

houses, still to be seen, extending one mile and a half in a direct line from this place to East Chivington, it seems to have been formerly a place of much greater importance.

**CHOBHAM**, a parish in the first division of the hundred of **GODLEY**, county of **SURREY**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Bagshot, containing 1719 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £10. 2. 1., and in the patronage of Samuel Thornton, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Bagshot heath forms a large portion of this parish, but little more than a third of it is in cultivation, the soil being for the most part sandy, with beds of gravel underneath. At Chobham park are the remains of a large mansion, in which Archbishop Heath died. There is a school for about one hundred and fifty children, supported by subscription.

**CHOCKNELL**, a hamlet in the parish of **LEIGH**, lower division of the hundred of **PERSHORE**, county of **WORCESTER**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Worcester. The population is returned with the parish. This was formerly a distinct parish: the living, which was a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £16. 1. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., has been consolidated with the rectory of Leigh; it is in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester. The church has been demolished.

**CHOLDERTON**, a chapelry in the parish of **AMPORT**, hundred of **ANDOVER**, Andover division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 5 miles (W.) from Andover. The population is returned with the parish.

**CHOLDERTON**, a parish in the hundred of **AMESBURY**, county of **WILTS**, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Amesbury, containing 149 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £11. 0. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Oriol College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. By deed in 1753, Anthony Cratcherode gave land for teaching children, and for the poor of this parish.

**CHOLLERTON**, a parish in the north-eastern division of **TINDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, comprising the chapelry of Chipchase with Gunnerton, and the townships of Barrasford, Chollerton, and Colwell with Swinburn, and the greater part of the township of Broomhope with Buteland, and containing 1241 inhabitants, of which number, 403 are in the township of Chollerton, 6 miles (N.) from Hexham. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £6. 14. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of Colonel and Mrs. Beaumont. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. A cross, still called St. Oswald's cross, was set up here by Oswald, King of Northumberland, to commemorate his victory at Haledon, in this parish, over Ceadwall, King of Cumberland, after which he became a Christian. About a mile from the village of Chollerton was the line of the Picts' wall, erected by the Romans and South Britons, in 430, to protect themselves from the incursions of the Picts, the remains of which still exist, extending above eighty miles through this county and that of Cumbria, from the North sea to the Solway Firth. It was eight feet broad and twelve high, with towers situated about a mile from each other; and at

short distances were erected several small fortified places, called *Chesters* by the Saxons, many vestiges of which are still conspicuous. Within this parish also are the remains of two ancient and extensive castles, called *Chipchase* and *Swinburn*, which have partly been converted into elegant modern structures.

**CHOLMONDELEY**, a township in the parish of **MALPAS**, higher division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, county palatine of **CHESTER**,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Nantwich, containing 297 inhabitants. Cholmondeley House was garrisoned, in 1643, by four hundred royalists, who, in April, were attacked and defeated by the parliamentary troops from Nantwich, having lost fifty men and six hundred horses. It afterwards fell into the hands of the parliamentarians, and was re-captured by the royalists, who were driven from it again on the 30th of June, 1644. The present splendid mansion of Cholmondeley castle, about half a mile from the former, the seat of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, was begun in 1801, and completed in 1804. A domestic chapel, to which the tenants enjoy the privilege of resorting, has long been attached to it.

**CHOLMONDSTONE**, a township in the parish of **ACTON**, hundred of **NANTWICH**, county palatine of **CHESTER**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Nantwich, containing 208 inhabitants. Thomas Fillcock left a small bequest for teaching poor children.

**CHOLSEY**, a parish in the hundred of **READING**, though locally in the hundred of **Moreton**, county of **BERKS**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W.) from Wallingford, containing 975 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Moulsoford united, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £18. 9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains some remains of Norman architecture. The Baptists have a place of worship here. A monastery was founded, in 986, by Ethelred, as an atonement for the murder of his brother, Edward the Martyr, which was destroyed by the Danes in 1006, together with the village wherein it was situated. The abbot of Reading had a seat here, which was granted, in 1555, to Sir Francis Englefield, and conveyed afterwards by the crown to William Knollys, Viscount Wallingford, subsequently created Earl of Banbury.

**CHOPPINGTON**, a township in the parish of **BEDLINGTON**, eastern division of **CHESTER** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, though locally on the east side of the county of Northumberland, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Morpeth. The population is returned with the parish. There is a bridge of four arches over the Wansbeck at Sheepwash, in this township.

**CHOPWELL**, a township in the parish of **RYTON**, western division of **CHESTER** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Gateshead, containing 237 inhabitants. This township contains some coal; and at Black-hall, on the river Derwent, is a manufactory for German steel, which is stated to have been first carried on here by some emigrants from Germany. Lady Liddell supports a school for boys and another for girls.

**CHORLEY**, a township in the parish of **WILMSLOW**, hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, county palatine of **CHESTER**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Macclesfield, containing 478 inhabitants.

**CHORLEY**, a township in the parish of **WRENBURY**, hundred of **NANTWICH**, county palatine of **CHESTER**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Nantwich, containing 183 inhabitants.

**CHORLEY**, a market town and parish in the hundred of **LEYLAND**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 32 miles (S. by E.) from Lancaster, and 208 (N. W. by N.) from London, on the road to Scotland, containing 7315 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from its situation on the river *Chor*, about a mile from its confluence with the *Yarrow*, and either from the Saxon word *Ley*, a field, or from the family of *Ley*, who were its ancient proprietors. The town is pleasantly situated on the summit of a considerable elevation, and, though in *Leland's* time described as "a wonderful poore or rather no market," has, from the excellent quarries in the neighbourhood, and from the enterprising spirit of its inhabitants, been rapidly rising into consideration and importance, and increasing in population and extent: since the census of 1821, more than three hundred houses have been erected. The town is well lighted with gas by a company established in 1819, who enlarged and appropriated to that purpose some works previously erected for lighting a private manufactory: it is amply supplied with water, which, under the direction of a company formed in 1823, is conveyed by pipes from a large reservoir, into which it is raised by a steam-engine of twelve-horse power, from a spring that affords an abundant supply: from the elevated situation of the reservoir, the water descends with a velocity sufficient to raise it to the roofs of the highest buildings. The environs, in which are many elegant mansions, abound with pleasing and diversified scenery: the hills are rich in coal, slate, ashler, and millstone. Mines of lead-ore and alum-shale exist in the neighbourhood: the lead mine is worked at *Anglezark*, and contains an abundance of carbonate of barytes. The principal branch of manufacture is that of cotton, which is carried on to a considerable extent; the chief articles are muslins and calicoes: there are large printing and bleaching establishments on the banks of the streams in the vicinity; many of the factories are worked by water, and several by steam-engines of considerable power. The *Lancaster canal*, and the *Leeds and Liverpool canal*, which unite to the south-west of *Whittle le Woods*, pass within half a mile of the town. The market is on *Tuesday*: fairs are held on *March 26th*, *May 5th*, and *August 20th*, principally for cattle; and *September 4th*, *5th*, and *6th*, for woollen cloth, hardware, and pedlary. The county magistrates hold a petty session for the division, once in five weeks, alternately with *Cuerdon*, *Leyland*, *Penwortham*, and *Rufford*; and the lord of the manor holds a court leet once a year. The town-hall, a neat stone building, in the area under which the market is held, was erected in 1802, at the sole expense of the late *John Hollingshead, Esq.*; the upper part contains a large room in which the petty sessions are held, and a smaller for the transaction of parochial business: adjoining it is a small prison for the temporary confinement of offenders prior to their commitment to the county gaol.

*Chorley* was originally a chapelry in the parish of *Geerton*, from which it was separated in 1793, when that extensive parish was divided into three distinct parishes. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the archdeaconry

and diocese of *Chester*, and in the patronage of the *Rev. John Whalley Master, B.D.* The church, dedicated to *St. Lawrence*, is an ancient structure, retaining several features of Norman character, of which the south entrance is a fine specimen: it formerly contained a relic, said to be the head of its tutelary saint, which, according to a manuscript in the *British Museum*, was brought from *Normandy* by *Sir Rowland Stanley, Knt.*, and presented to the parish by his brother. *St. George's church*, completed in 1825, at an expense of £11,845.12.5., defrayed by the parliamentary commissioners, is a handsome and spacious structure in the later style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower, and contains two thousand and twelve sittings, of which one thousand five hundred and ninety are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of *Chorley*. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. The grammar school was originally established by the churchwardens of the parish, who, in 1634, built a schoolroom, partly in the churchyard, and partly in the yard of an adjoining tythe-barn; it has a small endowment, not exceeding £10 per annum, arising from several subsequent benefactions, and a new schoolroom was erected in 1824: the course of instruction is rather commercial than classical, and every scholar pays a quarterage to the master, none being gratuitously instructed. A charity school, for which a new building was erected at an expense of £600, raised by subscription in 1824, is conducted on the National plan: there are also similar schools in which about one thousand children are educated. An almshouse was erected and endowed, in 1682, by *Hugh Cooper, Esq.*, for six aged persons, who have each an apartment, a garden, and an allowance of £2 per annum in money.

**CHORLTON**, a township in the parish of **MALPAS**, higher division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, county palatine of **CHESTER**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from Malpas, containing 124 inhabitants. A quantity of Roman coins, of the reigns of the emperors *Valerian* and *Posthumus*, was dug up, in *March 1818*, by some workmen, in a field in this township.

**CHORLTON**, a township in the parish of **WYBURNBURY**, hundred of **NANTWICH**, county palatine of **CHESTER**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Nantwich, containing 91 inhabitants.

**CHORLTON**, a township in that part of the parish of **BACKFORD** which is in the higher division of the hundred of **WIRRAL**, county palatine\* of **CHESTER**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Chester, containing 78 inhabitants.

**CHORLTON**, a chapelry in the parish of **MANCHESTER**, hundred of **SALFORD**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Manchester, containing, with *Hardy*, 624 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of *Chester*, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the *Warden and Fellows of the Collegiate Church of Manchester*. In 1741, *Margaret Usherwood* bequeathed £160, for clothing and teaching six poor children.

**CHORLTON**, a chapelry in the parish of **ECCLESALL**, northern division of the hundred of **FRANKLYLL**, county of **STAFFORD**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from *Ecclesall hall*, containing 237 inhabitants. The living is a per-

petual curacy, within the peculiar jurisdiction of the Prebendary of Eccleshall in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of certain Trustees. The chapel, dedicated to St. Lawrence, had sixty free sittings recently erected in it, towards defraying the expense of which the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels granted £50.

**CHORLTON-HILL**, a township in the parish of **ECCLESHALL**, northern division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, county of **STAFFORD**, containing 94 inhabitants.

**CHORLTON-ROW**, a chapelry in the parish of **MANCHESTER**, hundred of **SALFORD**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, containing 8209 inhabitants. It is situated adjacent to the town of Manchester, and consists of several good streets, being well lighted with gas, paved, and amply supplied with water, and is inhabited by many of the merchants and manufacturers of that town, in the trade of which it greatly participates, there being several large spinning mills in the chapelry. The chapel, dedicated to St. Luke, was built by the late Rev. Edward Smith, and opened in 1804; it is a small neat structure of brick, with a turret. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. An infant school was established in 1825, in which there are about two hundred children; and there are Sunday schools attached to the different places of worship. This chapelry is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests for the recovery of debts under £5, held at Manchester. The building lately erected for a town-hall, dispensary, and constables' dwelling-house, is described in the account of Manchester.

**CHOULESBURY**, a parish in the hundred of **CORTESLOE**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Chesham, containing 132 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, endowed with £8 per annum private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Trustees of Mr. Neale. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

**CHOWBENT**, a hamlet in the parish of **LEIGH**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from Leigh, containing 4145 inhabitants. A chapel, which formerly belonged to a congregation of dissenters, was consecrated by Dr. Wilson, the pious and benevolent bishop of Sodor and Man: the living is a donative, in the gift of Lord Lilford. There is a place of worship for Unitarians. This is a large village, in which the manufacture of nails is carried on to some extent; several carding-engines, spinning-frames, &c., were formerly made here. There are two fairs for toys, pedlary, &c., on June 29th and August 24th; but a market, formerly held by custom, has fallen into disuse.

**CHOWLEY**, a township in the parish of **CODDINGTON**, higher division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, county palatine of **CHESTER**,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Chester, containing 78 inhabitants.

**CHRISHALL**, a parish in the hundred of **UTTLESFORD**, county of **ESSEX**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from Saffron-Walden, containing 411 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at

£13, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

**CHRIST-CHURCH**, county of **MIDDLESEX**.—See **SPITALFIELDS**.

**CHRISTCHURCH**, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of **CALDICOTT**, county of **MONMOUTH**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Newport, containing, with the hamlet of Caerton-ultra-Pontem, 854 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff, rated in the king's books at £13. 4. 2., and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The church is a large and elegant edifice, occupying an elevated situation. The petty sessions for the lower division of the hundred are held here, and also at Magor. The river Usk partly bounds this parish, in which there is an abundance of limestone.

**CHRISTCHURCH**, a borough, sea port, market town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of Christchurch, New Forest (West) division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**,  $21\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Southampton, and 100 (S. W. by W.) from London, containing, with the chapelries of Bransgore, Hinton, and the tythings of Street, Bure with Hinton, Hurn with Parly, Iford with Tuckton (in Westover liberty), and Winkton with Burton, 4644 inhabitants. This place is of great antiquity, and, from some relics discovered in the church, is supposed to have been of Roman origin; by the Saxons it was called *Twyneham-Bourne* and *Tweon-æa*, from its situation between two rivers. The earliest historical notice of it occurs in the Saxon Chronicles, which records its occupation by Ethelwold, during his revolt against his kinsman, Edward the Elder. In Domesday-book it is mentioned, under the name *Thuinam*, as a burgh and royal manor, containing thirty-one messuages. Its present name is derived from its church and priory, founded prior to the Conquest for a dean and twenty-four Secular canons, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which was rebuilt in the reign of William Rufus, and dedicated to our Saviour Christ, by Ralph Flambard, Bishop of Durham, and formerly dean of the priory; it was largely endowed by Richard de Rivers, Earl of Devon, to whom Henry I. gave the manor. Earl Baldwin, son and successor to Earl Richard, placed canons regular of the order of St. Augustine in this priory, which flourished till the dissolution, at which time its revenue was £544. 6. Some portions of the walls that enclosed the conventual buildings are still remaining: the ancient lodge is now occupied as a dwelling-house, and the site of the refectory may be traced by the remnants of its walls. The town was fortified by Richard de Rivers, who either erected or rebuilt the castle, of which there are some remains to the north of the priory; these consist chiefly of the ruins of the keep, on the summit of an artificial mount, the walls of which are more than ten feet in thickness, and part of



Seal and Arms.

the range that comprised the state apartments: the Norman style of architecture prevails and the arches of some remaining windows are divided by Norman pillars.

