual income to be paid to the Pitt scholar. The Rev. Robert Tyrwhitt, M.A., late fellow of Jesus' College, who died in 1817, bequeathed £4000 Navy five per cents. for the promotion and encouragement of Hebrew learning, leaving the mode of appropriating it to the discretion of the university:

in 1818 the senate decreed the foundation of three Hebrew scholarships, which number, in 1826, was increased to six, two scholars to be elected annually, and called scholars of the first and second classes; a scholar of the first class receiving an annual stipend of £30, and one of the second class a stipend of £20, for three years. The annual income of the university chest is about £16,000, including about £3000 of floating capital: this arises from stock in the funds, manors, lands, houses, fees for degrees, government annuity (for the surrender of the privilege of printing almanacks), profits of the printing-office, &c. The annual expenditure is about £12,000, disbursed to the various officers, the professors, the library and schools, the university press, and in taxes, donations to charities, &c. &c. The whole is managed by the vice-chancellor for the year, and the accounts are examined by three auditors appointed annually by the senate.

The right of presentation to the rectory of Ovington, in the county of Norfolk, and of nomination to the vicarage of Burwell, in the county of Cambridge, belongs to the university at large; in addition to which the chancellor and scholars are entitled, by act of parliament passed in the 3rd of James I., and confirmed in the 1st of William and Mary, the 12th of Anne, and the 11th of George II., to the nomination, presentation, collation, and donation to every benefice, prebend, or ecclesiastical living, school, hospital, and donative, belonging to any popish recusant convict, in the following twenty-seven counties of England and Wales:—Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Durham, Essex, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Rutlandshire, Shropshire, Suffolk, Westmorland, Yorkshire, Anglesey, Caernarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Glamorganshire, Merionethshire, and Radnorshire. The Whitehall Preacherships were established by George I., in 1721: twelve of the twenty-four are appointed from this university; the preachers must be fellows of colleges the whole time they hold the office, to which they are appointed by the Bishop of London, as dean of his Majesty's chapel.

There are two courts of law in the university:—the consistory court of the chancellor, and the consistory court of the commissary. In the former, the chancellor, or vice-chancellor, assisted by some of the heads of colleges, and one doctor or more of the civil law, administers justice in all personal pleas and actions arising within the limits of the university, wherein a member of the university is a party, which, excepting only such as concern mayhem and felony, are to be here solely heard and decided: the proceedings are according to the course of the civil law: from the judgment of this court an appeal lies to the senate, who commit the examination of it to certain delegates, in number not less than three, nor exceeding five, with power to ratify or reverse it. In the commissary's court, the commissary, by authority under the seal of the chancellor, sits both in the university, and at Midsummer and Stourbridge fairs, to proceed in all causes, excepting those of mayhem and felony, wherein one of the parties is a member of the university, excepting that within the university all causes and suits to which one of the proctors or taxors, or a master of arts, or any one of superior degree, is a party, are reserved to the sole jurisdiction of

the chancellor or vice-chancellor: the manner of proceeding is the same as in the chancellor's court, to which an appeal lies, and thence to the senate. The university council are appointed by a grace of the senate, and the solicitor by the vice-chancellor. The terms, three in number, are fixed: October, or Michaelmas, term begins on the 10th of October, and ends on the 16th of December; Lent, or January, term begins on the 13th of January, and ends on the Friday before Palm-Sunday; and Easter, or Midsummer, term begins on the eleventh day after Easter-day, and ends on the Friday after Commencement day, which last is always the first Tuesday in July.

The several orders in the different colleges are as follows:—A *Head* of a college or house, who is generally a doctor in divinity; *Fellows*, who generally are doctors in divinity, civil law, or physic, bachelors in divinity, masters or bachelors of arts: the total number of the fellowships is four hundred and eight. *Noblemen Graduates*, *Doctors* in the several faculties, *Bachelors in Divinity* (who have been masters of arts), and *Masters of Arts*, who are not on the foundation, but whose names are kept on the boards for the purpose of being members of the senate. *Graduates*, who are neither members of the senate nor *in statu pupillari*, are bachelors in divinity denominated four-and-twenty men, or ten-year men; they are allowed by the ninth statute of Queen Elizabeth, which permits persons who are admitted at any college, twenty-four years of age and upwards, to take the degree of bachelor in divinity, when their names have remained on the boards ten years. *Bachelors in Civil Law* and in *Physic*, who sometimes keep their names upon the boards until they become doctors. *Bachelors of Arts* who are *in statu pupillari*, and pay for tuition whether resident or not, and generally keep their names on the boards, either to shew their desire to become candidates for fellowships, or members of the senate. *Fellow Commoners*, who are generally the younger sons of the nobility, or young men of fortune, and have the privilege of dining at the fellows' table; they are here equivalent to gentlemen commoners at Oxford. *Pensioners* and *Scholars*, who pay for their respective commons, rooms, &c., but the latter are on the foundation, and, from the enjoyment of scholarships, read the graces in hall, the lessons in chapel, &c. The number of scholarships and exhibitions in the university is upwards of seven hundred. *Sizar*s are generally men of inferior fortune; they usually have their commons free, and receive various emoluments.

The terms required by the statutes to be kept for the several degrees are as follows:—A bachelor of arts must reside the greater part of twelve several terms, the first and last excepted. A master of arts must be a bachelor of three years' standing. A bachelor in divinity must be M.A. of seven years' standing. A bachelor in divinity (ten-year man) is allowed, by the 9th statute of Queen Elizabeth, to take the degree of B.D. at the end of ten years, without having taken any other. A doctor in divinity must be a bachelor in divinity of five years', or a master of arts of twelve years' standing. A bachelor in civil law must be of six years' standing complete, and must reside the greater part of nine several terms: a bachelor of arts of four years' standing may be admitted to this degree. A doctor in civil law must be of five years' standing from the degree of B.C.L., or a master

of arts of seven years' standing. A bachelor in physic must reside the greater part of nine several terms, and may be admitted any time in his sixth year. A doctor in physic is bound by the same regulations as a doctor in civil law. A licentiate in physic is required to be M.A. or M.B. of two years' standing. A bachelor in music must enter his name at some college, and compose and perform a solemn piece of music as an exercise before the university. A doctor in music is generally a bachelor in music, and his exercise is the same.

By an interpretation made May 31st, 1786, it was determined that the following persons are entitled to honorary degrees; viz.—1. Privy Counsellors; 2. Bishops; 3. Noblemen—Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, Barons; 4. Sons of Noblemen; 5. Persons related to the King by consanguinity or affinity, provided they be also Honourable; 6. The eldest sons of such persons; 7. Baronets, but only to the degree of M.A.; 8. Knights, to the same degree. By a grace of the senate, passed March 18th, 1826, all the above persons, before admission to any degree, are to be examined and approved of in the same manner as the other candidates; but they have the privilege of being examined after keeping nine terms, the first and last excepted: they are then entitled to the degree of master of arts. Sometimes, however, the university confers degrees without either examination or residence, on such individuals of mature age as are illustrious, not by their birth only, but also for the services they have rendered to the state, or to literature. No person taking a degree in right of nobility is entitled to a vote in the senate, unless he have previously resided three terms.

The ordinary course of study preparatory to the degree of bachelor of arts may be considered under the three heads of *Natural Philosophy*, *Theology* and *Moral Philosophy*, and the *Belles Lettres*. On these subjects, besides the public lectures delivered by the several professors, the students attend the lectures of the tutors of their respective colleges; and the instruction under each of the three general heads above named may be thus stated:—the first comprehends Euclid's Elements, the principles of algebra, plane and spherical trigonometry, conic sections, mechanics, hydrostatics, optics, astronomy, fluxions, Newton's Principia, Increments, &c.; the second, Beausobre's Introduction, Doddridge's and Paley's Evidences, the Greek Testament, Butler's Analogy, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Locke's Essay, and Duncan's Logic; the third, the most celebrated Greek and Latin classics. Besides a constant attendance on lectures, the under-graduates are examined in their respective colleges, yearly or half-yearly, on those subjects which have engaged their studies; and, according to the manner in which they acquit themselves in these examinations, their names are arranged in classes, and those who obtain the honour of a place in the first class receive prizes of books, differing in value, according to their respective merits. By this course the students are prepared for those public examinations and exercises which the university requires of all candidates for degrees. The first of these takes place in the second Lent term after the commencement of academical residence, at the general public examination held annually in the senate-house in the last week of that term, and continues for four days; two classes, each arranged alphabetically, are formed out of those ex-

examiners, the first consisting of those who have passed their examination with credit, and the second of those to whom the examiners have only not refused their certificate of approval. Those who are not approved by the examiners are required to attend the examination of the following year, and so on; and no degree of B.A., M.B., or B.C.L., is granted unless a certificate be presented to the Caput that the candidate for such degree has passed, to the satisfaction of the examiners, some one of these examinations. The student having passed this preparatory step, has next to perform the exercises required by the statutes for the degree which he has in view.

By a late regulation of the court of directors of the Honourable the East India Company, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, an examination has been appointed for those candidates for writerships in the service of the Company, who have not resided in the college at Haileybury. An examiner is appointed by each university, and the examination takes place at the India House. The candidates are examined in the Greek Testament, and in some of the works of the following Greek authors, viz. Homer, Herodotus, Demosthenes, or in the Greek plays; and in some of the works of the following Latin authors, viz. Livy, Cicero, Tacitus, and Juvenal; which part of the examination includes collateral reading in ancient history, geography, and philosophy: they are also examined in mathematics, including the four first and sixth books of Euclid, algebra, logarithms, plane trigonometry, and mechanics; in modern history, chiefly taken from Russell's "Modern Europe;" and in Paley's Evidences of Christianity. The number of members of the university, in 1828, was five thousand one hundred and four, of whom one thousand nine hundred and seventy-four were members of the senate; the number of the resident members, at the close of the year 1829, was one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one, of whom six hundred and seventy-three were in licensed lodgings.

The principal public buildings belonging to the university are, the senate-house, and the public schools and library: the former of these forms the north, and the latter the west, side of a grand quadrangle, which has Great St. Mary's church on the east, and King's College chapel on the south. The senate-house is an elegant building of Portland stone, erected from a design by Sir James Burrough, at the expense of the university, aided by an extensive subscription: the foundation was laid in 1722, but it was not entirely completed until 1766: the exterior is of the Corinthian order, and the interior of the Doric, with wainscot and galleries of Norway oak, the latter capable of accommodating one thousand persons; the room is one hundred and one feet long, forty-two broad, and thirty-two high, with a double range of windows: near the centre of one side is a marble statue of George I., by Rysbrack, executed at the expense of Lord Viscount Townshend; and opposite to it is that of George II. by Wilton, executed in 1766, at the expense of Thomas Holmes, Duke of Newcastle, then chancellor of the university: at the east end, on one side of the entrance, is a statue of the Duke of Somerset, by Rysbrack; and on the other that of the Right Hon. William Pitt, by Nollekins, erected by a subscription among the members of the university, amounting to upwards of £7000. The public schools, in which dis-

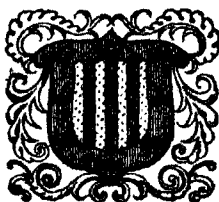
putations are held and exercises performed, were commenced on their present site in 1443, at the expense of the university, aided by liberal benefactions: they form three sides of a small court, the philosophy school being on the west, the divinity school on the north, and the schools for civil law and physic on the south; on the east is a lecture-room for the professors, fitted up in 1795: connected with the north end of the philosophy school is an apartment containing the valuable mineralogical collection presented to the university by Dr. Woodward, in 1727. The public library occupies the whole quadrangle of apartments over the schools, and consists of four large and commodious rooms, containing upwards of one hundred thousand volumes; at the commencement it occupied only the apartment on the east side, but was afterwards extended to the north side also: its most important acquisition was in the early part of the last century, when George I. having purchased of the executors of Dr. Moore, Bishop of Ely, that prelate's collection of books, amounting to upwards of thirty thousand volumes, for £6000, gave them to this university, at the same time contributing the sum of £2000 towards fitting up rooms for their reception: among the objects of the greatest curiosity in this extensive library are, a valuable and very ancient manuscript on vellum of the Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles, in Greek and Latin, presented to the university by Theodore Beza; and a large collection of the earliest printed books by Caxton, and from the foreign presses. The library has also received valuable donations of oriental books and manuscripts, chiefly from Dr. George Lewis, late archdeacon of Meath, the late Rev. Dr. Buchanan, and the Rev. C. Burckhardt. The upper part of a mutilated colossal statue, from the temple of Ceres at Eleusis, the gift of Messrs. Clarke and Cripps, of Jesus' College, by whom it was brought to England, is placed in the vestibule. The rents of the university's estate at Ovington, in the county of Norfolk, are appropriated to the purchase of books for the library, that estate having been bought with money given to the university, in 1666, by Tobias Rustat, Esq., to be so applied. William Worts, M. A., fellow of Caius College, bequeathed the annual surplus of the produce of his estate at Landbeach, in this county, to be applied to the use of the public library. A quarterly contribution of one shilling and sixpence from each member of the university, excepting sizars, is also made towards its support. This is one of the eleven libraries entitled by act of parliament to a copy of every new publication. The management is entrusted to syndics, who are the vice-chancellor, the heads of houses, all doctors in each faculty, the public orator, and all public professors, the proctors, and the scrutators. All members of the senate, bachelors in law and physic, and bachelors of arts, under certain restrictions, are entitled to the use of the library.

The superintendence of the university press is committed by the senate to syndics, who meet to transact business in the parlour of the printing-office, and cannot act unless five are present, the vice-chancellor being one. Richard, Viscount Fitz-William, formerly of Trinity Hall, who died in 1816, bequeathed to the university his splendid collection of books, paintings, drawings, engravings, &c., together with £100,000 South Sea annuities, for the erection of a museum to contain

them: the old free school, in Free School-lane, has been fitted up to serve the purpose temporarily. The collection has since been augmented by many valuable donations of paintings, prints, books, &c.

The Botanical Garden occupies between three and four acres on the south-east side of the town, conveniently disposed and well watered: this piece of ground, with a large old building that formerly belonged to the Augustine friars, was purchased for £1600 by the late Dr. Richard Walker, vice-master of Trinity College. The old building having been sold, a new one has been erected for the use of the lecturers in chemistry and botany. The garden is under the government of the vice-chancellor, the provost of King's College, the masters of Trinity and St. John's Colleges, and the Professor of Physic. The Anatomical School, situated near Catharine Hall, contains a large collection of rare and valuable preparations, including the museum of the late professor, Sir B. Harwood, and a set of models beautifully wrought in wax, recently imported from Naples: it is a small building conveniently fitted up, with a theatre for the lectures on anatomy and medicine, which are delivered annually in Lent term.

Measures for the establishment of the Observatory were first adopted in 1820, when a sum of £6000 was subscribed by the members of the university, to which £5000 was added out of the public chest by a grace of the senate. The building was commenced in 1822, and is now completed: it stands on an eminence, about a mile from the college walks, on the road to Madingley, and is in the Grecian style; the centre, surmounted by a dome, is appropriated to astronomical purposes, and the wings for the residence of the observers. The superintendence is vested in the Plumian professor, under whose direction are placed two assistant observers, who must be graduates of the university, and are elected for three years, being capable of re-election at the expiration of that term. The observations are printed and published annually, and copies are presented to the principal European observatories, viz., those of Greenwich, Oxford, Dublin, Paris, and Palermo. The Philosophical Society was instituted November 15th, 1819, for the purpose of promoting scientific enquiries, and of facilitating the communication of facts connected with the advancement of philosophy and natural history: it consists of fellows and honorary members, the former being elected from such persons only as are graduates of the university, and no graduate or member of the university can be admitted an honorary member: attached to the society is a reading-room, supplied with the principal literary and scientific journals, and the daily newspapers.



Arms.

St. Peter's College, commonly called Peter-house, was founded in 1257, by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely. There are fourteen fellowships on the foundation, to which no person can be elected who is M. A., or of sufficient standing to take that degree; and there cannot be more than two fellows

from any one county, except those of Cambridge and Middlesex, each of which may have four: one-fourth of the foundation fellows are required to be in priest's orders. By Queen Elizabeth's license the five senior clerical fellows may hold, with their fellowships, any

livings not rated higher than £20 in the king's books, and within twenty miles of the university. There are ten bye-fellows distinct from the former, and not entitled to any office or vote in the affairs of the college, but eligible to foundation fellowships. There are fifty-two scholarships, of different value, which are paid according to residence. The Bishop of Ely is visitor, and appoints to the mastership one of two candidates nominated by the society. The livings in the patronage of the master and fellows are the perpetual curacy of Little St. Mary, in the town of Cambridge; the vicarage of Cherry-Hinton, in the county of Cambridge; the vicarage of Ellington, in the county of Huntingdon; the rectory of Stathern, in the county of Leicester; the rectory of Exford, in the county of Somerset; and the rectory and vicarage of Freckenham, and the rectories of Newton, Norton, and Winesham, in the county of Suffolk: annexed to the mastership is the rectory of Glaston, in the county of Rutland; and the master and Lord Suffield are alternate patrons of the rectory of Knapton, in the county of Norfolk. The college, which stands on the west side of Trumpington-street, consists of three courts, two of which are separated by a cloister and gallery: the largest of these is one hundred and forty-four feet long, eighty-four broad, and cased with stone; the lesser, next the street, is divided by the chapel, and has on the north side a lofty modern building faced with stone, the upper part of which commands an extensive prospect of the country toward the south: the third was completed in 1826, by means of a donation from a late fellow, the Rev. Fras. Gisborne, from whom it is called the Gisborne court. The chapel, a handsome structure erected by subscription in 1632, is chiefly remarkable for its fine east window of painted glass, representing the Crucifixion. Among the eminent persons who have been members of this society, or educated at the college, may be enumerated Cardinal Beaufort; Archbishop Whitgift; Andrew Perne, Dean of Ely; Bishops Wren, Cosin, Walton (editor of the Polyglott Bible), and Law; Morison, the traveller; Crashaw, the poet; Dr. Sherlock, Dean of St. Paul's; Sir Samuel Garth; the learned Jeremiah Markland; the poet Gray; and Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough.



Arms.

Clare Hall was founded, in 1326, by Dr. Richard Badew, afterwards chancellor of the university, by the name of University-hall; but having been burned to the ground about the year 1342, it was rebuilt and munificently endowed, through the interest of Dr. Badew, by Elizabeth de Burgh, one of the sisters and co-heiresses of Gilbert, Earl of Clare, and from her received its present name. The society consists of a master, ten senior, or foundation fellows, nine junior, and three bye-appropriation fellows: the senior and junior fellowships are open to all counties. The master is elected by the senior and junior fellows, and must be either a bachelor or a doctor in divinity. The seniors must all be divines, except two, who, with the consent of the master and a majority of the fellows, may practise law and physic. Of the nine junior fellowships, two may be held by laymen: the other seven require priest's orders after a certain standing. The three bye-appropriation fellows hold no college office, nor have they any vote in

college business, and are ever after ineligible to any other fellowship: they must take priest's orders within seven years after they are bachelors of arts. There are thirty-four scholarships, eight of which have been lately increased, four of the value of £50 per annum each, and the other four £20 each, besides a weekly allowance in the buttery of three shillings and three-pence during residence. Four exhibitions of £20 per annum each were founded by Archdeacon Johnson, with preference to persons educated at Oakham and Uppingham schools. The visitors are, the chancellor, and two persons appointed by a grace of the senate. The livings in the patronage of the master and fellows are, the vicarages of Duxford St. John and Littleington, in the county of Cambridge; the rectory of Datchworth, in the county of Hertford; the rectory of Brington, with the perpetual curacies of Bythorn and Old Weston annexed, and the vicarages of Everton with Tetworth and Great Gransden, in the county of Huntingdon; the vicarage of Wrawby with the curacy of Brigg, in the county of Lincoln; the rectory of Hardingham, in the county of Norfolk; the rectories of Elmsett, Fornham All Saints with that of Westley, and Great Waddingfield, in the county of Suffolk; the rectories of Ockley and Rotherhithe, in the county of Surrey; the rectory of Orcheston St. Mary, in the county of Wilts; the rectory of Patrington, in the East riding, and the vicarage of Warmfield in the West riding, of the county of York. This hall, one of the most uniform buildings of the university, is very pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the Cam, over which it has an elegant stone bridge, leading to a shady walk opening into a beautiful lawn surrounded by lofty elms. It was rebuilt in 1638, of Ketton stone, and consists of one grand court, one hundred and fifty feet long, and one hundred and eleven broad: the front towards the fields is very handsome, being adorned with two rows of pilasters, the lower in the Tuscan, the upper in the Ionic, order. The chapel, the rebuilding of which, from an elegant design by Sir James Burrough, was completed in 1769, at an expense of £7000, is remarkable for the neatness of its stucco-work. Among its eminent members, &c., were Thomas Philipot, the herald and antiquary; Archbishops Heath and Tillotson; Bishops Hugh Latimer, Gunning, Moore, and Henchman; George Ruggle, author of *Ignoramus*; Dr. Burnet, author of the *Theory of the Earth*; John Parkhurst, the lexicographer; Dr. Cudworth, author of the *Intellectual System*; William Whiston; Martin Folkes; Dr. Langhorne; Whitehead, the poet laureat; Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter; Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle; and the late Marquis Cornwallis.



Arms.

Pembroke College was founded, in 1343, by Mary, Countess of Pembroke, and its endowment greatly enlarged by Henry VI. There are fourteen foundation and two by-fellowships, open to all counties, but no county to have more than three; six of the fellows must be in deacon's or priest's orders. There are twelve scholarships, varying in value from £12 to £50 per annum each, besides several of smaller amount: the lord high chancellor is visitor. The livings in the patronage of the master and fellows are, the vicarage of Soham with the curacy of Barroway, and the vicarage

of Linton, in the county of Cambridge; the rectory of Rawreth, in the county of Essex; the rectory of Orton-Waterville, and the vicarage of Waresley, in the county of Huntingdon; the rectories of Cawston and Sall, and the vicarage of Saxthorpe, with the consolidated vicarages of Tilney All Saints and Tilney St. Lawrence, in the county of Norfolk; and the rectories of Framlingham and Earl-Stonham, in the county of Suffolk. The college, or hall, is situated on the east side of Trumpington-street, nearly opposite to St. Peter's College, and consists of two courts of nearly equal dimensions, being about ninety-five feet by fifty-five, with the hall between them. On the east side of the inner court is a small detached building, erected for the purpose of containing a hollow sphere, eighteen feet in diameter, turning round with ease, and having the constellations painted inside, constructed by Dr. Long, Lowndean Professor of Astronomy, and formerly master of this college: the interior is so contrived as to form an excellent astronomical lecture-room, being capable of containing conveniently about thirty persons. Among the college plate is preserved a curious gilt silver cup, of considerable antiquity, the gift of the foundress in the reign of Edward III. The chapel, built by Dr. Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely, from a design by his nephew Sir Christopher, and consecrated by that bishop in 1665, is one of the most elegant and best proportioned in the university. Among the more eminent members, &c., may be reckoned, Archbishops Grindal and Whitgift; Bishops Lindwood, Fox, Ridley, and Andrews; the martyrs, Rogers and Bradford; the poets, Spenser, Gray, and Mason; Dr. Long, the astronomer; Stanley, editor of *Æschylus*; and the late illustrious statesman, the Right Hon. William Pitt.



Arms.

Gonville and Caius College, originally styled *Gonville Hall*, was founded in 1347, by Edmund, son of Sir Nicholas Gonville, of Terrington, in the county of Norfolk; in 1558, the hall was consolidated with the new foundation by Dr. John Caius, and under the charter then obtained the united foundations received the name they now bear. There are twenty-nine fellowships, of which twenty-one are open to all counties, and seventeen to laymen: two of the fellows must be physicians. There are twenty-six scholarships, open to all counties; three are of the value of £56 per annum each, six of £40, six of £36, six of £30, one of £24, one of £22, and three of £20: there is also a scholarship in chemistry, of the value of £20 per annum, and four studentships in physic, of upwards of £100 per annum each; in addition to these scholarships are fourteen exhibitions of different value. The visitors are, the master of Corpus Christi College, the senior doctor in physic, and the master of Trinity Hall. The livings in the patronage of the master and fellows are, the rectory of Beachampton, in the county of Buckingham; the rectory of Bratton-Fleming, in the county of Devon; the rectory of Broadway with that of Bincombe, in the county of Dorset; the rectory of Ashdon, in the county of Essex; the rectories of Blofield, Denver, Hethersett, Kirstead, the vicarage of Mattishall with the rectory of Pottesley, the rectories of Great Melton All Saints' and St. Mary's with St. Michael's Coslaney, Norwich, the rectory of St.

Clement's (Norwich) with that of Long Stratton, the rectory of Orborough with the vicarage of Fouldeu, the rectories of Weeting All Saints and Weeting St. Mary, the rectory of Wheatsacre All Saints with the vicarage of Mutford and the perpetual curacy of Barnaby, and the vicarage of Wilton with the rectory of Hockwold, in the county of Norfolk; and the rectory of Lavenham, in the county of Suffolk. This college stands on the west side of Trumpington-street, having Trinity College on the north, Trinity Hall on the west, and the senate-house on the south: it consists of three courts; the south court, and three remarkable gates of Grecian architecture, built by Dr. Caius, are supposed to have been designed by John of Padua, architect to Henry VIII., and to be the only works of his now remaining in the kingdom; of the principal court, part has been rebuilt, and the rest cased with stone and elegantly shashed. The chapel, though small, is admired for its beauty: on the south wall is the monument of Dr. Caius, whose body lies in a sarcophagus, under a canopy supported by Ionic columns; on the same wall is the monument of Stephen Perse, M.D., a great benefactor to the university, who died in 1615; in the ante-chapel is the gravestone of Sir James Burrough, Knt., formerly master, an ingenious architect, who designed the senate-house and other public buildings in Cambridge, and died in 1774. The library is small, but contains some exceedingly valuable books and manuscripts, particularly in heraldry and genealogy. The college has been a celebrated seminary for professors of medicine and anatomy, ever since the time of its second founder, the learned physician, Dr. Caius: of those who have most eminently conferred honour on the society in this faculty may be enumerated Dr. Francis Glisson; Sir Charles Scarborough; Dr. William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood; and Dr. William Hyde Wollaston. Among other distinguished members, or students, were Dr. Branthwaite, one of the translators of the Bible; Sir Thomas Gresham; Sir Peter le Neve, the herald and antiquary; Richard Parker, author of the *Σύγγραμμα Cantabrigiense*; Dr. Brady, the historian; Henry Wharton, author of the *Anglia Sacra*; Sir Henry Chauncy and Francis Blomefield, the historians of Hertfordshire and Norfolk; the celebrated Bishop Taylor; Bishop Skip, one of the compilers of the Liturgy; Jeremy Collier; the learned Dr. Samuel Clarke; Shadwell, the poet; and Lord Chancellor Thurlow.



Arms.

Trinity Hall was founded, in 1350, by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich. There are twelve fellowships, which are ordinarily held by graduates in civil law; ten of the fellows are usually laymen, and two in holy orders. The lord chancellor is visitor. The livings in the patronage of the master and fellows are, the perpetual curacy

of St. Edward, in the town of Cambridge; the vicarage of Weathersfield, in the county of Essex; the vicarage of Fenstanton with the perpetual curacy of Hilton, and the vicarages of Great Stukeley and Grey-Hemingford, in the county of Huntingdon; the rectory of Swanington with the vicarage of Wood-Dalling, in the county of Norfolk; and the perpetual curacy of Cowling, and the perpetual curacy of Kentford with the vicarage of Gazeley, in the county of Suffolk. This

hall stands behind the senate-house, near the river, and on the northern side of Clare Hall: the principal court is very neat, being faced with stone both within and without; the second is a convenient and handsome pile of brick and stone, recently erected for the accommodation of the under-graduates. The chapel is chiefly worthy of notice for its finely-painted altar-piece. The library contains, among other valuable books, a complete body of the canon, Roman, and common law. Among remarkable persons who have been members, or students, were Bilney, the martyr; Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester; Bishops Barlow (of Lincoln), Halifax, and Horsley (of St. Asaph); Thomas Tusser, the writer on husbandry; Sir Peter Wyche, the traveller; Dr. Haddon, master of the requests to Queen Elizabeth; Sir Robert Naunton, secretary of state to James I.; Philip, the celebrated earl of Chesterfield; Sir William de Grey, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and several other eminent lawyers, who have recently filled distinguished offices in that profession.