Christchurch is situated on the borders of the New Forest, and between the rivers Avon and Stour, which uniting their streams at a short distance below, expand into a broad sheet of water and fall into Christchurch bay, in connexion with which they form a harbour. The current of the Avon, to the east of the town, is intercepted and divided into two parts by an island, from each side of which a bridge to the opposite bank of the river forms the continuation of the road to Lymington: on the site of several houses, destroyed by a fire within the last few years, a new street of respectable houses has been erected: the town is not lighted, nor regularly paved, but is amply supplied with water. The harbour is accessible only at high tides to small vessels drawing not more than from five to six feet of water, the entrance being obstructed by a bar, or lodge of sand, extending from Hengistbury Head, on the Hampshire side, where Hengist, King of the Saxons, landed, to St. Catherine's Cliff, in the Isle of Wight, and occasionally shifting its position, according to the prevalence of successive rains, or sea-storms, attended with southerly winds. In this harbour, as in the neighbouring port of Pool, there is high water twice at every tide: this peculiarity arises from the situation of the coast with respect to the Isle of Wight, and from the projection of the point of land on which Hurst Castle is situated, which, by obstructing the free passage of the water at the influx of the tide, occasions its rise in the bay and harbour to take place earlier than at Portsmouth and Chichester, by three hours and a half at the full and change of the moon; and, by confining the water which has spread over the channel and Southampton water, its reflux is sufficiently violent to cause a second rise in Christchurch bay of nearly three feet. The river Avon was made navigable to Salisbury in 1680, but the accumulation of sand has rendered the navigation useless. The salmon fishery, which formerly afforded employment to a considerable number of the labouring class, has very much declined: there are two breweries, and many females are employed in the knitting of stockings, and in the manufacture of watch-spring, or fusee, chains, the latter of which has been lately established. The market is on Monday: fairs are held on Trinity-Thursday, and October 17th, for cattle and horses. The government is vested in a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, aldermen, and common council-men, in all twenty-four; but the officers of the corporation do not exercise magisterial authority, the town being wholly within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. The borough was summoned in the 35th of Edward I. and the 2nd of Edward II., but made no subsequent return till the 13th of Elizabeth, since which time it has regularly sent two members to parliament: the right of election is claimed by the resident householders paying scot and lot, but is at present exercised exclusively by the members of the corporation, who are in the interest of Sir George H. Rose: the mayor is the returning officer. Courts leet and baron are held here.

The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Holdenhurst annexed, in the archdeaconry and dio-

cese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and anciently the collegiate church of the priory, is a magnificent cruciform structure, partly in the Norman style, and partly in the early and later styles of English architecture, with a finely proportioned and embattled tower at the west end, which was erected by the Montacutes, earls of Salisbury, in the fifteenth century. The piers and arches of the nave, which is of Norman character, are bold and simple; the clerestory is of later date; the northern entrance is a fine specimen of the early, and the chancel of the later, English style. The altar is decorated with a rude, but interesting, representation of the genealogy of Christ, carved in the style of the age in which the church was founded: to the north of it is a beautiful sepulchral chapel, built in the reign of Henry VII., by the celebrated countess of Salisbury, who, in the 70th year of her age, was beheaded by Henry VIII.; and at the east is a spacious chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, erected in the fourteenth century by the ancestor of Lord Delaware, over which is a large room, called St. Michael's loft, which, since 1662, has been appropriated to the use of the grammar school; there are some other chapels of fine execution, chiefly in the later English style. The west front, principally in the early style, in which a large and handsome window has been recently inserted, is ornamented with a figure of Christ in a canopied niche: the length of this church is three hundred and eleven feet, its breadth at the western extremity sixty feet, and along the transepts one hundred and four feet. There is a place of worship for Independents in the town; and at Burton, a mile and a half to the north, is a Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar school is of uncertain foundation: in 1707, it had an annuity of £25 for ninety-nine years, payable from the Exchequer; since the expiration of which, in 1805, the amount of various benefactions, vested in the South Sea funds, produces an income of £15 per annum, for which ten boys are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, by a master, who occupies the room over the chapel at the east end of the church. A National and a Lancastrian school, recently established, are supported by subscription; and there are several charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. An intrenchment, six hundred and thirty yards in length, extends across the isthmus which connects Hengistbury Head, with the main land; and near its northern extremity is a large barrow, in which human bones and an urn have been found. On a ridge of hills, about a mile and a half to the north of Christchurch, and a mile to the west of the Avon, called St. Catherine's hill, are traces of an exploratory camp, fifty-five yards square, round which are six small tumuli; and near the base of the hill are ten large barrows, one of which has been discovered to contain human bones. To the north of the camp is an elliptical earthwork, of which the greater diameter is thirty-five, and the less twenty-five, yards: the remains of other intrenchments may be traced in the vicinity.

CHRIST-CHURCH, a parish partly in the eastern division of the hundred of Brixton, but chiefly within the borough of Southwark, county of Surrey, containing 13,389 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester.



The Trustees of Mr. Marshall's charities were patrons in 1809. This parish, situated on the south side of Blackfriars' bridge, was anciently termed the liberty of Paris Garden, and formed a part of the parish of St. Saviour until 1706, when it was made a distinct parish by act of parliament. It constituted a portion of the borough of Southwark under a charter of Edward VI., though the inhabitants cannot vote for its parliamentary members, in consequence of having allowed the privilege to fall into disuse. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests for the town and borough of Southwark, established by an act passed in the 22nd of George II., for the recovery of debts under 40s. In 1713, a school for boys was established in Blackfriars' road; and in 1720, a school for girls was added to it, both by subscription: the school-room belonging to the former was enlarged, and that belonging to the latter rebuilt, in 1819, when the Lancasterian system was introduced: they have a permanent endowment of about £180 per annum, and the annual amount of subscriptions, &c., is upwards of £300 more: a few children of each sex are clothed. Almshouses for forty-four poor persons are endowed with nearly £300 per annum, arising from property given by Edward Edwardes, in 1717. Hopton's almshouses, founded by Charles Hopton, in 1730, are endowed with about £500 per annum, affording an asylum to twenty-six poor men. There are various charities for general purposes, all of minor amount except Marshall's charity, founded by John Marshall in 1627, and producing nearly £900 per annum; Hammerton's, producing £230 per annum; and Boyse's, producing £160 per annum.

CHRISTIAN-MALFORD, a parish partly in the hundred of CHIPPENHAM, comprising the chapelry of Avon, but chiefly in the northern division of the hundred of DAMERHAM (of which it is a detached portion), county of WILTS,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.E. by N.) from Chippenham, and containing 896 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £27, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a place of worship for Independents. The origin and name of this large parish are involved in obscurity, though it was evidently of greater importance in former times than it is at present; but tradition says that the Saxons having been defeated by the Danes in this neighbourhood, the place being before called Melford, from the badness of the passage across the river, it assumed the prefix of Christian for having proved disastrous to the former. The village is built near an old ford on the Avon, which here turns a fulling-mill. There is a National school for children of both sexes.

CHRISTLETON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER, comprising the townships of Christleton, Cotton-Abbots, Cotton-Edmund's, Littleton, and Rowton, and containing 954 inhabitants, of which number, 701 are in the township of Christleton,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. by S.) from Chester. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £39. 5., and in the patronage of Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. James, existed prior to the Conquest: the body has been wholly rebuilt of brick, but the stone tower bears the date 1530. There is a place of worship

for Wesleyan Methodists. This place formed, at the time of the Norman survey, a part of the barony of Malpas, at which period it is said to have been very populous; it continued of some importance, and was fortified for the parliament, having been made the headquarters of Sir William Brereton; but on the siege of Chester being raised, in February 1645, it was, in a sally of the citizens, very nearly destroyed by fire. The Chester and Ellesmere canal passes close to the village. In 1779, John Sellers, of Littleton, left a small bequest for teaching poor children; and a school-house was built in 1800, principally by a bequest from John Hignett, Esq.

CHRISTON, a parish in the hundred of WINTERSTOKE, county of SOMERSET, 5 miles (N.W. by W.) from Axbridge, containing 55 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £6. 1. 8., and in the patronage of Montague Gore, Esq. The church is principally in the early style of English architecture.

CHRISTOW, a parish in the hundred of WONFORD, county of DEVON,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.N.W.) from Chudleigh, containing 531 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £8. 6. 8., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Viscount Exmouth. The church, dedicated to St. James, has a Norman font, and some fine screen-work across the nave and aisles. In this neighbourhood are many excellent cherry orchards. Pope House is said to have been a cell to the priory of Cowick, near Exeter.

CHUDLEIGH, a market town and parish in the hundred of EXMINSTER, county of DEVON, 9 miles (S.S.W.) from Exeter, and 182 (W.S.W.) from London, containing 2053 inhabitants. This place, anciently called Chidleighe, was formerly the residence of the bishops of Exeter, who had a sumptuous palace, of which there are some small remains. In the year 1309, Bishop Stapleton procured for it the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair. During the parliamentary war, the army under General Fairfax was quartered in this town: in 1807, nearly half of it was destroyed by fire, the loss of property having been estimated at £60,000 value. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the eastern bank of the river Teign, and consists principally of one long street; the houses are in general modern and neatly built, and are well supplied with water: the environs are pleasant, and abound with woodland scenery. The trade, which consisted principally in the manufacture of woollen cloth, has lately declined: extensive quarries of good marble and excellent limestone, which abound in the vicinity, afford employment to many of the inhabitants; and the neighbourhood is famed for cider of superior quality. The market is on Saturday: the fairs, chiefly for cattle and sheep, are on Easter-Tuesday, the third Tuesday and Wednesday in June, and October 2nd, unless it falls on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, in which case it is postponed till the Tuesday following. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £21, and in the patronage of the parishioners possessing freehold property to the amount of £5 per annum. The church, which is small

and not entitled to architectural notice, is dedicated to St. Martin. There is a place of worship for Independents. The free grammar school was founded, in 1668, by Mr. John Pynsent, of Combe, in the county of Surrey, who built the schoolroom, with suitable accommodations for the master, and endowed it with a rent-charge of £30 per annum, founding also three exhibitions for its benefit at Cambridge, of £5 each, tenable for four years. There is also an endowment of £5 per annum for teaching poor children; and a National school, recently established, is supported by subscription. Half a mile from the town is Chudleigh Rock, a stupendous mass of limestone, in which is a cavern of considerable extent; and near it are very perfect remains of an elliptical encampment, supposed from its form to be of Danish origin, but, from its proximity to a Roman road, to have been previously occupied by that people. The quarries yield argillaceous slate; antimony and cobalt may be found in the neighbourhood, and many organic remains have been discovered. Chudleigh confers the title of baron on the family of Clifford.

**CHULMLEIGH**, a market town and parish in the hundred of WITHERIDGE, county of DEVON, 21½ miles (N.W.) from Exeter, and 194 (W. by S.) from London, containing 1506 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Chimleighe*, is not connected with many events of historical importance: in the reign of Henry III., John de Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, obtained for it the grant of a weekly market. During the parliamentary war, a skirmish took place here between the royalists and the parliamentarians, in 1645. The town, a considerable portion of which was destroyed by fire in 1803, is situated on an eminence rising gently from the eastern bank of the river Taw: the houses, with the exception of a few which are modern and well built, are low and covered with thatch; but there is an ample supply of water. Though formerly a place of considerable trade for wool-combing, it does not now possess any particular branch of manufacture. The market is on Friday: fairs are held on the third Friday in March, the Wednesday in Easter week, and the last Wednesday in July. A portreeve, whose office is merely nominal, and other officers, are appointed annually at the court leet and baron of the lord of the manor. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Barnstable, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £20. 18. 1½., and in the patronage and incumbency of the Rev. George Hole: in the church are five prebends, endowed with glebe and a portion of the tithes of the parish, viz., Brookland, rated at £4. 8. 4.; Denes, at £4. 6. 8.; Higher Heyne, at £5. 13. 4.; Lower Heyne, at £5; and Pencils, at £5; they are distinct from the rectory, but are now held with it, the advowson both to the rectory and the prebends having been in the family of the present rector since 1773, when they were purchased from the Duke of Beaufort, then lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was damaged by lightning in 1797; it is an ancient and spacious structure in the decorated style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower; the interior is fine, and contains an ancient screen of oak richly carved. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. A small charity school was endowed by Mrs. Pyncombe with £10 per annum, for the instruction of twelve boys and twelve girls.

**CHUNAT**, a township in the parish of GLOSSOP, hundred of HIGH PEAK, county of DERBY, 7¼ miles (N. by W.) from Chapel en le Frith, containing 145 inhabitants.

**CHURCHAM**, a parish partly in the lower division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S BARTON, but chiefly in the hundred of WESTBURY, county of GLOUCESTER, 4½ miles (W. by N.) from Gloucester, containing, with the hamlets of Highnam, Over, and Linton, 733 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Hereford, and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £20. 5., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small edifice, with some remains of Norman architecture. There is a chapel of ease at Bulley, in this parish.

**CHURCHDOWN**, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S BARTON, county of GLOUCESTER, 3¼ miles (E. by N.) from Gloucester, containing, with the hamlet of Hucklecot, 954 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The village is singularly situated on the top of an oval eminence, nearly four miles in circuit at the base, and rising from the vale to the height of about two thousand five hundred feet. The Gloucester and Cheltenham railway passes through the parish. There are two charity schools, for boys and girls, supported by an endowment of about £25 per annum, devised in 1734, by H. Window, Esq.; and four almshouses, for four poor widows, are endowed with about £4 per annum each. John Harmer, Professor of Greek in the University of Oxford, author of a *Life of Cicero*, a *Greek Etymological Dictionary*, and other learned works, was born here; he died in 1670. His father, who died in 1613, master of Winchester school, and one of the translators of the Bible, appears to have been minister of this parish.

**CHURCH-END**, a township in that part of the parish of SHENLEY which is in the hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, containing 225 inhabitants.

**CHURCHENFORD**, a hamlet in the parish of CHURCH-STANTON, hundred of HEMYOCK, county of DEVON, 9¼ miles (N.N.E.) from Honiton. The population is returned with the parish. The village is noted for its excellent cider: there are cattle fairs on the 25th of January and the 6th of March.

**CHURCHFIELD**, a hamlet (formerly a chapelry) in the parish of OUNDLE, hundred of POLESBROOKE, county of NORTHAMPTON, 2¼ miles (W.) from Oundle, with which the population is returned. The chapel has been demolished.

**CHURCHILL**, a parish in the hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 3 miles (S.W. by W.) from Chipping-Norton, containing 665 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £7. 16. 0½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a school for educating and clothing girls.

**CHURCHILL**, a parish in the hundred of WINTERSTOCK, county of SOMERSET,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Abbot's Bridge, containing 824 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Banwell at Wells, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a handsome structure, with an embattled tower, and contains a fine altar-piece representing the Lord's Supper, and several interesting monuments. This is a very ancient place, occurring in old deeds under the names of *Curichill*, *Cheuchill*, and *Cherchill*: immediately after the Conquest it was held by Roger de Leon, who came over with the Conqueror, and who appears to have assumed the name of Courcill, or Curcelle, from this property; he is said have been the remote ancestor of John Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough. On a very high point of the Mendip range of hills, above the village, is an old encampment, called Dolberry Castle, forming a parallelogram of five hundred and forty yards by two hundred and twenty, and enclosed by a ditch, varying from sixteen to thirty feet in depth, on all sides but the south-east, where the steepness of the hill rendered it unnecessary; within it many Roman and Saxon coins and some fragments of weapons have been found. In 1820, James Symons, Esq. left three acres of land, directing the income to be applied to the education of eight poor children; there are several benefactions for the relief of the poor.

**CHURCHILL**, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, county of WORCESTER,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Kidderminster, containing 141 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Lord Lyttelton. The church is dedicated to St. James. Here is a chalybeate spring, which was formerly much frequented.

**CHURCHILL**, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, county of WORCESTER,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Worcester, containing 102 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Lord Lyttelton. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

**CHURCHOVER**, a parish in the Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, county of WARWICK,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Rugby, containing 322 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of Abraham Grimes, Esq. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a small edifice with a spire and a side aisle. The river Swift runs through the parish.