Arms.

Corpus Christi College was founded, in 1351, by the brethren of two guilds in Cambridge, bearing the names of *Gilda Corporis Christi*, and *Gilda Beata Mariæ Virginis*. There are twelve fellowships, four of which are appropriated, two for pupils from the school at Norwich, and two for natives of the county of Norfolk; the rest are open, with the restriction only that four of the candidates shall (if it may be) be natives of Norfolk: all the fellows are required to take orders within three years after their election. The visitors are, the vice-chancellor, and the two senior doctors in divinity; in extraordinary cases the king is visitor. The livings in the patronage of the master and fellows are the perpetual curacy of St. Benedict in the town of Cambridge; the rectory of Duxford St. Peter, the vicarage of Grantchester, and the rectories of Landbeach and Little Wilbraham, in the county of Cambridge; the rectory of Stalbridge, in the county of Dorset; the rectories of Great Braxted and Lambourne, in the county of Essex; the rectory of St. Mary Abchurch with the perpetual curacy of St. Lawrence Pountney, in the city of London; and the rectory of Fulmodeston with the vicarage of Croxton, and the rectory of Thurning, in the county of Norfolk. This college, frequently called Bene't College, from its proximity to the church of St. Benedict, is situated in Trumpington-street, opposite to Catharine Hall; the extent and magnificence of its buildings give it a high rank among the recent improvements which have added so much to the splendour of the university. It consists of two large courts, the old and the new, the latter having been lately erected out of the funds which had accumulated for that purpose, from the munificent bequests of Archbishop Herring, and Bishops Mawson and Green, formerly masters of the college. The new buildings were commenced in July 1823; the grand west front of the new court is two hundred and twenty-two feet long, with a lofty massive tower at each extremity, and a superb entrance gateway in the centre, flanked by towers corresponding with the former; the exterior is built of Ketton stone, and richly ornamented: the court is one hundred and fifty-eight feet long, and one hundred and twenty-nine broad.

having the chapel on the east side, the library on the south, and the hall on the north. The chapel, begun in 1579 by the Lord Keeper Bacon, is sixty-six feet long, and its exterior is richly adorned with sculpture. The library is a fine lofty room eighty-eight feet long, and contains the valuable manuscripts bequeathed to the college by Archbishop Parker, comprising a collection of papers relative to ecclesiastical affairs, made on the dissolution of religious houses by Henry VIII., with other interesting documents relating to the Reformation, and the original record of the Thirty-nine Articles. The old court, situated behind the hall, is a very ancient pile of building, entirely appropriated to the accommodation of the students. Among the college plate is a curious ancient drinking horn, which belonged to the guild of Corpus Christi. Of the distinguished members were, Archbishops Parker, Tenison, Herring, and Sterne; Bishops Allen, Fletcher, Jigon, Greene (Thomas), Bradford, Mawson, Green (John), Ashburnham, and Yorke; Sir Nicholas Bacon; Roger Manners, fifth earl of Rutland; Philip, second earl of Hardwicke; his brother, the Right Hon. Charles Yorke; Sir John Cust, Bart., Speaker of the House of Commons; John Fletcher, the dramatic poet; Stephen Hales, the natural philosopher; Nathaniel Salmon, the topographer; and Dr. Stukeley, Robert Masters (the historian of the college), and the late Richard Gough, three celebrated antiquaries.



Arms.

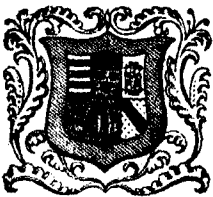
King's College was founded, in 1441, by King Henry VI. The society consists of a provost and seventy fellows and scholars; the latter are supplied by a regular succession from Eton College, and, at the expiration of three years from the day of their admission, they are elected fellows. This college possesses some remarkable

privileges and exemptions: by charter it appoints its own coroner; no writ of arrest can be executed within its walls; the provost has absolute authority within the precincts; by special composition between this society and the university, the members are exempt from the power of the proctors and the university officers, within the limits of the college; neither by usage do they keep any public exercises in the schools, nor are they in any way examined for the degree of bachelor of arts. The Bishop of Lincoln is visitor. The livings in the patronage of the provost and fellows are, the rectory of Kingston, and the sinecure rectory and vicarage of Milton All Saints, in the county of Cambridge; the rectory of Sampford-Courtenay, and the curacy of Tiverton (Priors-quarter), in the county of Devon; the rectory of Stower-Provost with that of Todbere, in the county of Dorset; the rectory of Danton, in the county of Essex; the rectory of Chilton with that of Clanfield, the rectory of Monkston, and the vicarages of Fordingbridge and Ringwood, in the county of Hants; the rectories of Buckland and Walkern, in the county of Hertford; the vicarage of Prescot, in the county of Lancaster; the rectory of Hemingby, and the vicarage of Willoughton, in the county of Lincoln, of which latter, Lord Scarborough possesses the alternate patronage; the rectory of Great Greenford, in the county of Middlesex; the rectory of Coltishall with that of Horstead, the rectory of Hempstead with

that of Leesingham, and the rectory of Monks-Toft with that of Haddiscoe, in the county of Norfolk; the vicarage of Weedon-Loys, in the county of Northampton; the perpetual curacies of Great Bricett and Little Finborough, the rectory of Hepworth, and the perpetual curacies of Kersey, Lindsey, and Wattisham, in the county of Suffolk; the vicarage of Kew with that of Petersham, the vicarage of Kingston on Thames with that of Richmond, and the perpetual curacies of East Moulsey and Thames-Ditton, in the county of Surrey; the rectory of Ewhurst, in the county of Sussex; the vicarage of Wootton-Waven, in the county of Warwick; and the vicarage of Broadchalk, in the county of Wilts.

The buildings stand on the west side and near the centre of Trumpington-street, between it and the river, over which is a handsome stone bridge, communicating with the shady walks on the other side: they consist principally of the old court, now uninhabited, and purchased by the university to be taken down, in order to enlarge the public schools, and the grand court, recently completed, having Gibbs' building on the west, the magnificent chapel on the north, the library and hall on the south, and a grand entrance from Trumpington-street on the east, forming altogether the most superb groupe of buildings in Cambridge. The old court, built of stone, about one hundred and twenty feet by ninety, appears to be coeval with the foundation. A little to the south of it stands the chapel, the chief architectural ornament of the town, and one of the finest specimens of the later style of English architecture in the kingdom. This splendid structure was begun by King Henry VI., in 1441; continued by Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII.; and completed with money bequeathed by the latter for that purpose, in the year 1515: it forms the north side of the grand court: its extreme length is three hundred and sixteen feet, its breadth eighty-four feet, its height to the summit of the battlements ninety feet, to the top of the pinnacles one hundred and one, and to the summit of the corner towers one hundred and forty-six feet: about the middle of the interior is a wooden screen, supporting the organ gallery, and separating the ante-chapel from the choir, erected in 1534, and very curiously carved: the choir is paved with marble; the present altar-piece was erected about the year 1780. One of the most striking features of this edifice is the magnitude and beauty of its painted windows, of which there are twelve on each side, nearly fifty feet high, which, together with the east window, are enriched with various subjects from Scripture history: this beautiful glass was put up in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII., and is further interesting as presenting one of the very few instances in which this species of church decorations escaped, in such complete preservation, the destruction to which they were doomed in the time of the Commonwealth. On each side are nine small chapels, seven of which on the south side contained, until recently, the college library, to which the late learned Mr. Bryant bequeathed his valuable collection, in 1804. It was the intention of the royal founder that the chapel should form the south side of a large court, and for this purpose he granted two quarries of stone, in Yorkshire, besides £1000 per annum payable out of the duchy of Lancaster, until the college should be completed; but Edward IV. deprived the college of this money, together

with nearly two-thirds of its possessions, in consequence of which nothing further was done towards completing the design, until the new building, an edifice of Portland stone, two hundred and thirty-six feet long, and intended to form the west side of the great court, was begun in 1724, and completed from a design by Mr. Gibbs. The provost's lodge, adjoining the bridge leading to the college walks, is very spacious and magnificent. The new buildings are from designs by William Wilkins, Esq. M.A. Amongst its eminent members and students may be enumerated Archbishop Rotherham; Bishops Fox, West, Aldrich, Cox, Guest, Wickham, Montagu, Pearson, Fleetwood, Hare, Weston, and Dampier; the martyrs, Fryth, Saunders, Glover, and Fuller; the statesmen, Sir John Cheke, Dr. Thomas Wilson, Sir Francis Walsingham, Walter Haddon, Sir William Temple, Sir Albert Moreton, Sir Robert Walpole, Horatio Lord Walpole, and Lord Chancellor Camden; Anthony Wootton, provost of Eton; Edward Hall, the historian; William Oughtred, the mathematician; Dr. Cowell, the civilian; Dr. Castell, author of the *Heptaglott Lexicon*; Waller, the poet; Dean Stanhope; Christopher Anstey; Jacob Bryant; and Horace, Earl of Orford.

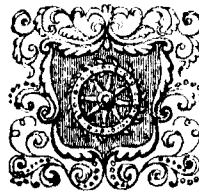


Arms.

Queen's College was founded by Margaret of Anjou, consort of Henry VI., in 1446, and re-founded by Elizabeth Widville, consort of Edward IV., in 1465. There are nineteen foundation fellowships, the number of which may be increased or diminished according to certain circumstances declared by the statutes.

In general there can be only *one* fellow from a county, and *two* from a diocese, the diocese of Lincoln excepted, from which there may be three; there may also be one fellow beyond the prescribed number from Middlesex, and from those counties and dioceses in which the college has property sufficient for the maintenance of a fellow: two fellows may remain laymen, and, within twelve years from M.A., one of the two must proceed to D.C.L., the other to M.D. The vice-president and the five senior fellows hold their fellowships with property; the others quit the society when possessed of a stated annual income. The five senior divines may hold livings rated in the king's books at not higher than £20 per annum, and within twenty miles of Cambridge. There is one bye-fellowship which is perfectly open, may be held by a layman, and is tenable with any property or preferment; but the holder has no vote in the society. The scholarships have recently been consolidated into twenty-six, and augmented by college grants, many of them having previously been inconsiderable: they are payable weekly according to residence. The president must be elected by a majority of the whole existing body, must have graduated B.D. at least, and must possess property to the amount of £20 per annum. The King is visitor. The livings in the patronage of the President and Fellows are, the rectory of St. Botolph's in the town of Cambridge; the rectory of Little Eversden, and the vicarage of Oakington, in the county of Cambridge; the rectory of Sandon, in the county of Essex; the rectory of Seagrave, in the county of Leicester; the rectories of Rockland and South Walsham, in the county of Norfolk; the rectory of Hickling, in the county

of Nottingham; and the rectory of Newton-Toney, in the county of Wilts: the rectory of Grimstone, in the county of Norfolk, is in the patronage of the president, who must nominate one of the eight senior fellows. The buildings are situated to the west of Catharine Hall, on the banks of the river, and consist of three courts of considerable magnitude; the entrance to the outer, or principal court, which is ninety-six feet by eighty-four, is through an elegant tower gateway: the inner court is furnished with cloisters about three hundred yards in circumference, and extends to the bank of the river; Walnut-tree Court has buildings on one side only: the front of the college, next the river, has been recently rebuilt in an elegant style: the grove and gardens are particularly beautiful, and, lying on both sides of the river, are connected by a wooden bridge of one arch, built in 1746, and much admired for the ingenuity of its construction. Amongst eminent members, or students, of this college are Archbishop Grindal; Bishops Fisher, Davenant, Sparrow, and Patrick; Sir Thomas Smith, the statesman; Dr. Thomas Smith, the ecclesiastical historian; Thomas Brightman, author of the treatise on the Revelations; John Weever, author of the *Funeral Monuments*; Dr. Thomas Fuller, author of the *Worthies of England*; and Dr. John Wallis, the mathematician: the celebrated Erasmus was for some time a student of this college.



Arms.

Catharine Hall was founded, in 1475, by Robert Woodlark, D.D., chancellor of the university, and provost of King's College. There are six fellowships on the foundation, the number of which may be increased or diminished in proportion to the revenue of the college: there cannot be more than two fellows

from any one county at the same time; and two of them at least must be in priest's, and one in deacon's, orders. There are also eight other fellowships; in filling up six of which, "a preference is to be given to persons born in the county of York, if duly qualified." There are forty-three scholarships, varying in value from £2 to £35 per annum each, of which thirteen are appropriated, and to several of which chambers rent-free are attached. The livings in the patronage of the master and fellows are, the rectory of Coton, in the county of Cambridge; the vicarage of Ridgwell, in the county of Essex; and the rectory of Gimingham with that of Trunch, in the county of Norfolk. The buildings form three sides of a quadrangle, one hundred and eighty feet by one hundred and twenty, the fourth side being open towards Trumpington-street, and having iron palisades, and a piece of ground planted with lofty elm-trees: the front is toward the west, and has an elegant portico in the centre. The library, a very handsome room, was fitted up at the expense of the late Dr. Thomas Sherlock, Bishop of London, who bequeathed to the college his large and valuable collection of books: he also left a stipend for the librarian. Amongst eminent members and students were Archbishops Sandys and Dawes; Bishops Overall, Brownrigg, Leng (author of the *Cambridge Terence*), Blackall, Hoadley, and Sherlock; John Bradford, the martyr; John Strype, the antiquary; Ray, the naturalist; and

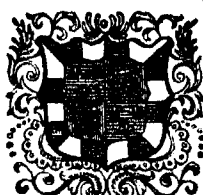
Dr. Lightfoot, the orientalist, and author of the *Horæ Hebraicae*.



Arms.

Jesus College, was founded by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, in 1496, on the site of a Benedictine nunnery, established about the year 1130, and dedicated to St. Rhadegund, the endowment of which was augmented by Malcolm, fourth king of Scotland, and the possessions of which on its dissolution, in the reign of Henry VII., were granted to the bishop: there are sixteen foundation fellowships: eight of the fellows are to be natives of the northern, and eight of the southern, counties, and six in priest's orders; but by a recent statute, granted by the Bishop of Ely, and with the king's license, the society will, from and after the 7th of Jan., 1833, be able to elect fellows from any part of England and Wales, without restriction. On each vacancy the master and fellows nominate two candidates, of whom the Bishop of Ely appoints one. There is one fellowship to which the bishop has an exclusive right both to nominate and appoint: he is also visitor, and appoints the master. There are forty-six scholarships and exhibitions, varying in value from £9 to £70 per annum each, of which twenty-seven are appropriated. The livings in the patronage of the master and fellows are, the vicarage of All Saints', and the perpetual curacy of St. Clement's, in the town of Cambridge; the vicarages of Comberton and Fordham, the rectory of Graveley, the vicarage of Guilden-Morden, the rectory of Harlton, and the vicarages of Hinxton, Swavesey, and Whittlesford, in the county of Cambridge; the vicarage of Elmstead, in the county of Essex; the rectory of Tewin, in the county of Hertford; the rectory of King's Stanley, in the county of Gloucester; and the rectory of Caven-dish, the vicarage of Hundon, and the rectory of Whatfield, in the county of Suffolk. The buildings, which are situated at the extremity of the town, consist of a principal court, one hundred and forty-one feet by one hundred and twenty, which is built on three sides; and a small court surrounded by a cloister; an addition has lately been made to the eastern side of the college. The grand front looks toward the south, and is one hundred and eighty feet long, being regularly built and sashed; both the master and fellows have spacious gardens. The library contains many scarce and valuable editions of the classics. The chapel, anciently the conventual church of St. Rhadegund, exhibits, particularly in the chancel and the interior of the tower, considerable remains of the original structure; the altar-piece, representing the Presentation in the Temple, was given, in 1796, by Dr. Pearce, master of the college: in the south transept of what is now the ante-chapel are the tombs of one of the nuns, named Berta Rosata, and of Prior John de Pykenham, the latter of which is supposed to have been removed hither from the neighbouring convent of Franciscans: in the north transept is the monument of Tobias Raastat, yeoman of the robes to king Charles II., a benefactor to the college, remarkable for his great wealth and extensive charities. Amongst eminent members and students may be reckoned Archbishops Cranmer, Sterne, Herring, and Hutton; Bishop Bale, the biographer; Dr. John Nalson, the historian; Roger North the biographer; John Flamsteed, the astronomer;

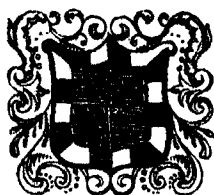
Fenton, the poet; Dr. Jortin; the witty Lawrence Sterne; Tyrwhitt, the founder of the Hebrew scholarships; Gilbert Wakefield, the classical editor and critic; and the celebrated traveller, Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke.



Arms.

Christ's College was originally founded, in 1456, by King Henry VI., under the name of God's House; but in 1505, the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, changed the name, incorporated the former society with the present college, and endowed it liberally for the maintenance of a master and twelve fellows. This foundation is for divinity, and the fellows are required to take priest's orders within twelve months after they have attained the requisite age. The only appropriation is to the counties of England and Wales; the restrictions are, that there shall not be two of the same county, and that there shall be six, and only six, from nine specified counties in the north of England collectively. Edward VI. added another fellowship, the holder of which participates in the emolument of the original foundation: he may be from any county, and is not obliged to take holy orders. There are two other fellowships tenable by laymen, with independent revenues, and preference to the kindred of the founders. These fifteen fellows have an equal claim to the college patronage, and are allowed by the statutes to hold preferment with their fellowships, provided it does not exceed the value of ten marks, after the deductions found in the king's books. Lady Margaret founded forty-seven scholarships, now augmented to 15s. per week during residence; there can only be three scholars of one county: three others were added by Edward VI. Various other scholarships and exhibitions have been founded by private benefactors; and four divinity studentships, the present value of which is £113.8. per annum each, were founded by C. Tancred, Esq. The visitors are the vice-chancellor and the two senior doctors of divinity; or, if the vice-chancellor be of this college, the provost of King's. The livings in the patronage of the master and fellows are, the vicarage of Bourn, the vicarage of Caldecote with the rectory of Toft, and the perpetual curacy of Fen-Drayton, in the county of Cambridge; the rectory of Little Canfield, in the county of Essex; the rectory of Anstey, in the county of Hertford; the rectory of Kegworth, in the county of Leicester; the rectories of Ingoldsby and Navenby, in the county of Lincoln; the rectory of Brisley with the vicarage of Gateley, the rectory of Burnham St. Mary, the vicarage of Croxton All Saints, and the perpetual curacy of Hap-ton, in the county of Norfolk; the rectory of Clipston (which is divided into portions), and the vicarage of Helpstone, in the county of Northampton; the vicarage of Manerbier, in the county of Pembroke; and the rectory of Moulton, in the county of Suffolk. The buildings stand north of Emanuel College, and opposite to St. Andrew's church: they consist of the principal court, a handsome quadrangle, one hundred and thirty feet by one hundred and twenty, and a second court built on two sides, that next the garden and fields being an elegant and uniform pile of stone, about one hundred and fifty feet long. The chapel is eighty-four feet long, with a floor of marble: in the east window are portraits of King Henry VII., and some others of the family of the

foundress : within the rails of the altar is the gravestone of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, author of the *Intellectual System*, and master of the college, who died in 1688. The garden has a bowling-green and a cold bath, and contains a large mulberry-tree, planted by Milton, when a student here. Besides the great poet just mentioned, the following eminent persons have been members of this society, or students at the college : Leland, the antiquary ; Archbishop John Sharp ; Bishops Latimer, Law, and Porteus ; Hugh Broughton, and Dr. Lightfoot, the Orientalists ; the poets, John Cleland, and Francis Quarles ; Dr. Joseph Mede, an eminent divine ; Dr. Thomas Burnet, author of the *Theory of the Earth* ; Dr. Lawrence Echard, the historian ; Dr. Saunderson, the mathematician ; and Archdeacon Paley.



Arms.

St. John's College was founded, in 1511, by the executors of Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby : the original endowment was for fifty fellows, but part of the foundation estates having been seized by Henry VIII., the funds were found to be sufficient only for thirty-two.

These, by letters patent from King George IV., are now open to the natives of England and Wales, without any restriction of appropriation whatsoever ; one of them is in the appointment of the Bishop of Ely. This being a divinity college, the fellows are obliged to be in priest's orders within six years from the degree of M.A., except four, who are allowed by the master and seniors to practise law and physic ; the electors are the master and eight senior resident fellows, in whom is vested the entire management of the college concerns. Of the appropriated fellowships, twenty-one have all the privileges of the foundation fellowships, and an equal claim to the college patronage ; besides these there are nine fellowships, founded by Mr. Platt, which are open to all candidates ; but the fellows are not allowed to hold any college preferment. There are one hundred and fourteen scholarships, nine of which, founded by the Duchess of Somerset, have been augmented by the society to sixteen, which are appropriated to Manchester, Hertford, and Marlborough schools ; and four, founded by Mr. Platt, have been increased by the college to nine. There are numerous exhibitions, varying from £70 each downwards. All livings under £30 in the king's books are tenable with the college preacherhips, of which there are thirteen. The Bishop of Ely is visitor. The livings in the patronage of the master and fellows are, the rectories of Brinkley and Fulbourn, and the perpetual curacy of Horningsea, in the county of Cambridge ; the rectories of Houghton-Conquest, Houghton-Gildable, Marston-Moretaine, and Meppershall, in the county of Bedford ; the vicarages of Aldworth and Sunninghill, in the county of Berks ; the rectory of Aberdaron, in the county of Carnarvon ; the rectory of Morton, in the county of Derby, alternately with William Turbett, Esq. ; the rectory of Marwood, in the county of Devon ; the rectories of Lawford, Great Oakley, Great Warley, Moreton, and Thorington with that of Frating, in the county of Essex ; the vicarage of Great Horstead, and the rectories of Lilley and Little Horstead, in the county of Hertford ; the rectory of Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight ; the rectories of Murston and Staplehurst, and the vicarages

of Higham and Ospringe, in the county of Kent ; the vicarage of Barrow upon Soar, and the rectory of Medbourne with the curacy of Holt, in the county of Leicestershire ; the vicarage of Minting, in the county of Lincoln ; the vicarage of Cherry-Marham, and the rectories of Aldborough, Ditchingham, Fornett St. Mary and St. Peter, Great Snoring, Holt, and Starston, in the county of Norfolk ; the rectory of Ufford with the curacy of Bainton, in the county of Northampton ; the vicarage of North Stoke, and the rectory of Souldern, in the county of Oxford ; the rectory of St. Florence, in the county of Pembroke ; the rectories of Barrow, Cockfield, and Layham, in the county of Suffolk ; the rectory of Wootton-Rivers, in the county of Wilts, alternately with the principal and fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford ; the rectory of Brandsburton, and the vicarage of Holme upon Spalding-Moor with the rectory of Holme, in the East riding of the county of York ; and the vicarage of Marton with Grafton, in the West riding of the county of York. Of these livings, five rectories in Norfolk are in the nomination of the Duke of Norfolk, but can be given only to the foundation fellows of the college. The buildings are situated to the north of Trinity College, and occupy the whole space between Trinity-street and the river, consisting of three courts, built for the most part of brick : the first, which is the most ancient, is about two hundred and twenty-eight feet by two hundred and sixteen, and is entered from the street by a handsome gateway, with turrets coeval with the foundation : the second court, about two hundred and seventy feet by two hundred and forty, is very handsome, and chiefly consists of the fellows' apartments ; it was built by the benefaction of Mary, Countess of Shrewsbury : the third, next the river, is of smaller dimensions than the others. The north side of the first court is occupied by the chapel, that of the second by the master's lodge, and that of the third by the library ; extending altogether the whole length of the college from east to west, about four hundred and eighty feet. The chapel is one hundred and twenty feet long ; in the ante-chapel is the tombstone of Thomas Baker, the antiquary, sometime fellow of this college, who wrote its history ; and in the chapel is a tablet, in memory of the learned Dr. Whitaker, master, who died in 1595. In the master's lodge is a spacious ancient gallery, nearly one hundred and fifty-five feet long, with a richly ornamented ceiling, now divided into a suite of rooms containing numerous portraits of benefactors and members of the college. The library, built by Archbishop Williams, is a spacious room, containing one of the most valuable and extensive collections of books in the university, among which are those presented to the college by Matthew Prior, consisting chiefly of the works of the French historians. This college suffered severely during the civil war in the reign of Charles I., having been plundered, amongst other valuable articles, of the communion plate, and of a large collection of silver coins and medals : the outer court was at the same time converted into a prison for the royalists. The spacious gardens and walks lie on the west side of the river, over which is a stone bridge of three arches, leading from the inner court : the fellows' garden has a bowling-green. A large and splendid addition to this college has been nearly completed, from a design by Rickman and Hutchinson, on the western side of the river, consisting of

a spacious court, united to the three ancient courts by a covered stone bridge. The inner and the eastern and western fronts are all varied: the cloister extends from the east to the west wing, and has a lofty entrance in the centre; this building will afford additional accommodation for one hundred and seven students, including ten suites of apartments for the fellows of the college. Amongst eminent members, &c. were Roger Ascham; Sir John Cheke; Sir Thomas Wyat; Lord Treasurer Burleigh; Lord Keeper Williams; Dr. John Dee; Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Stafford; Lord Falkland; Dr. William Whitaker; Dr. William Cave; Archbishop Williams; Bishops Day, Gauden, Gunning, Stillingfleet, and Beveridge; Dr. Jenkins, who wrote on the reasonableness of Christianity; Dr. Powell; Dr. Balguy; Dr. Ogden; Thomas Stackhouse, author of the History of the Bible; Dr. William Wotton, Dr. Bentley, and Dr. Taylor, the critics; Ben Jonson; the poets, John Cleland, Ambrose Philips, Prior, Otway, Broome, Hammond, and Mason; Martin Lister, the naturalist; Francis Peck, and Thomas Baker, the antiquaries; and the late Dr. Heberden.



Arms.

Magdalene College was begun, in 1519, by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, by the name of Buckingham House, but was not completed at the time of his attainder, after which it was granted to Thomas, Baron Audley, Lord High Chancellor, who in 1542 endowed it for a master and four fellows.

There are thirteen bye-fellowships; two of them are appropriated, one of the two being a travelling fellowship. All the fellows, except those of the two last-mentioned fellowships, must take orders within three years after election, if the master thinks fit. The mastership is in the appointment of the possessor of the estate at Audley End, now belonging to Lord Braybrooke. There are thirty-nine scholarships, varying in value from £3 to £70 per annum each, twelve of which are appropriated. The possessor of Audley End is visitor. The livings in the patronage of the master and fellows are, the rectory of Long Stanton St. Michael, in the county of Cambridge; the rectory of Anderby with that of Comberworth, and the perpetual curacy of Grainthorpe, in the county of Lincoln; the vicarage of St. Katherine Cree church, London; the rectory of Aldington, in the county of Sussex; the vicarage of Steeple-Ashton (annexed to the Mastership), in the county of Wilts; and the rectory of Ellingham, in the county of Norfolk. This is the only college which stands on the north side of the river: it consists of two courts, the larger being about one hundred and ten feet by seventy-eight. On the north side of the second court is a stone building, the body of which contains the Pepysian library, and in the wings are the apartments of the fellows. This library was given to the college by Samuel Pepys, Esq., secretary to the admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James II.: in this repository, amongst other valuable curiosities, are preserved many very rare portraits and engravings, a large collection of ancient ballads, many of which are not elsewhere to be found, and the original narrative of the escape of Charles II., after the battle of Worcester, taken in short hand by Mr. Pepys, from the oral communication of the king

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himself: but the most valuable M.S. is the diary of Mr. Pepys, consisting of three thousand pages, chiefly in short hand, and relating to the maritime affairs of the kingdom from 1659 to 1669, copious extracts from which have recently been published, under the title of *Memoirs of Samuel Pepys, Esq., F.R.S., &c.* Among distinguished members, &c. were Archbishop Grindal; Dr. Thomas Nevile, who erected the beautiful court in Trinity College which bears his name; Pepys, the founder of the library; Dr. Duport, the celebrated Greek professor; the Lord Keeper Bridgeman; Bishop Walton, editor of the Polyglott Bible; Bishop Rainbow; Dr. Howell, the historian; Bishop Cumberland; Dr. Waterland; and the celebrated mathematician, Professor Waring.



Arms.