**CHURCHSTANTON**, a parish in the hundred of HARTOKE, county of DEVON, 11 miles (N. by E.) from Hoxton, containing 862 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £26. 5. 5., and in the patronage of the Rev. J. Clarke. The church is dedicated to St. Paul: one hundred and fourteen free sittings have recently been added, towards defraying the expense of which the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of

churches and chapels granted £60. There is a small endowed school.

**CHURCHSTOW**, a parish in the hundred of STANBOROUGH, county of DEVON,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. W. by W.) from Kingsbridge, containing 316 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Kingsbridge, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £16. 16. 11., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £900 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The great tithes, which formerly belonged to the abbot of Buckfastleigh, are now vested in the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The river Avon bounds the parish on the north-west.

**CHURCH-TOWN**, a chapelry in that part of the parish of WHALLEY which is in the lower division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, county palatine of LANCASTER,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Blackburn, containing 752 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £10 per annum and £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £700 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Earl Howe. The chapel is dedicated to St. James. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

**CHURSTON-FERRERS**, a parish in the hundred of HAYTOR, county of DEVON,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. W.) from Brixham, containing 726 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Brixham, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church contains an ancient wooden screen. This parish lies on the coast of the English channel, having the navigable river Dart running along its western side, and Torbay bounding it on the north. There is an almshouse for seven poor people.

**CHURTON**, a township in that part of the parish of ALDFORD which is in the higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Chester, containing 210 inhabitants.

**CHURTON**, a township in the parish of FARNDON, higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Chester, containing 117 inhabitants. The river Dee bounds this township on the west.

**CHURTON**, or **CHIRKTON**, a parish in the hundred of SWANBOROUGH, county of WILTS,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from East Lavington, containing, with the tything of Conock, 401 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £11. 0. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown.

**CHURTON-HEATH**, or **BRUERA**, a chapelry in that part of the parish of ALDFORD which is in the lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Chester, containing 8 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of St. Oswald, city of Chester, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very ancient structure, with a Norman arch between the nave and the chancel, and a rich Norman door at the south end; various carved stones are conspicuous in the walls.

**CHURWELL**, a township in that part of the parish of **BATLEY** which is in the wapentake of **MORLEY**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from **Leeds**, containing 814 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

**CHUTE**, a parish in the hundred of **KINWARDSTONE**, county of **WILTS**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from **Ludgershall**, containing 489 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of **Chute** and **Chisenbury** in the Cathedral Church of **Salisbury**, rated in the king's books at £11. The church is dedicated to **St. Nicholas**. **Jeremy Corderoy**, a divine of some celebrity in the seventeenth century, was born here: there is a small endowment for the instruction of children.

**CHUTE-FOREST**, an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of **KINWARDSTONE**, county of **WILTS**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from **Ludgershall**, containing 144 inhabitants.

**CIPPENHAM**, a liberty in the parish and hundred of **BURNHAM**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from **Eton**. The population is returned with the parish. This is said to have been a place of residence for the Saxon kings; but it is more certain that here was a palace for the monarchs of the Norman line.

**CIRCOURT**, a joint chapelry with **Goosey**, in that part of the parish of **STANFORD** in the **VALE** which is in the hundred of **Ock**, county of **BERKS**. The population is returned with **Goosey**.



Arms.

**CIRENCESTER**, an unincorporated borough, market town, and parish, in the hundred of **CROWTHORNE** and **MINETY**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 17 miles (S. E.) from **Gloucester**, and 88 (W. by N.) from **London**, containing 4987 inhabitants. Prior to the arrival of the Romans, this was a British city, called *Caer Cori*, the town on the river **Corin**,

now **Churn**, which the Romans converted into a military station, denominated *Corinium*: this station, from its situation near the intersection of the *Fosse-way* with the **Brmin** and **Iknield** streets, was one of considerable extent and importance; vestiges of the vallum and rampart are yet visible on the south-eastern side of the town, where Roman inscriptions, tessellated pavements, coins, urns, vases, the remains of an hypocaust, and various fragments of masonry, have been found. The Saxons added the name *Ceaster*, of which, and its Roman name, the present is a corruption. It was the metropolis of the *Dobuni*, an ancient British tribe, from whom, in 577, it was taken by **Ceawlin**, King of **Wessex**; in 656 it was annexed to the kingdom of **Mercia**; and, in 879, the Danes under **Guthrum**, after their memorable defeat by **Alfred**, in the battle of *Ethan-dune*, retired hither, where they remained for a year, during the progress of the negotiations which led to their conversion to Christianity, and their settlement in the island. **Canute the Great** held a general council here in 1020, when, according to the *Saxon Chronicle*, "Al-

derman **Ethelward** was outlawed, and **Edwy**, King of the Churls." In the war between **Stephen** and **Matilda**, **Cirencester** castle, of which the earliest notice then occurs, being garrisoned by **Robert**, Earl of **Gloucester**, on the part of **Matilda**, was taken and burnt by the king's troops, in 1142; having been rebuilt, it was afterwards garrisoned by the disaffected barons against **Henry III.**, but was taken by the king, who issued his warrant for its immediate demolition. The wall and gates that defended the town continued entire for some time afterwards. In 1322, **Edward II.** spent the festival of Christmas here, and soon afterwards convened an assembly of his nobles, to devise means for crushing the conspiracy formed by **Thomas**, Earl of **Lancaster**, and other barons, against his favourite, **Hugh le Despencer**; and the whole of the royal army was subsequently assembled here. Early in the reign of **Henry IV.**, the Dukes of **Albemarle**, **Surrey**, and **Exeter**, and the Earls of **Gloucester** and **Salisbury**, with other persons of distinction, entered into a conspiracy to assassinate the king, and restore the deposed monarch, **Richard II.** Henry being informed of this, led an army against them, when some of the principal conspirators, with the forces under them, retired to **Cirencester**, where they encamped: here they were attacked by surprise by the townsmen; and the Duke of **Surrey** and the Earl of **Salisbury** were taken and immediately beheaded, on which the troops dispersed. Henry subsequently granted the town a charter for the encouragement of trade, which, after a contested dispute in **Chancery**, was cancelled in the 37th of **Elizabeth**. The explosion of hostilities against **Charles I.** is stated to have occurred in this town, by a personal attack upon **Lord Chandos**, who had been appointed to execute the commission of array on behalf of the king; and it was soon afterwards garrisoned for the parliament. Having been assaulted by **Prince Rupert**, it was captured, after a sharp conflict of two hours, on the 2nd of February, 1642; but was recovered for the parliament by the Earl of **Essex**, on the 16th of September in the following year: it again fell into the hands of the royalists, but was ultimately surrendered to the parliament. On the landing of the Prince of **Orange**, in 1688, the inhabitants, influenced by the Duke of **Beaufort**, declared for **James II.**; and **Lord Lovelace**, on his march through the town, with a party to join the prince, was attacked by Captain **Lorange**, of the county militia, made prisoner, and sent to **Gloucester** gaol; in this encounter flowed the first blood that was shed in the revolution.

The town is pleasantly situated, and consists of four principal, and several smaller, streets. It was formerly of much greater extent, the walls having enclosed an area of two miles in circuit. The houses, which are chiefly of stone, are well built, and many of the more respectable are detached: the town is lighted, and the foot-paths paved with small stones; it is well supplied with water. There is a society, called the **Cirencester and Gloucestershire Agricultural Association**: races are held annually near the town. But little trade is carried on, the cloth manufacture, formerly extensive, having declined: some knives of a peculiar and superior quality are made for the use of curriers; and there are a small carpet-manufactory and two breweries. The **Thames** and **Severn** canal passes in the vicinity, and a branch of it comes up to the town. The market is on **Monday**

for corn and provisions, and on Friday for provisions only; the latter was formerly considerable for wool, but, since the decline of the woollen manufacture, is much neglected. Fairs are held on Easter-Thursday, July 18th, and November 8th; and statute fairs on the Monday before, and the Monday after, October the 10th. The borough is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions here for the seven hundreds of Cirencester, which comprise nearly a fourth part of the county. A court of requests, for the recovery of debts under 40s., established by act of parliament in 1792, is also held for the same division. A court leet is held annually, at which the steward for the manor appoints two high, and fourteen petty, constables, two of the latter being for each of the seven wards into which the borough is divided. By charter of incorporation granted by Henry IV., Cirencester was constituted a separate hundred, which was co-extensive with the borough, but this charter having been set aside in the reign of Elizabeth, it has merged into the adjoining hundred. The borough sent representatives to a great council in the 11th of Edward III., but did not acquire the permanent privilege of returning two burgesses until the year 1571, by grant from Elizabeth: the right of election is vested in the resident householders not receiving alms, except "inhabitants of the abbey, and Emery and Springate-lane," about five hundred in number, and in the interest of Earl Bathurst: the steward and bailiff of the manor are the returning officers.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a magnificent structure in the decorated style of English architecture, erected in the fifteenth century, with a lofty embattled tower crowned with pinnacles; its interior and exterior are richly adorned in the most elaborate style, and it contains several chapels of exquisite beauty, and many sepulchral monuments. A fund, producing £267. 9. 4. per annum, was bequeathed for keeping it in repair. Two other churches, one dedicated to St. Cecilia, and the other to St. Lawrence, have long since been desecrated. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. The free grammar school was founded by Bishop Ruthall; the original endowment was augmented by Queen Mary, with £20 per annum, payable out of the Exchequer; the master is appointed by the Lord Chancellor. The Blue-coat school, established by subscription in 1714, was afterwards endowed by Thomas Powell, Esq. with £15 per annum, part of an annuity issuing from the Exchequer for ninety-nine years, and a moiety of the revenue of Maskelyne's estate, to which the Lord Chancellor, in 1737, added £20 per annum, part of property left for charitable uses by Mrs. Rebecca Powell, and, in 1744, with the interest of £562. 7. 6., as a provisional supply after the expiration of the annuity: the income is about £60 per annum. The Yellow-coat school was founded, in 1737, by Mrs. Rebecca Powell, who endowed it for the instruction of twenty boys of Cirencester, in reading, writing, arithmetic, and frame-work knitting, and for clothing and teaching twenty girls: it is under the superintendence of trustees, and the annual income is about £320: the entire amount appropriated for schools

in this parish is about £870 per annum. St. John's hospital, for three men and three women, was founded by Henry I., and endowed with land and reserved rents amounting to between £30 and £40 per annum. St. Lawrence's hospital, for a master and two poor women, was founded in the time of Edward III., by Edith, proprietress of the manor of Wiggold; it has a small endowment, and is under the control of Earl Bathurst. St. Thomas' hospital was erected by Sir William Nottingham, attorney-general to Henry IV., and endowed with £6. 18. 8. per annum, which is divided between four persons. In 1620, Mrs. Elizabeth Bridges founded an almshouse, with a small endowment, which has been subsequently augmented; and there are various minor bequests for the benefit of the poor, and for apprenticing children.

Henry I., in 1117, built an abbey for Black canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which he and his successors richly endowed, inasmuch that, in the 26th of Henry VIII., its revenue was estimated at £1051. 7. 1.: it was a mitred abbey: the remains consist of two gateways and a large barn. In a field called the Querns, to the west of the town, near the Roman wall, are the remains of an amphitheatre. Grismond's Tower, a circular hill about a quarter of a mile westward, was discovered, on examination, to be a Roman tumulus, containing several large urns full of ashes and burnt bones. Richard of Cirencester, author of a History and Itinerary of Britain in the time of the Romans; Thomas Ruthall, Bishop of Durham, and counsellor to Henry VII.; and Caleb Hillier Parry, M. D., eminent in his profession, and father of the celebrated navigator, were natives of this place.

CLACK, a hamlet in the parish of LINEHAM, hundred of KINGSBRIDGE, county of WILTS,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.W.) from Wootton-Bassett. The population is returned with the parish. Fairs are held on April 5th and October 10th, for horned cattle, pigs, sheep, horses, and cheese.

CLACKHEATON, a chapelry in the parish of BIRSTALL, wapentake of MORLEY, West riding of the county of YORK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.S.E.) from Bradford, containing, with the hamlets of Scholes and Oakenshaw, 2436 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, endowed with £540 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant. Miss Currer was patroness in 1805. The chapel is called White chapel: another is now being erected, under the late act for building additional churches, the patronage of which will be in the Vicar of Birstall. The village is situated in a fine fertile valley, stretching from north to south, the acclivities on both sides being well wooded: it has recently undergone great improvement, and several elegant villas have been erected in the vicinity. There are meeting-houses for Independents and Moravians. Worsted, coarse woollen goods, and machinery for carding and spinning, are manufactured here. Coal abounds in the neighbourhood, and is wrought to some extent. Here stood a small Roman town, the name of which is unknown, and every vestige of it has been obliterated by the plough.

CLACTON (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of TENDRING, county of ESSEX,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.E. by E.) from Colchester, containing 1075 inhabitants. The living is a

discharged vicarage, with Little Holland, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of F. Nassau, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The bishops of London had formerly a palace here. This parish is bounded on the south by the North sea, and contains three Martello towers and a battery for the defence of the coast. A fair for toys is held on the 29th of June.

**CLACTON (LITTLE)**, a parish in the hundred of TENDRING, county of ESSEX, 12½ miles (E. S. E.) from Colchester, containing 494 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of F. Nassau, Esq. A fair for toys is held on the 25th of July.

**CLAIFE**, a township in the parish of HAWKESHEAD, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER, 2 miles (S. E.) from Hawkeshead, containing 452 inhabitants. This place is bounded on the east by Eastwaite water, and on the west by the beautiful lake of Windermere, which at this point is only a quarter of a mile in breadth, and across which there is a constant ferry for horses and foot passengers. Here is a charity school, founded in 1766, by a bequest of £309 from William Braithwaite, now producing £16. 16. per annum.

**CLAINES**, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, county of WORCESTER, 2½ miles (N.) from Worcester, containing, with the tything of Whistons, 3853 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of Worcester, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £900 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Sir H. Wakeman, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. A chapel is now being erected, by a grant of £3345. 10. 8. from the commissioners under the act passed in the 58th of George III., for building additional churches and chapels, to contain seven hundred and twelve sittings, of which three hundred and fifty-eight will be free. Here is a school with an endowment of £7. 7. per annum. The Birmingham canal passes on the south of this parish; and the Droitwich canal, on the north, passes along the western boundary, where it forms a junction with the Severn. The ancient hospital of St. Oswald was founded here prior to 1268. On the site of the mansion of White Ladies was the Benedictine nunnery of Whitestone, or Whistons, founded by Walter de Cantelupe, Bishop of Worcester, in 1255: to this house Charles II. retired after the decisive battle of Worcester. In this parish is the island of Bevere, formed by the rivulet Bevern, remarkable as having twice afforded refuge to the inhabitants of Worcester; first, in 1041, from the fury of King Hardicanute, on account of their refusing to pay the Dapgelt, and next, in 1637, from a dreadful pestilence then raging in the city.

**CLANABOROUGH**, a parish in the hundred of NORTH TAWTON with WINKLEY, county of DEVON, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Bow, containing 56 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £5. 17. 3½., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Petrock.

**CLANDON (EAST)**, a parish in the second division of the hundred of WOKING, county of SURREY, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Guildford, containing 230 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £10. 6. 10½., and in the patronage of Lord King.

**CLANDON (WEST)**, a parish in the second division of the hundred of WOKING, county of SURREY, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Guildford, containing 361 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £13. 10., and in the patronage of the Earl of Onslow.

**CLANFIELD**, a parish in the hundred of BAMP-  
TON, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Lechlade, containing 490 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £7. 6. 5½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Stephen.

**CLANFIELD**, a parish in the hundred of FINCH-  
DEAN, Alton (South) division of the county of SOUTH-AMPTON, 5½ miles (S. W.) from Petersfield, containing 196 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Chalton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £11. The church is dedicated to St. James.

**CLAPCOT**, a liberty in that part of the parish of ALHALLOWS, WALLINGFORD, which is in the hundred of MORETON, county of BERKS, containing 39 inhabitants.

**CLAPHAM**, a parish forming, with the parishes of Milton-Ernest and Oakley, a detached portion of the hundred of STODDEN, county of BEDFORD, 2½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Bedford, containing 204 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. 13. 4., endowed with £600 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Earl of Ashburnham. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a very ancient structure, with a Norman, or Saxon, tower remarkable for the simplicity and rudeness of its architecture. Clapham was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Oakley; the inhabitants still bury there. Here are charitable donations, producing £20 per annum, for the purpose of apprenticing boys.

**CLAPHAM**, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of BRIXTON, county of SURREY, 4 miles (S.) from London, containing 7151 inhabitants. This village has, for many years, been considered as one of the most respectable in the environs of the metropolis. The road from London, particularly that part of it which is called Clapham Rise, has on each side large and handsome houses, with gardens and lawns in front, forming a continuous line leading to the common, which occupies a space of two hundred acres, surrounded by noble mansions and elegant villas; and, from the improvements that have been made by the formation of carriage drives, and the plantation of exotic and native trees and shrubs, assumes the appearance of a park. On the east side a handsome crescent has been recently formed, opposite to which is a range of



houses, called the Grove; the area is tastefully laid out in shrubberies, and planted with evergreens, and the approach from the common is formed by a handsome iron palisade, on each side of which is a stately mansion. In that part of the parish situated towards Brixton, which was formerly called Bleakhall Farm, considerable alterations and improvements are taking place: new roads have been made; a new church and several villas have been erected, and the spot is now designated Clapham New Park. The parish, previously watched and lighted under an act of parliament obtained in 1785, is now within the limits of the new police establishment; the road from London is lighted with gas, main pipes having been laid down by the Phoenix gas company, from which a plentiful supply is distributed to every part of the village and its vicinity. The inhabitants are supplied with water from the South Lambeth water-works, and from an excellent spring on the side of the common leading to Wandsworth, opened in 1825, near another which had supplied the village for more than a century: this spring, the water of which is peculiarly soft, supplies upwards of six hundred hogsheads per day, and nearly twenty families derive employment and support by conveying it to the houses of the inhabitants at a moderate expense. The subscription library, to which a commodious reading-room has been added, contains a well-assorted and extensive collection of volumes, in various branches of literature; it has been established for nearly half a century, and is liberally supported. There is no trade except what is necessary for the accommodation of the numerous opulent families residing in the neighbourhood. Clapham is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold a petty session at the office of their clerk, every Saturday; and within that of the court of requests for the borough of Southwark, for the recovery of debts under £5, which, by an act passed in the 32nd of George III., was extended to this parish, in common with other places in the eastern division of the hundred of Brixton, not previously included. The acting coroner for the district is appointed at the court of the duchy of Lancaster, within the jurisdiction of which a part of the parish is comprehended: the parochial affairs are under the direction of a select vestry.

The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £6. 0. 10., and in the patronage of William Atkins, Esq. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and which anciently belonged to the priory at Merton, was, with the exception of the north aisle, which was left standing for the performance of the burial service, taken down under an act of parliament in 1774, and a new church erected in the following year, at an expense of £11,000, on the north side of the common: it is a neat structure of brick ornamented with stone, with a dome turret, and having a handsome portico of stone, extending the whole width of the western front, which was added to it in 1812. The interior is characterized by a chaste simplicity of style: the east window is ornamented with a modern and well executed painting on glass, and there are some monumental tablets; but no person is buried either in the church or churchyard, the cemetery of the old church

being exclusively reserved for interments. The remaining aisle of the old church, which was situated in that part of the village leading to Wandsworth, and near the old manor-house, of which an octagonal tower is still remaining, was taken down in 1815, and a neat proprietary chapel, in some respects dependent on the mother church, was erected, under an act of parliament, at an expense of £5000, and dedicated to St. Paul. The burial-ground, which is spacious, contains many ancient tombs and monuments; and such of the latter as were in the old church have been put up against the exterior walls of the chapel. A proprietary episcopal chapel, dedicated to St. James, has recently been erected at Clapham New Park, under an act of parliament; it is a small handsome structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles. There are two places of worship for Independents, and one for Baptists. The parochial school is supported by subscription: the premises were originally built at the expense of the inhabitants, on ground given for that purpose by Richard Atkins, Esq., lord of the manor; the school-house was taken down and rebuilt in 1781, and in 1809 it was considerably enlarged: upwards of two hundred children now receive instruction.

CLAPHAM, a parish in the hundred of BRIGHTFORD, rape of BRAMBER, county of SUSSEX, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Arundel, containing 245 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £14, and in the patronage of R. W. Walker, Esq.

CLAPHAM, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Austwick, Clapham with Newby, and Lawkland, and containing 1889 inhabitants, of which number, 982 are in the township of Clapham with Newby, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Settle. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £5. 17. 1., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester. In 1711, George Ellis bequeathed property now let for £89 per annum, out of which he directed £6. 13. 4. to be paid to a schoolmaster, for teaching twenty children of Clapham and Newby; the residuc, after deducting trifling sums for books, and annual expenses to the trustees, is paid to the minister for preaching two sermons every Sunday: there is a school-room at Newby, and another, built by subscription in 1824, at Clapham, for the purposes of this charity, which has been augmented to upwards of £15 per annum by the subsequent bequests of Henry and Grace Winterburn. A fair for sheep is held on the 21st of September.

CLAPTON, a parish in the hundred of ARMINGFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Caxton. The population is returned with the parish of Croydon. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with the vicarage of Croydon, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £4. 9. 7.

CLAPTON, a chapelry in the parish of BOURTON on the WATER, lower division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, county of GLOUCESTER, 4½ miles (N. E.)

from North Leach, containing 118 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. James.

**CLAPTON**, a hamlet in the parish of **ST. JOHN, HACKNEY**, Tower division of the hundred of **OSSULSTONE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 3 miles (N. by E.) from London. The population is returned with the parish. It is divided into Upper and Lower Clapton, and extends from Hackney church to Stamford Hill: the houses, in general well built and respectable, are supplied with water by means of pipes leading from a reservoir at Lower Clapton, belonging to the East London Water Works Company, into which it is conveyed from the river Lea by a steam-engine. A proprietary chapel was built at Upper Clapton in 1777, which has lately been enlarged. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The London Orphan Asylum, founded in 1813, for the maintenance and education of destitute orphans, is a handsome building of light-coloured brick, consisting of a centre and two projecting wings, with a lawn in front and gardens behind, situated on a gentle elevation at Lower Clapton, at the distance of one hundred yards from the road: the number of children in this institution at the general annual meeting held on the 25th of January, 1830, including boys and girls, was three hundred and thirty-four.

**CLAPTON**, a parish in the hundred of **NAVISFORD**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Thrapston, containing 94 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £17. 3. 9., and in the patronage of W. P. Williams, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

**CLAPTON**, a tything in the parish of **MIDSUMMER-NORTON**, hundred of **CHEWTON**, county of **SOMERSET**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Shepton-Mallet, containing 106 inhabitants.

**CLAPTON**, a parish in the hundred of **PORTBURY**, county of **SOMERSET**,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W.) from Bristol, containing 157 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 £10. 9. 2., and in the patronage of Mrs. Colston and others. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

**CLARE**, a market town and parish in the hundred of **RISBRIDGE**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 18 miles (S. S. W.) from Bury St. Edmund's, and  $55\frac{1}{2}$  (N. E. by N.) from London, containing 1487 inhabitants. This place, which is of great antiquity, derived considerable importance during the Saxon Octarchy from being on the frontier of the kingdom of East Anglia; and after the Conquest it was distinguished for having given the title of earl to the family of De Clare, and that of duke to Lionel, third son of Edward III., who was created Duke of Clarence. To the south of the town are the ruins of a castle, formerly the baronial residence of the earls of Clare, and equal to any of those structures in feudal grandeur and magnificence: the site of the fortifications, which may be distinctly traced, comprehended an area of thirty acres, divided into an outer and an inner ward, of which the latter only was enclosed by walls; the whole was surrounded with a deep fosse: on the summit of a high mount, evidently of artificial construction, are the remains of the ancient keep, a circular building of flints, strongly cemented with mortar, and strengthened with buttresses, which, from its situation near the frontier, is

supposed to have been erected either prior to or during the Octarchy. The town is situated on the river Stour, which separates this county from Essex, on the south: the houses are in general of mean appearance, and the streets, though spacious, are neither paved nor lighted; the inhabitants are amply supplied with water, and the approaches to the town are gradually improving. The market is on Monday: the fairs are on Easter-Tuesday and July 26th, chiefly for toys and pedlary. The county magistrates hold petty sessions for the division here: the courts baron of Erbury, and Stoke with Chilton, and a court for the duchy of Lancaster, are also held.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £4. 18. 9., and in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a large, handsome, and ancient structure, chiefly in the decorated style of English architecture, with a square tower, strengthened with buttresses, and of an earlier date than the body: the interior, which has been improved by the heightening of the nave, and the addition of side aisles, is richly ornamented, and contains an octagonal and elegantly designed font in the later English style, and a brass eagle, on a pedestal, with wings displayed, forming the reading-desk: in the chancel are said to have been interred the remains of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, who died in 1368, at Piedmont, and is supposed to have been born here, but there is no monument to his memory. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. Mr. William Cadge, in 1669, bequeathed a farm, now let for £60 per annum, appropriating £10 per annum to a master, for teaching ten poor boys, and £15 per annum to the clothing of eight or ten poor widows. A Sunday school, for children of both sexes, is supported by subscription; and there are several charitable bequests for distribution among the poor, who have also the privilege of depasturing forty milch cows on a piece of land granted by Queen Mary for that purpose. To the south-west of the town are the remains of Clare priory, founded by Eluric, or Alfric, Earl of Clare, for Secular canons, which Gilbert de Clare, in 1090, gave to the Benedictine abbey of Bec in Normandy, to which it was a cell till 1124, when his son Richard removed the monks to the village of Stoke. Joan d'Acre, daughter of Edward I., and wife of Gilbert de Clare, who was a great benefactress to this establishment, is traditionally said to have been interred in the chapel, which has been converted into a barn: the priory, now a private residence, though it has undergone considerable repairs and alterations, still retains much of its original character. A monastery for Augustine monks is said to have been founded here in 1248, but by whom is not known. To the north-west of the town are evident marks of a Roman camp.

**CLAREBOROUGH**, a parish in the North-east division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from East Retford, containing 1929 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £9. 15. 4., and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a small edifice, built by Sewell, Archbishop of York, in 1752. The

Chesterfield canal passes through the parish. At Bolam are the remains of an ancient chapel, and some caves hewn in the rock, in which many of the inhabitants reside.

**CLARENDON-PARK**, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of **ALDEBURY**, county of **WILTS**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Salisbury, containing 183 inhabitants. Here were anciently two palaces, termed the King's and the Queen's. At a very remote period this was a royal chase and residence: here Edward the Martyr spent the day preceding his assassination in hunting; Henry II. frequently kept his court here, and in 1164 held the council which enacted the celebrated edicts, called "The Constitutions of Clarendon," defining the limits of ecclesiastical authority in England: Richard, John, and Henry III., often resided at this place; and in 1357, when the plague was raging in London, and in many of the principal towns in the kingdom, Edward III., with his royal prisoners, the kings of France and Scotland, passed the summer at his palace of Clarendon, of which no part is now standing, save a lofty wall. The park was enclosed by act of parliament in the sixteenth of Charles II., and granted to General Monk, who had been created Duke of Albemarle; and in the same reign Clarendon gave the title of earl to Edward Hyde, a native of Dinton, in this county, Lord High Chancellor of England, ancestor of the queens Mary II. and Anne, and author of the History of the Rebellion. The Roman way from Winchester to Old Sarum passes through this liberty.

**CLARETON**, a township in the parish of **ALLERTON-MAULEVERER**, upper division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, West riding of the county of **YORK**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.N.E.) from Knaresborough, containing 14 inhabitants. Claro hill, which gives name to the wapentake, is in this township; it is supposed to have been the place on which the Wittenagemote, or public meetings of the district, were anciently held.

**CLAREWOOD**, a township in the parish of **CORBRIDGE**, eastern division of **TINDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Hexham, containing 62 inhabitants.

**CLATFORD**, a chapelry in the parish of **PRESHUTE**, hundred of **SELKLEY**, county of **WILTS**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (W.S.W.) from Marlborough. The population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. An Alien priory to the abbey of St. Victor in Caletto, in Normandy, was founded here by Sir Roger Mortimer, in the time of William the Conqueror, and granted by Henry VI. to Eton College. In the valley termed Clatford Bottom is a large cromlech.

**CLATFORD (GOODWORTH)**, a parish in the hundred of **WHITWELL**, Andover division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 2 miles (S.) from Andover, containing 382 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of Colonel Fremager. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

**CLATFORD (UPPER)**, a parish in the hundred of **ANDOVER**, Andover division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 1 mile (S.) from Andover, containing 370 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's

books at £22, and in the patronage of R. Willis, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. A school is supported by charitable donations producing £9 per annum. The Andover canal crosses this parish.

**CLATTERCOTT**, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of **BANBURY**, county of **OXFORD**, 6 miles (N.) from Banbury, containing 8 inhabitants. Here was, in the reign of John, a small religious house of the Sempringham order, dedicated to St. Leonard, and once an hospital for lepers, which, at the dissolution, consisted of a prior and four canons, whose revenue was estimated at £34. 19. 11. per annum.

**CLATWORTHY**, a parish in the hundred of **WILLITON** and **FREEMANNERS**, county of **SOMERSET**, 4 miles (N. W.) from Wiveliscombe, containing 280 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £13. 10. 5., and in the patronage of J. Bernard, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**CLAUGHTON**, a joint township with Grange, in the parish of **BIDSTONE**, lower division of the hundred of **WIRRAL**, county palatine of **CHESTER**,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Great Neston, containing, with Grange, 119 inhabitants.

**CLAUGHTON**, a township in the parish of **GARSTANG**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Garstang, containing 943 inhabitants. The linen manufacture has been established here of late years.

**CLAUGHTON**, a parish in the hundred of **LONGDALE**, south of the sands, county palatine of **LANCASTER**,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Lancaster, containing 123 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £9. 13. 10., and in the patronage of Thomas Fenwick, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Chad. The river Lune passes through this parish. Here are several quarries of flag-stone. Near Claughton Hall, an ancient building in a dilapidated state, are the remains of a Roman Catholic chapel.

**CLAVERDON**, a parish in the Henley division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, county of **WARWICK**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Henley in Arden, containing, with the hamlets of Langley and Pindley, 683 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Norton-Lindsey annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £5. 12. 1., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Worcester. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. John Matthews, about the year 1526, gave £12. 12. per annum for the instruction of children.

**CLAVERING**, a parish in the hundred of **CLAVERING**, county of **ESSEX**,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Stansted-Mountfitchet, containing 1081 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Langley annexed, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £22. 13. 11½., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Clement. The river Stort has its source in this parish, which is crossed also by the river Darent. Here are remains of the keep and moat of the ancient castle of the Claverings, a family which became extinct in the reign of Edward III.