Trinity College stands on ground formerly occupied by seven hostels and two colleges (Michael House and King's Hall): the former college was founded, in 1324, by Hervey de Stanton, chancellor of the exchequer to Edward II.; the buildings of the latter, founded by Edward III., in 1337, for a master and thirty-two scholars, are said to have been of sufficient magnitude to accommodate Richard II. and his court, when he held a parliament at Cambridge, in 1381. Both these colleges were suppressed in 1546, and in the same year the present magnificent one was founded by Henry VIII., for a master and sixty fellows: the endowment was considerably augmented by his daughter, Queen Mary. The fellows are chosen from the scholars, ineligible if M.A., or of sufficient standing to take that degree; they are all required to go into priest's orders within seven years after they commence masters of arts, except two appointed by the master, one of whom is supposed to study law, the other physic. There are sixty-nine scholarships, which, except four or five, are open to men of any county. The government is vested in the master and eight seniors; and to so many of these as are absent the resident fellows next in seniority act as deputies: the mastership is in the gift of the King, who is visitor. All livings within twenty miles of Cambridge, or such, in any part of the kingdom, as may have passed through the society; or livings from external patronage, the value of which in the king's books, after certain deductions, does not exceed £30, are tenable with college preacherhips, of which there are sixteen. The livings in the patronage of the master and fellows are, the vicarages of Cardington, Eaton-Bray, Felmersham with the perpetual curacy of Pavenham, Great Barford with that of Roxton, and the vicarages of Keysoe, Shitlington, and Stotfold, in the county of Bedford; the rectory of Loughton, and the vicarage of Marsworth, in the county of Buckingham; the perpetual curacies of Great St. Mary's and St. Michael's, in the town of Cambridge; the vicarages of Arrington, Barrington, Bottisham, Chesterton, Over, Shudy-Camps, and Trumpington, and the rectories of Orwell and Papworth St. Everard, in the county of Cambridge; the vicarage of Gainford, in the county of Durham; the vicarages of Bumpstead-Helion and Hatfield-Broad-Oak, in the county of Essex; the vicarage of Great Wymondley with that of St. Ippolitts, the vicarage of Hitchin, and the vicarage of Ware with that of Thundridge, in the county of Hertford; the vicarage

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of Brading, in the Isle of Wight; the vicarage of Wimeswold, in the county of Leicester; the vicarage of East Ravendale (sequestered), and those of East Randal, Little Coates, and Swineshead, in the county of Lincoln; the vicarage of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex; the rectories of Dickleburgh, Fakenham, and North Rington, in the county of Norfolk; the vicarage of Grendon, in the county of Northampton; the vicarages of Blyth and Flintham, the perpetual curacies of Hoveringham, Thurgarton, and Langford, and the vicarages of Tuxford and Walkeringham, in the county of Nottingham; the rectory of Cheadle, in the county of Stafford; the rectory of Grundisburgh, in the county of Suffolk; the vicarages of Kirby-Monks and Withybrook, in the county of Warwick; the vicarages of Heversham, Kendal, and Kirkby-Lonsdale, in the county of Westmorland; the vicarage of Aysgarth, in the county of York; the rectory of Gilling, and the vicarage of Pickhill, in the North riding of the county of York; and the rectory and vicarage of Darfield, the rectory of Guiseley (one turn in three), the vicarage of Kellington, the vicarage of Kirkby-Malzeard with that of Masham, and the vicarages of Normanton All Saints, Sedbergh, and Whitkirk, in the West riding of the county of York.

The extensive buildings of this college are situated between those of St. John's and Caius Colleges, occupying the space between Trumpington-street and the river, and consisting of three spacious quadrangular courts. The first court, which is the largest, forms a magnificent assemblage of buildings: its form is a trapezium, approaching to a square, about six hundred and thirty yards in circuit; on the north side is the chapel; on the west the hall and the master's lodge: the other two sides comprise apartments for the fellows and students; the south end of the west side has been rebuilt in a handsome style. This court is entered from Trumpington-street by a turreted gateway, supposed to have been anciently the entrance to King's Hall. In the middle of it is a large conduit, which supplies the college and the neighbouring inhabitants with excellent water, brought by a subterraneous channel from a spring about a mile west of the town. The second court, called Nevile's Court, built in 1600, chiefly by the benefaction of Dr. Thomas Nevile, master of the college and Dean of Canterbury, is more elegant than the former, though less spacious; the length of its sides, which, like those of the first court, are unequal, vary from one hundred and thirty-two feet to two hundred and twenty-eight; the library, forming the west side, is of later date, the building having been projected by Dr. Barrow, and the north and south sides, containing fellows' and students' apartments, have been almost wholly rebuilt: the library and the cloisters, which extend along the north, west, and south sides, were designed by Sir Christopher Wren. Beyond Nevile's Court is the newly erected and magnificent quadrangle, called King's Court, in honour of King George IV., the building of which was commenced in 1823, and completed in 1825, at an expense of upwards of £40,000, a considerable part of which was defrayed by a subscription, headed by a donation of £2000 from that monarch; the buildings are from designs by William Wilkins, Esq., M.A., and the principal front, with a fine tower gateway, faces the college walks, in a line with the library. The chapel,

upwards of two hundred feet long, is in the later style of English architecture, begun by Queen Mary, and finished by Queen Elizabeth; on each side of the choir are rows of very elegant stalls for the masters and scholars, with carved work by Gibbons; and the thrones for the master and the vice-master are remarkably grand and beautiful. Among the monuments in the ante-chapel, the most interesting are, a statue of Sir Isaac Newton, by Roubilliac, presented to the society by Dr. Smith, master of the college; a tablet in memory of the eminent mathematician, Roger Cotes, Plumian professor, who died in 1716; a tablet in memory of Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq., celebrated for his poem on the Immortality of the Soul, and other works, who died in 1762; and a bust and tablet, by Chantrey, in memory of the late professor Porson. The hall, built in the later English style, is about one hundred feet long and fifty high. The master's lodge, which contains some magnificent apartments, has, ever since the reign of Elizabeth, been the residence of the sovereign, when the university has been honoured with a royal visit; and the judges always reside in it during the assizes.

The library, a magnificent room two hundred feet long, and proportionately lofty, was built by a subscription amounting to nearly £20,000, procured chiefly by the exertions of Dr. Barrow. The collection of books is large and valuable, and amongst the manuscripts are some of Milton's pieces in his own handwriting: among the busts are those of Bacon, Newton, Ray, and Willoughby, by Roubilliac; that of Roger Cotes; and one, by Scheemmaker, of Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq., who presented to the society the celebrated Sigeian inscription: there is also a statue of Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, for sixty years chancellor of the university, executed by Rysbrach in 1754; and at the upper end is a curious statue of Æsculapius, found at Samæ, about fourteen miles from Rome. Among the portraits the most interesting are, an original half-length of Shakspeare, by Mark Garrard, and an original full-length, in the hall, of Sir Isaac Newton, by Valentine Ritts. The room is paved with marble; and at the south end, opposite to the entrance, is a window of painted glass, from a design by Cipriani, representing the presentation of Sir Isaac Newton to his Majesty George II., for the execution of which £500 was bequeathed by Dr. Robert Smith, formerly master. The walks are spacious and particularly pleasant, and are connected with the college buildings by a bridge over the Cam. Amongst eminent members and students were, Archbishops Whitgift and Fowler; Bishops Powell, Wilkins, Pearson, Pearce, Hinchliffe, and Watson; Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex; Sir Francis Bacon; Sir Edward Coke; Fulke Greville; Lord Brooke; Charles, Earl of Halifax; Sir Isaac Newton; William Outram; Dr. Isaac Barrow; Dr. Bentley; Ray, the naturalist; Roger Cotes; Dr. William Whitaker; Bishop Hacket; the poets Cowley and Dryden; Dr. Donne, the satirist; Nathaniel Lee, the dramatist; George Herbert; Richard Duke; Lord Lansdowne; Sir Robert Cotton; Sir Henry Spelman; Dr. Gale; John le Neve; Francis Willoughby; Philemon Holland; Andrew Marvell; Robert Nelson; Dr. Samuel Knight; Dr. Conyers Middleton; the late professor Porson; and the late Lord Byron.



Arms.

Emanuel College was founded, in 1584, by Sir Walter Mildmay, chancellor of the exchequer and privy counsellor in the reign of Elizabeth; it occupies the site of a Dominican friary, founded about the year 1280, and subsequently enriched by Alice, widow of Robert Vere, second Earl of Oxford, which, after

the dissolution, was purchased by Sir Walter, prior to the establishment of the college. The number of foundation fellowships is twelve, besides one, the holder of which receives a dividend arising from a distinct estate, but is in most respects on an equality with the foundation fellows. These thirteen fellowships are open to Englishmen of all counties, but there cannot be more than one from the same county. All the fellows must proceed to the degrees of M.A. and B.D., as soon as they are of sufficient standing; and the four seniors must take priest's orders. In addition to the above there are two fellows on the foundation by Sir Wolstan Dixie, who must proceed in their degrees equally with those on the original foundation, but have no vote in the society, nor any claim to the offices or dividends of the college. There are likewise four scholarships of the same foundation, and subject to the same restrictions. The foundation scholarships are open to Englishmen of all counties, but there can only be three from the same county: the scholars receive upwards of £12 per annum, in addition to the weekly payment of 7s. 6d. during residence. Besides these there are many scholarships and exhibitions, founded by various benefactors, to be given to the candidates most distinguished for learning and exemplary conduct. The visitors are, in some cases, the vice-chancellor and the two senior doctors in divinity, in others, the master of Christ's College and the two senior doctors. The livings in the patronage of the master and fellows are, the rectory of Wallington, in the county of Hertford; the vicarage of Standground with the curacy of Farcett, and the rectory of Thurning, in the county of Huntingdon; the rectories of Loughborough and Thurcaston, in the county of Leicester; the vicarage of Little Melton, in the county of Norfolk; the rectory of Boddington, in the county of Northampton; the rectory of North Luffenham, in the county of Rutland; the rectories of Aller, and North Cadbury, and the vicarages of King's Brompton and Winsford, in the county of Somerset; and the vicarage of Ilketshall St. Andrew, and the rectories of Preston St. Mary, and Withersdale with the vicarage of Fressingfield, in the county of Suffolk: they also nominate to the rectory of Twyford, in the county of Southampton, which is in the presentation of Lady Mildmay.

This college is very pleasantly situated in St. Andrew's street, near the south-eastern entrance into the town; the greater part of it is modern, and elegantly built of stone. It consists of one principal court, one hundred and twenty-eight feet by one hundred and seven, to which a range of buildings for the accommodation of students has recently been added, forming, with the library and the north side of the hall, a second court. The chapel, which is eighty-four feet long, and has a marble floor, was designed and commenced by Archbishop Sancroft, in 1668, and completed in 1677, the principal contribution to which was £1040, given by Sir Robert Gayer, K.B. The old chapel has been fitted up

as the library, to which Archbishop Sancroft gave his own collection of books: among the works, which are principally on divinity, is a curious copy of Cicero's *Offices*, printed by Faust in 1465, in fine preservation. The hall is furnished with great elegance: at the upper end is a fine painting of Sir Wolstan Dixie, Knt., the founder of two bye-fellowships and two scholarships. The gardens are spacious, and have a bowling-green and a cold bath. Among eminent members were, Archbishop Sancroft; Bishops Hall, Bedell, Kidder, Hurd, Percy, and Bennet; Matthew Poole, author of the *Synopsis Criticorum*; Joshua Barnes; Dr. Wallis, the mathematician; Sir Robert Twiston, the antiquary; John Morton, the historian of Northamptonshire; Sir Francis Pemberton; Sir William Temple; Anthony Blackwall, author of "*The Sacred Classics Defended and Illustrated*;" Dr. Farmer, the sagacious commentator on Shakspeare, to whose memory there is a tablet in the cloister, near the entrance into the chapel; and the late Dr. Samuel Parr.

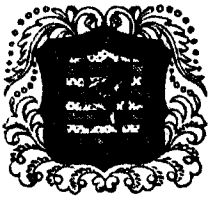


Arms.

Sidney Sussex College was founded, in 1598, pursuant to the will of Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex, who died in 1589. There are nine foundation fellowships, open to natives of any part of his Majesty's dominions; besides which there are two appropriated to the scholars of this college, and one,

the nomination to which is vested in the Warden and Company of Fishmongers: the two former have nearly the same privileges as those on the foundation. This being a divinity college, all the fellows must take orders within three years from the time of their election. There are twenty foundation scholarships, value seven shillings per week during residence, and two appropriated. Sir John Shelley Sidney, Bart. is visitor, as the representative of the foundress; but, by the statutes, the vice-chancellor and the two senior doctors in divinity are visitors in some cases, and the vice-chancellor, with the masters of Christ's and Emanuel Colleges, in others. The livings in the patronage of the master and fellows are, the rectory of Week St. Mary, in the county of Cornwall; the rectory of Swancombe, in the county of Kent; the rectory of Gayton, in the county of Northampton; the vicarage of Peasmarsh, in the county of Sussex; and the rectory of South Kilvington, in the North riding of the county of York: the rectory of Rempstone, in the county of Nottingham, is in the patronage of the master. The buildings are situated on the east side of Sidney-street, and consist of two courts built of brick, and completed in 1598. The chapel and the library were rebuilt in 1780. The hall and the master's lodge have lately been cased with stone and greatly improved, and the whole college is intended to be beautified under the direction of Sir Jeffrey Wyatville. The grounds are spacious, and the fellows' garden has a large bowling-green. Amongst eminent members or students may be recorded Oliver Cromwell; Archbishop Bramhall; Bishops Seth Ward, Montagu, and Garnet; Thomas Fuller, the historian; Lord Chief Baron Atkins; Sir Roger L'Estrange; Gataker, the critic; Dr. Comber, Dean of Durham; Thomas Woolston, who wrote against miracles; and William Wollaston, author of "*The Religion of Na-*"

ture Delineated." In the master's lodge is a portrait in crayons of Cromwell, by Cooper, and in the library, a bust by Bernini, from a cast taken after his death.



Arms.

Downing College was founded by Sir George Downing, Bart., of Gamlingay Park, in this county, who, by will dated in 1717, devised his estates in the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Suffolk, first to Sir Jacob Garrard Downing, and afterwards to other relatives, in succession, and, in failure thereof, to

found a college in this university upon a plan to be approved by the two archbishops and the masters of St. John's College and Clare Hall. Sir Jacob died in 1764, the other devisees having died previously without issue; but the estates being held by Lady Downing, and afterwards by her devisees, though without any real title, the university was obliged to sue in Chancery for the establishment of the college, a decree in favour of which was obtained in 1769. The persons named as trustees in the founder's will having died in his lifetime, the trust devolved upon the heirs-at-law, who, after combating a long series of opposition and litigation, and overcoming obstacles of various kinds, petitioned the Crown for a charter, which passed the great seal in September, 1800. By this charter the college is incorporated, with all the privileges belonging to any college in the university, and endowed with the estates devised by the founder, with power to hold landed property in addition thereto, to the value of £1500 per annum. Statutes for its government were framed in July 1805, and shortly afterwards the stipends of the members began to be paid. It is provided that no new foundation shall ever be engrafted on this college that shall be inconsistent with the charter and statutes; but the college may accept any additions to its property, in augmentation of the number or value of its present appointments, or to be applied in any other manner consistent with its constitution. A piece of land comprising nearly thirty acres, situated between Emanuel and Pembroke Colleges, having been purchased for the site, the first stone was laid May 18th, 1807, since which time the building has proceeded at intervals, at an expense of more than £60,000. The society will consist of a master, professors of law and medicine, sixteen fellows (of whom two are to be clerical), and six scholars. The object of the foundation is stated in the charter to be the study of law, physic, and other useful arts and learning. At present only the master, the professors, and three fellows are appointed, to take possession of the estates, administer the revenues, superintend the building of the college, &c.; the appointment of the remaining fellows is reserved until the completion of the buildings. The scholars will also be elected after that period, but not more than two in each year. There are two chaplains nominated by the master, who is to be elected by the archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the masters of St. John's College and Clare Hall, from among those who are, or have been, professors or fellows. The electors to the professorships are the same as to the masterships, with the addition of the master. The professor of law must be, at the time of his election, D.C.L., M.A., or B.C.L., of Cambridge or Oxford, of

ten years' standing from matriculation, and a barrister at law. The professor of medicine must be an M.A., who has been licensed for two years to practise physic, or M.D. or M.B. of Cambridge or Oxford, or a member of a Scotch university, of seven years' standing, twenty-five years of age, and who shall have attended the medical lectures in one of the Scotch universities for four years. The electors to the fellowships are the master, the professors, and fellows of the degree of M.A. All graduates of Cambridge or Oxford are eligible; but after the completion of the buildings, lay fellows must be under the age of twenty-four, and clerical under thirty, at the time of election: there must not be eight fellows from one county. The clerical fellowships will be tenable for life, and subject to residence for a certain part of each term. The lay fellowships are tenable only for twelve years, and are not subject to any residence. Every lay fellow must declare either for law or physic: those who declare for law must be called to the bar within eight years after their election, and the medical fellows must take the degree of M.D. within two years after they are of sufficient standing. The visitor is the King, by the Lord Chancellor. The livings in the patronage of the master and fellows are, the rectory of East Hatley, and the vicarage of Tadlow, in the county of Cambridge. In May 1821, a portion of the buildings, sufficient for opening the college, being completed, under-graduates were admitted to reside and keep terms. The whole, when completed, will form a quadrangle, larger than the principal court of Trinity College, in the Grecian style, and faced with Ketton stone. The master's lodge is of the Ionic, and the entrance to the college will be of the Doric, order; the designs are by William Wilkins, Esq., M.A. The late Mr. John Bowtell, of this town, bequeathed to the college a collection of books, manuscripts, fossils, and antiquities, with a request that the cases containing them should be placed in the college library.

The town is divided into four distinct wards, named respectively Bridge ward, Market ward, High ward, and Preacher's ward, and contains the fourteen parishes of All Saints, St. Andrew the Great, St. Andrew the Less, St. Benedict, St. Botolph, St. Clement, St. Edward, St. Giles, St. Mary the Great, St. Mary the Less, St. Michael, St. Peter, St. Sepulchre, and the Holy Trinity, all (except the precincts of King's College, which are in the diocese of Lincoln) in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, excepting St. Andrew's the Less, which, being a donative, is exempt from all ecclesiastical authority. The university, by custom and composition, is exempt from episcopal and archidiaconal jurisdiction. The living of All Saints' is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 3., endowed with £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Jesus College. The living of St. Andrew's the Great is a discharged vicarage, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The church was repaired and a great part of it rebuilt in 1643, chiefly by the benefaction of Christopher Rose, Esq.: in the north transept is a cenotaph in memory of the celebrated navigator Captain Cook, and his three sons. The living of St. Andrew's the Less, or Barnwell, is a donative, in the patronage of the owner of the priory at Barnwell. The church stands eastward from the town, and is supposed

to have been built from the ruins of the priory. The village of Barnwell has suffered from repeated fires: the last and most destructive of these was on the 30th of November 1731, when the greater part of the houses was consumed. A chapel of ease to the church of this parish has been recently erected. The living of St. Benedict's is a perpetual curacy, rated at £4. 7. 11., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College. In the church was interred Thomas Hobson, the celebrated Cambridge carrier. The living of St. Botolph's is a discharged rectory, rated at £2. 14. 4½., endowed with £400 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Queen's College. The living of St. Clement's is a perpetual curacy, rated at £4. 5. 7½., endowed with £400 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1100 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Jesus' College. The church stands a little south of the great bridge. The living of St. Edward's is a discharged rectory, rated at 3s. 4d., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall. The church stands a little to the west of Trumpington-street. The living of St. Giles' is a vicarage not in charge, to which the perpetual curacy of St. Peter's is united, endowed with £200 royal bounty, for St. Giles', and £800 royal bounty for St. Peter's, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. St. Giles' church stands at the north end of the town: St. Peter's, opposite to it, has been disused for many years. The living of St. Mary's the Great is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College. The church, commonly called the University church, is situated nearly in the centre of the town, on the east side of Trumpington-street, and opposite to the public schools and library. It is in the later style of English architecture, and consists of a nave, the dimensions of which are about one hundred and twenty feet by sixty-eight, two aisles, and a chancel, with a lofty tower surmounted by pinnacles, and containing twelve bells, which are rung on all state holidays, &c. The rebuilding of this church, by contribution, was begun in 1478, and finished in 1519, except the tower, which was not completed until 1608. In it was interred the celebrated reformer, Martin Bucer, whose body was taken up in the reign of Mary, and burned, with that of Paul Phagius, in the market-place. Academical exercises were formerly performed, and public orations delivered, here; and, in 1564, Queen Elizabeth was present at the disputations held in it. The university sermons are still preached here: the vice-chancellor, heads of colleges, noblemen, professors, and doctors, sit in a handsome gallery raised between the nave and the chancel; the proctors, masters of arts, and fellow commoners, have seats in the area of the nave, called the pit; and the bachelors and under-graduates are provided with places in the side galleries: William Worts, Esq., who died in 1709, left the sum of £1500, to accumulate for the purpose of building the galleries, and £20 per annum for keeping them in repair. The churchwardens of this parish were made a body corporate by Henry VIII., in 1535. The

living of St. Mary's the Less is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of St. Peter's College. The church was built in 1327, on the site of a former church, dedicated to St. Peter, which gave name to the adjoining college of Peter-House. The living of St. Michael's is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College. The church stands on the east side of Trumpington-street, opposite to Caius College: in the spacious chancel are held the bishop's visitations and confirmations. In 1556, this church was placed under an interdict, as being the burial-place of Paul Phagius, then esteemed an arch-heretic, and was re-consecrated by the Bishop of Chester, acting as the deputy of Cardinal Pole. The living of St. Sepulchre's is a vicarage, rated at £6. 11. 0½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £1000 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the gift of the churchwardens and parishioners. St. Sepulchre's, or the church of the Holy Sepulchre, stands on the east side of Bridge-street, and is remarkable for the antiquity and peculiarity of construction of the older part of it, which is believed to be the oldest remaining specimen of the circular churches erected by the Knights Templars, on the model of that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and to have been built in the reign of Henry I.: it is forty-one feet in diameter, and has a peristyle of eight rude massive pillars, supporting circular arches with chevron mouldings. This church contains a tablet in memory of Dr. Ogden, the eminent divine, who died in 1778. The living of Trinity parish is a discharged vicarage, rated at £7. 6. 8., endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The church stands at the south end of Bridge-street. There are meeting-houses for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

The free grammar school, situated near Corpus Christi College, was established in pursuance of the will of Stephen Perse, M.D., senior fellow of Caius College, who, in 1615, bequeathed certain property in trust for its erection and endowment; the master's salary is £40 per annum, and the usher's £20, with apartments for each; the number of free scholars is sixteen, who must be natives of Cambridge, Barnwell, Chesterton, or Trumpington, and, besides a knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and of Greek, Latin, and English composition, they are instructed in the ordinary branches of education, and in the elements of the mathematics: scholars educated for three years at least at this school are eligible, before all others, to the Perse fellowships and scholarships at Caius College. The new free school, situated in St. Peter's parish, founded in 1808, for the instruction of the poor of the town and the adjacent villages, was, in 1813, placed under the control of the National Society: the school-room is calculated to hold three hundred boys. The old charity schools, for both sexes, commonly called Whiston's charity schools, were instituted in 1703, chiefly by the exertions of the distinguished William Whiston, at that time Lucasian professor of the Mathematics, and to which William Worts, Esq., in 1709, bequeathed £30 per annum. On the union of the new free school with the National society, the boys from these schools also were trans-

ferred to that institution, to which, in consequence, the sum of £30 is annually allowed from the funds of the old charity schools. In 1816, a new school-room for three hundred girls was built in King-street, and the establishment put on the plan of the National society, to which it was then united. There are three infant schools.

The general hospital, or infirmary, commonly called Addenbrooke's hospital, situated at the entrance into the town from London, was founded by John Addenbrooke, M.D., fellow of Catharine Hall, who, in 1719, bequeathed about £4000 to erect and maintain a small physical hospital. The building was begun about 1753, and opened for the reception of patients in 1766, when the funds being found insufficient for its support, an act of parliament was obtained to make it a general hospital, since which it has been supported, in addition to the funds left by the founder, by donations and subscriptions. Mr. John Bowtell, late a bookbinder and stationer in this town, by will dated in September 1813, bequeathed to this institution £7000 three per cent. consolidated Bank Annuities, between £3000 and £4000 of which has been appropriated to the addition of two extensive wings: the building is faced with stone, and has a handsome colonnade in front. The number of patients annually cured or relieved is now about one thousand; and the annual expense has of late years been about £1700, of which about £600 is paid from the permanent funds. By act of parliament, the chancellor, the vice-chancellor, and the two representatives of the university, the bishop of Ely, the lord lieutenant of the county, the county members and the high sheriff, and the members for the town, the high steward, and the mayor, are perpetual governors. There are almshouses for upwards of fifty poor persons, founded and endowed by different individuals, the inmates of which receive allowances, varying from £2 to £20 per annum. John Crane, apothecary, who died in 1654, bequeathed money to purchase an estate, now producing upwards of £300 per annum, to be settled on the five following corporations, *viz.*, the university of Cambridge, and the towns of Wisbeach, Cambridge, Lynn, and Ipswich; the rents to be received in order, and to be applied by the university, in its turn, towards the relief of sick scholars. The gift to the town was to accumulate until it amounted to £200, which sum was to be disposed of in loans of £20 each, bearing no interest for twenty years, to ten young men, to set them up in trade. After the sum of £200 had been set apart, Mr. Crane directed that the rents of the estates should be applied to the relief of persons confined for debt, and of poor men and women of good character. Cambridge is also one of the twenty-five cities and towns to which Sir Thomas White gave, in rotation, the sum of £104, of which £100 was to be lent, in sums of £25 each, to five young freemen for ten years, without interest, preference being given to clothiers. William Worts, Esq., besides his other benefactions to the town and the university, left £1500 of the produce of his estates, bequeathed in trust, for making a causeway towards Gogmagog hills, which was done before the year 1767; and Thomas Hobson, by will dated in 1629, left houses to trustees, for the maintenance of a house of correction, for setting the poor to work, and other charitable objects, at the discretion of the corporation, which bequest has been increased by one of £500 by the late Mr. John Bowtell.

The religious houses at Cambridge were numerous: the most ancient was that of Augustine canons, founded near the castle, in 1092, by Picot, the sheriff, and augmented and removed to Barnwell, by Payne Peverel, standard-bearer to Robert, Duke of Normandy; its revenue, at the dissolution, was valued at £351.15.4.: some remains of the conventual buildings have been converted into farm offices. The Benedictine nunnery of St. Rhadegund appears to have been founded about the year 1130: it was originally dedicated to St. Mary, but was re-dedicated to St. Rhadegund by Malcolm IV., King of Scotland, who augmented its revenue, and rebuilt the conventual church about the year 1160, the remaining portion of which forms the chapel of Jesus' College; for the purpose of founding this college it was granted to Bishop Alcock by Henry VII., having escheated to the Crown in consequence of its being deserted by the nuns. The monastery of the Grey friars, or Franciscans, the site of which is occupied by Sidney-Sussex College, was founded about 1224, and was very flourishing. The Bethlemite friars settled in Cambridge, in 1257, in a house in Trumpington-street, of which they had procured a grant. The friars *De sacco*, or *De penitentia Jesu Christi*, whose order was suppressed in 1307, settled in the same street in 1258. The brethren of St. Mary settled in the parish of All Saints, near the castle, about 1274. The priory of the Black friars, the site of which is occupied by Emanuel College, was founded before 1275. The Augustine friars are supposed to have settled here about 1290: their convent, which was in the parish of St. Edward, was founded by Sir Geoffrey Pitchford, Knt. The White friars, or Carmelites, the site of whose convent is occupied by the garden of the provost of King's College, settled first at Chesterton, and afterwards at the adjoining hamlet of Newenham, about 1249, from which they removed, in 1316, to a spot of ground just within the walls, given them by Edward II. A small priory of Gilbertines was founded by Bishop Fitzwalter, in 1291: the society occupied the old chapel of St. Edmund, opposite to Peter-House.