**CLAVERLEY**, a parish in the Hales-Owen division of the hundred of BRIMSTREE, county of SALOP,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Bridgenorth, containing 1305 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, within the jurisdiction of the court of the royal peculiar of Bridgenorth, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Thomas Whitmore, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. A free school was founded, in 1659, by Richard Dovey, who endowed it with an estate for the education of fourteen boys; and, in 1702, John Sanders devised £5 a year for clothing them. Richard Bennett, in 1794, left £100 in aid of this charity, the total annual income being £36. 5. There are three small tenements appropriated for poor families.

**CLAVERTON**, a parish in the hundred of HAMPTON and CLAVERTON, though locally in the hundred of Bath-Forum, county of SOMERSET,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Bath, containing 137 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 £10. 6. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and in the patronage of John Vivian, Esq. This is a pretty retired village, separated from Bath by a hill round which the Avon winds its course; it is situated in a romantic valley, environed by bold and beautifully wooded hills, through which passes the Kennet and Avon canal. Here is a small endowment, bequeathed by Ann Tucker, with which, and some trifling subscriptions, sixteen poor children are educated. In the reign of Henry III. a grant was obtained, whereby Claverton and the village of Hampton were exempted from the jurisdiction of the hundred, and constituted a liberty, which is now within the jurisdiction of the court of requests held in the city of Bath, for the recovery of debts under £10. Graves, the author of the *Spiritual Quixote*, was rector of this parish.

**CLAWRPLWYF**, a hamlet in the parish of MYNYDDYSLWYN, lower division of the hundred of WENTLLOOG, county of MONMOUTH, containing 1250 inhabitants.

**CLAWTON**, a parish in the hundred of BLACKTERRINGTON, county of DEVON,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S.) from Holsworthy, containing 534 inhabitants. The living is a discharged perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, endowed with £1600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rev. T. Melhuish, jun. There is good stone for building in this neighbourhood.

**CLAXBY**, a parish in the Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSLEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (S.) from Alford, containing 97 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of Well, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. 3. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small thatched building without a cemetery. A fine spring has its source from a chalk hill in the centre of the parish, and flows eastward. Here are vestiges of a Roman camp, and several tumuli covered with trees.

**CLAXBY**, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of WASHBOROFT, parts of LINDSLEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (N.) from Market-Rasen, containing 164 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, to which the rectory of Normanby on the Wolds was united in 1740, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lin-

coln, rated in the king's books at £8. 10. 10., and in the patronage of R. Atkinson, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**CLAXBY-PLUCKACRE**, a parish in the hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSLEY, county of LINCOLN,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Horncastle, containing 36 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £6. 10. 10., and in the patronage of Henry Dymoke, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

**CLAXTON**, a township in the parish of GREATHAM, north-eastern division of STOCKTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Stockton upon Tees, containing 38 inhabitants. This place gives name to an ancient family, from which Thomas Claxton, a celebrated antiquary, was descended.

**CLAXTON**, a parish in the hundred of LODDON, county of NORFOLK,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Norwich, containing 160 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, endowed with £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Sir Charles Rich, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

**CLAXTON**, a township in that part of the parish of BOSSALL which is in the wapentake of BULMER, North riding of the county of YORK,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from York, containing 135 inhabitants. The petty sessions for the division are held here.

**CLAXTON**, or **LONG CLAWSON**, a parish in the hundred of FRAMLAND, county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Melton-Mowbray, containing 679 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £9. 10. 2., and in the patronage of Lord F. Osborne. The church is dedicated to St. Remigius. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Here are two free schools, toward the endowment of which Anthony Wadd gave certain lands, in 1758, now producing a considerable income: for the same purpose, in 1772, Mrs. Briggs bequeathed £100, and the Duke of Rutland gave £21 towards the erection of a schoolroom.

**CLAYBROOKE**, a parish comprising the chapelry of Little Wigston, the townships of Great Claybrooke and Little Claybrooke, the liberty of Bittesby, and the hamlet of Ullesthorpe, in the hundred of GUTHLAXTON, county of LEICESTER; and the hamlet of Wibtoft, in the Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, county of WARWICK, and containing 1312 inhabitants, of which number, 458 are in the township of Great Claybrooke,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Lutterworth. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £30. 10. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is partly in the decorated, and partly in the later, style of English architecture. There is a small endowment for a boys' school, which, with another for girls, is principally supported by the Dacey family. At a place termed High Cross, two miles westward, is the intersection of two great Roman roads, which traverse the kingdom obliquely. This was the Roman station *Benone*, or *Vindonæ*.

**CLAYBROOKE (LITTLE)**, a township in that part of the parish of CLAYBROOKE which is in the hundred

of GUTHLAXTON, county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Lutterworth, containing 54 inhabitants.

CLAYDON, a chapelry in that part of the parish of CHOPFORD which is in the hundred of BANBURY, county of OXFORD,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Banbury, containing 252 inhabitants. The village is the most northern in the county; a small spring which rises in it has the peculiarity of emitting the largest quantity of water in the driest weather. The inhabitants enjoy the privilege of sending fifteen children to the free school at Farnborough, in Warwickshire. Here are found the *pyrites aureus*, or golden fire-stone; also the *asteria*, or star-stone, called by Gesner "*sigillum stellæ*," from its use in sealing: in splitting some of these, the figure of a rose is plainly discernible in the centre.

CLAYDON, a parish in the hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, county of SUFFOLK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Ipswich, containing 328 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to that of Akenham, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10. The church is dedicated to St. Peter: the churchyard is tastefully laid out as a garden. The Stow-Market and Ipswich navigation crosses this parish.

CLAYDON (EAST), a parish in the hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Winslow, containing, with Bottle-Claydon, 339 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 17., and in the patronage of Mrs. Verney. The church, which was dedicated to St. Mary, was demolished during the parliamentary war, by Cornelius Holland, one of the judges who sat upon the trial of Charles I. In 1673, Maurice Griffith left a trifling endowment for the education of two boys, and for apprenticing one of them every six years.

CLAYDON (MIDDLE), a parish in the hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Winslow, containing 160 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of Mrs. Verney. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains a monument to the memory of Sir Edward Verney, standard-bearer to Charles I., who was killed at the battle of Edge-Hill, in 1642. Almshouses for six poor widows were built, in 1696, by Sir Ralph Verney, but they have no endowment.

CLAYDON (STEEPLE), a parish in the hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Winslow, containing 804 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £13. 3. 9., and in the patronage of Mrs. Verney. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Thomas Chaloner, Esq., in 1656, built a school-house, and endowed it with £12 per annum, but the endowment having been lost, the proprietor of the estate pays to the schoolmistress two shillings per week. At the period of the Conquest, this was the most populous place in the hundred: in an adjoining wood, an earthen vessel, filled with coins of Carausius and Allectus, has been discovered.

CLAYHANGER, a parish in the hundred of BAMPFLEIGH, county of DEVON,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Bamp-

ton, containing 347 inhabitants. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £15. 7. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of R. Harrison, Esq. The church contains a rood-loft and an ancient wooden screen; it formerly belonged to the Knights Templars, who had a preceptory here. A charity school was founded, in 1747, by Hannah Nutcombe Bluett, with an endowment of £3 per annum, which, by the subsequent gifts of John Norman and Buckland Nutcombe Bluett, in 1785, has been increased to £7. 10., that sum being paid to a schoolmistress for teaching as many children as choose to apply.

CLAYHEDON, a parish in the hundred of HEMYOCK, county of DEVON, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Welling-ton, containing 822 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £38. 5., and in the patronage of the Rev. W. Clarke. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. A charity school was endowed with £110, by Mary Waldron, in 1749, producing £7. 10. per annum, for teaching children of this parish and the parish of Hemyock.

CLAY-LANE, a township in the parish of NORTH WINGFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, county of DERBY,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Chesterfield, containing 465 inhabitants.

CLAYPOLE, a parish in the wapentake of LOVE-DEN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (S. E.) from Newark, containing 605 inhabitants. The living is a rectory in mediocres, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; the north mediety is rated in the king's books at £16. 8. 4., and the south at £15. 15.; they are in the patronage of J. Plumtre, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a tower surmounted by a spire. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Charles Gret-ton, in 1727, endowed a school for the instruction of ten boys, with a rent-charge of £9 per annum, subject to a deduction of £2. 10.

CLAYTHORPE, a chapelry in the parish of BEL-LEAU, Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Alford, containing 57 inhabitants.

CLAYTHORPE, a hamlet in that part of the parish of BURTON in KENDAL which is in LONSDALE ward, county of WESTMORLAND, 1 mile (N. E. by N.) from Burton in Kendal, with which the population is returned. About a mile from the village is Farlton Knot, a huge limestone mountain, resembling in form the rock of Gibraltar: on the edge of another mountain is a natural curiosity, called Claythorpe Clints, consisting of a limestone rock, forming an inclined plain to the horizon, deeply rent in many places by the supposed ebbing of a great body of water, or the retiring of the ocean, by which it is conjectured that this, with some other plains in the neighbourhood, was once covered.

CLAYTON, a liberty in the parish of STOKES UPON TRENT, northern division of the hundred of FIREHILL, county of STAFFORD, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Newcastle under Line, containing 152 inhabitants.

CLAYTON, a parish in the hundred of BUTTING-HILL, rape of LEWES, county of SUSSEX,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Hurst-Pierrepont, containing 453 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Keymer annexed, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and



**CLAVERLEY**, a parish in the Hales-Owen division of the hundred of BRIMSTREE, county of SALOP,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Bridgenorth, containing 1305 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, within the jurisdiction of the court of the royal peculiar of Bridge-north, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Thomas Whitmore, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. A free school was founded, in 1659, by Richard Dovey, who endowed it with an estate for the education of fourteen boys; and, in 1702, John Sanders devised £5 a year for clothing them. Richard Bennett, in 1794, left £100 in aid of this charity, the total annual income being £36. 5. There are three small tenements appropriated for poor families.

**CLAVERTON**, a parish in the hundred of HAMPTON and CLAVERTON, though locally in the hundred of Bath-Forum, county of SOMERSET,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Bath, containing 137 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 £10. 6.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of John Vivian, Esq. This is a pretty retired village, separated from Bath by a hill round which the Avon winds its course; it is situated in a romantic valley, environed by bold and beautifully wooded hills, through which passes the Kennet and Avon canal. Here is a small endowment, bequeathed by Ann Tucker, with which, and some trifling subscriptions, sixteen poor children are educated. In the reign of Henry III. a grant was obtained, whereby Claverton and the village of Hampton were exempted from the jurisdiction of the hundred, and constituted a liberty, which is now within the jurisdiction of the court of requests held in the city of Bath, for the recovery of debts under £10. Graves, the author of the *Spiritual Quixote*, was rector of this parish.

**CLAWRPLWYF**, a hamlet in the parish of MYNYDDYSLWYN, lower division of the hundred of WENTLLOOG, county of MONMOUTH, containing 1250 inhabitants.

**CLAWTON**, a parish in the hundred of BLACKTOR-RINGTON, county of DEVON,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Hols-worthy, containing 534 inhabitants. The living is a discharged perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, endowed with £1600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rev. T. Melhuish, jun. There is good stone for building in this neighbourhood.

**CLAXBY**, a parish in the Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (S.) from Alford, containing 97 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of Well, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. 3.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small thatched building without a cemetery. A fine spring has its source from a chalk hill in the centre of the parish, and flows eastward. Here are vestiges of a Roman camp, and several tumuli covered with trees.

**CLAXBY**, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (N.) from Market-Rasen, containing 184 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, to which the rectory of Normanby on the Wolds was united in 1740, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lin-

coln, rated in the king's books at £8. 10. 10., and in the patronage of R. Atkinson, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**CLAXBY-PLUCKACRE**, a parish in the hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Horncastle, containing 36 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £6. 10. 10., and in the patronage of Henry Dymoke, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

**CLAXTON**, a township in the parish of GREATHAM, north-eastern division of STOCKTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Stockton upon Tees, containing 38 inhabitants. This place gives name to an ancient family, from which Thomas Claxton, a celebrated antiquary, was descended.

**CLAXTON**, a parish in the hundred of LODDON, county of NORFOLK,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Norwich, containing 160 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, endowed with £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Sir Charles Rich, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

**CLAXTON**, a township in that part of the parish of BOSSALL which is in the wapentake of BULMER, North riding of the county of YORK,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from York, containing 135 inhabitants. The petty sessions for the division are held here.

**CLAXTON**, or LONG CLAWSON, a parish in the hundred of FRAMLAND, county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Melton-Mowbray, containing 678 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £9. 10. 2., and in the patronage of Lord F. Osborne. The church is dedicated to St. Remigius. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Here are two free schools, toward the endowment of which Anthony Wadd gave certain lands, in 1758, now producing a considerable income: for the same purpose, in 1772, Mrs. Briggs bequeathed £100, and the Duke of Rutland gave £21 towards the erection of a schoolroom.

**CLAYBROOKE**, a parish comprising the chapelry of Little Wigston, the townships of Great Claybrooke and Little Claybrooke, the liberty of Bittesby, and the hamlet of Ullesthorpe, in the hundred of GUTHLAXTON, county of LEICESTER; and the hamlet of Wibtoft, in the Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, county of WARWICK, and containing 1312 inhabitants, of which number, 458 are in the township of Great Claybrooke,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Lutterworth. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £30. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is partly in the decorated, and partly in the later, style of English architecture. There is a small endowment for a boys' school, which, with another for girls, is principally supported by the Dacey family. At a place termed High Cross, two miles westward, is the intersection of two great Roman roads, which traverse the kingdom obliquely. This was the Roman station *Benona*, or *Vennones*.

**CLAYBROOKE (LITTLE)**, a township in that part of the parish of CLAYBROOKE which is in the hundred



of GUTHLAXTON, county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Lutterworth, containing 54 inhabitants.

CLAYDON, a chapelry in that part of the parish of CROPREY which is in the hundred of BANBURY, county of OXFORD,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Banbury, containing 252 inhabitants. The village is the most northern in the county; a small spring which rises in it has the peculiarity of emitting the largest quantity of water in the driest weather. The inhabitants enjoy the privilege of sending fifteen children to the free school at Farnborough, in Warwickshire. Here are found the *pyrites aureus*, or golden fire-stone; also the *asteria*, or star-stone, called by Gesner "*sigillum stellæ*," from its use in sealing: in splitting some of these, the figure of a rose is plainly discernible in the centre.

CLAYDON, a parish in the hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, county of SUFFOLK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Ipswich, containing 328 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to that of Akenham, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10. The church is dedicated to St. Peter: the churchyard is tastefully laid out as a garden. The Stow-Market and Ipswich navigation crosses this parish.

CLAYDON (EAST), a parish in the hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Winslow, containing, with Bottle-Claydon, 339 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 17., and in the patronage of Mrs. Verney. The church, which was dedicated to St. Mary, was demolished during the parliamentary war, by Cornelius Holland, one of the judges who sat upon the trial of Charles I. In 1673, Maurice Griffith left a trifling endowment for the education of two boys, and for apprenticing one of them every six years.

CLAYDON (MIDDLE), a parish in the hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Winslow, containing 160 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of Mrs. Verney. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains a monument to the memory of Sir Edward Verney, standard-bearer to Charles I., who was killed at the battle of Edge-Hill, in 1642. Almshouses for six poor widows were built, in 1696, by Sir Ralph Verney, but they have no endowment.

CLAYDON (STEEPLE), a parish in the hundred and county of BUCKINGHAM,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Winslow, containing 804 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £13. 3. 9., and in the patronage of Mrs. Verney. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Thomas Chaloner, Esq., in 1656, built a school-house, and endowed it with £12 per annum, but the endowment having been lost, the proprietor of the estate pays to the schoolmistress two shillings per week. At the period of the Conquest, this was the most populous place in the hundred: in an adjoining wood, an earthen vessel, filled with coins of Carausius and Alectus, has been discovered.

CLAYHANGER, a parish in the hundred of BAMP-  
TON, county of DEVON,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E. by N.) from Bamp-  
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ton, containing 342 inhabitants. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £15. 7.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of R. Harrison, Esq. The church contains a rood-loft and an ancient wooden screen; it formerly belonged to the Knights Templars, who had a preceptory here. A charity school was founded, in 1747, by Hannah Nutcombe Bluett, with an endowment of £3 per annum, which, by the subsequent gifts of John Norman and Buckland Nutcombe Bluett, in 1785, has been increased to £7. 10., that sum being paid to a schoolmistress for teaching as many children as choose to apply.

CLAYHEDON, a parish in the hundred of HEM-  
YOCK, county of DEVON, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Wellington, containing 822 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £38. 5., and in the patronage of the Rev. W. Clarke. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. A charity school was endowed with £110, by Mary Waldron, in 1749, producing £7. 10. per annum, for teaching children of this parish and the parish of Hemyock.

CLAY-LANE, a township in the parish of NORTH  
WINGFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, county of DERBY,  
 $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Chesterfield, containing 465 inhabit-  
ants.

CLAYPOLE, a parish in the wapentake of LOVE-  
DEN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles  
(S. E.) from Newark, containing 605 inhabitants. The  
living is a rectory in mediety, in the archdeaconry  
and diocese of Lincoln; the north mediety is rated in  
the king's books at £16. 8. 4., and the south at £15. 15.;  
they are in the patronage of J. Plumtre, Esq. The  
church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure,  
with a tower surmounted by a spire. There is a place  
of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Charles Gret-  
ton, in 1727, endowed a school for the instruction of  
ten boys, with a rent-charge of £9 per annum, subject  
to a deduction of £2. 10.

CLAYTHORPE, a chapelry in the parish of BEL-  
LEAU, Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH,  
parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (N. W.  
by W.) from Alford, containing 57 inhabitants.

CLAYTHORPE, a hamlet in that part of the parish  
of BURTON in KENDAL which is in LONSDALE ward,  
county of WEST-MORLAND, 1 mile (N. E. by N.) from  
Burton in Kendal, with which the population is re-  
turned. About a mile from the village is Farlton Knot,  
a huge limestone mountain, resembling in form the rock  
of Gibraltar: on the edge of another mountain is a na-  
tural curiosity, called Claythorpe Clints, consisting of a  
limestone rock, forming an inclined plain to the horizon,  
deeply rent in many places by the supposed ebbing of  
a great body of water, or the retiring of the ocean, by  
which it is conjectured that this, with some other  
plains in the neighbourhood, was once covered.

CLAYTON, a liberty in the parish of STOKES upon  
TRENT, northern division of the hundred of PIREHILL,  
county of STAFFORD, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Newcastle  
under Line, containing 152 inhabitants.

CLAYTON, a parish in the hundred of BUTTING-  
HILL, rape of LEWES, county of SUSSEX,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles  
(S. S. E.) from Hurst-Pierpoint, containing 453 inhabit-  
ants. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy  
of Keymer annexed, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and

diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £21. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

**CLAYTON**, a township in the parish of **SOUTH STAINLEY**, lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, West riding of the county of **YORK**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Ripley. The population is returned with the parish.

**CLAYTON**, a township in the parish of **BRADFORD**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, West riding of the county of **YORK**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Bradford, containing 3609 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of cotton and worsted goods. There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists here and at Clayton Heights.

**CLAYTON**, a joint parish with Frickley, in the northern division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 9 miles (E. by N.) from Barnesley. The population is returned with Frickley. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Frickley, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **YORK**. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

**CLAYTON le DALE**, a township in the parish of **BLACKBURN**, lower division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Blackburn, containing 598 inhabitants. In 1744, Edward Bootle gave a school-house and land, the annual rental of which is £9. 10., for the free education of five boys in Latin and English.

**CLAYTON le MOORS**, a township in that part of the parish of **WHALLEY** which is in the lower division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Blackburn, containing 1963 inhabitants.

**CLAYTON (WEST)**, a township in the parish of **HIGH HOYLAND**, wapentake of **STAINCROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Barnesley, containing 854 inhabitants, of whom several are occupied in the manufacture of stuffs, fancy goods, &c.

**CLAYTON le WOODS**, a township in the parish and hundred of **LEYLAND**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Chorley, containing 801 inhabitants.

**CLAYTON-GRIFFITH**, a township in the parish of **TRENTHAM**, northern division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, county of **STAFFORD**, containing 34 inhabitants.

**CLAYWORTH**, a parish in the North-clay division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from East Retford, containing, with the township of Wiseton, 557 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of **YORK**, rated in the king's books at £26. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Dean of **LINCOLN**. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The Rev. William Sampson, in 1700, bequeathed land now producing £58 per annum, to endow a school for the instruction of six boys: there is an orchard, the gift of Christopher Johnson, in 1707, in the possession of the master, who enjoys a salary of £48 per annum, with a house for his residence, the last having been devised by Francis Otter, in 1813, for instructing one boy; thirteen

boys are educated upon this foundation. The Chesterfield canal passes through this parish.

**CLEADON**, a township in the parish of **WHITBURN**, eastern division of **CHESTER** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Sunderland. The population is returned with the parish. Limestone is obtained in this township; and near Marston rock is found a species of indurated marl, in thin laminae, very pliant, and hence termed flexible limestone.

**CLEARWELL**, a chapelry in the parish of **NEWLAND**, hundred of **ST. BRIAVELLS**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Blakeney, containing 583 inhabitants. The chapel has lately received four hundred and fifty additional sittings, three hundred and eighty of them free, towards defraying the expense of which the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels granted £400. There is a curious stone cross at this place.

**CLEASBY**, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of **GILLING**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Darlington, containing 147 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Richmond**, and diocese of **Chester**, endowed with £35 per annum private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of **Ripon**. The church is a mean, low, and narrow structure, rebuilt, together with the parsonage-house, by Dr. John Robinson, a native of this parish, Bishop of **London**, and one of the plenipotentiaries at the treaty of **Utrecht**. He also founded a school for six poor boys, in 1723, and endowed it with sixteen acres of land, of which the Dean and Chapter of **Ripon** are visitors. The river **Tees** flows past the village.

**CLEATHAM**, a township in that part of the parish of **MANTON** which is in the wapentake of **CORRINGHAM**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 6 miles (S. W.) from Glandford-Bridge, containing 117 inhabitants.

**CLEATLAM**, a township partly in the parish of **STAINDROP**, but chiefly in that part of the parish of **GAINFORD** which is in the south-western division of **DARLINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Barnard-Castle, containing 126 inhabitants.

**CLEATOR**, a parish in **ALLERDALE** ward above **Derwent**, county of **CUMBERLAND**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Egremont, containing 818 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Richmond**, and diocese of **Chester**, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of **T. R. G. Braddyll, Esq.** The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. The manor-house is stated to have been burnt, about 1315, by a party of Scots under the command of James Douglas. The parish contains coal, limestone, and iron-ore, a great quantity of lime being burnt and sent into Scotland: here are also two forges for the manufacture of spades and other edged tools, besides an extensive establishment for spinning hemp and tow, making sewing-thread, &c. The mine of iron-ore at **Crowgarth** is of a superior description; it is twelve fathoms below the surface, and the vein of solid ore is from twenty-four to twenty-five feet in thickness: it was not much worked until 1784, but, about 1790 and a few years afterwards, twenty thousand tons of ore were annually shipped from **Whitehaven** to **Hull** and the **Carron** works, though



the produce of late has greatly declined. The village is large, containing a few good houses, besides a number of cottages occupied by the workmen employed in the different manufactories: the inhabitants claim a right of common on the adjacent mountain of Dent. A Roman causeway formerly passed through the parish, from Egremont to Papcastle, near Cockermouth, but few traces of it are at present apparent.

CLEE, a parish in the wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Great Grimsby, containing, with the township of Cleethorpe, 560 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has some fine Norman piers and arches, and contains an ancient circular font. In this parish are many of those fountains called Blow Wells, which are deep circular pits, supplying a continual flow of water. The custom of strewing the floor of the church, on Trinity-Sunday, with grass mown for that purpose, is perpetuated by a small legacy in land, left by a widow lady.

CLEE (ST. MARGARET'S), a parish in the hundred of MUNSLOW, county of SALOP,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Ludlow, containing 229 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £2. 8. 4., endowed with £600 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £2100 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of John C. Pelham, Esq.

CLEER (ST.), a parish in the hundred of WEST, county of CORNWALL,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. by W.) from Liskeard, containing 985 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £19. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a handsome and spacious structure. The parish contains a great quantity of granite, locally termed moor-stone, and porphyry; and a copper mine has recently been opened. The river Fowey runs through it, and several rivulets empty themselves near Looe: there are also a few chalybeate springs, and an ancient Druidical monument, called the Hurlers, consisting of rude upright stones arranged in three circles, their centres in a right line, and the middle circle the largest.

CLEETHORPE, a township in the parish of CLEE, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Great Grimsby, containing 154 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a fishing hamlet, situated at the mouth of the Humber, which in summer is much resorted to for sea-bathing.

CLEEVE (BISHOP'S), a parish forming the hundred of CLEEVE, or BISHOP'S CLEEVE, in the county of GLOUCESTER, comprising the chapelry of Stoke-Orchard, the township of Bishop's Cleeve, and the hamlets of Gotherington, Southam with Brockampton, and Woodmancott, and containing 1548 inhabitants, of which number, 458 are in the township of Bishop's Cleeve,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by E.) from Cheltenham. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the rector, in concurrence with the consistory court of the Bishop of Gloucester, wills and administrations being

deposited in the bishop's registry: it is rated in the king's books at £84. 6. 8., and is in the patronage of the Rev. W. L. Townsend. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curious and spacious structure, principally of Norman architecture, with a noble arch of exquisite workmanship in that style over the western entrance: the spire fell down in 1696, and caused considerable dilapidation, and, in 1700, it was replaced by the tower that now rises from the centre of the building, which underwent a thorough repair at the same time. The village occupies an eminence on the high road from Cheltenham to Evesham: its name, Clive, or Cleeve, is probably derived from the Saxon term *Cliv*, a steep ascent; and its adjunct given to distinguish it from Prior's Cleeve, it having been the property of the bishops of Worcester, whose ancient residence is now the rectory-house. On the ridge of Cleeve-Cloud hill, upon which races are annually held, is a large double intrenchment, called the Camps, in form of a crescent, three hundred and fifty yards in length, but accessible only in front.

CLEEVE (CHAPEL), a hamlet in the parish of OLD CLEEVE, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, county of SOMERSET,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.) from Dunster. The chapel, which gave to this place its distinguishing appellation, was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, but has long since fallen to ruin; it stood on a rock, and was the resort of numerous pilgrims.

CLEEVE (OLD), a parish in the hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, county of SOMERSET,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Dunster, containing 1251 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Leighland annexed, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £7, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rev. John Newton. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The parish adjoins the Bristol channel, and is remarkable for its craggy rocks, which abound with alabaster. On the beach a great quantity of kelp is gathered and burnt, previously to being sold in the market at Bristol; lodging-houses have been recently erected for the accommodation of persons resorting hither for the benefit of sea-bathing. A Cistercian abbey, in honour of the Virgin Mary, was founded here, in 1188, by William de Romara, the revenue of which, in 1534, was valued at £155. 9. 4½.: there are still some remains, part having been converted into a private mansion, called Cleeve Abbey.

CLEEVE (PRIOR'S), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, locally in the upper division of that of Blackenhurst, county of WORCESTER,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from Evesham, containing 343 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The village is situated on an eminence, but the grounds immediately round it are flat, and the meadows on the banks of the Avon, which receives the Arrow, and enters Worcestershire from this parish, are sometimes subject to floods. The parish contains blue limestone; and there are quarries of valuable paving stone, and a species of marble which bears a polish like the Derby-

shire marble; in working one of which, in 1812, two earthen jars of Roman coins, one containing gold and the other silver, principally of the reigns of Gratian, Valentinian, and Theodosius, and in good preservation, were found at the depth of three feet from the surface.

**CLEHONGER**, a parish in the hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.S.W.) from Hereford, containing 339 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Allensmore, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £4. 4. 2., and endowed with £200 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

**CLEMENT'S (ST.)**, a parish in the western division of the hundred of POWDER, county of CORNWALL, containing 2306 inhabitants. Part of the town of Truro is situated in this parish. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Cornwall. The river Fal runs through the parish, in which are some mineral springs. Charles I., after his defeat at this place, in 1646, took refuge at Polwhele, anciently a castle, and the family seat of the ancestors of the historian of the county of Cornwall.

**CLEMENT'S (ST.)**, a parish in the hundred of BULLINGTON, county of OXFORD, containing 770 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the Cherwell, over which is a handsome bridge leading into the city of Oxford. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, endowed with £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. Owing to the inadequate accommodation which the old church afforded, a new church, in the Norman style, has been erected by subscription, on ground given by Sir Joseph Locke; it is situated near the margin of the Cherwell, and, as seen from Magdalene bridge, forms an interesting feature in the vale. Between it and the bridge, but nearer the latter, baths on an extensive scale have been constructed, consisting principally of a spacious swimming-bath, with dressing-rooms, a reading-room, and other conveniences. Stone's hospital, for the residence and support of poor persons, was founded pursuant to the will of the Rev. William Stone, Principal of New Inn Hall, dated May 12th, 1685, for eight poor women, each of whom has about £12 per annum; and Boulter's almshouses, agreeably to the will of Cutler Boulter, dated March 21st, 1736, for eight single men, one from each of the parishes of Wimple in Cambridgeshire, Wherwell in Hampshire, Haseley in Oxfordshire, Barlings in Lincolnshire, Deptford with Brockley in Kent, and Harewood in Yorkshire, who have each eight shillings weekly: they are both under the superintendence of special visitors. Various lands and tenements, producing about £400 per annum, have been left for the benefit of the poor, and for repairing the church. Henry I., in 1126, founded an hospital for infirm lepers, which, having suffered considerable impoverishment, was granted by Edward III. to Oriel College, on condition that the society should maintain a chaplain and eight almsmen in perpetuity. Respecting this charity there have been various suits at law between the society and the mayor and corporation of Oxford, and notwith-

standing several legal decisions, the funds afford a very inadequate means of support to the hospitallers, who are eight in number, besides a chaplain, and who generally reside in the city, labouring at some kind of employment. About the time of the siege of Oxford, the house was demolished, and rebuilt by the society in 1649: it was afterwards used as a laboratory for making magnesia, by a private individual, and the remains are now appropriated to stabling and cow-houses. Anciently the funds of the establishment were augmented by the contributions of the fellows of New College, at their annual procession to the chapel of St. Bartholomew, on Holy Thursday: the students of Oriel and Magdalene Colleges, and the citizens of Oxford, were also accustomed to assemble here on May-day, bringing with them the earliest productions of the season, as oblations to the saint, and further celebrating the festive day with music and dancing. This custom is supposed to have originated in the pious intention of Burgward, bishop of the diocese, who granted forty days' indulgence to all who came to the chapel on the festival of the saint, and contributed to the relief of the leprous almsmen. Here too were preserved relics of various saints, the supposed efficacy of which, in performing miraculous cures, attracted numerous pilgrims.