The castle, built in the reign of William the Conqueror, on the site of a Roman station, afterwards occupied by a Danish fortress, was, in early times, an occasional residence of the English sovereigns: after it had ceased to be so occupied, the buildings, which were extensive, went to decay: during the civil war it was made a garrison for the parliament. The county was in possession of it, subject to a fee-farm rent, so early as 1660; and the quarter sessions were regularly held in it from that time until after the building of the shire-hall: all that remains of the ancient building is a gate-house, which was long used as a prison, until the erection, about twenty-five years ago, of a new county gaol within the limits of the castle. Some of the earthworks that surround it are undoubtedly Roman. A somewhat curious piece of architectural antiquity exists in the ancient mansion-house of Merton Hall, in the parish of St. Giles, which has long borne the name of Pythagoras' School, though for what reason is unknown; the most remarkable part of the building is a large hall, measuring sixty-one feet by twenty-two: it had formerly an undercroft, with circular arches and plain pillars, apparently constructed in the early part of the twelfth century. There are several springs in the parish of All Saints, the water of which is strongly

impregnated with iron. Amongst eminent natives of Cambridge were, Sir John Cheke, tutor, and afterwards secretary of state, to Edward VI.; Dr. Thirlebye, first and only bishop of Westminster, and afterwards, successively, bishop of Norwich and Ely; Bishop Jeremy Taylor; Dr. Goldisborowe, Bishop of Gloucester; Dr. Townson, Bishop of Salisbury; Dr. Love, Dean of Ely; Thomas Bennett, who suffered martyrdom at Exeter, in 1530; and Richard Cumberland, the dramatist. Prince Adolphus Frederick, fifth and youngest surviving son of King George III., was created Duke of Cambridge, November 27th, 1801.

CAMBRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of SLIMBRIDGE, upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, county of GLOUCESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Dursley. The population is returned with the parish. In the reign of Edward the Elder a battle was fought here between the Saxons and the Danes, in which the former were victorious.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north-west by the county of Lincoln, on the north-east by the county of Norfolk, on the east by the county of Suffolk, on the south by the counties of Essex and Hertford, and on the west by the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, and Northampton: it extends from $52^{\circ} 3'$ to $52^{\circ} 40'$ (N. Lat.), and from $25'$ (E. Lon.) to $10'$ (W. Lon.); and it contains eight hundred and fifty-eight square miles, or about five hundred and fifty thousand acres. The population, in 1821, amounted to 121,909.

At the time of the Roman invasion, Cambridgeshire formed part of the kingdom of the *Iceni*, being, according to Whitaker, inhabited by a tribe of that people, called the *Cenomanni*. In the first division of Britain by the Romans, it was included in *Britannia Superior*; in the second, in *Britannia Prima*; and in the last, in *Flavia Cesariensis*. During the Saxon Octarchy, it was part of the kingdom of the East Angles. On the subsequent division of England into three great districts, this county was comprised in that called *Denelege*, or the Danish jurisdiction. The Isle of Ely, from an early period, formed a separate district, with an independent jurisdiction, being called by the Saxons *South-Girwa*: Toubert, the husband of Ethelbreda, foundress of Ely abbey, gave it her in dower, and she bestowed it on that monastery, with all its liberties and privileges. On the Danish invasion and conquest of East Anglia, in the year 870, when King Edmund was put to death, the county was entirely laid waste; and for fifty years afterwards, during which East Anglia remained under the Danish dominion, Cambridge appears to have been one of their principal military stations: there it was that, in the year 921, the Danish army surrendered to King Edward the Elder. After the destruction of Ely by the Danes, King Burhred annexed the isle to the kingdom of Mercia. Again, in the year 1010, Cambridgeshire was ravaged by the same barbarous invaders, together with all the rest of the kingdom of East Anglia. After the battle of Hastings, and the consequent advance of the Conqueror into the interior of the kingdom, the Isle of Ely, on account of the deep fens which surrounded it, being a post of great strength, became the refuge of the Anglo-Saxon prelates and nobles who continued their resistance, in spite of repeated attempts to reduce it, under the command of the brave and vigilant Hereward: they

held this post from 1067 to 1074, when it was surrendered through the treachery of the abbot and monks of Ely, to redeem from confiscation such of their lands as lay without the limits of the isle. During the civil wars in the reigns of Stephen, John, and Henry III., the county in general, and the Isle of Ely in particular, suffered severely from the devastations caused by the contending parties; and it was at Cambridge that the barons, on the death of John, were met in council by Louis the Dauphin. The only historical event of importance, from the reign of Henry III. to that of Charles I., is the proclaiming of Lady Jane Grey at Cambridge by the Duke of Northumberland, in 1553. At the beginning of the parliamentary war, Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely associated under Lord Grey of Werke for the parliament, and petitioned for arms for the defence of the county against the commissioners of array. Lord Clarendon enumerates this among the associated counties in which the king had no visible party, nor one fixed quarter. The university, however, voted its plate for the king's service. In 1643, Cromwell took possession of Cambridge for the parliament; and in 1645, the same commander, who had a considerable estate in that district, was sent down with three troops of horse to secure the Isle of Ely. In the month of August in the same year, the king marched towards Cambridge, but departed without attacking it. In June 1647, the parliamentary army, under Fairfax and Cromwell, had its head-quarters at Kennet, near Newmarket. At Childerley, near Cambridge, on the 7th of the same month, Fairfax and Cromwell waited on the king, and disavowed all participation in the seizure of his person by Cornet Joyce: on the 9th, the king was removed to Newmarket. The parliamentary army, while it remained in Cambridgeshire, had a general rendezvous on Triplow heath, and another near Royston.

This county (excepting fifteen parishes in the eastern part of it, which are in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, and the parish of Isleham, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rochester), forms an archdeaconry in the diocese of Ely, province of Canterbury, comprising the deaneries of Barton, Bourne, otherwise Knapwell, Cambridge, Camps, Chesterton, Ely, Shengay, and Wisbeach; and contains one hundred and sixty-two parishes, of which sixty-six are rectories, eighty-four vicarages, and twelve perpetual curacies. For civil purposes it is divided into seventeen hundreds, *viz.*, those of Armingford, Chesterton, Cheveley, Chilford, Ely, Fleudish, Longstow, Northstow, Papworth, Radfield, Staine, Staploe, Triplow, Wetherley, Whittlesford, Wisbeach, and Witchford. It contains the city of Ely; the university, borough, and market town of Cambridge; the market towns of Linton, March, Thorney, and Wisbeach; and part of the market towns of Newmarket and Royston. Two knights are returned to parliament for the shire, and two representatives each for the university and borough of Cambridge: the prevalent influence in county elections is possessed by the Dukes of Bedford and Rutland, and the Earl of Hardwicke. Cambridgeshire is within the Norfolk circuit: the assizes and quarter sessions for the county are held at Cambridge, where stands the county gaol: there are eighty-three acting magistrates. The Isle of Ely having been restored with all its privileges to the abbey of Ely, after the re-establishment of that monastery by King Edgar,

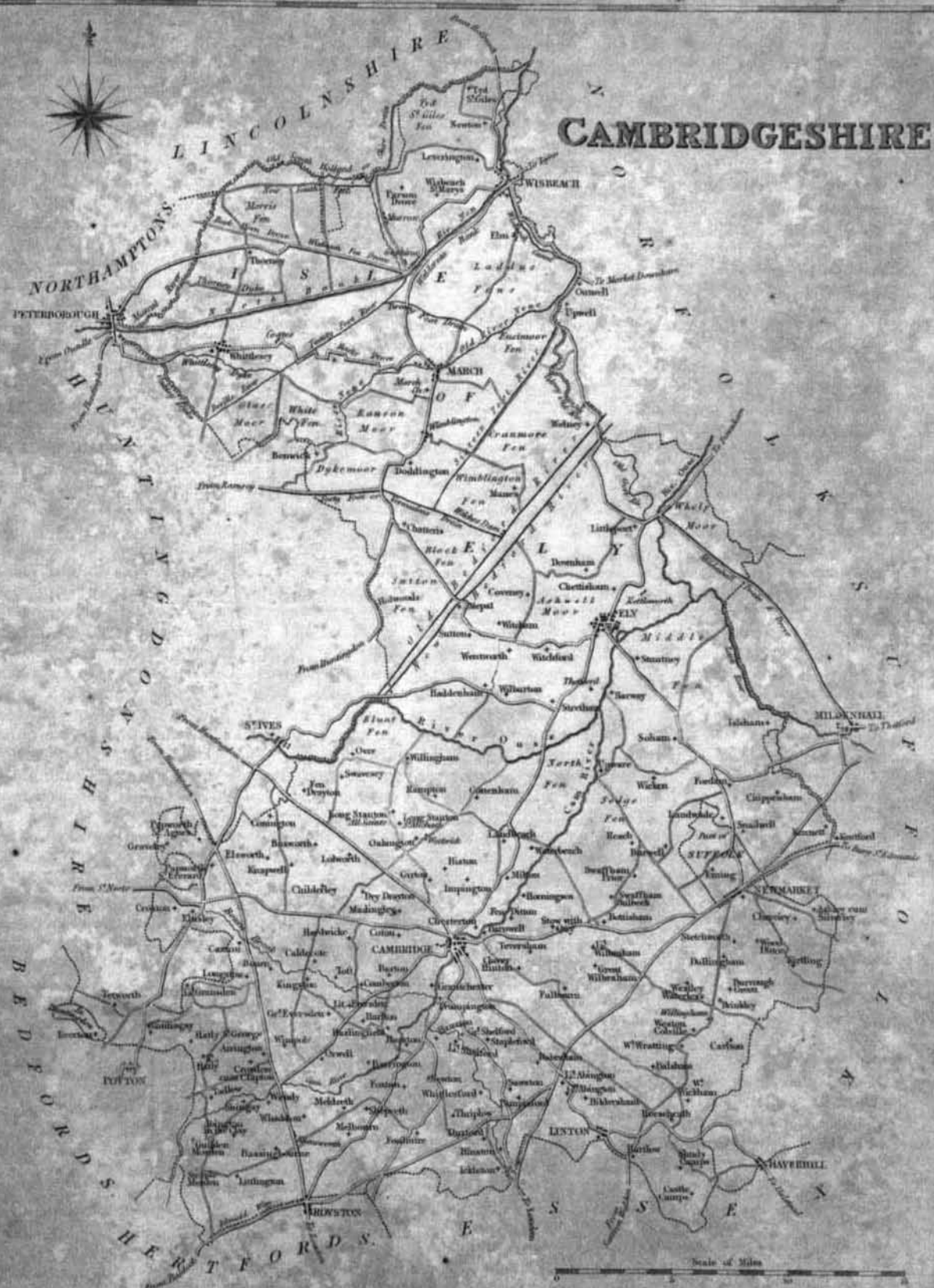
the abbots, and afterwards the bishops, exercised the privileges of a county palatine until the reign of Henry VIII., when these privileges were, in common with those of other palatinates, considerably abridged by act of parliament. The bishop is still *custos rotulorum* of the Isle of Ely, including the three hundreds of Ely, Wisbeach, and Witchford, his jurisdiction being entitled the royal franchise, or liberty, of the Bishop of Ely. The civil officers of this franchise are, a chief justice, who holds a court of pleas above 40s., under a commission from the bishop, and a court of Oyer and Terminer and gaol delivery, by virtue of a commission from the king; a chief bailiff, who exercises the same functions in the isle as the sheriff does in a county; a deputy-bailiff, two coroners, and several subordinate officers, all of whom are appointed by the bishop. The spring assizes and the April and October sessions for the isle are held at Ely; the summer assizes and the other sessions at Wisbeach; at each of these places there are a court-house and a gaol. The rates raised in the county for the year ending March 25th, 1829, amounted to £111,497, and the expenditure to £110,615, of which £94,369 was applied to the relief of the poor.

The surface of the county exhibits considerable variety: the parts adjoining the counties of Suffolk, Essex, and Hertford, have gently rising hills, with downs and open corn-fields, and a considerable portion of wood in the part contiguous to Suffolk, from Wood-Ditton to Castle-Camps; but in other parts there is a great scarcity of timber. Gogmagog hills, commencing about four miles south-east of Cambridge, though of no great height, yet being the highest in the county, command very extensive prospects. There is some pleasing scenery about Linton, Hildersham, and other villages in the valley through which the Granta runs, between Cambridge and Bartlow, which abounds with elm-trees. The views from the upper part of the Earl of Hardwicke's park, at Wimpole, are very rich. The northern part of the county, including the Isle of Ely, is for the most part fen land, and quite level, intersected by numerous canals and ditches, and containing many windmills, like those of Holland, and steam-engines for conveying the water from the land into channels formed for carrying it off to the sea: the enclosures are chiefly formed by ditches, and there are few trees except pollard willows. The great expanse of fen land in this part of the county comprises nearly half of that extensive agricultural district called the Bedford Level, the remainder being situated in the counties of Norfolk, Lincoln, Northampton, and Huntingdon. From the various remains that have been discovered in constructing the channels, it is supposed that at some remote period this county was all firm land, reduced to a marshy nature by frequent inundations of the sea, and by the obstruction of the old natural outlet, at Wisbeach, of the rivers Ouse, Nene, and Granta, and of several lodes and lakes. To prevent subsequent inundations, commissions were issued from time to time, to enforce the repair of banks and sewers. The most important work of this kind, executed before the time of James I., was the great channel made by Bishop Morton, which carried off the overflowings of the Nene, and furnished water-carriage from Wisbeach to Peterborough. From the reign of Henry VI. down to that of James I., various commissions were granted for a

general drainage, but no great progress was made under any of them: in consequence of these several failures, the king, in 1621, declared himself the principal undertaker, but was diverted from the design by other affairs towards the close of his reign. In 1630, Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, a Dutchman, at a session of sewers then held at Lynn, agreed to undertake this great work, on condition of having ninety-five thousand acres of the recovered lands insured to him, as a compensation for the expense and labour; but the landowners rejected his offer, and petitioned Francis, Earl of Bedford, who had a large property in the fens, to undertake the work on the same terms. The earl having acceded to their request, an instrument was drawn up, by which the agreement was confirmed, and various regulations for the management of the concern were determined upon: this instrument, the foundation of the laws whereby the Bedford Level Corporation is still governed, having been made and ratified at a session of sewers held at Lynn, in the year 1631, received the appellation of the Lynn Law. The Earl of Bedford associated with himself the Earl of Bolingbroke, Lord Gorges, and others, to whom he assigned shares. In 1635, the king granted the adventurers a charter of incorporation, with extensive privileges; and so rapid was the progress of the work, that in about three years afterwards, at a session of sewers held at St. Ives, in October 1638, the Great Level was adjudged to be drained according to the Lynn Law, and the ninety-five thousand acres were ordered to be allotted according to the terms of the agreement. Of this allotment, twelve thousand were made over to the king, as an acknowledgment of his gracious favour in countenancing and assisting the undertaking, and forty thousand of the remainder were made liable to taxation, for the purpose of maintaining and repairing the works: however, at a session of sewers held at Huntingdon in 1639, the whole proceedings of the last commission were annulled, the drainage was adjudged to be incomplete and defective, and it was determined that the earl and his associates had not performed their contract, and were not entitled to the land that had been allotted to them. The king (Charles I.) now proposed to undertake the whole concern, and the commissioners offered him fifty-seven thousand acres, in addition to the ninety-five thousand already mentioned, of which forty thousand were to remain to the adventurers, as a recompense for the expense incurred. In consequence of the national troubles that soon afterwards ensued, no attempt was made under the authority of the new commission to improve the drainage; meantime all the works went to decay, and remained in that condition until the year 1642, when an ordinance was passed by the Convention Parliament, declaring all the proceedings at Huntingdon null and void; and the whole management of draining the level on the general plan of the Lynn Law was committed to the care of William, Earl of Bedford, son and heir of Earl Francis, the original undertaker, who died in 1641. In 1662, an act of parliament passed for confirming the ordinance made during the interregnum, since called "the pretended act," in its most essential points: by this act taxes were laid on the ninety-five thousand acres, for maintaining the works of the level, and this taxation was further adjusted by an act of 1667. Twelve thousand acres were allotted to the crown, including

Meridian of O Greenwich

CAMBRIDGESHIRE



two thousand granted by Charles I. to Jerome, Earl of Portland; and the remaining eighty-three thousand were vested in the Corporation of the Bedford Level, which, under this act, consists of a governor, six bailiffs, twenty conservators, and commonalty. The officers are elected annually on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week: the commonalty consists of all such persons as are possessed of a hundred acres in the fens; a conservator must be possessed of two hundred; the governors and bailiffs of four hundred acres each. The Great Level, comprising a tract of about four hundred thousand acres, has been, from an early period, divided into three districts, the North Level, the Middle Level, and the South Level; the greater part of the Middle Level, and a considerable portion of the South Level, are in Cambridgeshire, including the whole of the Isle of Ely, and a few parishes to the south-east of it, and consisting nearly of two hundred thousand acres. With a view of obtaining a still more effectual drainage, an act for making a navigable cut from Lynn to Eau-Brinck passed in the year 1795, and another act to amend the former in 1805: this long-projected undertaking was commenced in 1818, and completed in 1820, the objects proposed to be accomplished by it being twofold, namely, the improvement of the drainage above, and of the harbour of Lynn below, by cutting off a considerable bend in the river Ouse immediately above that port: the old bed of the river is rapidly being filled up, and upwards of seven hundred acres of land will soon be converted to agricultural purposes.

The substrata of the county are chalk, clunch, gravel, gault, sand, silt, and peat earth: the chalk extends through the hilly part, from Royston to Newmarket; the clunch, a calcareous substance found in large masses, but neither so white nor so soft as chalk, chiefly abounds in the parish of Burwell and Isleham, and is much used for lime and fire stones; the gault is a stiff blue clay, prevailing in the eastern and western parts of the county; the stratum of sand, which crosses Bedfordshire, begins in this county in the parish of Gamlingay; the silt, a sea sand very finely pulverised by the agitation of the waters, is found in the marsh land of several parishes in the northern extremity of the county, near Wisbeach, where it is used for mending the roads; the peat earth extends through the whole of the fen district. The soil is chiefly arable, and produces an abundant supply of corn, a considerable quantity of which is sent to the London market: the average produce of wheat on the uplands is calculated at twenty-four bushels per acre; of barley, oats, &c., at thirty bushels: the fen lands are more productive, particularly of oats, yielding on an average about forty bushels per acre: it is estimated that about one-fourth of the fen lands actually in cultivation is sown with cole-seed, the plant being for the most part eaten off by sheep. Hemp and flax are cultivated to a considerable extent in the parishes of Upwell, Welney, Outwell, Ely, and Wisbeach, particularly in the two first. The parishes of Chatteris, Mepal, Sutton, Swavesey, Over, Willingham, Cottenham, Rampton, Lundbeach, Waterbeach, Stretham, Ely, Littleport, Soham, and Fordham, constitute the principal dairy district, a great quantity of the butter produced in which is sent to London, and there sold under the name of Cambridge butter. In the parish of Cottenham alone, about one thousand eight hundred cows are kept; and

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in that of Willingham about one thousand two hundred: in these two parishes is made the cheese so much esteemed for its flavour, which goes by the name of Cottenham cheese: the parish of Soham also is celebrated for good cheese. The neighbourhood of Ely is noted for producing garden vegetables. Besides the stock common to the county, the oxen reared are usually of the Norfolk and Suffolk breed; the cows are mostly of the Cambridgeshire horned breed, although almost every parish contains various kinds: the native calves are preferred to those of Suffolk, the veal of the former being whiter. The greatest number of sheep is kept in the fens: the breed preferred is a cross between the Leicestershire and the Lincolnshire, but there are many others.

The principal rivers are the Ouse, the Cam or Granta, and the Nene. The Old Ouse crosses the county from west to east, entering it in the parish of Haddenham, near Earith bridge, and forms the southern and south-eastern boundary of the Isle of Ely, receiving the Cam at Upware, and, at a place called Prickwillow, the Lark, which is navigable to Bury St. Edmund's; it there becomes the boundary between the counties of Cambridge and Suffolk, and so continues to Brand Creek, where it receives the Little Ouse, and quits the county. The Ouse, in its modern course, enters the county about two furlongs to the north-west of Earith bridge, runs down the Hundred Feet, or New Bedford river, in a direction nearly north-east, and enters Norfolk a little to the west of Welney: it is navigable in its whole course through the county. The Cam or Granta, which is navigable to Cambridge, is formed by two small streams that unite between Grantchester and Harston, and falls into the old line of the Ouse near Thetford. The Nene, in its old course, enters at Benwick, and quits for Norfolk at Outwell: in its modern course it separates Huntingdonshire from the Isle of Ely, until it enters the Isle at Moreton's Leam, whence it proceeds to the Cross Keys Wash. The rivers abound with fish: the pike and eels are especially plentiful: a considerable quantity of smelts is taken in the New Bedford river. The canals that intersect the Isle of Ely were made for the purpose of drainage, but many of them are also navigable. Vermuyden's canal commences at Ramsey: it enters the Isle of Ely near Ramsey Moor, and extends to Welche's Dam, where it joins the Old Bedford river, and, proceeding in the old course of that river, leaves the county a little to the west of Welney. The New Bedford river is the main channel for barges passing from the upper to the lower parts of the Ouse. The Old Bedford river, which runs parallel with the last from Earith to Denver sluice, is now seldom navigated, excepting the lower part of it, near Denver sluice, having been almost choked up since the making of the New Bedford river. A canal from Outwell to Wisbeach was made about thirty years ago. There is also a canal from Peterborough, by Stanground sluice and through Whittlesea dyke, to the Old Nene, a little below Benwick, and thence to March; and there are short cuts from the Ouse to Soham, Reach, and Burwell.

The great north road from London to Edinburg enters the western part of Cambridgeshire at Royston and quits it at Papworth St. Agnes, between the fifty second and the fifty-third milestones. The road from London to Wisbeach, after crossing two angles of th

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county on its south-western border, re-enters it from Huntingdonshire at Chatteris ferry, and passes through March to Wisbeach. The road from London to Newmarket and Norfolk enters at Great Chesterford, and leaves the county about five miles beyond Newmarket. There are three turnpike-roads from Cambridge to London; one of them falls into the Newmarket road near Chesterford; the second quits the county near the eleventh milestone; and the third, branching from the latter at Hawkston, enters Huntingdonshire at Royston.

Few Roman antiquities have been discovered in Cambridgeshire, except on the site of the Roman station at Cambridge, the only one of importance within the limits of the county. The principal ancient roads that crossed it were, the Iknield-street, entering from Suffolk, near Newmarket, and quitting at Royston; the Ermin-street, which passed through it on the line of the present great north road; and the great Roman way from Colchester to Chester, which enters near Withersfield in Suffolk, and crosses the county from east to west, passing through Cambridge. The first and last, in different parts of their course, may be distinctly traced. Cambridgeshire is peculiarly rich in specimens of church architecture, Ely cathedral alone furnishing a nearly complete series of the variations in style that successively prevailed from the eleventh century to the sixteenth. The sepulchral monuments, from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, are also numerous. Before the Reformation there were in this county thirty-two religious houses, including two houses of the Knights Templars, two preceptories of the Knights Hospitallers, and three Alien priories: there were four ancient colleges and eleven hospitals, one of which, St. John's Hospital at Cambridge, was converted into St. John's College. There are many monastic remains: those of Ely abbey are by far the most considerable. Of ancient castles there is little remaining, except the earthworks. The most considerable encampment is that called Handlebury, on the highest part of Gogmagog hills, supposed to be of British origin. The most remarkable earthworks are the trenches that extended from the woods on the east side of the county to the fens, the most entire of which is called the Devil's ditch; it runs seven miles, from Wood-Ditton to Reach, in the parish of Burwell, nearly in a straight line. Another trench, Fleam dyke, runs parallel with it, at the distance of seven miles, extending from the woodlands at Balsham to the fens at Fen-Ditton: a considerable part of it has been levelled.

CAMDEN-TOWN, a chapelry in the parish of St. Pancras, Holborn division of the hundred of Ossulstone, county of MIDDLESEX, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.W.) from St. Paul's. The population is returned with the parish. It takes its name from Marquis Camden, lessee of the prebendal manor of Cantelows, on which it is situated. The principal part of it has been built within the last few years, and the buildings now in progress promise, when completed, to render it an elegant appendage to the western part of the metropolis. The houses are in general respectable and regularly built; the crescent, terrace, and other ranges of building in the upper part of it, are of handsome appearance, and command a partial, but pleasing, view of the Hampstead and Highgate hills. The streets, which are wide and regularly formed, are partially paved, and lighted with oil; and

the inhabitants are supplied with water from a conduit into which it is conveyed from Hampstead. The Regent's canal passes through the northern part of the suburb. A veterinary college, in which lectures are delivered on the anatomy and diseases of the horse, was established in 1791, and subsequently confirmed by royal charter: it is under the management of a president, vice-president, directors, and a treasurer, who are elected annually by ballot; a subscription of two guineas per annum, or a donation of twenty guineas, qualifies persons for admission as members: the premises, which are neatly built of brick, include a spacious area, and comprise a school for the instruction of pupils, a theatre for dissections and the delivery of lectures, a museum for anatomical preparations, and an infirmary, in which is stabling for sixty horses, with paddocks adjoining. The chapel, erected in 1828, on ground given by Marquis Camden, who appoints the minister, is a neat edifice of brick, with a handsome stone portico of the Ionic order at the west end, above which rises a circular turret with a cupola. Near it are a chapel and a cemetery belonging to the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, in connexion with which parish also there are nine almshouses in Bayham-street. Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship. There is a National school, in which one hundred and fifty children of Camden and Kentish Towns are instructed.

CAMEL (QUEEN), a parish in the hundred of CATSASH, county of SOMERSET, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.N.E.) from Ilchester, containing 712 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £17. 16. 8., and in the patronage of Miss Ann Mildmay. The church is dedicated to St. Barnabas. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. This was a place of some note previously to its being burnt about the close of the sixteenth century. A charter was anciently granted, allowing a market to be held twice a week, and four fairs annually: the former has long been discontinued, and only two of the latter are now held, viz., one on Trinity-Tuesday, and the other on October 25th. Opposite the hamlet of Wales, by the bank of the river Camel, there is a spring, the water of which has been successfully used in scrofulous cases.

CAMEL (WEST), a parish forming, with the parish of Yeovilton, the south-eastern portion of the hundred of SOMERTON, county of SOMERSET, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.N.E.) from Ilchester, containing 304 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £13. 8. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to All Saints. In a hill, half a mile northward from this place, two catacombs, in which lay several human figures, regularly ranged in rows, were discovered near the close of the last century.

CAMELEY, a parish in the hundred of CHEWTON, county of SOMERSET, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Pensford, containing 604 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £6. 18. 4., and in the patronage of Lady Hippsley. The church is dedicated to St. James. Several quarries of superior Pennant stone, much of which is sent to Bath, for the purpose of flagging the pathways, are wrought within the parish.



Seal and Arms.

CAMELFORD, a borough and market town (having separate jurisdiction) in the parish of LANTEGLOS, locally in the hundred of Lesnewth, county of CORNWALL, 15 miles (W. by S.) from Launceston, and 228 (W. S. W.) from London. The population is returned with the parish. This place, supposed to have been the *Guffelford* of the Saxon Chronicle,

takes its name from a ford on the river Camel, and is generally thought to be the scene of a memorable battle between King Arthur and his nephew Mordred, about the year 542, in which the former was mortally wounded, and the latter killed on the spot. About a mile to the north of the town, where the road crosses a small brook, is a place called "Slaughter Bridge," in allusion to the carnage which then ensued. In 823, a battle took place between the Britons and the Saxons under Egbert, when the former were defeated with great loss. The town, though in a dreary part of the county, has a pure air, and is considered healthy; it is indifferently built, and not lighted, but the streets are spacious and roughly paved, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. There is a manufactory on a small scale for the spinning of yarn. The market is on Friday: the fairs are on the Friday after March 10th, May 26th, June 17th and 18th, and September 6th, chiefly for cattle. Camelford was made a free borough by Richard, Earl of Cornwall; its privileges were confirmed by charter of Henry III., in 1259; and in the 25th of Charles II. it received a charter of incorporation, by which the government is vested in a mayor, eight aldermen, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a serjeant at mace and subordinate officers. The mayor, who is elected annually on the Monday after Michaelmas, by the aldermen, from their own body, is a justice of the peace within the borough. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. The freedom of the borough is acquired by presentation from a jury of free burgesses empanelled by the mayor at his courts held at Easter and Michaelmas. The corporation hold a court every third week, in which civil actions to the amount of £50 within the borough are cognizable; but this is mere formality, it being immediately adjourned. The elective franchise was granted in the reign of Edward VI., since which time the borough has returned two members to parliament: the right of election is vested in the free burgesses being householders residing in the borough, and paying scot and lot, whose number is about twenty: the mayor is the returning officer. The parliamentary influence is possessed by the Marquis of Cleveland, who is owner of great part of the property within the borough. The town-hall, begun in June 1806, was built at the expense of the Duke of Bedford, then proprietor of the borough: the lower part forms the market-place. Camelford does not possess a separate place of worship in connexion with the establishment, the parochial church being situated about a mile and a half to the south. An ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, has long been desecrated. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

A charity school was founded, in 1679, by Sir James Smyth, and endowed with the tenement of Tregarth, producing £25 per annum, which is paid to the master: the school-room was rebuilt in 1823, by the corporation, who appoint the master, and nominate five children for gratuitous instruction. The renowned King Arthur is said to have been born at Tintagel castle, about five miles north-westward from the town.