**CLENCHWHARTON**, a parish in the Marshland division of the hundred of FREEBRIDGE, county of NORFOLK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Lynn-Regis, containing 456 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £14. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Miss Docker. At the time of the Norman survey this place was called *Ecleuwartuna*, signifying a watery situation by a river, and was divided into north and south.

**CLENNELL**, a township in the parish of ALLENTON, western division of COQUETDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.N.W.) from Rothbury, containing 27 inhabitants.

**CLENT**, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of SEISDON, county of STAFFORD, though locally in the lower division of the hundred of Halfshire, county of Worcester,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.S.E.) from Stourbridge, containing 885 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Rowley-Regis annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £8. 16. 5½., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The infant king of Mercia, St. Kenelm, is supposed to have been murdered here in 819, by order of his sister Quendrida, but the body, having been subsequently discovered, was buried in Winchcombe abbey, which had been founded by his father. Here is a free school for the children of poor parishioners, founded by John Amphlett, Esq., in 1704; the master, who instructs thirty children, has a house to reside in, with a garden attached, and the interest of £200. A Sunday school was also commenced, in 1788, by Thomas Waldron, Esq., who supported it during his lifetime, and at his death, in 1800, bequeathed £500 for that purpose; eighty children receive instruction.

**CLEOBURY-MORTIMER**, a market town and parish in the hundred of STOTTESDEN, county of SALOP, 32 miles (S.S.E.) from Shrewsbury, and 137 (N.W.) from London, on the road to Ludlow, containing 1602



inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from its situation in a district abounding with clay, and from the Saxon word *byrig*, a town; the adjunct, by which it is distinguished from North Cleobury, in the same county, is taken from its ancient possessor, Ralph de Mortimer, who held it at the time of the general survey. Hugh de Mortimer, his son, built a castle here, but having revolted in favour of the heir of Stephen, he fortified it against Henry II., who, with a powerful army, besieged and entirely demolished it. During the war between Henry III. and the barons, Cleobury suffered greatly from the incursions of the Welch, who at that time made frequent irruptions into this part of the country. The town is situated on an eminence rising gradually from the western bank of the river Rea, over which is a neat stone bridge: it consists principally of one long street, in which are many good houses, and the mutilated remains of an old cross; but it is neither paved nor lighted: the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with excellent water from a spring rising in the Brown Clee hills, and falling into a capacious basin in the lower part of the town. The trade is rapidly declining; formerly there were very extensive iron-works, but there are now only two forges: a few of the inhabitants are employed in the manufactory of paper, for which there are two mills. On the Clee hills, about three miles west of the town, are extensive collieries producing excellent coal; and on the higher part of them is a remarkably fine, though not extensive, vein of cannel coal, of which many beautiful specimens have been worked into snuff-boxes and ornaments of various kinds. The market, granted to Sir Francis Lacon, in 1614, is held on Wednesday: the fairs are on April 21st, Trinity-Monday, and October 27th. A constable is annually appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor, held in April.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £13, and in the patronage of William Lacon Childe, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a plain square tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire of wood, considerably curved from the perpendicular. There are two places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and a Roman Catholic chapel is attached to Mawley Hall, the mansion of Sir Edward Blount, Bart., within a mile of the town. The free school was founded pursuant to the will of Sir Lacon William Childe, Knt., dated in 1714, whereby he bequeathed the residue of his personal estate, after the death of his wife, for its endowment: by a decree of the court of Exchequer, in 1735, a plot of ground was purchased, in 1739, on which the buildings were erected; the surplus of the endowment was vested in land, which, with property in the funds (of which £1000 in the three per cents. was given, in 1810, by Mr. John Winwood, of Bristol, formerly a scholar on the foundation), produces about £450 per annum: the management is vested in ten trustees. The master, who is appointed by W. L. Childe, Esq., as representative of the founder, has £60 per annum, and an usher £40: the boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic: a mistress is also appointed by the trustees, with a salary of £20 per annum, for teaching girls. The income is about £450 per annum: the present number of scholars is two hundred: thirty boys and forty girls are annually clothed, and a fee is occasionally given for apprenticing the boys on their leaving the

school. Adjoining the town are a large schoolroom and dwelling-house, with a garden and a piece of waste ground attached, unoccupied and falling to decay: the premises were built by subscription, about 1727, for a free grammar school, but the institution has long since been dissolved, owing to the want of a permanent fund for its support. To the east of the free school are the remains of a Danish encampment; and within the distance of a mile and a half were the three castles of Cleobury, Toot, and Wall-town, of all which there is not a single vestige. Robert Langford, author of the *Visions of Pierce Plowman*, a satirical poem on the clergy of the fourteenth century, was a native of this town.

CLEOBURY (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of STOTTESDEN, county of SALOP, 8 miles (S. W. by W.) from Bridgenorth, containing 173 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £5. 12. 3½., and in the patronage of Mrs. Brazier. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

CLERKENWELL, an extensive parish, in the Finsbury division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, adjoining the city of London, containing 39,105 inhabitants. Its name originated from an ancient well, round which the parish clerks of London were in the habit of assembling, at certain periods, for the performance of sacred dramas, noticed in the reign of Henry II. by Fitz-Stephen, under the appellation of *Fons Clericorum*. The parish is not mentioned in Domesday-book, being probably at the time of the survey an undistinguished portion of the great forest of Middlesex, or included in the parish of Islington, which, under the name Isendone, is noticed in that record. The site appears to have been well adapted to the celebration of those sacred festivals for which it was selected, from being in the centre of gently rising grounds, which formed an extensive and natural amphitheatre, for the accommodation of the numerous spectators who attended on such occasions. The most celebrated of these festivals took place in 1391, in the reign of Richard II., and continued for three days, during which several sacred dramas were performed by the clerks, in presence of the king and queen, attended by the whole court. About the year 1100, Lord Jordan Briset and his wife founded a priory here for nuns of the Benedictine order, dedicated to St. Mary, the site being now occupied by the parish church of St. James: the revenue, at the dissolution, was £282. 16. 5. The same Jordan founded also an hospital for Knights Hospitallers of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, which was liberally endowed with lands, and invested with many privileges by several successive monarchs; the lord prior had precedence of all lay barons in parliament, and power over all preceptories and smaller establishments of that order in the kingdom; the revenue, at the dissolution, was £2385. 12. 8.: this institution was partly restored in the reign of Philip and Mary, but was suppressed in that of Elizabeth: the remains are, the gate, in the later style of English architecture, now a private residence, and the vaults of the old church, in the Norman character, upon the site of which St. John's church was subsequently restored. The establishment of these monasteries naturally drew around them a number of dependent dwellings, but the

parish made little progress in the number of its inhabitants prior to the time of Elizabeth, in whose reign, with the exception of some "banqueting houses and summer houses," it contained only a few straggling cottages, and some good houses in the immediate neighbourhood of the religious houses; its increase was afterwards more rapid, and in 1619 several noblemen and gentlemen were numbered among its inhabitants. Since then, the formation of numerous streets, and the more recent laying out of Spa-fields and the New River Company's estate, in a variety of new streets and squares, have rendered this one of the most populous parishes in the vicinity of the metropolis.

Among the more recent improvements may be noticed Claremont-square, in the centre of which is the reservoir of the New River water-works, surrounded by a high embankment, planted with shrubs; Myddelton and Wilmington squares, and numerous spacious streets and ranges of modern and respectable buildings. St. John's street and Goswell roads, the former leading from Smithfield, and the latter from Aldersgate, and the New Road, leading to Paddington, are the principal thoroughfares. The parish is lighted with gas, and the pathways are well flagged; it is within the limits of the new police establishment: the inhabitants are supplied with water by the New River Company, whose works are situated in this parish, where the river terminates. This stupendous undertaking was projected in the reign of Elizabeth, and, in the following reign, James I. granted an act of parliament, enabling the mayor and commonalty of London to carry it into effect; but the commissioners, dreading the difficulty and expense, made no advances for some years. In 1609, Mr. Hugh Myddelton, citizen and goldsmith of London, made proposals to the common council of the city to undertake the work at his own risk, and to complete it in four years, for which purpose the commissioners transferred to him the powers with which they had been invested by the act. After having persevered in the enterprise till the water was brought to Enfield, the city refusing to grant him any pecuniary assistance, Mr. Myddelton applied to the king, who agreed to pay him one-half of the expense, on condition of having a moiety of the concern transferred to him, and at various times, from Easter 1612, to Michaelmas 1614, advanced sums of money, amounting in the whole to £6347. 4. 11½, with which assistance the work was completed on the 29th of September, 1613, on the afternoon of which day, the lord mayor and corporation went in state to the "great cistern," called the New River Head, in this parish, when, after an oration delivered by a person especially selected, the flood-gates were thrown open, and the water rushed from the river into the cistern, amidst the joyous acclamations of an assembled multitude. The river, from its source at Amwell in Hertfordshire to Spa-fields, is thirty-eight miles, three quarters, and sixteen poles in length: there are nearly three hundred bridges erected over it, and its course is continued through the varying levels of the districts through which it passes, by means of forty sluices. The property of the company was divided into seventy-two shares, of which one-half was vested in Mr. Myddelton and twenty-eight other persons incorporated by charter of James I., in 1619, proprietors of the thirty-six shares constituting what is called the

adventurers' moiety; the other moiety, vested in the crown, was re-granted by Charles I. to Sir Hugh Myddelton, who had been created a baronet on the 22nd of October, 1622: an adventurer's share in this company has been sold for £14,000. The Regent's canal passes on the north side of the parish, and enters a tunnel near White Conduit House; after proceeding in a direct line for nearly one thousand yards, in the course of which it passes under the New River, it terminates about twenty yards eastward from that part of it which flows between Colebrook-row and the City-road, in the parish of Islington.

Of the numerous wells with which this parish abounded, several were in great repute for their medicinal properties, and houses of public entertainment were erected near their site: of these, which were generally tea-gardens, and rendered more attractive by musical performances, the chief were Bagnigge Wells, White Conduit House, and New Tunbridge Wells, or Islington Spa, all still remaining: of those which have for many years been discontinued were, the Pantheon in Spa-fields, now a chapel belonging to a congregation in the late Countess of Huntingdon's connexion; the Cold Bath, in Cold Bath fields, of which the bath alone is still frequented; the Mulberry and Vineyard gardens; the celebrated Bear garden at Hockley in the Hole; and Sadler's Wells, near the New River Head, which has for many years been converted into a theatre for dramatic representations. *Fons Clericorum*, or the *Clerks' well*, is still in existence, being situated in Ray-street, where the spot is marked by a pump, with an inscription. The manufacture of clocks and watches, of which the several parts form distinct and separate departments of the trade, has for more than a century been carried on here to a considerable extent: when the duty on clocks and watches was imposed, in 1791, not less than seven thousand of the inhabitants were deprived of employment, and obliged to have recourse to parochial aid. There is a large manufactory for tin goods, which during the late war supplied the chief of the government contracts, also some extensive distilleries and soap-manufactories. The sessions for the county, and the meetings of the county magistrates, for the assessment of the county rates, and for other affairs, are held at the sessions-house, Clerkenwell Green, which was erected at an expense of £13,000, and has lately been repaired and beautified: it is a spacious and handsome edifice fronted with stone, having in the centre four pillars of the Ionic order, rising from a rustic basement and supporting a pediment: in the tympanum and on each side are emblematical figures in basso relievo. The entrance, by a flight of steps, opens into a hall thirty-four feet square, lighted by a dome which surmounts the building; from this hall, contiguous to which are the offices of the county treasurer and clerk of the peace, a double flight of steps leads into the court-room, which is of a semicircular form, commodiously arranged for the business of the sessions, and furnished with galleries for the accommodation of auditors: there are, on this story, rooms for the grand jury, for the commissioners of the land and assessed taxes, for the meetings of the magistrates, and for other purposes. The new prison, for the confinement of prisoners awaiting their trial at the sessions, was erected on the site of the old bridewell, in 1780, at an expense of £2500: it was



partly rebuilt and greatly enlarged in 1818, and again enlarged in 1830, and comprises a house for the governor, a chapel, twenty wards, ten day-rooms, and twelve airing-yards, for the classification of prisoners, and two infirmaries, one for males and the other for females. The house of correction for the county, in Cold Bath Fields, was erected in 1794, at an expense of £70,000: it is a spacious brick building, enclosed with high walls, including an area divided into eighteen airing-yards, in one of which is a tread-mill upon an improved principle: this prison has also been considerably enlarged recently. Clerkenwell manor, formerly denominated the manor of St. John of Jerusalem, includes several out-ports of the parishes of St. Sepulchre, St. Luke (Old-street), and Hornsey, with those parts of the parish of Clerkenwell called the liberties of Cold Bath Fields, St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell Close, Wood's Close, and Pentonville: constables and head-boroughs for these liberties are chosen by the inhabitants of each, and presented at the manorial court for the approbation of the proprietor. The custom of Borough English, whereby the youngest son inherits, prevails in this manor.

The church of St. James was formerly the only church within the parish, which is now divided into three districts, namely St. James', St. John's, and St. Mark's, all in the archdeaconry and diocese of London. The living of St. James' is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the inhabitants generally, paying church and poor rates: the church is a modern structure of brick, with a handsome stone steeple, erected on the site of the ancient church of the priory of St. Mary, which had been previously modernised, but which, prior to its being taken down, for the erection of the present edifice, retained many vestiges of its Norman character, and contained the ashes of the last prioress of the nunnery; the last prior of St. John's; Weever, the antiquary; Bishop Burnet, and many other distinguished characters. The living of St. John's is a rectory not in charge, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown: the church, with large curtailments and alterations, is that anciently belonging to the priory of the Knights Hospitallers, of which the choir only remained, being restored by the commissioners appointed under the act for building fifty new churches, passed in the tenth of Queen Anne's reign, by virtue of which a district was annexed to it, and the benefice constituted a rectory, in 1723. Notwithstanding it enjoys the privilege of religious rites, the incumbent of St. James' is entitled to the surplice fees: there are separate churchwardens for St. John's church, but the inhabitants of both districts contribute to the repairs of the two churches, and the same overseers of the poor act for the whole. St. Mark's, a district church, in Myddelton-square, containing one thousand six hundred and twenty-two sittings, of which eight hundred and forty-seven are free, was erected in 1826, by a grant from the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of £16,000: it is a neat edifice in the later style of English architecture, with a handsome western front and a square tower with pierced parapet and pinnacles: the expense of furnishing it, which amounted to £2000, was defrayed by the parishioners. The living is a district incumbency, in the patronage of the Rev. Thomas Shep-

pard, the present incumbent of St. James', after whose decease the right of presentation becomes vested in the Bishop of London. A chapel of ease to St. Mark's is now in progress of erection, under the auspices of the Commissioners. The chapel at Pentonville, a neat modern edifice of brick, ornamented with stone, and having a small cupola, was erected in 1791, for a chapel of ease to St. James'. Spa-Fields chapel, formerly the Pantheon, as before noticed, was appropriated for a place of worship by the late Countess of Huntingdon, who for many years resided at the chapel house adjoining; and at her decease it was vested in trustees, with other chapels in various parts of the kingdom, agreeably to her will: there are likewise places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan and other Methodists, besides a Scotch church and a Welch chapel. The parish has the right of sending six scholars to the free grammar school, founded by Lady Alice Owen, for natives of this parish and of that of Islington, and of having three boys in Christ's hospital, the latter under the will of Giles Russell, Esq., who, in 1664, devised property to that establishment, for nine boys of the town of Sherborne, in the county of Dorset, and of the parishes of St. Anne, Blackfriars, and St. James, Clerkenwell. The parochial school, founded about the year 1700, has recently been removed from the school-house in Aylesbury-street, to a more convenient premises in Amwell-street, erected in 1829, forming a spacious and handsome range of building in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and capable of accommodating upwards of one thousand children: there are at present three hundred and forty-five boys and two hundred and twenty-six girls, of whom ninety boys and sixty girls are clothed. A charity school at Pentonville was instituted in 1788: the number of children amounts to one hundred and sixty, of whom sixty are clothed. The London Female Penitentiary at Peatonville, established in 1807, is a large range of building, comprising an infirmary, and apartments for one hundred females, who are chiefly employed in needlework and domestic occupations, to qualify them for service: since the establishment of this institution, one thousand four hundred and sixty-nine females have been received into it, of whom the greater number has been placed out in respectable situations, or restored to their friends. The Finsbury Dispensary was established in 1780, since which time it has extended relief to more than one hundred and fifty thousand of the labouring and necessitous poor; the number of patients annually relieved is, on an average, four thousand. A portion of the Roman Watling-street, and the river of Wells (the *Fleta* of the Romans), form part of the boundaries of the parish. Among the distinguished natives and residents of Clerkenwell the following may be enumerated:—Sir Thomas Chaloner, Bishop Burnet, Sir John Oldcastle, Baron Cobham, and Cave, who established the Gentleman's Magazine, and whose printing-office was in St. John's gate.