CAMERTON, a parish in the hundred of WELLOW, county of SOMERSET, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Bath, containing 1004 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £15. 9. 2., and in the patronage of Mrs. Jarret. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There are meeting-houses for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The Radford canal crosses this parish; and an old Roman Fosse-way traces its south-east boundary. Here is a coal mine, wherein impressions of fern, rushes, and other plants, have been discovered. Various relics of the Britons, Romans, and Saxons have been found.

CAMERTON, a joint township with Ryhill, in the parish of BURSTWICK, southern division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East riding of the county of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Hedon. The population is returned with Ryhill.

CAMMERINGHAM, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of ASLACOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Lincoln, containing 142 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. 4. 2., and in the patronage of Lord Monson. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a modern building, constructed with the materials of the former edifice. Limestone is obtained here.

CAMMERTON, a parish in ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, county of CUMBERLAND, comprising the townships of Cammertown and Seaton, and containing 706 inhabitants, of which number, 86 are in the township of Cammertown, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Workington. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church, rebuilt in 1794, contains an effigy in full-length, the feet resting on a lamb, of a person called Black Tom of the North, whose seat here, according to tradition, was Barrow castle, now in ruins. There are some coal mines in this parish, which is bounded on the north by Solway Frith, and on the south by the river Derwent, whence passes a canal to the Seaton iron-works.

CAMPDEN (BROAD), a hamlet in the parish of CHIPPING-CAMPDEN, upper division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, county of GLOUCESTER, 1 mile (S. E.) from Chipping-Campden, containing 250 inhabitants.

CAMPDEN (CHIPPING), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, county of GLOUCESTER, comprising the market-town of Chipping-Campden, and the hamlets of Berrington, Broad Campden, and Wessington with Combe, and containing 1798 inhabitants, of which number, 1249 are in the town of Chipping-Campden, 29 miles (N. E. by E.) from Gloucester, and 90 (N. W. by W.) from London. This place,

which is of very great antiquity, is supposed to have derived its name from an encampment formed prior to a battle between the Mercians and the West Saxons; or perhaps, with more probability, from a congress of the Saxon chiefs confederated for the conquest of Britain, that took place here in the year 687. In the fourteenth century it became noted as a staple town for wool, and was the residence of many opulent merchants, who exported a great quantity of that article to Flanders. On the emigration of the Flemings, who settled in England, and introduced the manufacture of woollen cloth, Campden lost its trade with Flanders, and its importance from that time rapidly declined. Sir Baptist Hicks erected a magnificent mansion here in the fifteenth century, which, at the commencement of the civil war in the reign of Charles I., its loyal owner demolished, to prevent its being garrisoned for the parliamentarians. The town is pleasantly situated in a fertile vale surrounded with hills richly wooded, and consists principally of one street, nearly a mile in length, neither paved nor lighted: the houses are in general ancient, and some of them fine specimens of the style of domestic architecture prevailing about the time of Elizabeth: the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from numerous springs: the environs abound with fine scenery. On Dover Hill, about a mile from the town, is still preserved, on the Thursday in Whitsuntide, some memorial of an ancient celebration of athletic exercises, instituted in the reign of James I. by Robert Dover, which was resorted to by the nobility and gentry resident in the surrounding country; prizes were awarded to such as excelled in the games, which were continued until the time of the Commonwealth, when they were suppressed. The manufacture of silk and rugs is carried on. The market is on Wednesday: fairs are held on Ash-Wednesday, April 23rd, August 5th, and December 11th. In the 3rd of James I., Campden received a charter of incorporation, by which the government was vested in two bailiffs, a steward, twelve capital and twelve inferior burgesses, who had power to hold a court of session, and a court of record for the recovery of small debts; but the charter has been forfeited from neglect, and though the bailiffs are still appointed annually on the Wednesday before New Michaelmas-day, they exercise no local authority: a court leet is held once a year: the town is wholly within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. The court-house is situated nearly in the centre of the street, but possesses no claim to architectural description.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £20.6.8., and in the patronage of Lord Barham. The church, dedicated to St. James, and situated to the north of the town, in the hamlet of Berrington, is a spacious and handsome structure in the decorated style of English architecture, with a fine lofty tower, having lateral and angular buttresses, and crowned with pierced battlements and crocketed pinnacles: at the western angle of the north aisle is a circular turret, with a low dome; and at the western angle of the south aisle is an octangular turret, with a corresponding dome: some portions of the finely carved oak roof are still preserved in the north aisle, but in some instances the beauty and character of the interior have been defaced by modern alterations and repairs. It contains some beautiful sepulchral monuments to the memory of Sir

Baptist Hicks, first Viscount Campden; Noel, Earl of Gainsborough; and other distinguished persons. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school was founded in 1487, and endowed by Mr. John Fereby, or Verbey, with a moiety of the manor of Lynham in Oxfordshire; but, owing to mismanagement, the estate was sold, and another purchased, producing only £60 per annum, which, by a decree of Chancery in 1627, was vested in trustees for the maintenance of a master and an usher, who teach from thirty to forty boys: it has an interest in eight scholarships founded in Pembroke College, Oxford, by George Townsend, Esq., by will dated in 1682, for boys from the schools of Gloucester, Cheltenham, Chipping-Campden, and North Leach, whereby he ordained also that scholars on his foundation should be appointed to his donatives of Uxbridge and Colnbrook. A charity school, for clothing and instructing thirty girls, was endowed with £1000 by James Thynne, Esq. Almshouses for six aged men and the same number of women, were founded and endowed by Baptist, Lord Hicks, the first Viscount Campden, who rebuilt the market-house, and during his life gave £10,000 for charitable uses; he died in 1629, and was buried in the south aisle of the church. George Ballard, author of the *Memoirs of learned British Ladies*, was a native of Campden; he died at Oxford, in 1755. There are some petrifying springs in the neighbourhood.

CAMPSALL, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Askerne, Campsall, Fenwick, Moss, Norton, and Sutton, and containing 1898 inhabitants, of which number, 389 are in the township of Campsall, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from Doncaster. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £16.16.8., endowed with £600 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of R. Yarburgh, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

CAMPSEA-ASH, a parish in the hundred of LOES, county of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (E.) from Wickham-Market, containing 342 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £14.5., and in the patronage of Sir R. J. Woodford, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. In the reign of Richard I., Theobald de Valoins gave his estate in this place to his two sisters, that they might build a nunnery in honour of the Virgin Mary, which they accordingly founded, and Joan, one of the sisters, was the first prioress; it was of the order of St. Clare, or the Minorites, and at the dissolution was endowed with £182.9.5. per annum: a portion of the buildings still remains.

CAMPTON, a parish in the hundred of CLIFTON, county of BEDFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Silsoe, containing, with the chapelry of Shefford, 1028 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £11.9.7., and in the patronage of Sir J. Osborne, Bart. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The manor, in which the small village of Campton, formerly called Camelton, is situated, was anciently possessed by the noble family of Lisle; but, upon the estates of the

family devolving to the crown, it was annexed to the honour of Ampthill: the manor-house is now occupied as a school-house.

CANDLESBY, a parish in the Wold division of the wapentake of CANDLESHOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Spilsby, containing 251 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £9. 19. 4., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Magdalene College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Benedict.

CANDOVER (BROWN), a parish in the hundred of MAINSBOROUGH, Fawley division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from New Alresford, containing 274 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Woodmancot annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £23. 4. 2., and in the patronage of Alexander Baring, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

CANDOVER (CHILTON), a parish in the hundred of MAINSBOROUGH, Fawley division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (N.) from New Alresford, containing 87 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £6. 6. 3., and in the patronage of Alexander Baring, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

CANDOVER (PRESTON), a parish in the hundred of BERMONDSPIT, Basingstoke division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 6 miles (N. by E.) from New Alresford, containing 472 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Nutley annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £18, endowed with £300 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Thomas Hall, in 1772, bequeathed £4. 4. per annum for the instruction of six poor children.

CANEWDON, a parish in the hundred of ROCHFORD, county of ESSEX, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Rochford, containing 732 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £34. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a large structure in the later style of English architecture, with a massive western tower. Canute the Dane kept his court at Canewdon, from which circumstance its name is supposed to have been derived. The intrenchments of a strong encampment, supposed also to be Danish, including about six acres, encircle the manor-house. The river Crouch and Canewdon creek are navigable on the north of this parish.

CANFIELD (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of DUNMOW, county of ESSEX, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Great Dunmow, containing 434 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £15, endowed with £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of J. M. Wilson, Esq. Here are the keep, moat and intrenchments of a castle, from which this place was anciently called *Canfield ad Castrum*, or *Castle-Canfield*.

CANFIELD (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of DUNMOW, county of ESSEX, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Great Dunmow, containing 249 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £12. 0. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge.

CANFORD (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of COGDEAN, Shaston (East) division of the county of DORSET, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Wimborne Minster, comprising the chapelry of Kingston, and the tythings of Longfleet and Parkston, and containing 2696 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, and a royal peculiar (including the town and county of the town of Poole, which was formerly in this parish), within the jurisdiction of the lord of the manor, rated in the king's books at £11. 9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of G. T. Brice, Esq. The church is a small building on a singular plan; it has a nave and a chancel, with a north aisle to each, and the tower is situated between these two aisles; there is also a south aisle to the nave and a south chapel to the chancel: one hundred and sixty-one additional sittings, one hundred and twenty-one of which are free, have been recently erected, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £100 for that purpose. The navigable river Stour runs on the north of this parish, where it is crossed by a bridge on the Poole and Wimborne road.

CANN (ST. RUMBOLD), a parish in that part of the hundred of SIXPENNY-HANDLEY which is in the Shaston (West) division of the county of DORSET, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from Shaftesbury, containing 365 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £9. 2. 1., and in the patronage of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

CANNINGS (BISHOP'S), a parish in the hundred of POTTERNE and CANNINGS, county of WILTS, 3 miles (N. E.) from Devizes, containing, with the chapelry of St. James, and the tything of Chittoe, 2722 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £17. 19. 2. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large and handsome structure, in the early style of English architecture.

CANNINGTON, a parish in the hundred of CANNINGTON, county of SOMERSET, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Bridg-water, containing, with the hamlet of Edstock, with Beer, 1228 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £7. 10. 10., and in the patronage of W. Hodges, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. This is a place of considerable antiquity, having given name to the hundred, and it was once of much greater importance. Camden derives its name from having been occupied by a tribe of Britons, called the *Cangi*. The navigable river Parret flows on the north and east sides of this parish; and from a small harbour, called Coombwich, it is in contemplation to construct a canal to Bridg-water, to enable large vessels to sail directly up to that port. Mr. Rogers bequeathed £300 per ann., directing that £6 each should be annually given to twenty poor men, and the remainder to the poor of the parish generally. This was formerly the residence of the Clifords, and

is supposed to have been the birthplace of *Fair Rosamond*. A Benedictine nunnery was founded, in the reign of Stephen, by Robert de Courcy, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; it consisted of a prioress and six or seven nuns, whose revenue was estimated at £39. 15. 8. The buildings are now occupied by a society of nuns, who observe the rules of St. Benedict.

CANNOCK, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of **CUTTLESTONE**, county of **STAFFORD**, comprising the townships of Cannock, Cannock-Wood, Cheslyn-Hay, Hednesford with Leacroft, Huntington, and Great Wyrley, and containing 2780 inhabitants, of which number, 766 are in the township of Cannock, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Penkridge. The living, which is remarkable for having been the first preferment of the famous Dr. Sacheverell, is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, endowed with £15 per annum and £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1300 parliamentary grant. The church is dedicated to St. Luke. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The village is supplied with water by means of a conduit and leaden pipes from Leacroft, about a mile distant, constructed by Bishop Hough. There are manufactories for edged tools at Church-bridge and Wedges Mill, which afford employment to about two hundred persons; the coal used is supplied from the immediate neighbourhood, as well as the iron-ore called Cannock-stone, or Cark. A court leet and a court baron are held annually, at which the constable and headborough, and the respective constables of the several townships, are chosen by juries; and special courts are called, when required, for the transfer of copyholds. Fairs are held on May 8th, August 24th, and October 6th, principally for cattle and sheep. A school, founded by John Wood, for the free education of children was, in 1727, enfeoffed with land by Thomas Wood, the income of which is £8 per annum; and John Biddulph, Esq. gave a meadow and garden for the use of the schoolmaster; there are thirty scholars, but none are taught free at present. In 1725, Mrs. M. Chapman bequeathed a small sum for the education of three or four children. A National school has also been recently erected at the expense of Mrs. Walhouse. This place in ancient times was a forest or chase belonging to the Mercian kings. Castle Ring, situated on the summit of Castle Hill, and supposed to have been a British encampment, is nearly a circular area of eight or ten acres, surrounded by a double trench occupying three or four acres more, exhibiting traces at its northern and southern entrances of various advanced works. Near it are the remains of a moat, enclosing an oblong square of about three acres, named the Old Nunnery, where a Cistercian abbey was founded in the reign of Stephen, which was shortly after removed to Stoneleigh in Warwickshire: a similar enclosure at a small distance is called the Moat Bank.

CANNOCK-WOOD, a township in the parish of **CANNOCK**, eastern division of the hundred of **CUTTLESTONE**, county of **STAFFORD**, containing 355 inhabitants.

CANNONBY (CROSS), a parish in **ALLERDALE** ward below Derwent, county of **CUMBERLAND**, comprising the market town and chapelry of Maryport, and the townships of Birkby, Cross-Cannonby, and Crosby,

and containing 3870 inhabitants, of which number, 60 are in the township of Cross-Cannonby, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Maryport. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, endowed with £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church, dedicated to St. John, is of early Norman architecture. This parish lies on the shore of the Solway Frith, and is bounded on the south by the river Ellen: it contains coal and freestone, and in a quarry of the latter, implements supposed to be Roman were found some years ago, from which it is thought that the stone used in erecting the Roman station at Ellenborough was obtained here.

CANON-PION, a parish in the hundred of **GRIMS-WORTH**, county of **HEREFORD**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Weobley, containing 634 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £5. 13. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is principally in the early style of English architecture, with some fine screen-work; the font is ancient, with an octagonal top enriched with quatrefoil. A court leet is held once a year.

CANON-TEIGN, a hamlet in the parish of **CHRISTOW**, hundred of **WONFORD**, county of **DEVON**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Chudleigh. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel of ease.

CANTELOSE, or **CANTELOFF**, a parish in the hundred of **HUMBLEYARD**, county of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (S. W.) from Norwich. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Hetherset in 1397, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich. The church, which was dedicated to All Saints, was served as a free chapel from the time of its annexation until the Reformation, when it was demolished.

CANTERBURY, an ancient city, and a county of itself, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of Bridge and Petham, lathe of **ST. AUGUSTINE**, eastern division of the county of **KENT**, 26 miles (S. E. by E.) from Rochester, 16 (N. W. by W.) from Dover, and 55 (E. by S.) from London, containing 12,745 inhabitants, and, in-



Arms.

cluding the suburbs and portions of parishes which are without the liberties of the city, 15,373. This place the origin of which is not distinctly known, is, from the discovery of numerous Druidical relics, supposed to have been distinguished at a very early period for the celebration of the religious rites of the Britons, prior to the Christian era. That it was a British town of considerable importance before the Roman invasion, is not only confirmed by the numerous celts, and other instruments of British warfare, that have been at various times found in the vicinity, but by the name of the station which the Romans fixed here on their establishment in the island, and which they called *Durovernum*, a name obviously derived from the British *Dwr*, a stream and

where, swift, being characteristic of the Stour, upon which it is situated. From this station three roads branched off to *Rhutupis*, *Dubra*, and *Lemanum*, now *Richborough*, *Dovor*, and *Limne*. By the Saxons, who, on their arrival in Britain, were established in this part of Kent, it was called *Cantwara-byrig*, from which its present name is evidently deduced. Canterbury was the metropolis of the Saxon kingdom of Kent, and the residence of its kings, of whom Ethelbert having married Bertha of France, who had been educated in the principles of Christianity, allowed her by treaty the free exercise of her religion, and suffered her to bring over with her a limited number of ecclesiastics. The Christian religion had been partially promulgated during the occupation of the city by the Romans, and two churches had been built in the second century, one of which, on Bertha's arrival, was consecrated for her use by the Bishop of Soissons, and dedicated to St. Martin. During the reign of this monarch, Augustine, who had been sent by Pope Gregory to convert the Britons to Christianity, took up his station at Canterbury, where, through the influence of Bertha, he was courteously received: his mission was attended with success; the king, who soon became a convert, resigned to him his palace, which he converted into a priory for brethren of his own order; and, in conjunction with Ethelbert, he founded an abbey without the city walls, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. Being invested by the pope with the dignity of an archbishop, he made this city the seat of the metropolitan see, which distinction it has retained for more than twelve centuries, under an uninterrupted succession of ninety archbishops, many of whom have been eminent for their talents and their virtues, and distinguished by the important offices they have held in the administration of the temporal affairs of the kingdom. Among these may be noticed Dunstan, who governed the kingdom with absolute authority during the reigns of Edred and Edwy; Stigand, who, for his opposition to William the Conqueror, was displaced from his see; Lanfranc, his successor, who rebuilt the cathedral, and founded several religious establishments; the celebrated Thomas à Becket; Stephen Langton, who was raised to the see in defiance of King John; Craumer, who, for his zeal in promoting the Reformation, was burnt at the stake in the reign of Mary; and Laud, who, for his strenuous support of the measures of his sovereign, Charles I., was beheaded during the usurpation of Cromwell. The abbey was intended as a place of sepulture for the successors of the archbishop in the see of Canterbury, and for those of the monarch in the kingdom of Kent: the cathedral, which was not completed at the time of Augustine's decease, was dedicated to our Saviour, and is still usually called Christ Church.

The city suffered frequently from the ravages of the Danes, of whom, on their advancing against it in 1009, the inhabitants, by the advice of Archbishop Siricius, purchased a peace for the sum of £30,000, obtaining from them an oath not to renew their aggressions; but in 1011, they again landed at Sandwich, and laid siege to the city, which, after a resolute defence for three weeks on the part of the inhabitants, they took by storm and reduced to ashes. In this siege, forty-three thousand two hundred persons were slain, more than eight thousand of the inhabitants were massacred, and among the prisoners

whom they carried off to their camp at Greenwich was Alphege, the archbishop, whom they afterwards put to death at Blackheath, for refusing to sanction their extortions. Canute, after his usurpation of the throne upon the death of Edmund Ironside, contributed greatly to the rebuilding of the city, and the restoration of the cathedral; and, placing his crown upon the altar, gave the revenue of the port of Sandwich for the support of the monks. From this time the city began to revive, and continued to flourish till the Norman Conquest, when, according to Stowe, it surpassed London in extent and magnificence. In Domesday-book it is described, under the title "*Civitas Cantuarie*," as a populous city, having a castle, which, as there is no previous mention of it, was probably built by the Conqueror, to keep his Saxon subjects in awe; the remains now visible are evidently of Norman character. In 1080, the cathedral was destroyed by fire, but was restored with great splendour, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, by Archbishop Lanfranc, who rebuilt the monastic edifices, erected the archbishop's palace, founded and endowed a priory, which he dedicated to St. Gregory, and built the hospitals of St. John and St. Nicholas. In 1161, the city was nearly consumed by fire, and it suffered materially from a similar calamity at several subsequent periods. In 1170, the memorable murder of Thomas à Becket was perpetrated in the cathedral, as he was ascending the steps leading from the nave into the choir: his subsequent canonization tended greatly to enrich the city and the church, by the costly offerings of numerous pilgrims of all ranks, who came not only from every part of England, but from every place in Christendom, to visit his shrine. From this source a rich fund was obtained for the enlargement and embellishment of the cathedral, which rapidly recovered from the repeated devastations to which it was exposed, and from which it invariably arose with increased magnificence. Four years after the murder of Becket, Henry II. performed a pilgrimage to Canterbury, where, prostrating himself before the shrine of the martyr, he submitted to be scourged by the monks, whom he had assembled for that purpose. In 1299, the nuptials of Edward I. and Margaret of Anjou were celebrated with great pomp in this city, which, in the reign of Edward IV., was constituted a county of itself, under the designation of the "*City and County of the City of Canterbury*." Little variety henceforward occurs in the civil history of this city, the interests of which were so closely interwoven with the ecclesiastical establishments, that, upon their dissolution in the reign of Henry VIII., its prosperity materially declined.

The jubilees which, by indulgence of the pope, were celebrated every fiftieth year, in honour of St. Thomas à Becket, caused a great influx of wealth into the city; which owed much of its trade to the immense number of pilgrims who came to visit his shrine: according to the civic records, more than one hundred thousand persons attended the fifth jubilee, in 1420, when the number and richness of their offerings were incredible; the last of these jubilees was celebrated in 1520. The dissolution of the priory of Christ Church was effected gradually: the festivals in honour of the martyr were successively abolished, his gorgeous shrine was stripped of its costly ornaments, and the bones of the saint were, according to Stowe, ultimately burnt to ashes, and scat-

tered to the winds : the revenue, at the dissolution, was estimated at £2489. 4. 9., a sum greatly inferior to the actual value of its numerous and extensive possessions. At this period part of the monastery of St. Augustine was converted by Henry VIII. into a royal palace, in which Queen Elizabeth held her court for several days. During her reign, the Walloons, driven from the Netherlands by persecution on account of their religious tenets, found an asylum at Canterbury, where they introduced the weaving of silk and stuffs ; their descendants are still numerous in the city and its neighbourhood, and continue to use, as their place of worship, the crypt under the cathedral, which was granted to them by Elizabeth, and where the service is performed in the French language. Charles I., in 1625, solemnized his marriage with Henrietta Maria of France at this place ; and during the war in the reign of that monarch, the city was occupied by a regiment of Cromwell's horse, that committed great havoc in the ecclesiastical buildings, and wantonly mutilated and defaced the cathedral, which they used as stabling for their horses. A political tumult occurred in 1647, in which originated the celebrated Kentish Association in favour of Charles I., that terminated in the siege of Colchester, and in the execution, after its capture, of Lord Capel, Sir Charles Lucas, and Sir George Lisle. Charles II., on his return from France at the Restoration, held his court in the royal palace at Canterbury, for three days ; and, in 1676, that monarch granted a charter of incorporation to the emigrant silk-weavers settled in this city, who, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, were joined by a considerable number of other artisans from France.

The city is pleasantly situated in a fertile vale environed with gently rising hills, from which numerous streams of excellent water descend, and is intersected by the river Stour, which, dividing and re-uniting its stream, forms several islands, on one of which, anciently called Birmewith, the western part of it is built. It still occupies the original site, and is of an elliptic form ; the Romans surrounded it with walls that appear to have been built of flint and chalk, and to have included an area one mile and three quarters in circumference, defended by a moat one hundred and fifty feet in width ; of these nearly the whole is remaining, and on that part which forms the terrace of the promenade, called Dane John Field, are four of the ancient towers in good preservation ; the arches over the river have been taken down at various times, and of the six gates that formed the principal entrances, only the west gate, through which is the entrance from the London road, is standing ; it is a handsome embattled structure, erected about the year 1380, by Archbishop Sudbury, who also rebuilt a considerable portion of the city wall, and consists of a centre flanked by two round towers, having their foundations in the bed of the western branch of the Stour, over which is a stone bridge of two arches, that has been widened for the accommodation of carriages and foot passengers, an approach having been cut through the city walls for each. The principal streets, intersecting at right angles, and the smaller streets, were originally paved under an act of parliament obtained in the reign of Edward IV. ; they were subsequently made more convenient by an act passed in 1787, for the improvement of the city, and are now lighted with gas by a company

established under an act obtained in 1822 : the inhabitants are amply supplied with water conveyed into their houses from the river, by a company established in 1824, by act of parliament ; and with excellent spring water brought from St. Martin's Hill, into a spacious conduit in one of the ancient towers on the city wall, whence it is distributed to the most populous parts of the city, at the expense of the corporation. The houses in some parts retain their ancient appearance, with the upper stories projecting ; the greater part of the old Checquers Inn, mentioned by Chaucer, as frequented by pilgrims visiting Becket's shrine, has been converted into a range of dwelling-houses, extending from St. Bredman's church nearly half-way down Mercery-lane ; and the remains of the palace of Sir Thomas More, in the dancing-school yard in Orange-street, are now used as a warehouse for wool : in other parts of the city the houses are in general handsome, and many of them modern and well built.

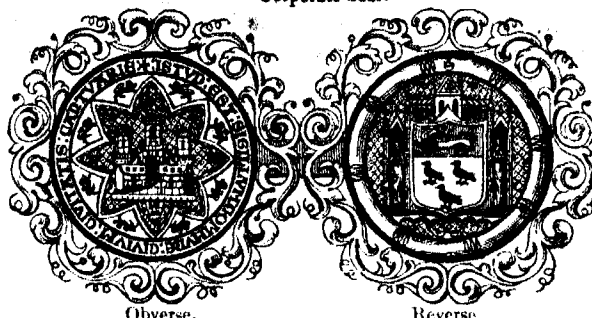
The environs are pleasant, and the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified with simple and picturesque beauty : on the road leading into the Isle of Thanet are extensive barracks for cavalry, artillery, and infantry of the line : the cavalry barracks, erected in 1794, at an expense of £40,000, are a handsome range of brick building, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, and, with the several parades and grounds for exercise, comprise sixteen acres, enclosed with lofty iron palisades : the barracks for two thousand infantry, erected near the former in 1798, have been since made a permanent station for detachments of the royal horse and foot artillery : the barracks erected on the site of St. Gregory's priory, and in other parts of the city, have been taken down, and new streets of small houses occupy their places. To the south is Dane John Field, so called from a lofty conical mount said to have been thrown up by the Danes, when they besieged the city, or, more probably from its having been the site of a keep or *donjon* ; it is tastefully laid out in spiral walks and shrubberies, and planted with lime-trees : on the city wall, by which it is bounded to the south-east, is a fine broad terrace with sloping declivities covered with turf ; on the promenade is a sun-dial, supported on a handsome marble pedestal, sculptured with emblematical representations of the seasons, by Mr. Henry Weeks, a native artist : on the summit of the mount, from which a fine panoramic view of the city and its environs is obtained, a stone pillar has been erected, with tablets recording, among other benefactions, a vote of £60 per annum by the corporation for keeping the promenade in order. The Philosophical and Literary Institution is a chaste and elegant edifice of the Ionic order, with a handsome portico of four columns, erected by subscription in 1825, after the model of a temple on the river Iliacus in Greece : it comprises a spacious museum, in which an extensive and valuable collection of minerals, fossils, and natural curiosities, collected by Mr. W. Masters, Mrs. Masters, and others, is scientifically arranged in an order peculiarly adapted to assist the student in natural history, also an extensive and well assorted library, and a theatre, in which lectures on literary and scientific subjects are delivered every Tuesday evening throughout the year ; the museum is open to the public daily, the price of admission being one shilling each. The theatre, a neat and commodious edifice, erected by Mr.

Sarah Baker, was opened in 1790: opposite to it is a concert-room belonging to the members of the Catch Club, in which subscription concerts take place every Wednesday evening during the winter months. Assemblies are held in a handsome suite of rooms built by subscription; and races take place, in the month of August, upon Barham Downs, within three miles of the city: the course, on which there is a commodious stand, has been greatly enlarged.

The manufacture of silk, established by the Walloons under the auspices of Queen Elizabeth, and which had flourished in such a degree as to obtain from Charles I. a charter of incorporation, gave place in 1789 to the introduction of the cotton-manufacture by Mr. John Callaway, master of the company of weavers, who discovered a method of interweaving silk with cotton in a fabric still known by the name of Canterbury, or Chambray, muslin; what now remains of the silk manufacture, employing but few persons, is conducted by his grandson. A considerable trade in long wool is carried on, and there is an extensive manufactory for parchment; but the principal source of employment for the labouring class is the cultivation of hops, for the growth of which the soil is peculiarly favourable, and with extensive plantations of which the neighbourhood abounds: a great quantity of corn is also produced in the vicinity, and forms a material part of its trade. The city is geologically situated on the plastic clay of the London basin, with which red bricks and tiles are made; and, at a short distance to the south-east, flint imbedded in chalk is found in abundance, from which lime of an excellent quality is produced. There are numerous mills on the banks of the river, several of them extensive, particularly that called the Abbot's mill, from its having anciently belonged to the abbey of St. Augustine; it is now the property of the corporation, by whom it was purchased in 1543. Canterbury has been long celebrated for its brawn. Frequent attempts, attended with considerable expense, have been made to improve the navigation of the river Stour: an act was obtained, in 1825, to make it navigable to Sandwich, and to construct a canal from that port to a harbour to be formed near Deal, but the undertaking has not yet been commenced. In the same year an act was obtained for the formation of a railway to Whitstable, whence there is a regular conveyance by water to London: this has been carried into effect, and promises to be of great advantage to the trade of the city. The market for cattle, corn, hops, and seeds, is on Saturday, and the market for provisions daily: the cattle market is held on the site of the ancient city moat, in the parish of St. George without the walls; the corn, hop, and seed market is held in a spacious room in the Corn and Hop Exchange, a handsome building of the composite order, recently erected, and ornamented with the city arms and appropriate devices, behind which is a spacious area for the daily market for meat and vegetables; the market for eggs, poultry, and butter, is held in the ancient butter market, near Christ Church gate; and there is a convenient market-place for fish in St. Margaret's street: these markets are under the regulation of the corporation, by an act passed in 1824. The annual Michaelmas fair commences on the 10th of October, and continues during three market days.

Vol. I.

Corporate Seal.



Obverse.

Reverse.

The city, which at the time of the Conquest was governed by a *præpositus*, or prefect, appointed by the king, received from Henry II. a charter conferring peculiar privileges, in addition to those it previously enjoyed. Henry III. granted the city to the inhabitants at a fee-farm rent of £60, and empowered the citizens to elect two bailiffs, who were superseded by a mayor in the reign of Henry VI., who granted them the privilege of choosing a coroner. Edward IV. confirmed the preceding charters, remitted more than one-fourth of the fee-farm rent, and constituted the city a county of itself. Henry VII. limited the number of aldermen to twelve, and the common council-men to twenty-four; and Henry VIII., by an act in the 35th of his reign, empowered the mayor and aldermen to levy a fine of six shillings and eightpence per day upon all strangers who should keep shops, or exercise any trade in the city. James I., in the sixth year of his reign, confirmed all the former charters and privileges, and re-incorporated the citizens, under the title of the mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury. The government, under these several charters, is vested in a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen (including a chamberlain and sheriff), and twenty-four common council-men, assisted by a town-clerk, who is also coroner, a sword-bearer, mace-bearer, four serjeants a mace, and subordinate officers. The mayor is chosen on Holy-rod day by the freemen, from among the twelve aldermen, who nominate two of their own body for election, and is sworn into office on the festival of St. Michael; the aldermen are selected from the common council-men by a majority of their own body and the common council-men are chosen from the resident freemen, in the same manner; the sheriff is chosen annually by a majority of the mayor and aldermen, from among the twelve aldermen; and the recorder, chamberlain, and town-clerk, are elected by a majority of the corporation. The mayor, recorder, and such of the aldermen as have passed the chair, are justices of the peace. The freedom of the city is inherited by birth, or acquired by servitude, gift, marriage with a freeman's daughter, and by purchase. The power of purchasing their freedom was allowed to English-born Jews in 1829. The city is divided into six wards, named after the six ancient gates, over each of which two aldermen preside, who hold a court leet with view of frankpledge, in October, when a constable, borseholder, and six commissioners of pavements are appointed for each ward. The corporation hold a court of burghmote on the first Tuesday in every month, in which the mayor or his deputy presides, assisted by the aldermen and common council-men, a majority

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each of whom is necessary to constitute a court: this court, which is a court of record, and has been held from time immemorial, is convened by the blowing of a horn. They also hold courts of quarter session for the trial of capital offenders and misdemeanants, and a court of petty session on the first Thursday in every month, for determining minor offences. The mayor's court, which is also a court of record, is but rarely held; the last instance of its exercising jurisdiction in civil pleas was in February 1793. A court of requests is held every Thursday, under an act passed in the 25th of George II., for the recovery of debts under 40s., within the city and liberties; but the precincts of the cathedral, the archbishop's palace, St. Augustine's abbey, and other privileged places, are exempted from its jurisdiction. The guildhall is an ancient and lofty building, containing the various court-rooms for holding the city sessions, and apartments for transacting the business of the corporation; the interior is decorated with portraits of the most distinguished benefactors to the city, and with various pieces of ancient armour. In 1453, Henry VI. granted to the corporation the custody of his gaol at Westgate, which gate from that time at least, if not previously, has been used as a city gaol; considerable additions have been recently made to it, and a house for the gaoler was erected in 1829, in a style corresponding with the character of the original building; airing-yards have lately been formed, and other improvements effected. The city has continued to return two members to parliament since the 23rd of Edward I.; the right of election is vested in the freemen at large, the number of whom is about two thousand; the sheriff is the returning officer. The quarter sessions for the eastern division of the county are regularly held here, and the petty sessions on the first Saturday in every month; and a king's commission of sewers, having jurisdiction over the several limits of East Kent, sits four times in the year at the sessions-house. The sessions-house, and common gaol and house of correction, form an extensive pile of building within the precinct of the abbey of St. Augustine; the latter comprises nine divisions, with day-rooms and airing yards for the classification of prisoners, who are employed at the tread-wheels, and in various kinds of productive labour.

The primacy, though immediately delegated by the pope to the see of Canterbury, was not maintained without considerable difficulty; its establishment was violently opposed by the native British prelates, who refused to acknowledge the supremacy either of the archbishop or the pope. Offa, King of Mercia, attempted to divide the jurisdiction, and the archbishops of York persevered in asserting their claims; but the archbishop of Canterbury was ultimately acknowledged Primate and Metropolitan of all England. In this dignity he ranks as first peer of the realm, and, with the exception of the royal family, takes precedence of all the nobility and chief officers of state; at coronations he places the crown upon the head of the sovereign; the bishops of London, Winchester, Lin-

coln, and Rochester, are respectively his provincial dean, subdean, chancellor, and chaplain; he is a privy councillor in right of his primacy, and has the power of conferring degrees in the several faculties of divinity, law, and physic, except within the immediate jurisdiction of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The province of Canterbury comprehends the sees of twenty-one bishops, including the four Welch sees: the diocese comprises two hundred and sixty-nine parishes in the county of Kent; and nearly one hundred parishes in that and other counties are in the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of an archbishop, dean, archdeacon, twelve prebendaries, six preachers, six minor canons, six substitutes, twelve lay clerks, ten choristers, two masters, fifty scholars, and twelve almsmen. The cathedral, dedicated to our Saviour, originally the church of the monastery founded by St. Augustine, on the site of the palace of Ethelbert, King of Kent, rebuilt by Archbishop Lanfranc soon after the Conquest, and enlarged and enriched by several of his successors, is a magnificent and splendid structure, exhibiting in their highest perfection the richest specimens in every style of architecture, from the earliest Norman to the latest English, and is equally conspicuous for the justness of its proportions, the correctness of its details, and the richness of its decoration. Its form is that of a double cross, with a lofty and elegant tower rising from the intersection of the nave and the western transepts, in the later style of English architecture, with a pierced parapet and pinnacles, and having octagonal turrets at the angles, terminating in minarets. At the west end are two massive towers, of which the north-west is in the Norman style, and the south-west, though crowned with battlements, is of similar character, and little inferior to the central tower: between the western towers is a narrow entrance, through a sharply pointed arch, with deeply receding mouldings, surmounted by canopied niches, over which is a lofty and magnificent window of six lights, decorated with richly stained glass representing figures of the saints. The south-west porch, which is the principal entrance, is a highly enriched specimen of the later style, and is profusely ornamented with niches of elegant design; the roof is elaborately groined, and at the intersections of the ribs are numerous shields. The nave, which, with the western transepts, is also in the later style, is peculiarly fine; the roof is richly groined, and supported by eight lofty piers, which on each side separate it from the aisles, and of which the clustered shafts are banded, like those of the early English: the eastern part derives a grandeur of effect from the numerous avenues leading from it to the various chapels in different parts of the interior; of these the chapel of Henry IV. is conspicuous for the elegant simplicity of its design, and the beautiful fan tracery depending from the roof; the lady chapel, separated from the eastern side of the transept by a finely carved stone screen, is small, but exquisitely beautiful; the chapel of the Holy Trinity, in which was the gorgeous shrine of St. Thomas à Becket, opens into that part of the cathedral called Becket's Crown, where is preserved the ancient stone chair in which the archbishops are enthroned: there are various other chapels equally deserving attention. A triple flight of steps leads from the nave into the choir, which are separated by a stone screen of exquisite workmanship: the roof, which is plainly



Arms of the Archbishopric.

groined, is supported on slender-shafted columns, alternately circular and octagonal, with highly enriched capitals of various designs; this part of the structure is chiefly in the early English, intermixed with the Norman, style, which prevails also in the triforium, and other parts of the choir, and in the eastern transept: the archbishop's throne, on the south side of the choir near the centre, and the stalls of the dean and prebendaries, are strikingly elegant; a new altar-piece, in accordance with the prevailing style of architecture, has been recently erected with the Caen stone of St. Augustine's monastery: the whole length of the cathedral from east to west is five hundred and fourteen feet, the length of the choir one hundred and eighty, the length of the eastern transepts one hundred and fifty-four, and the length of the western one hundred and twenty-four. Under the whole building is a spacious and elegant crypt, the several parts of which correspond with those of the cathedral; the western part is in the Norman style, and the eastern in the early style of English architecture: the vaulted roof is about fourteen feet in height, and supported on massive pillars, of which the prevailing character is simplicity and strength, though occasionally sculptured with foliage and grotesque ornaments. Near the south end of the western transept, Edward the Black Prince, in 1363, founded a chantry, and endowed it for two chaplains with his manor of Vauxhall, near London; there are some remains of the chapel, consisting of the vaulting of the roof, supported on one central column: near the centre of the crypt are the remains of the chapel of the Virgin, in a niche, at the east end of which was her statue, supported on a pedestal sculptured in basso relievo with various subjects, among which the Annunciation may be distinctly traced. The western part is still called the French church, from its having been given by Queen Elizabeth to the Walloons and the French refugees, and from the service being still performed there in the French language. The cathedral contains many splendid and interesting monuments, and other memorials of the archbishops, deans, and other dignitaries of the church, and of illustrious persons who have been interred within its walls. In the arches surrounding the chapel of the Holy Trinity are, the tomb of Henry IV. and his queen, Joan of Navarre, whose recumbent figures, arrayed in royal robes, and crowned, are finely sculptured in alabaster; the monument of Edward the Black Prince, whose effigy in complete armour and in a recumbent posture, with the arms raised in the attitude of prayer, is finely executed in gilt brass, and surmounted by a rich canopy, in which are his gauntlets and the scabbard of his sword; and the cenotaph of Archbishop Courteney, with a recumbent figure of that prelate in his pontificals. In the north aisle of the choir are the splendid monuments of the archbishops Chicheley and Bourchier. In the chapel of the Virgin are monuments to the memory of six of the deans; and in that of St. Michael are those of the Earl of Somerset, and the Duke of Clarence, second son of Henry IV., whose effigy, with that of the duchess in her robes and coronet, is beautifully sculptured in marble; also the monuments of Archbishop Langton and Admiral Sir George Rooke. In the south aisle of the choir are those of the Archbishops Reynolds, Walter Kemp, Stratford, Sudbury, and Meopham; and within an iron palisade, on the north side of Becket's

Crown, is the tomb of Cardinal Pole, the last of the archbishops who were buried in the cathedral: there are several monuments in the crypt, among which are some to the most distinguished individuals that have been connected with the county. The precincts of the cathedral comprehend an area three quarters of a mile in circumference: the principal entrance is on the south side, through Christ Church gate, erected by Prior Goldstone, in 1517, and exhibiting, though greatly mutilated, an elegant specimen of the later style of English architecture; the front is richly sculptured, and ornamented with canopied niches, and consists of two octangular embattled towers, with a larger and a smaller arched entrance between them, the wooden doors of which are carved with the arms of the see, and those of Archbishop Juxon. On the north side is the library, containing a valuable collection of books, and a series of Grecian and Roman coins; in the centre is an octagonal table of black marble, on which is sculptured the history of Orpheus, surrounded with various hunting pieces. A passage from the north transept of the cathedral to the library, leads into a circular room called "Bell Jesus," the lower part of which is of Norman character; it is lighted by a dome in the centre, under which is placed the font, removed from the nave of the cathedral. On the east side of the cloisters is the chapter-house, a spacious and elegant building, containing a hall ninety-two feet in length, thirty-seven in width, and fifty-four in height; on the sides are the ancient stone seats of the monks, surmounted by a range of trefoil-headed arches supporting a cornice and battlement; the east and west windows are large, and enriched with elegant tracery, and the roof of oak is pannelled, and decorated with shields of arms and other ornaments. The cloisters form a spacious quadrangle, on each side of which are handsome windows of four lights; the vaulted stone roof is elaborately groined, and ornamented at the points of intersection with more than seven hundred shields; against the north wall is a range of stone seats, separated from each other by pillars supporting canopied arches; on the east side are, a doorway leading into the cathedral, highly enriched, and an archway leading to the chapter-house; on the west side is an arched entrance to the archbishop's palace, the only remains of which are the porter's gallery and the surveyor's house. The treasury is a fine building in the Norman style of architecture, the staircase to which, in the same style, is of very curious design.

The city comprises the parishes of All Saints, St. Alphege, St. Andrew, St. George, the Holy Cross, St. Margaret, St. Martin, St. Mary Bredman, St. Mary Bredin, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Mary Northgate, St. Mildred, St. Peter, and St. Paul, all in the diocese, and, with the exception of St. Alphege and St. Martin, in the archdeaconry, of Canterbury. The living of All Saints' is a rectory, with which that of St. Mary in the Castle is consolidated, rated together in the king's books at £80, and united with that of St. Mildred's, rated in the king's books at £17. 17. 11., and in the patronage of the Crown. The living of the parish of St. Alphege is a rectory, exempt from archidiaconal visitation, and united with the vicarage of St. Mary Northgate, the former rated in the king's books at £8. 13. 4., and the latter at £11. 19. 4½., and in the patronage of the

Archbishop. The living of St. Andrew's is a rectory, with that of St. Mary's Bredman united, rated together in the king's books at £22. 6. 8., endowed with £400 private benefaction, and in the patronage of the Archbishop for two turns, and the Dean and Chapter for one. The living of St. George's the Martyr is a rectory, with that of St. Mary Magdalene united, the former rated in the king's books at £7. 17. 11., and the latter at £4. 10., in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter. The living of St. Margaret's is a donative, endowed with £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Archdeacon. The living of St. Martin's is a rectory, exempt from archidiaconal visitation, and united with the vicarage of St. Paul's, the former rated in the king's books at £6. 5. 2½., and the latter at £9. 18. 9., and in the alternate patronage of the Archbishop and the Dean and Chapter. The living of St. Mary's Bredin is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4. 1. 5½., endowed with £1000 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £2000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of H. Lee Warner, Esq. The living of St. Peter's is a rectory, with the vicarage of the Holy Cross united, the former rated in the king's books at £3. 10. 10., and the latter at £13. 0. 2½., in the alternate patronage of the Archbishop and the Dean and Chapter. Of the several churches, few possess any distinguishing architectural features; that of St. Martin is said to have been founded during the occupation of Canterbury by the Romans, and consecrated for the celebration of the Christian service prior to the conversion of Ethelbert. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, and a synagogue.

The king's free grammar school, coeval with the establishment of the cathedral, was founded by Henry VIII. for fifty scholars from all parts of the kingdom; the management is vested in the Dean and Chapter: belonging to it are two scholarships, of £3. 6. 8. per annum each, for natives of Kent, founded in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and endowed with a portion of the revenue of Eastbridge hospital, by Archbishop Whitgift, in 1569; one of three exhibitions, of about £15 per annum each, founded in the same college by Archbishop Parker, in 1575, in the nomination of the Dean and Chapter, for such of the sons of their Norfolk, Suffolk, and Lincolnshire tenants as are educated in this school; a medical scholarship, founded by the same archbishop in Caius College, Cambridge, for a native of Canterbury educated at any of the schools in that city; and one of three scholarships founded in the same college, by John Parker, Esq., in 1580, in the patronage of the Archbishop, for a native of Canterbury educated at the king's school: it has also four scholarships at either university, founded in 1618 by Robert Rose, Esq., who endowed them with twenty-six acres of land in Romney Marsh; two exhibitions to any college in Cambridge, founded in 1625 by William Heyman, Esq., for scholars descended from his grandfather, tenable for seven years from the time of their leaving school, and, in the event of their taking orders, to be continued for three years longer; four scholarships, of £10 per annum each, established in St. John's College, Cambridge, by a decree of the court of Chancery, in 1652, in lieu of two fellowships and two scholarships founded in that college by Henry Robinson, Esq., in 1643, for natives of the Isle of Thanet, or, in

failure of such, for boys in the county, if educated at this school; five exhibitions, of £24 per annum each, to Emanuel College, Cambridge, for bachelors of arts until they proceed to their master's degree, with preference to the sons of orthodox clergymen of this diocese founded in 1719 by Dr. George Thorpe, prebendary of Canterbury; two Greek scholarships, of £8 per annum each, founded in the same college by the Rev. John Brown, B. D.; and one exhibition, of £9 per annum to any college in Cambridge, to cease on taking the degree of M.A., founded in 1728 by Dr. George Stanhope Dean of Canterbury. A society of gentlemen educated at the King's school, established for more than a century, hold an anniversary meeting, when, after service at the cathedral, where a sermon suitable to the occasion is delivered by a clergyman educated in the school, a collection is made for the purpose of founding additional scholarships for students in this establishment: by the liberality and exertions of its members a fund has been raised, that has enabled them to found an exhibition of £60 per annum, to be held for four years with any of the preceding; and another of the same value is about to be added to the numerous advantages enjoyed by scholars on this foundation, which, from the zealous attention bestowed upon its management by the Dean and Chapter, promises at least to preserve, if not to increase, the high reputation it has so long maintained: in addition to the annual examinations previously established, quarterly examinations, of which the first took place in November 1829, have been instituted under two of the prebendaries, chosen for that office. Among the eminent men who have received the rudiments of their education in this school may be noticed the celebrated Dr. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood; Dr. Marsh, Bishop of Peterborough; and Lord Tenterden, the present Lord Chief Justice of the court of King's Bench. The Blue-coat school was established by the mayor and commonalty, to whom Queen Elizabeth had granted an hospital founded prior to the year 1243, by Simon de Langton, Archdeacon of Canterbury, for poor priests, with all the lands belonging to it, which, by an act passed in the 1st of George II., was, for the use of the poor, transferred to guardians incorporated by the same act, upon their undertaking also to provide for sixteen poor boys of the city, to be called Blue-coat boys: the estate at present produces £795. 8. 6. per annum; and sixteen boys, nominated by the mayor and commonalty, are clothed, maintained, and instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and, on leaving school, are apprenticed with premiums, which, though originally fixed at £5, are, according to circumstances, increased to £21. The Grey-coat school is supported by the Dean and Chapter, the mayor and commonalty, and other subscribers: two boys and one girl are annually apprenticed from this school by the trustees of Nixon's charity. Two schools, for children of both sexes, are conducted on Dr. Bell's plan, having been united to the National Society in 1812, in which upwards of four hundred children are instructed.

Eastbridge hospital is supposed to have been founded by Archbishop Lanfranc, for the entertainment of pilgrims, and endowed by succeeding archbishops, for a master, five brothers, and five sisters resident, and an equal number of non-resident brothers and sisters, above

the age of fifty, who must have lived in the city or suburbs for seven years; the former receive £20 per annum, and the latter £2. 16. 8. per annum, each: the vacancies are filled by nomination of the mayor, who appoints two candidates, one of whom is elected by the master. A school for twenty children was annexed to it by an ordinance of Archbishop Whitgift, confirmed by act of parliament in the 27th of Elizabeth; it is endowed with a manor and an estate at Blean, and with an investment of £2624 in the three per cent. consols., arising from legacies and fines for the renewal of leases: the present income is £331. 15. 10½.; the master of the hospital has an annual income of £90. 18. 7½., calculated upon an average balance of receipts and expenditure for several years; the schoolmaster has a salary of £30 per annum, with apartments in the hospital; there are thirty scholars at present in the school. Maynard's hospital was founded, about the year 1312, by Mayner le Rich, an opulent citizen, who endowed it with lands and tenements for the support of three unmarried brothers, one of whom is prior and reader, and four unmarried sisters: they are a corporate body by prescription, having a common seal, and, exclusively of their apartments and share of fines for the renewal of leases, receive each £18. 2. 6. per annum from the general funds. Cotton's hospital, adjoining, was founded in 1605, by Leonard Cotton, who endowed it for one aged widower and two widows, who receive £18. 11. 6. per annum each. These hospitals, which are united, are under the management of the mayor and aldermen, of whom the senior alderman is generally appointed master; the right of appointing the brothers and sisters is vested in the mayor. Jesus' hospital was founded, in 1596, by Sir John Boys, the first recorder of the city, for a warden, nine brothers, and nine sisters, above fifty-five years of age, and resident within the city for seven years, with preference to one brother and one sister of the kindred of the founder, if above the age of fifty: there are at present eight brothers and four sisters, who receive each a fixed sum of £20 per annum, and a considerable amount as surplus money: by the statutes, the warden is bound to instruct twenty children of the parishes of St. Mary Northgate, St. Paul, St. Mildred, St. Alphege, and St. Dunstan, who are called out-brothers, and clothed at the expense of the establishment; six of them are to be apprenticed annually: the mayor and aldermen, the Dean of Christ Church, and the Archdeacon of Canterbury, are visitors, and audit the accounts annually. The Rev. George Hearne, in 1805, bequeathed £37 per annum, long annuities, for the support of a Sunday school for the parishes of St. Alphege and St. Mary Northgate, which was sold in 1812 for £637. 5., and appropriated to the purchase and adaptation of a building for a National school, in which fifty-six children of those parishes are instructed. Mr. Robert Dean purchased premises for the use of a Sunday school in the parish of the Holy Cross, which he then endowed with £200 stock, and in 1818 left £800 in the four per cents., as a further endowment for teaching children on the other days of the week: there are also several smaller bequests for the instruction of poor children in the various parishes. St. John's hospital, without the North gate, was founded in 1084, by Archbishop Lanfranc, who endowed it with £70 per annum for poor infirm, lame, and blind men and women; at the time of the dissolution its revenue

was £93. 15., and it is now nearly £200: the establishment consists of a prior, reader, fifteen brothers, and fifteen sisters resident, who receive each £8 per annum, with a share of some legacies left in trust to the corporation; and three brothers and three sisters non-resident, who receive something less, and do not participate in the legacies: the archbishop has the exclusive patronage, and appoints the master and prior. John Smith, Esq., in 1644, bequeathed £200 to build almshouses, and £32 per annum for their endowment. Smith's hospital, in the suburb of Langport, without the liberties of the city, for four brothers and four sisters born within the manor of Barton, was founded in 1662, by Mrs. Ann Smith, who endowed it with lands, and with a reserved rent payable by the proprietor of Barton Court, who has the sole patronage, amounting together to £171. 7. 4½. per annum, of which sum she appropriated £32 to the inmates of the hospital; £20 to the apprenticing of poor children of Hornsey, in the county of Middlesex; £20 to the minister of St. Paul's, in this city; and the residue to the apprenticing of children of that parish, with which eight children are placed out annually. Cogan's hospital was founded, in 1657, by Mr. John Cogan, who, by will, gave his mansion to the corporation in trust, for the residence of six clergymen's widows; the endowment has been augmented by numerous subsequent benefactions. The Rev. John Aucher, D.D., by deed in 1696, gave a rent-charge of £60 for six clergymen's widows, with preference to those in Cogan's hospital; and a society raises annually by subscription, £36, which is divided among three widows of clergymen. Harris' almshouses, in Wincheap, were founded in 1726, by Thomas Harris, Esq., who endowed them with houses and land producing £21 per annum, for five poor families, two of the parish of St. Mary Magdalene, two of that of Thannington, and one of St. Mildred, not receiving parochial aid. The Kent and Canterbury infirmary was opened for the reception of patients on the 26th of April, 1793, under the auspices of the late Dr. William Carter, and patronised by the principal inhabitants of the city and county: the institution is liberally supported by annual subscriptions of £2. 2., which sum (or a donation of £21) constitutes a governor; it is well regulated under the direction of a committee and a weekly board for superintending the domestic arrangements. The building, which is spacious and well adapted to the purpose, was erected on part of the ancient cemetery of St. Augustine's abbey, and contains apartments for a house surgeon and sixty patients, the latter receiving the gratuitous attendance of two physicians and four surgeons.

Of the numerous monastic establishments that anciently flourished here, the principal was the abbey which St. Augustine, in conjunction with King Ethelbert, founded for monks of the Benedictine order, and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £1412. 4. 7.: the remains consist principally of the gateway entrance, a beautiful specimen of the decorated style of English architecture, with two embattled octagonal turrets highly ornamented with canopied niches, and enriched with bands, mouldings, and cornices; between these turrets is the entrance, through a finely pointed arch, in which are the original wooden doors

richly carved. One of the towers, called St. Ethelbert's tower, was a fine structure in the Norman style, highly ornamented in its successive stages with a series of intersecting arches; part of it fell down in 1822, and part has been since taken down from apprehension of danger; a portion of the base of the tower, and some trifling remains of the church belonging to the abbey, are still existing. At the north-west of the cemetery are the remains of the chapel of St. Pancras, rebuilt in 1387, on the site of a previous chapel, said to have been a pagan temple, resorted to by Ethelbert before his conversion: the remains of this once splendid abbey have been converted into a public-house; the gateway is now a brewery, the room over it a cock-pit, the church a tennis-court, and the area a bowling-green. In Northgate-street was a religious house, founded in 1084, by Archbishop Lanfranc, for secular priests, and dedicated to St. Gregory, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £166. 4. 5.: the remains, consisting of parts of the walls, arches, and some windows in the Norman and early English styles of architecture, have been converted into a pottery, and a tobacco-pipe manufactory. To the south-east of the city was a Benedictine nunnery, founded by Archbishop Anselm, and dedicated to St. Sepulchre, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £38. 19. 7.: this convent obtained celebrity from the pretended inspiration of Elizabeth Barton, one of the nuns, called the holy maid of Kent, who, for denouncing the wrath of the Almighty upon Henry VIII., for his intended divorce of Catherine of Arragon, was hanged at Tyburn, with her confederate, Richard Deering, cellarer of Christ Church. To the right of the city, on the road to Dover, was an hospital dedicated to St. Lawrence, for leprous monks, founded by Hugh, Abbot of St. Augustine's, in 1137, and endowed for a warden, chaplain, clerk, and sixteen brothers and sisters, of whom the senior sister was prioress: the revenue, at the dissolution, was £39. 8. 6. In the parish of St. Peter was an hospital, founded by William Cockyn, citizen, and dedicated to St. Nicholas and St. Catherine, which, in 1203, was united to that of St. Thomas Eastbridge. In the parish of St. Alphege was a priory of Dominicans, or Black friars, founded about the year 1221 by Henry III., the only remains of which are the hall, now a meeting-house for Baptists; and near the hospital for poor priests was a priory of Franciscans, or Grey friars, founded by the same monarch in 1224, which was the first house of that order established in the kingdom; the remains consist chiefly of some low walls and arches: there are also slight vestiges of a convent of White friars that once existed here. Numerous relics of British and Roman antiquity have been discovered; among the latter are, aqueducts, tessellated pavements, vases, and coins; and a Roman arch, called Worthgate, considered to be one of the finest and most ancient structures of the kind in England, has been carefully removed from that part of the castle yard which was crossed by the new road from Ashford, and reconstructed in a private garden. There are some chalybeate springs, and one slightly sulphureous, in the extensive nursery-grounds of Mr. W. Masters, near the west gate; and without the north gate is a fine spring of water, where a bath, called St. Rhadigund's bath, has been constructed, with requisite accommodation. Dr. Thomas Linacre, founder of the Royal

College of Physicians, in London; Dr. Thomas Nevile, master of Magdalene College, and afterwards master of Trinity College, Cambridge, who was sent by Archbishop Whitgift to tender the English crown to King James; William Somner, author of the *Antiquities of Canterbury*, and of a *Saxon Glossary*; and W. Friend, M. A., author of the *Ephemeris*, were natives of this city. Among other literary characters that have flourished here may be noticed the Primate Langton, who first divided the Old and New Testaments into chapters; Osbern, a monk in the eleventh century, who wrote in Latin the life of St. Dunstan, and who, from his skill in music, was called the English Jubal; and John Bale, Prebendary of Canterbury and Bishop of Ossory, the Protestant historian and biographer. Isaac Casaubon, whom, on account of his learning, James I. invited over from France, and Meric, his son, were both installed prebendaries.

CANTLEY, a parish in the hundred of BLOFIELD, county of NORFOLK, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Acle, containing 251 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £14, and in the patronage of R. Gilbert, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. An allotment of thirteen acres of land was awarded on the enclosure of some waste land, which lets for £8 per annum, forming part of a salary of £30 paid to a schoolmaster, who has also a dwelling-house free, for teaching forty-five scholars.

CANTLEY, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, West riding of the county of YORK, 4½ miles (E. by S.) from Doncaster, containing 577 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £6. 6. 5½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of J. W. Childers, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Wilfrid. In this parish is a cold bath, called "St. Catherine's well," that attracts numerous visitors, for whom requisite accommodation has been prepared.

CANTSFIELD, a township in the parish of TUNSTALL, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale, containing 120 inhabitants.

CANVEY - ISLAND, a chapelry partly in the parishes of NORTH and SOUTH BENFLEET, BOWERS-GIFFORD, LAINDON, PITSEA, and VANGE, in the hundred of BARSTABLE, and partly in the parishes of LEIGH, PRETTLEWELL, and SOUTHCHURCH, in the hundred of ROCHFORD, county of ESSEX, 6½ miles (E. N. E.) from Leigh. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rector of Laindon. The chapel is dedicated to St. Catherine: divine service is performed by the vicar, or curate, of South Benfleet. This island, situated near the mouth of the Thames, is about five miles in length and two in breadth, and contains three thousand six hundred acres: it is encompassed by branches of that river, but there is a passage over the strand at low water, the river being on the south side two miles wide. Numerous flocks of sheep feed here, though the low grounds are subject to inundations, one of which spread so suddenly, in 1735, that many of the sheep and other

animals were drowned before they could be driven to the high grounds. Several of the inhabitants are engaged in the fishery. A fair is held on the 25th of June.

CANWELL, an extra-parochial liberty, in the southern division of the hundred of OFFLOW, county of STAFFORD, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Tamworth, containing 24 inhabitants. In 1142, a priory of Benedictine monks was founded by Geva Riddell; it subsequently went to decay, and became a poor cell for one monk, and was granted to Cardinal Wolsey by Henry VIII., towards the endowment of his two intended colleges.

CANWICK, a parish within the liberty of the city of LINCOLN, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Lincoln, containing 223 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Master and Wardens of the Mercers' Company, London. The church is dedicated to All Saints. In this parish are springs strongly impregnated with iron.

CAPEL, a parish in the second division of the hundred of WOTTON, county of SURREY, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Dorking, containing 876 inhabitants. The living is a donative, in the patronage of the Duke of Norfolk. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is principally in the early style of English architecture. In Gough's additions to Camden it is mentioned that, in the reign of Elizabeth, the peaty earth of a mound on the moors within the parish glided down, and covered the lower parts, until it stopped at a farm.

CAPEL (ST. ANDREW), a hamlet in the parish of BUTLEY, hundred of WILFORD, county of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Orford, containing 157 inhabitants. This was formerly a distinct parish; the church, which was dedicated to St. Andrew, is in ruins.

CAPEL le FERNE, a parish in the hundred of FOLKESTONE, lathe of SHEPWAY, county of KENT, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Folkestone, containing 195 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Alkham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

CAPEL (ST. MARY), a parish in the hundred of SAMFORD, county of SUFFOLK, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Hadleigh, containing 561 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, consolidated with that of Little Wenham, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £13. 18. 4., and in the patronage of the Rev. Joseph Tweed.

CAPESTHORNE, a chapelry in the parish of PARSFORD, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, county palatine of CHESHIRE, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Macclesfield, containing 65 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of D. Davenport, Esq. The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

CAPHEATON, a township in the parish of KIRK-WHELFINGTON, north-eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 13 miles (W. S. W.) from Morpeth, containing 225 inhabitants. Several Roman coins, silver vessels, &c., were discovered near Capheaton Hall by some labourers, in the early part of the last

century. A school-room has been erected in the village by Sir John Swinburn, Bart., whose ancestors have resided here from a very early period.

CAPLAND, a tything partly in the parish of BEER-CROCOMBE, and partly in that of BROADWAY, hundred of ARDICK and BULSTONE, county of SOMERSET, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Ilminster. The population is returned with Broadway. Here was anciently a chapel subordinate to Beer-Crocombe.

CAPLE, a chapelry in the parish of TUDELEY, partly in the Lowey of TONBRIDGE, but chiefly in the hundred of WASHLINGSTONE, lathe of AYLESFORD, county of KENT, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Tonbridge, containing 330 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket.

CAPPENHURST, a township in the parish of SHOTWICK, higher division of the hundred of WIRRAL, county palatine of CHESTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Chester, containing 161 inhabitants.

CARBROOKE, a parish in the hundred of WAYLAND, county of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Watton, containing 771 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £7. 12. 6., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Sir William Clayton, Bart. The church, built in the early part of the reign of Henry VI., and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, has a lofty square tower, two aisles, and a chancel, and contains sixteen stalls, with several ancient monuments. A preceptory of Knights Templars was founded by Roger, Earl of Clare, who died in 1173, and subsequently given by Maud, his widowed countess, who amply endowed it, to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, as a commandery: at the dissolution it was valued at £65. 2. 9. Adjoining it was a chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist; they both stood on the southern side of the present churchyard, but there are not any remains of either of them.

CARBURTON, a chapelry in the parish of EDWINSTOW, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, county of NOTTINGHAM, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Worksop, containing 154 inhabitants.

CAR-COLSTON, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of BINGHAM, county of NOTTINGHAM, 9 miles (S. W. by S.) from Newark, containing 213 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £6. 1. 10½., and in the patronage of the Rev. R. Farmery. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

CARDEN, a township in the parish of TILSTON, higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Malpas, containing 195 inhabitants. A detachment of dragoons from the parliamentary garrison at Nantwich, on the 12th of June, 1643, plundered Carden Hall, and made prisoner its owner, John Leche, Esq.

CARDESTON, a parish in the hundred of FORD, county of SALOP, 6 miles (W.) from Shrewsbury, containing, with the township of Watlesborough, 297 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated

in the king's books at £3, and in the patronage of Sir B. Leighton, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. This parish is bounded on the south by the river Severn, and contains coal and limestone, but the latter only is worked.

CARDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of **WIXAMTREE**, county of **BEDFORD**, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Bedford, containing, with the chapelry of East Cotts, 1194 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 17., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains several ancient monuments, also a tablet in memory of the great philanthropist, John Howard, who lived some years at this place, and served the office of sheriff for the county in 1773; and a splendid modern monument by Bacon, the last of his works, erected in 1799 to the memory of Samuel Whitbread, Esq., whose family first settled here in 1650, at a house called the Barns. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and at Cotton End is one for Particular Baptists. The navigable river Ouse runs along the northern side of the parish.

CARDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of **MUNSLW**, county of **SALOP**, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Church-Stretton, containing 687 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £6. 2. 6, and in the patronage of R. Hunt, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. James. There is an endowed school, the estate belonging to which produces £25 per annum. A species of very fine quartz, considered equal in quality to that brought from Caernarvonshire, for the use of the potteries, is found here; the parish abounds also with clay.

CARDINHAM, a parish in the hundred of **WEST**, county of **CORNWALL**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Bodmin, containing 775 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £24. 17. 8½., and in the alternate patronage of E. J. Glynn, Esq. and the Rev. Thomas Grylls. The church is dedicated to St. Mewbred. At a copious spring called Holy Well are vestiges of an old chapel. The manorial custom of free bench formerly prevailed here: the river Fowey passes through the parish. Here was anciently a castle, of which only the circular intrenchment is remaining; and on some high ground there is a similar intrenchment, comprehending an area of two acres, called Berry Castle. At the north-east extremity of the parish are two large tors, or rocks of granite, one called St. Bellarmine's Tor, and the other Cornet Quoit stone.

CAREBY, a parish in the wapentake of **BELTISLOX**, parts of **KESTIVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Stamford, containing 51 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £3. 17. 1., and in the patronage of Lord Gwydir. The church is dedicated to St. Stephen.

CARGO, or **CRAGHOW**, a township in that part of the parish of **STANWIX** which is in **CUMBERLAND** ward, county of **CUMBERLAND**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Carlisle, containing 274 inhabitants.

CARHAM, a parish in the western division of **GLENDAL** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Coldstream, comprising the townships of Carham with Shidlaw, Downham, Hagg, New Learmouth, West Learmouth, East Mindrim, West Mindrim, Moneylaws, Preston, Tythehill, Wark, and Wark Common, and containing 1370 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, and in the patronage of A. Compton, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. According to Leland, a battle was fought here between the Saxons and the Danes, in which eleven bishops and two English counts were slain. In 1018, it was the scene of a sanguinary contest between the English and the Scotch, in which the latter were victorious; the loss of the English was extremely great, and the event, according to some authors, is stated to have produced such an impression on Aldun, Bishop of Durham, that he died of a broken heart. Another contest occurred in 1370, between the same people, respectively under the command of Sir John Leburn and Sir John Gordon, in which the Scots, after a severe and arduous conflict, were again victorious, the English general, Sir John Leburn, and his brother, having been made prisoners. An abbey of Black canons, founded at an unknown period, as a cell to the priory of Kirkham, in Yorkshire, was burnt in the 24th of Edward I., by the Scots under Wallace, whose encampment in a neighbouring field has bestowed on it the name of Campfield. The village is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Tweed, and is surrounded by several plantations of young forest trees: there is a beautiful and extensive prospect into Scotland from a hamlet situated on a hill, called Shidlaw, on the south side.

CARHAMPTON, a parish in the hundred of **CARHAMPTON**, county of **SOMERSET**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from Dunster, containing, with the chapelry of Rode-Huish, 587 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Wells, rated in the king's books at £11. 8., and in the patronage of Mrs. Langham. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a small endowment for the instruction of children. The petty sessions are holden here. This place, which gives name to the hundred, probably received its appellation from the British Saint Carantacus, or Carantac, who was the son of Keredic, prince of Cardigan, and who retired hither, built an oratory, and spent the remainder of his life in acts of devotion, preferring the life of a recluse to the government of his father's kingdom. In the grounds of the vicarage have been found numerous skeletons, and the foundation of an ancient building, supposed to be the remains of this chapel, which is stated to have been formerly used as the parish church. Near Dunster Park is an old encampment in excellent preservation; it is octagonal, with double ramparts and a ditch, and there are several outworks in connexion with it. In making a road through the parish, an ancient cairn was removed, when a perfect sepulchre, seven feet long, was discovered, containing a human skeleton; the place has been surrounded by a railing. Twenty poor children are educated under a schoolmistress for £4 a year, the interest of a bequest from Richard Basset, in 1786; an annuity of £3 has been left for the same purpose.

CARISBROOKE, a parish in the liberty of **WEST MEDINA**, Isle of Wight division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 1 mile (W. S. W.) from Newport, comprising the hamlets of **Billingham**, **Bowcomb**, and **Carisbrooke**, and part of the environs of the borough of **Newport**, and containing 4670 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacies of **Newport** and **Northwood** annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Winchester**, rated in the king's books at £23. 8. 1½., and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of **Queen's College**, **Oxford**. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**; the tower is in the later style of English architecture. This place derives its principal importance from its castle, or fortress, which stands on a commanding conical eminence rising above the village of **Carisbrooke**, and occupying about twenty acres. Its foundation is of very remote antiquity: the Saxon annals state that it was besieged and taken by **Cerdric** in 530; it received considerable additions immediately after the **Conquest**, and at subsequent periods: some state it to have been founded by the Romans, as a few of their coins have been discovered in the neighbourhood; but the appearance of it, especially the keep, clearly shews it has been principally a Norman erection. The whole was greatly improved in the time of **Elizabeth**, and surrounded by an extensive fortification, with five bastions and a deep moat, to which is attached a terrace-walk of three quarters of a mile in length: these works were raised by the inhabitants, and those who did not labour were obliged to contribute pecuniary aid. The ancient fortress, a rectangular parallelogram including the keep, an irregular polygon, occupies about an acre and a half of ground, the latter being raised on an artificial mound, to which there is an ascent of seventy-two steps, and from its summit an extensive and beautiful prospect, embracing a great portion of the island, and parts of the **New Forest** and **Portsdown** hills opposite. Here, on days of public rejoicing, and during the residence of the governor, the British flag is displayed. Within the castle are the ruins of an ancient guard-house, and the chapel of **St. Nicholas**, built in 1738, on the site of a more ancient one, in which the mayor and high constables of **Newport** are sworn into office annually. The castle was attacked and taken by **Stephen**, in 1136, when **Baldwin**, Earl of **Devonshire**, took refuge there, after declaring in favour of the **Empress Maud**; and in the reign of **Richard II.**, it successfully resisted an attack of the **French**, who plundered the island. **Carisbrooke Castle** is, however, most remarkable for being the place in which **Charles I.** was confined for thirteen months, previously to his being delivered up to the parliamentary forces, and whence he made one or two unsuccessful attempts to escape: his children were also subsequently imprisoned in it. It has always been the residence of the governor of the Isle of Wight, and generally contains a strong garrison. Opposite to it, on a rising ground, stands the church, also an ancient structure, with an embattled tower, to which was formerly annexed a monastery of **Cistercian** monks, founded by **William Fitz-Osborn**, marshal to the **Conqueror**, who captured the island, at the same time that **William** conquered the kingdom; but the remains of the monastery have been converted into a farm-house, still called the **Priory**. On the banks of a rivulet, at the bottom of the

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castle hill, the village of **Carisbrooke** is pleasantly situated; but it was of much more consequence formerly than it is at present, having been a market town, and considered the capital of the island.

CARKIN, a township in the parish of **FORCETT**, western division of the wapentake of **GILLING**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 7½ miles (E. by N.) from **Greta-Bridge**, containing 24 inhabitants.

CARLATTON, an extra-parochial liberty, in **ESK-DALE** ward, county of **CUMBERLAND**, 9½ miles (E. S. E.) from **Carlisle**, containing 54 inhabitants. This district comprises one thousand six hundred acres. Several coins, supposed to be Roman, have been discovered in ploughing a field forming part of the **Low Hall** estate; and at a farm called **Saugh-tree-gate** there is a cairn.

CARLBY, a parish in the wapentake of **NESS**, parts of **KESTIVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from **Stamford**, containing 186 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £9. 1. 10½., and in the patronage of the **Marquis of Exeter**. The church is dedicated to **St. Stephen**.

CARLEBURY, a hamlet in the parish of **CONISCLIFFE**, south-eastern division of **DARLINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from **Darlington**. The population is returned with the township of **High Coniscliffe**. Tradition informs us that this and several other villages in this district were burnt in one of the incursions of the **Scots**. At **Carlebury hills**, in the time of **Charles I.**, a severe battle was fought between the royalists and a party of the parliamentary forces; and some human bones have since been dug up, presumed to have belonged to those who were slain. Extensive quarries of limestone exist here.

CARLETON, a township in the parish of **DREGG**, **ALLERDALE** ward above **Derwent**, county of **CUMBERLAND**, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from **Ravenglass**, containing 144 inhabitants.

CARLETON, a township in that part of the parish of **St. CUTHBERT**, **CARLISLE**, which is in **CUMBERLAND** ward, county of **CUMBERLAND**, 2½ miles (S. E.) from **Carlisle**, containing 201 inhabitants. At **Newlands**, in this township, is a quarry of excellent blue freestone, in appearance like marble.

CARLETON, a chapelry in the parish of **RED-MARSHALL**, south-western division of **STOCKTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from **Stockton upon Tees**, containing 140 inhabitants. This place was restored to the see of **Durham** by royal charter, during the episcopacy of **Bishop Flambard**, the people of **Northumberland** having previously retained it.

CARLETON, a township in the parish of **POULTON**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, ¾ of a mile (W. N. W.) from **Poulton**, containing 356 inhabitants. In 1697, **Elizabeth Wilson** endowed a school with £14. 9. 4., which has been increased by subsequent benefactions, the annual income amounting to about £23; the average number of scholars is thirty.

CARLETON, a parish in the hundred of **LODDON**, county of **NORFOLK**, 8½ miles (S. E. by E.) from **Norwich**, containing 79 inhabitants. The living is a discharge rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Norfolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £9, and i

the patronage of Sir Charles Rich, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

CARLETON, a parish in the western division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Stokesley, containing 260 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Joseph Reeve, Esq. The church is a small modern structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Extensive alum-works were formerly carried on here, but since the discovery of richer beds of that mineral nearer the sea they have been discontinued; various petrifications of shells and fishes have been found.

CARLETON, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by E.) from Snaith, containing 775 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Snaith, and in the patronage of William Day, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The village is agreeably situated on the northern bank of the river Aire, across which there is a bridge on the road to Snaith. There is a small school, to which Mrs. E. Fisher, in 1726, left £4 per annum, arising from land, for teaching ten poor children to read; and there are four almshouses, to each of which Miles Stapleton, Esq. gives an annuity of £4.

CARLETON, a township in the parish of **PONTEFRACT**, upper division of the wapentake of **OSGOLD-CROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by E.) from Pontefract, containing 132 inhabitants.

CARLETON, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWECROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 2 miles (S. E.) from Otley, containing 1218 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £5. 2. 1., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Here is an hospital or almshouse for twelve poor women, founded agreeably to the will of Ferrand Spence, who died in 1698. Six of the women are chosen from the town of Market Bosworth, in the county of Leicester. The hospital contains separate apartments for the women, also a chapel, out offices, garden, &c. The total income is about £280. A school was built by Elizabeth Wilkinson, who, in 1709, endowed it with land for clothing and educating four boys; the income is £120 per annum; twenty boys are educated, four of them being also clothed.

CARLETON-FOREHOE, a parish in the hundred of **FOREHOE**, county of **NORFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Wymondham, containing 130 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 17. 1., endowed with £300 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Lord Wodehouse. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The distinguishing appellation is derived from four hills, supposed to have been artificially constructed, on one of which the court for the hundred was anciently held.

CARLISLE, an ancient city, inland port, and market town, having separate jurisdiction, situated in the ward and county of **CUMBERLAND**, 302 miles (N. N. W.) from London, on the great western road to Edinburgh and Glasgow, containing 15,476 inhabitants. It was anciently called *Caer-Luil*, or *Caer-Leol*, implying the city of Luil, a British potentate, by whom



Arms.

it is stated to have been founded. The Romans, on selecting it for a station, changed the name to *Lugovallum*, which is probably derived from *Lugus*, or *Lucus*, a tower or fort in the Celtic tongue, and *vallum*, in allusion to Hadrian's vallum that passed near it. From its earliest foundation till the union of the English and Scottish kingdoms, it suffered those shocks of incursive warfare, to which, as a border town, it was peculiarly exposed, and by which it has been repeatedly overwhelmed. In the reign of Nero it is stated by the Scottish historians to have been burnt by the Caledonians, during the absence of the Romans from the island, who in the time of Agricola repaired it, and constructed fortifications as a barrier against the future attacks of the invaders. Soon after their final departure it was probably again destroyed, for, in the seventh century, it was rebuilt by Egfrid, King of Northumberland, in whose reign it rose into importance. About the year 875, it was demolished by the Danes, and lay in ruins till after the Norman conquest, when it was restored by William Rufus, who, in 1092, built and garrisoned the castle, and sent a colony from the south of England to inhabit the city, and cultivate the neighbouring lands. The fortifications were most probably completed by David, King of Scotland, who in 1135 took possession of Carlisle, and resided there for several years, the whole county having been subsequently ceded to him by Stephen: the Scottish historians attribute the building of the castle and the heightening of the walls to this monarch. After the disastrous battle of the Standard, in 1138, this city was the sanctuary of David, who in 1150 conferred the honour of knighthood upon Prince Henry, son of the Empress Matilda, and afterwards Henry II., with whom and the Earl of Chester he formed an alliance against Stephen. The counties of Cumberland and Northumberland having been given to Henry II., in 1157, by Malcolm IV., Carlisle was besieged in 1173, by William the Lion, brother and successor to Malcolm, by whom the garrison was reduced to the greatest distress, from which it was relieved by his capture at Alnwick: the city was afterwards taken by his successor, Alexander, but was surrendered to the English in 1217. In 1292, a great part of it was destroyed by a conflagration, originating in the vindictive malice of an incendiary, who set fire to his father's house: the priory, the convent of the Grey friars, and the church, were all consumed; the convent of the Black friars alone escaped. The public records and charters being thus destroyed, the city was taken into the king's hands, and the government was vested in justices of assize. After the battle of Falkirk, in 1299, Edward I. marched with his army to Carlisle, where he held a parliament, in 1306, he ap-

pointed here a general rendezvous of the forces destined against Scotland, under Prince Edward; and the year following, after celebrating his birthday at Carlisle, in the last stage of a decline, he reached Burgh on the Sands, where he died on the 7th of July, 1307. In 1315, Carlisle was besieged by Robert Bruce, who had been crowned King of Scotland, but was resolutely defended by its governor, Andrew de Hercla, afterwards Earl of Carlisle, who, in the year 1322, being accused of holding a treasonable correspondence with the Scots, was arrested by Lord Lucy, in the castle of which he was governor, degraded from his honours, and executed. The Scots, in 1337, laid siege to the city, and fired the suburbs; and the former, in 1345, was burnt by them, under the command of Sir William Douglas. In 1352, Edward III., in consequence of the importance of Carlisle as a frontier town, and of the many calamities it had suffered, renewed its charter, which had been destroyed in the conflagration of 1292. In 1380, a party of borderers invested the city, and fired one of the streets; and in 1385, an unsuccessful effort was made to capture it. In 1461, Carlisle was attacked by a Scottish army in the interest of Henry VI., who burnt the suburbs: this is the only event respecting it that occurred during the war between the houses of York and Lancaster. During Aske's insurrection it was besieged, in 1537, by a party of eight thousand rebels under Nicholas Musgrave and others, but without effect; the leading insurgents, except Musgrave, were apprehended, and, together with about seventy others, executed on the city wall. In 1568, Mary, Queen of Scots, in the hope of finding an asylum from the hostility of her subjects, took fatal refuge in the castle; and in 1596, Sir William Scott, afterwards Earl of Buccleuch, attacking that fortress before day-break, to rescue a noted borderer, celebrated in the ballads of those times as "Kinmont Willie," effected a breach, and triumphantly bore him away. In the following year the city was visited by a destructive pestilence, that destroyed more than one-third of the population.

On the union of the two kingdoms, and the accession of James to the English throne, the importance of Carlisle as a frontier town having ceased, the garrison was reduced. At the commencement of the civil war in the reign of Charles I., the citizens embraced the royal cause; and the city being besieged by the parliamentary army under General Leslie, after a vigorous resistance, and incredible hardships on the part of the inhabitants, it was surrendered upon honourable terms: during this siege, a coinage of one shilling and three shilling pieces was issued from the castle, which, though very scarce, are still to be met with in the cabinets of the curious. In 1648, the city was retaken by Sir Philip Musgrave, for the royalists, who entrusted it to the custody of the Duke of Hamilton, by whom it was garrisoned with Scottish troops; at the close of the war it was surrendered by treaty to Cromwell. A dreadful famine, in 1650, caused by the consumption of the garrison, compelled the inhabitants to petition parliament for assistance; more than thirty thousand persons are said to have been destitute of bread and of money to purchase seed. The celebrated George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, was imprisoned in the dungeons of the castle in 1653, on account of his religious tenets. During the rebellion in

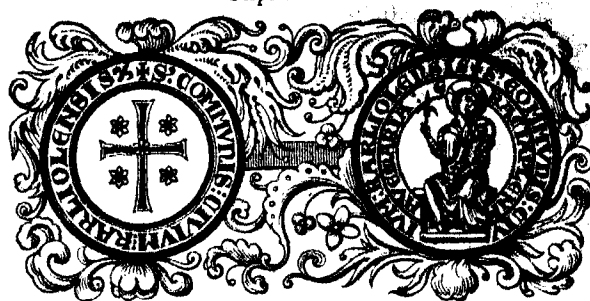
1745, the young Pretender laid siege to Carlisle, which, from the weakness of its garrison, surrendered in three days, when the mayor and corporation, on their knees, presented to him the keys of the city, and proclaimed his father king, and himself regent, with all due solemnity. On the approach of the Duke of Cumberland, the Pretender retreated, leaving four hundred men in the garrison, who, unable to sustain a siege, surrendered on condition of being reserved for the king's pleasure; the officers were sent to London, where, having suffered death as traitors, their heads were sent down and exposed in the public places of the city. Cappock, whom the Pretender had created Bishop of Carlisle, was hanged, drawn, and quartered, and nine others, concerned in the rebellion, were executed in the city. The castle is situated at the north-west angle of the city, on the summit of a steep acclivity overlooking the Eden: it is of an irregular form, and consists of an outer and an inner ward; the former, two sides of which are formed by part of the city walls, is quadrangular, and contains no buildings of importance, except an armoury, in which ten thousand stand of arms were formerly deposited, and which is now converted into barracks for the infantry of the garrison, the cavalry being quartered on the innkeepers. The inner ward is triangular, and contains the keep, or dungeon tower, into which the armoury has been lately removed; it is square, and of great strength, having a circular archway leading from the outer into the inner ward, and is, no doubt, that part of the castle built by William Rufus. The other parts are evidently of later date, and correspond with the times of Richard III., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth, by all of whom it was partly rebuilt and repaired: a great part of the buildings erected by Elizabeth has been taken down. It is the head of the ancient royal manor of the soccage of Carlisle, which includes part of the city, and five hundred acres of land in its immediate vicinity.

Carlisle is pleasantly situated on a gradual eminence at the confluence of the rivers Eden and Caldew, which, with the Petterel, almost environ it. The four principal streets diverge from the market-place, and have several minor ones branching from them; they are well paved, and lighted with gas by a company formed pursuant to an act obtained in 1819, who have erected works at an expense of £10,000; the houses in general are handsome and well built, and the inhabitants have it in contemplation to conduct water into their houses by means of pipes leading from the new prison, where there is a capacious reservoir, into which it is raised from the river Caldew by a tread-wheel. In 1827, a police act, for watching, regulating, and improving the city and its suburbs, was obtained, ordaining the appointment of fifty commissioners once in three years, in addition to the higher civil and ecclesiastical authorities, whereby a police establishment has been formed: the magistrates attend at the police-office as occasion requires. A very handsome bridge of white freestone was erected over the Eden, in 1812, from a design by R. Smirke, jun., at an expense to the county of about £70,000; it consists of five elliptical arches, and is connected with the town by an arched causeway: two stone bridges, of one arch each, were built over the Caldew, on the west side of the city, in 1820; and a bridge of three arches over the Petterel, about a mile from the town, is now being erected. The environs abound with genteel residences:

the view embraces the course of the river Eden, as it winds through a fertile and well cultivated tract of country. In 1818 and 1819, a subscription was begun for the relief of the poor, who by this means were employed in completing and forming various walks near the town; the most interesting of these is the promenade on the slope and summit of the hill on which the castle stands, a terrace-walk on the opposite bank of the Eden, and a raised walk along the south margin of that river. A subscription library was established here in the year 1768, and a news-room has also lately been added to it: in January 1830, some ground was purchased opposite the Bush Inn, for the erection of a new subscription library and news-room, the foundations of which were soon afterwards laid. A commercial news-room was opened in the year 1825; and an academy of arts, for the encouragement of native and other artists in sculpture, painting, modelling, &c., was instituted in the year 1823, in which annual exhibitions are held: a mechanics' institution was formed in the year 1824. The theatre, which is a building possessing no claim to architectural notice, was erected about fourteen years since; it is constantly open during the races, and at other times. The races were first established here about the middle of the last century, and the first King's plate was given in the year 1763; they continue so be held annually in the autumn upon a fine course called the Swifts, which is situated on the south side of the Eden, and they are generally very numerous and respectably attended.

The trade principally consists in the manufacture of cotton goods and gingham for the West India market, in which upwards of one thousand looms are employed in the town, and a greater number in the adjacent villages: there are ten gingham and check manufactories; nine cotton-spinning factories, employing eighty thousand spindles; a small mill for weaving calicoes; a carpet manufactory; several hat-manufactories; three iron-foundries; four tan-yards; and four breweries: there are also several fisheries on the river Eden, for the regulation of which an act of parliament was passed in 1804. In 1819, a canal was begun from Carlisle to the Solway Frith at Bowness, a distance of eleven miles, and finished in 1823, at an expense of about £90,000, by means of which vessels of small burden can come up to the town. The number of vessels belonging to the port, in 1829, was forty, averaging sixty-seven tons' burden; these are chiefly employed in supplying the city and the neighbourhood with iron, slate, salt, and other merchandise, and in conveying grain, oak-bark, alabaster, freestone, lead, staves, &c., and other produce of the place, to different towns on the coast. A rail-road from Carlisle to Newcastle is about to be formed, the expense of which is estimated at £260,000. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday: fairs for cattle and horses are held on August 26th and September 19th; during their continuance all persons are free from arrest in the city. There are also fairs, or great markets, on the Saturday after Old Michaelmas-day, and on every Saturday following till Christmas; these fairs are held on the sands, near the bridge across the Eden. In April there is a great show-fair for cattle, when prizes are distributed by the Agricultural Society. The Saturdays at Whitsuntide and Martinmas are great hiring days for servants.

Corporate Seal.



Obverse.

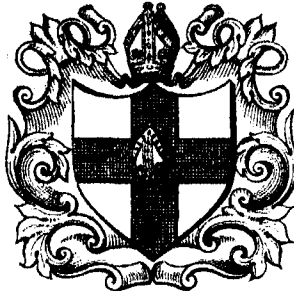
Reverse.

This city received its first charter from Richard I.; it was renewed by Edward III., and confirmed by Charles I. in 1637. The government is vested in a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, or sheriffs, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common council-men, assisted by a chamberlain, two coroners, a town-clerk, a sword-bearer, three sergeants at mace, and subordinate officers. The mayor is elected annually from among the aldermen, by a majority of the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and common council-men, on the Monday after Michaelmas-day, when the bailiffs and coroners are also chosen in like manner: the aldermen are chosen from the common council-men, by the mayor and aldermen; and vacancies in the common council are filled up from the freemen, by the court of aldermen. The mayor, recorder, and two senior aldermen are justices of the peace within the city, and hold a court of session quarterly for the trial of all but capital offenders; the mayor and bailiffs also hold a court of record every Monday, for the recovery of debts to any amount, and have the power of issuing process to hold to bail in actions for debt. A court is also held weekly on Monday, at which the mayor presides, for the recovery of debts under 40s. These courts are held in the town-hall, an inconsiderable structure in the centre of the town, near which are the moot-hall and council-chamber. There are eight fraternities, or companies, viz., Grocers, Tanners, Skinners, Butchers, Smiths, Weavers, Tailors, and Shoemakers, who have each their public room, all in the same building, called guilds, where they hold a general meeting annually on Ascension-day. The freedom of the city is inherited by birth, and acquired by an apprenticeship of seven years to a resident freeman, and by gift from the corporation. The assizes for the county are held regularly, and the Easter and Midsummer quarter sessions (the remaining two being held at Cocker-mouth and Penrith) take place in the new court-houses, erected in 1810 by act of parliament, at an expense of £100,000, from a design by Robert Smirke, jun., on the site of the ancient citadel that flanked the eastern gate: they consist of two large circular towers, one on each side of the entrance into the city, in the decorated style of English architecture, and contain two court-rooms, with apartments for the grand jury, counsel, and witnesses: one is appropriated to the Crown, and the other to the Nisi Prius bar. From the former is a subterraneous passage to the county gaol and house of correction, a noble building completed under the same act, in 1827, on the site of the ancient convent of the Black friars, at an expense of £42,000, and surrounded by a stone wall twenty-five feet high. The borough first exercised the elective franchise in the

23rd of Edward I., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament: the right of election is vested in the free burgesses who have been previously admitted members of one of the eight fraternities, whether resident or not, the number of whom is about one thousand; the mayor is the returning officer.

The diocese of Carlisle originally formed part of the diocese of Lindisfarn; but the see being removed from that place to Durham, and considerable inconvenience being felt from the distance of Carlisle from that city, Henry I., in 1133, constituted it a distinct bishoprick, and appointed to the episcopal chair Athelwald his confessor, who was prior of a monastery of Augustine canons, founded here in the reign of William Rufus, by Walter, a Norman priest, and completed and endowed by this monarch. It comprises the whole of Cumberland, except the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, which forms part of the diocese of Chester, and the parish of Alston, which is in the diocese of Durham; and the county of Westmorland, except the barony of Kendal, which also forms part of the diocese of Chester; and contains one hundred and two parishes, throughout the whole of which the bishop, or his chancellor, exercises sole ecclesiastical jurisdiction, the powers of the archdeacon having been anciently resigned to him for an annual pension, in consequence of the smallness of the diocese rendering their concurrent jurisdiction inconvenient. The revenue of the priory, in the 26th of Henry VIII., was estimated at £482. 8. 1. This monarch dissolved the monastic establishment in 1540, and instituted a dean and chapter, composed of a dean, four prebendaries, and eight minor canons, and endowed this body with the whole, or the greater part, of the possessions of the dissolved priory, constituting the bishop, by the same charter, visitor of the chapter; he also appointed a subdeacon, four lay clerks, a grammar master, six choristers, a master of the choristers, and inferior officers. The advowson of the prebends has, since 1557, belonged to the bishop, who also has the patronage of the archdeaconry; the deanery is in the gift of the Crown.

The cathedral, dedicated to St. Mary, is a venerable structure, exhibiting different styles of architecture: it was originally cruciform, but the western part was taken down, to furnish materials for the erection of a guard-house, in 1641; and during the interregnum, part of the nave and the conventual buildings was also pulled down for repairing the walls and the citadel; it has a square embattled central tower, and the east end is decorated with pinnacles rising above the roof. It consists of a choir, north and south transepts, and two remaining arches of the nave, walled in at the west end and used as a parish church: the choir is in the decorated style of English architecture, with large clustered columns enriched with foliage, and pointed arches with a variety of mouldings; the clerestory windows in the upper part are filled with rich tracery, and the east end has a lofty window of nine



Arms of the Bishoprick.

lights, of exquisite workmanship, abounding in elegance of composition, and harmony of arrangement, which render it superior to any in the kingdom; the aisles are in the early English style, with sharply-pointed windows and slender-shafted pillars; the remaining portion of the nave and the south transept are of Norman architecture, having large massive columns and circular arches, being evidently the part built in the reign of William Rufus. There are monuments to the memory of some of the bishops, and one recently erected to that of Archdeacon Paley, who wrote some of his works whilst resident in this city, and who, with his two wives, was buried in the cathedral.

Carlisle stands within the two parishes of St. Mary and St. Cuthbert, both in the diocese, and locally in the archdeaconry, of Carlisle. St. Mary's includes the townships of Abbey-street, Castle-street, Fisher-street, Scotch-street, Caldew-gate, Ricker-gate, and Cummersdale; also the chapelry of Wreay, which is without the city, and in Cumberland ward. St. Cuthbert's includes the townships of Botchard-gate, Botchardby, Brisco, and English-street, within the city; and the townships of High Blackwell, Low Blackwell, Carleton, Harraby, and Upperby, without the city, and in Cumberland ward. The parochial church of St. Mary is part of the nave of the cathedral: the living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarn, is a plain edifice, rebuilt in the year 1778, at the expense of the inhabitants, upon the site of the ancient structure: the living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 private benefaction, £1200 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter. Two new churches, or chapels of ease, were completed in September 1830, at an expense of £13,212. 0. 10., of which £4030 was subscribed by the inhabitants, and the remainder granted by the parliamentary commissioners: the first stone of each was laid on September 26th, 1828; they are in the early style of English architecture, each having a tower surmounted by a spire. There are meeting-houses for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Presbyterians, besides a Roman Catholic chapel. The grammar school was founded by Henry VIII., on instituting the dean and chapter; the endowment is £190 per annum, of which the dean and chapter and the mayor and corporation contribute each £20 per annum; the remainder arises from an estate in the parish of Addingham, purchased in 1702, with a gift of £500 by Dr. Smyth, a former bishop: the management is vested in the Dean and Chapter. Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, left £1000 stock, directing the dividends to be applied to the benefit of two sons of clergymen, instructed here, and sent to Queen's College, Oxford. Dr. Thomas, Dr. Tully, and the Rev. J. D. Carlyle, a learned orientalist, received the rudiments of their education here; the last is interred in the church of St. Cuthbert. The girls' charity school, founded in 1717, is endowed with lands purchased with a donation of £40, by Mr. Nicholas Robinson, in 1719, and one of £320 by Mr. Samuel Howe, in 1722: the dean and chapter contribute £5, and the corporation £2 annually. A Lancasterian school was instituted in 1813,

and a National school in 1817: a female infant school was established in 1806. St. Patrick's day and Sunday school, for the instruction of children of all religious denominations, was erected in 1826, and is supported by subscription. Near the English gate are some almshouses for decayed freemen, or their widows. The dispensary, established in 1782; and the house of recovery from fever, erected in 1820, are supported by voluntary subscription. A savings bank was opened in 1818; and a general infirmary for the whole county is about to be erected: there are various benevolent societies and charitable donations. Near the city was an hospital, dedicated to St. Nicholas, founded prior to the 21st of Edward I., for thirteen leprous persons, which, at the dissolution, was assigned toward the endowment of the dean and chapter. In the city walls, near the castle, an ancient vaulted chamber, having a recess at each end, and accessible only by an opening through the wall, has been lately discovered; it is supposed to have been a reservoir, or fountain, in the time of the Romans. In the reign of William III., a Roman *Triclinium* with an arched roof still existed, and, from an inscription on its front which Camden read "*Marti Victori*," is supposed to have been a temple in honour of Mars. A large altar was lately found, inscribed *Deo Marti Belatucardio*; and, a few years since, a *Præfæculum*, ten inches and a quarter high, having the handles ornamented in bas relief with figures sacrificing: the latter is now in the British Museum. In the castle yard is a bas relief of two figures hooded and mantled. Carlisle confers the title of earl on the family of Howard.

CARLTON, a parish in the hundred of WILLEY, county of BEDFORD, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Harrold, containing 429 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, consolidated in 1769 with that of Chellington, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £15. 6. 8. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a tablet on which is recorded the long incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Wills, who was minister of Carlton and Chellington three score and ten years. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. This parish was formerly much intermixed with that of Chellington, but, under an act of enclosure in 1801, a distinct boundary has been established.

CARLTON, a parish in the hundred of RADFIELD, county of CAMBRIDGE, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Newmarket, containing, with the chapelry of Willingham, 363 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of Lord Dacre. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Sir Thomas Elliot, author of a Latin dictionary, and other works, resided here, and dying in 1546, was buried in the church.

CARLTON, a chapelry in the parish of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, county of LEICESTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by W.) from Market-Bosworth, containing 218 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. The Ashby de la Zouch canal crosses the south-west angle of this chapelry.

CARLTON, a hamlet in the parish of GEDLING, southern division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, county of NOTTINGHAM, 3 miles (E.N.E.) from Nottingham, containing 1345 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. This is an ex-

tensive hamlet; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of hosiery. It is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s.

CARLTON, a parish in the hundred of HOXNE, locally in that of Plomesgate, county of SUFFOLK, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile (N. by W.) from Saxmundham, containing 126 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, consolidated, in 1679, with the rectory of Kelsale, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £3. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of the Rev. B. Bence. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

CARLTON, a chapelry in the parish of HUSTHWAITHE, within the liberty of St. Peter of York, East riding, locally in the wapentake of Birdforth, North riding, of the county of YORK, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Easingwold, containing 169 inhabitants.

CARLTON, a township in the parish of COVERHAM, western division of the wapentake of HANG, North riding of the county of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by W.) from Middleham, containing 280 inhabitants.

CARLTON, a township in the parish of ROTHWELL, lower division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, West riding of the county of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Wakefield, containing, with Lofthouse, 1396 inhabitants.

CARLTON, a township in the parish of GUISELEY, upper division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, West riding of the county of YORK, 2 miles (S.E.) from Otley, containing 158 inhabitants.

CARLTON, a township in the parish of ROYSTON, wapentake of STAINCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 3 miles (N.N.E.) from Barnesley, containing 326 inhabitants.

CARLTON (CASTLE), a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E. by S.) from Louth, containing 62 inhabitants. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of John Forster, Esq. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross. Here was once a populous market town, enjoying many privileges granted by Henry I.: there are three artificial mounts, each surrounded by a moat, on one of which was the baronial castle of Sir Hugh Bardolph.

CARLTON (EAST), comprising the united parishes of St. Mary and St. Peter the Apostle, in the hundred of HUMBLEYARD, county of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Wymondham, containing 262 inhabitants. The living of St. Mary's is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £4, and in the patronage of the Corporation of Norwich: that of St. Peter's the Apostle is also a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Crown: they are in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich. The church of St. Peter was converted into a parsonage-house, and has subsequently fallen into ruins.

CARLTON (EAST), a parish in the hundred of CORBY, county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S.W. by W.) from Rockingham, containing 63 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at

£12. 16. 3., and in the patronage of Sir J. H. Palmer, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There are five almshouses in this parish, the inmates of which receive five shillings per week from the estate of Sir J. H. Palmer.

CARLTON (GREAT), a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.S.E.) from Louth, containing 242 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school was erected by Sir Edward Smith, Bart., in 1716, which is endowed with £20 per annum, besides an annuity of £10 given by Sir John Monson, on condition that the master should teach the poor children of Great and Little Carlton, Burton, Broxholm, and those of his tenants at Saxilby; four acres of land were also added on enclosing the lordship of Carlton Castle.

CARLTON in LINDRICK, a parish in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, county of NOTTINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Worksop, containing 888 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £15. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a large structure principally in the Norman style of architecture. This appears to have been a place of some importance before the Conquest, from the many vestiges of antiquity still visible. A considerable trade is carried on in malt, which is chiefly disposed of at Manchester and Stockport.

CARLTON (LITTLE), a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (E.S.E.) from Louth, containing 114 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. 16. 10½., and in the patronage of John Forster, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Edith.

CARLTON le MOOR-LANDS, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 10 miles (S.W. by W.) from Lincoln, containing 294 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Stapleford annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 0. 10., and in the patronage of Lord Middleton. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Brant, and on the west by the Witham.

CARLTON (NORTH), a parish in the wapentake of LAWRENS, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Lincoln, containing 171 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Lord Monson.

CARLTON (SOUTH), a parish in the wapentake of LAWRENS, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Lincoln, containing 194 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary

grant, and in the patronage of Lord Monson. The family of Monson have endowed a school here, which is under their exclusive control.

CARLTON upon TRENT, a chapelry in the parish of NORWELL, northern division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, county of NOTTINGHAM, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Newark, containing 287 inhabitants. At the distance of a quarter of a mile east of the village is a ferry over the Trent, which bounds the chapelry.

CARLTON-COLVILLE, a parish in the hundred of MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND, county of SUFFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by W.) from Lowestoft, containing 714 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £12. 10. 7½., and in the patronage of the Rev. George Anguish. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. This parish has the lake Lothing on the north, and the navigable river Waveney on the north-west.

CARLTON-CURLIEU, a parish in the hundred of GARTREE, county of LEICESTER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Market-Harborough, containing, with the chapelry of Ilston on the Hill, 174 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £18. 15. 10., and in the patronage of Sir J. H. Palmer, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The ancient manor-house is curious, affording a specimen of the style of building in Queen Elizabeth's time.

CARLTON-ISLEBECK, or MINIOT, a chapelry in the parish of THIRSK, partly in the liberty of St. PETER of YORK, East riding, and partly in the wapentake of BIRDFORTH, North riding of the county of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Thirsk, containing 221 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Sand-Hutton, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, endowed with £800 royal bounty and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York.

CARLTON-RODE, a parish in the hundred of DEFWADE, county of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E. by E.) from New Buckenham, containing 869 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of Sir R. J. Buxton, Bart. The church is dedicated to All Saints: the tower was completed in 1502, and the whole was repaired and ornamented in 1717, at the expense of a few benefactors. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. This parish is said to take its distinguishing appellation from the existence of a remarkable rood, or cross, that stood in Rode-lane; but it is more probable that it was so called from its ancient lord, Walter de Rode, who lived in the reign of Henry III.: it is remarkable for a singular tenure, by which certain lands were held, namely, that the lord of the manor should carry to the king in whatever part of England he might be, a hundred herrings in twenty-four pies, when they first came into season, which the town of Yarmouth was bound to supply, and send to the sheriffs of Norwich, who were to convey them to the lord of the manor: this custom was observed in the early part of the last century, by agreement between the sheriffs of Norwich and the lord of this manor, or his deputy. Here was a free chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, now in ruins.

CARLTON-SCROOP, a parish in the wapentake of **LOVEDEN**, parts of **KESTIVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from **Grantham**, containing 148 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £13.1.5 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of **Earl Brownlow**. The church is dedicated to **St. Nicholas**.

CARNABY, a parish in the wapentake of **DICKERING**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from **Bridlington**, containing 130 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. 8. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of **Sir W. Strickland, Bart.** The church is dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**.

CARNFORTH, a township in the parish of **WARTON**, hundred of **LONSDALE**, south of the sands, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 6 miles (N. by E.) from **Lancaster**, containing 294 inhabitants. A dreadful fire, in 1810, destroyed twelve houses in the village, remains of which may still be seen.

CARPERBY, a township in the parish of **AYSGARTH**, western division of the wapentake of **HANG**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 9 miles (W. by N.) from **Middlewich**, containing 283 inhabitants.

CARRINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of **Bowdon**, hundred of **BUCKLOW**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from **Altrincham**, containing 531 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Chester**, endowed with £1000 private benefaction, £1000 royal bounty, and £300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the **Earl of Stamford**. The chapel, dedicated to **St. George**, was consecrated in 1759.

CARRINGTON, a parochial chapelry in the eastern division of the soke of **BOLINGBROKE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from **New Bolingbroke**, containing 139 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with **Frith Ville** and **West Ville**, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Lincoln**. The chapel was consecrated in 1818. **Carrington** was formerly in the parish of **Helpringham**, but was constituted a parochial chapelry in 1812, by an act of parliament, on the occasion of a very extensive drainage of fen lands.

CARROCK, or **CANNOCK, PASSAGE**, a chapelry in the parish of **St. VEEP**, hundred of **WEST**, county of **CORNWALL**, 1 mile (N. E.) from **Fowey**. The population is returned with the parish. The chapel, which was dedicated to **St. Cannock**, is now in ruins.

CARROW, a hamlet in the parish of **WARDEN**, north-western division of **TINDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from **Hexham**. The population is returned with the parish. It is stated to have been the Roman station *Procolitia*, garrisoned by the *Cohors Prima Batavorum*, on the line of **Severus'** military way; vestiges of the works are visible on an elevated situation, where two altars, now in the **Durham library**, have been found. About half a mile south-westward are traces of a square fort, now called **Broomdykes**.

CARSHALTON, a parish (formerly a market town) in the second division of the hundred of **WAL-LINGTON**, county of **SURREY**, 11 miles (S. S. W.) from **London**, containing 1775 inhabitants. In **Domesday-book** this place is called *Aulton*, signifying **Old Town**,

and this name it retained until the reign of **John**, when it was called **Cersalton**, of which the present name is a variation. The village is pleasantly situated near **Banstead Downs**, on a dry and chalky soil: the river **Wandle** runs through the parish, and, being joined in its course by other streams issuing from springs in the neighbourhood, forms in the centre of the village a broad sheet of water, through which passes the public road, constructed by subscription among the inhabitants, at an expense of £700, and renewed by the same means in 1828, when a bridge was erected, which cost £500. The environs are pleasingly diversified with rural scenery, and contain numerous elegant mansions, inhabited principally by **London merchants**. Near the churchyard is a fine spring, called **Queen Ann Boleyn's well**, that queen, as it is said, having been gratified with the flavour of the water; it is arched over with stone, and kept in good repair. The trade has lately much declined: a calico-printing establishment, on a large scale, has been discontinued; but there are extensive bleaching-grounds, and, on the banks of the river, within the limits of the parish, are several mills for the manufacture of snuff, paper, flocks, and leather, besides three large flour-mills: there are also some limekilns. A branch from the **Wandsworth and Croydon railway** extends to **Huck bridge**, in this parish. The market, granted in the reign of **Henry III.**, has long been discontinued; but a pleasure fair is held on the 1st and 2nd of July. **Carshalton** is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests held at **Croydon**, for the recovery of debts under £5: a court for the manor is occasionally held.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Surrey**, and diocese of **Winchester**, rated in the king's books at £11. 12. 6., and in the patronage of **John Cator, Esq.**: the vicars have received the great tithes since 1726. The church, dedicated to **All Saints**, is an ancient structure, containing portions in the early and decorated styles of English architecture; the chancel, which is built of flint, appears to be the oldest part, to which the other parts, built of brick, have been subsequently added; the steeple is between the chancel and the nave. The interior contains some ancient and interesting monuments belonging to the families of **Fel-lowes** and **Scawen**; and there are two brasses, representing **Sir Nicholas Gaynesford** and his lady, with a group of children. There is a **Roman Catholic chapel** connected with a seminary in the parish. A **National school**, for an unlimited number of children, is supported by subscription. **Christopher Muschamp, Esq.**, in 1660, bequeathed £200, to be invested in the purchase of land, which now produces £25 per annum, for apprenticing poor children; and in 1726, **Edward Fel-lowes, Esq.** gave an annuity of £20, directing that half of it should be appropriated to the same purpose, and the remainder given to the poor, for whose benefit there are also some smaller bequests. A bronze figure of **Cupid**, about three inches and a half in height, and a brass bust of a man, both found in the river, were in 1794 exhibited to the **Society of Antiquaries**. **Dr. Rad-cliffe**, the munificent benefactor to the university of **Oxford**, resided here in the latter part of his life. **Carshal-ton Grove** has been stripped of its trees, and those beauties which once rendered it a source of considerable attraction have greatly faded.

CARSINGTON, a parish in the hundred of **WIRKSWORTH**, county of **DERBY**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from **Wirksworth**, containing 270 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 £5. 1. 10., and in the patronage of the **Dean of Lincoln**. The church, dedicated to **St. Margaret**, is a small ancient building, without a steeple, and scarcely distinguishable from the cliffs that overhang it. The village is situated in a valley surrounded by hills, in which there are quarries of limestone and lead mines. The **Peak Forest** railway passes through the parish. A school for twenty poor children of this parish and the adjoining township of **Hopton** was founded by **Mrs. Temperance Gill**, in 1726; it has an endowment of £60 per annum, arising from land. **John Oldfield**, an eminent nonconformist divine, was ejected from the benefice of this parish, in 1662; his son, **Dr. Joshua Oldfield**, of some literary celebrity, was born here, in 1656. **Mr. Ellis Farneworth**, an able translator from the Italian, was presented to the rectory in 1762. **Carsington** 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.

CARSWELL (ABBOTS), county of **DEVON**.—See **KERSWELL (ABBOTS)**.

CARTER-MOOR, a hamlet in the parish of **PONTELAND**, western division of **CASTLE ward**, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Newcastle upon Tyne**. The population is returned with the township of **Kirkley**, to which **Carter-Moor** has been annexed, having been previously a distinct township.

CARTHORP, a township in the parish of **BURNESTON**, wapentake of **HALLIKELD**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from **Bedale**, containing 301 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**. Here are the remains of a **Roman camp**.

CARTMEL, a parish in the hundred of **LONSDALE**, north of the sands, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, comprising the market town of **Cartmel**, the chapelries of **Broughton**, **Cartmel-Fell**, and **Staveley**, and the townships of **Lower Allithwaite**, **Upper Allithwaite**, **Lower Holker**, and **Upper Holker**, and containing 4923 inhabitants: the town of **Cartmel** stands in the townships of **Lower Allithwaite** and **Upper Holker**, 14 miles (N. W. by N.) from **Lancaster**, and 254 (N. N. W.) from **London**. This place, supposed to have derived its name from the British words *Kert*, a camp, and *mell*, a fell, or small mountain, according to **Camden**, was given to **St. Cuthbert** in 677, by **Egfrid**, King of **Northumberland**, with all the Britons inhabiting it. In 782, **Ethelred**, upon his restoration to the throne of that kingdom, allured from their sanctuary at **York** the sons of **Alfwold**, who had been advanced to the crown upon his expulsion, and put them to death at this place. In 1188, **William Mareschall**, Earl of **Pembroke**, founded a priory for regular canons of the order of **St. Augustine**, dedicated to the **Blessed Virgin**, endowing it with all his lands at "**Kertmell**," and with other possessions, besides many privileges, among which was the exclusive right of appointing guides to conduct travellers over the extensive sands that bound this parish on the south: the establishment, at the dissolution, consisted of ten

religious and forty-eight servants, and the revenue was estimated at £212. 11. 10.: the conventual church, which was also parochial, was purchased by the parishioners. The town is situated in a vale surrounded by lofty hills of varied aspect, behind which the vast fells of **Conistone** rise majestically to the north; the houses, with the exception of a row lately erected on the north side of the town, of modern and handsome appearance, are in general built of stone, rough-cast and white-washed: the environs abound with scenery strikingly diversified by richly wooded eminences and barren hills. The parish is bounded on the south by the bay of **Morecambe**, into which it extends for a considerable distance, where at low water there is a passage over the sands to **Bolton**: the longer course over these sands is nine miles; the shorter, over that part called the **Leven sands**, is four miles: guides are usually waiting to conduct over both. The scenery is romantically wild, and in some parts picturesquely beautiful. Between lake **Windermere** and the river is **Furness point**, separated from **Walney island** by a narrow channel, the entrance of which is defended by the **Pile of Fouldrey**, built by one of the abbots, on a rock in the sea. The parish abounds with rocks of limestone and marble, but very little trade is carried on; there are cotton-mills at **Upper Holker**. The market, formerly on **Monday**, is now on **Tuesday**: the fairs are on **Whit-Monday** and the **Monday** after **October** the 23rd; and cattle fairs are held on the **Wednesday** before **Easter** and **November 5th**.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Richmond**, and diocese of **Chester**, endowed with £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of **Lord George Cavendish**. The church, dedicated to **St. Mary**, is a spacious cruciform structure in the early style of English architecture, with a curious tower: after having been suffered to remain in a state of neglect for nearly a century after the dissolution of the priory, during which time the conventual buildings had been removed, it was substantially repaired, in 1640, by **George Preston, Esq.**, of **Holker**: the chancel contains some richly carved stalls and fine tabernacle work; on the north side of the altar is the tomb of **William de Walton**, one of the priors, and on the opposite side is a magnificent altar-tomb, with recumbent figures of one of the **Harringtons** and his lady, supposed to be **Sir John Harrington**, who accompanied **Edward I.** into **Scotland**, besides many other sepulchral monuments. The free grammar school, built in 1790, appears to have risen out of a parochial school supported by the churchwardens and sidesmen of the parish: various subsequent donations and legacies have produced an endowment of £117. 0. 3. per annum, of which the master receives £110: there are about fifty scholars, one-half of whom are instructed in the classics, and the rest in English only; those that learn writing and arithmetic pay a small quarterage to the master. **Dr. Edmund Law**, Bishop of **Carlisle**, whose father was curate of one of the chapels in the parish for forty-nine years, received the rudiments of his education in this school. In a wood in the vicinity, about twenty years ago, six hundred and eighty Roman coins were dug up, dated from 193 to 253, which are now in the possession of **Lord George Cavendish**; and at **Broughton** a coin of the Emperor **Adrian** was discovered. Three miles to