CLEATHER (ST.), a parish in the hundred of LES-NEWTH, county of CORNWALL, 7 miles (E.) from Camel-ford, containing 175 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at

£6. 11. 10½., and in the patronage of J. Carpenter and T. J. Phillips, Esqrs.

CLEVEDON, a parish in the hundred of PORTBURY, county of SOMERSET, 14 miles (W. by S.) from Bristol, containing 581 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £15. 14. 4., endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, stands at the western extremity of the parish, and occupies a high and prominent situation on the shore of the Bristol channel: it is a cruciform structure, with a central tower. On the top of some of the hills are the remains of lead mines; and *lapis calaminaris* has also been found here. The old manor-house, a spacious building principally in the Elizabethan style, occupies a pleasant situation on the southern slope of the mountainous range that bounds the greater portion of the hundred. The Yeo flows through the village, and thence into the Bristol channel, a little southward from the church: several houses have been recently erected near the shore, for the reception of bathers; and a pier is also about to be constructed. As a watering-place, Clevedon is inferior to its rival neighbour, Weston, on account of the fine sandy beach of the latter, but greatly superior in the beauty of its scenery: myrtles and other delicate shrubs flourish in the gardens at all seasons. In 1650, Thomas Gwilliam, or Phillips, gave six acres of land, producing £11 per annum, for apprenticing poor children; and in 1797, Sir A. Elton bequeathed £5 per annum, for the instruction of children.

CLEVEDON (MILTON), a parish in the hundred of BRUTON, county of SOMERSET, 2½ miles (N.W. by N.) from Bruton, containing 189 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., endowed with 200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Earl of Ilchester. The church is dedicated to St. James. This parish lies under the western declivity of the Burton hills, and contains limestone, with various fossils imbedded in it. There are vestiges of an ancient fortification on Small-down, which, from the circumstance of several gigantic skeletons having been found near the spot, is supposed to have been the scene of a battle.

CLEVELAND-PORT, a hamlet in the parish of ORMESBY, western division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North riding of the county of YORK, 9 miles (N. by E.) from Stokesley. The population is returned with the parish. It is situated near the mouth of the Tees, affording a convenient point for shipping the greater part of the produce of Cleveland Vale and the surrounding neighbourhood for the London and other markets, and was formerly called Cargo Fleet.

CLEVELEY, a hamlet in the parish of CHURCH-ENSTONE, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 1½ mile (E.S.E.) from Neat Enstone, containing 214 inhabitants.

CLEVELY, a township partly in the parish of COCKERHAM, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the sands but chiefly in the parish of GARSTANG, hundred of AMOUDERNESSE, county palatine of LANCASTER, 4½ miles (N. by E.) from Garstang, containing 148 inhabitants.

CLEVERTON, a township in the parish of LEA, hundred of MALMESBURY, county of WILTS, 3¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Malmesbury. The population is returned with the parish.

CLEWER, a parish in the hundred of RIPPLES-MERE, county of BERKS, 1 mile (W.) from New Windsor, containing 2115 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £14. 1. 0½., and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Roman Catholics. The parish, situated on the south bank of the Thames, comprises part of the town of Windsor. On a patent roll of the 13th of Edward II. is a grant to John the Hermit, of the chapel of St. Leonard, of Loffield, in Windsor Forest, to enclose some land, parcel of the forest, which probably gave name to St. Leonard's Hill, an elegant mansion built by the Duchess of Gloucester, when Countess Waldegrave, on the site of a cottage. In 1809, Sir James Poultney, Bart. left by will £666. 13. 4. in the three per cent. consols., for the benefit of the master of a school; and, in 1815, Earl Harcourt conveyed two cottages, a schoolroom, and £500 Navy five per cents., for the instruction of poor boys and girls; about eighty of the former and seventy of the latter are taught on the National system. There are, besides, some trifling bequests for the poor, and for apprenticing children. A court leet is held annually; and a fair for toys and pedlary takes place on the 29th of May. A mineral spring has recently been discovered, but the quality of the water has not yet been accurately ascertained.

CLEY, a small sea-port, market town, and parish, in the hundred of HOLT, county of NORFOLK, 26 miles (N.N.W.) from Norwich, and 124 (N.N.E.) from London, containing 742 inhabitants. In 1406, Prince James of Scotland, on his voyage to France, to receive his education, was driven by stress of weather upon this coast; and being detained here, he was sent to London by order of Henry IV., who committed him and his attendant, the Earl of Orkney, to the Tower, where they remained for seventeen years in confinement; they were released in the 3rd of Henry VI., and the prince ascended the Scottish throne. The town is situated on the banks of a small river which falls into the harbour, at the north-eastern extremity of the county, and consists principally of one street, in the centre of which is the custom-house, a neat and commodious edifice, containing apartments for a resident collector, comptroller, &c.: it is plentifully supplied with water from springs. The trade of the port (of which the jurisdiction extends for thirty miles along the coast, from Morston on the west, to Barton Coal Gap on the east), consists principally in corn, coal, timber and deals, hemp, iron, tar, tallow, oil-cakes, &c., of which the importation is considerable; a small trade is also carried on in malt: the exports are comparatively trifling, consisting principally of salt, for the manufacture of which there are considerable works in the neighbourhood. The haven is good, but the channel leading from it to the town abounds with shoals, to the exclusion of ships of large burden. Under an act of enclosure obtained in 1822, a considerable quantity of land has been rescued from the sea by an embankment. The market is on Saturday; and a fair for horses is held annually on the last Friday in July.



The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £22. 13. 4., and in the patronage of John Winn Thomlinson, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a fine spacious structure in the early style of English architecture, and contains an ancient stone font, adorned with sculptured representations of the seven Sacraments of the church of Rome. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

**CLEYGATE**, a manor in that part of the parish of **THAMES-DITTON** which is in the second division of the hundred of **KINGSTON**, county of **SURREY**,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (E. S. E.) from Esher, containing 559 inhabitants.

**CLIBURN**, a parish in **WEST** ward, county of **WESTMORLAND**,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Appleby, containing 205 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, rated in the king's books at £9. 1. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. This parish is bounded on two sides by the Eden and the Lyvennet, and the Lethe rivulet flows through it. A small school has been established for the education of the children of parishioners, endowed with an allotment of land by the commissioners under an act of parliament, which produces an income of £21 per annum; the average number of scholars is twenty. A market was held at Gilshauglin, in this parish, in 1598, when the plague raged at Appleby.

**CLIDDESSEN**, a parish in the hundred of **BASINGSTOKE**, Basingstoke division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (S. by W.) from Basingstoke, containing 264 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to that of Farleigh-Wallopp, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £10. 16. 3. There is a school for the instruction of poor children, endowed by Mrs. Ann Dorrington with £10 per annum, to which the Earl of Portsmouth gave an additional sum of £10 per annum, with a house for a schoolmistress.

**CLIEVELOAD**, a chapelry in the parish of **POWICK**, lower division of the hundred of **PERSHORE**, county of **WORCESTER**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Worcester, containing 36 inhabitants. The chapel has been demolished. The river Severn flows past the village.

**CLIFF**, a joint township with **Lund**, in the parish of **HEMINGBROUGH**, wapentake of **OUZE** and **DERWENT**, East riding of the county of **YORK**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Selby, containing, with **Lund**, 501 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In 1708, Mary Ward bequeathed £220 for the building and endowment of a school, towards the further support of which Mr. Whittall gave £100; the income is £40. 16. 6., for which thirty scholars are educated.

**CLIFFE**, a parish in the hundred of **SHAMWELL**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, county of **KENT**, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Rochester, containing 673 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the incumbent, rated in the king's books at £50, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is considered to be the finest in the county, being a large handsome cruciform structure in the early style of English architecture, with an embattled central tower, and containing several curious monuments and remains of antiquity, together with six stalls that belonged to a dean and five prebendaries, it

having been formerly collegiate. The parish is bounded on the north by the Thames: the village, which is supposed to take name from the cliff or rock on which it stands, at present consists of West-street and Church-street, but was formerly of much greater extent, a great part of it having been destroyed by fire in 1520. It was anciently the scene of several provincial councils: a fair is held on the 28th of September. The school-house, which has been recently put into a state of complete repair, was founded in 1679, by John Browne, who bequeathed two tenements and other appurtenances, for educating twelve poor children, directing his executors and the churchwardens to appoint a poor man and woman teachers, and to choose the scholars. One of the cottages is occupied by the school-mistress, who receives £10 per annum for teaching eight poor children.

**CLIFFE**, a township in that part of the parish of **MANFIELD** which is in the western division of the wapentake of **GILLING**, North riding of the county of **YORK**,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Darlington, containing 53 inhabitants. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Cliffe Hall.

**CLIFFE (KING'S)**, a parish in the hundred of **WILLYBROOK**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 31 miles (N. E. by N.) from Northampton, and 88 (N. N. W.) from London, containing 1080 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £13. 16. 3., and in the patronage of the Earl of Westmorland. The church is dedicated to All Saints. This was formerly a market town; the market, which was held on Tuesday, has fallen into disuse, but there is still a fair on the 29th of October. The Rev. William Law, a nonjuring divine and polemical writer, was born at this place, in 1686, where, after residing in it during the last twenty years of his life, he died in 1761. A school for twenty boys and fourteen girls, and three almshouses, were endowed, principally with a bequest of lands and houses, by Elizabeth Hutchinson, in 1745, which yield an annual income of £260.

**CLIFFE (NORTH)**, a township in the parish of **SANCTON**, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, 3 miles (S.) from Market-Weighton, containing 89 inhabitants.

**CLIFFE (SOUTH)**, a township in the parish of **NORTH CAVE**, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, East riding of the county of **YORK**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Market-Weighton, containing 131 inhabitants.

**CLIFFE (ST. THOMAS)**, county of **SUSSEX**.—See **LEWES**.

**CLIFFE (WEST)**, a parish in the hundred of **BEWSBOROUGH**, lathe of **St. AUGUSTINE**, county of **KENT**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.E.) from Dover, containing 52 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

**CLIFFE-PYPARD**, a parish in the hundred of **KINGSBRIDGE**, county of **WILTS**,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by E.) from Wootton-Bassett, containing 815 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of the Rev. E. Goddard. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, and in which are some

remains of painted glass, was founded by one Cobham, a knight templar, whose effigy lies near the wall of the north aisle. This place takes its name from a cliff, and its adjunct from a court anciently kept, called Pypard; it is situated at the foot of a chain of hills (a very steep one separating the north part of the parish from the south) that runs along the north side of the vale of White Horse: there is a hill composed of a kind of free-stone, as white as chalk, but considerably harder, and much used for paving and building. A free school is supported by an annuity of about £30.

**CLIFFORD**, a parish in the hundred of HUNTINGTON, county of HEREFORD,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.W. by S.) from Kington, containing, with a part of the township of Vowmine, 816 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £4. 10., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rev. W. Trumper. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are some portions of Clifford castle remaining, in a ruinous condition: it stood on a bold eminence, projecting over the river Wye, and was the baronial residence of the lords de Clifford for two centuries, being, as it is supposed, the birthplace of Fair Rosamond. Here was anciently a convent of Cluniac monks, founded by one of the lords de Clifford, as a cell to the priory of Lewes, in Sussex; at the dissolution, its revenue was estimated at £75. 7. 5.

**CLIFFORD**, a township in the parish of BRAMHAM, upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, West riding of the county of YORK,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S.E. by S.) from Wetherby, containing 1017 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

**CLIFFORD-CHAMBERS**, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of TEWKESBURY, though locally in that of the hundred of Kiftgate, county of GLOUCESTER,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by W.) from Stratford upon Avon, containing 305 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £18. 15.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of L. Dighton, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a small structure, with a south door of Norman architecture.

**CLIFTON**, a parish in the hundred of CLIFTON, county of BEDFORD,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (E. by N.) from Shefford, containing 483 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £20. 2. 11., and in the patronage of the Rev. D. J. Olivier. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains some ancient monumental brasses, and a fine altar-tomb in memory of Sir Michael Fisher, who died lord of the manor in 1549. The river Ivel, lately made navigable, runs through the parish. There is a day and Sunday school, founded and endowed in 1827, by the late rector, the Rev. D. S. Olivier, for eighteen children.

**CLIFTON, or ROCK-SAVAGE**, a township in the parish of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, county palatine of CHESTER,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.N.E.) from Frodsham, containing 26 inhabitants. This place has been called Rock-Savage since the erection of a splendid mansion by Sir John Savage, in 1565. The township comprises only the manorial mansion and its demesne land, now in the possession of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, who enjoys also the title of Earl of Rock-Savage.

**CLIFTON**, a chapelry in that part of the parish of ASHBOURN which is in the hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, though locally in the hundred of Wirksworth county of DERBY,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (S.W.) from Ashbourn, containing, with the hamlet of Compton, 768 inhabitants.

**CLIFTON**, a parish and favourable watering-place, in the hundred of BARTON-REGIS, county of GLOUCESTER,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (W.) from Bristol, 14 miles (N.W.) from Bath, and 121 (W. by S.) from London, containing 8811 inhabitants. This place, by some antiquaries supposed to have been a British town prior to the Roman invasion, and to have been called *Caer-oder*, or city of the chasm, derives its present name from its romantic situation on the acclivities and summit of a precipitous cliff, apparently separated by some convulsion of nature, from a chain of rocks in the Bristol channel. The river Avon, which is navigable for ships of the greatest burden, flows with a rapid current through this natural chasm, forming the south-western boundary of the parish, and separating the counties of Gloucester and Somerset. On the summit of the cliff, which rises to the height of three hundred feet above the bed of the river, was anciently a small chapel, dedicated to St. Vincent, from which the rock on the north-east bank takes its name. The town is indebted for its present grandeur and importance to the efficacy of its hot wells, originally noticed, in 1480, by William of Worcester, but not brought into general use till 1632, when the water was first applied externally in cases of scrofula and cancer, and internally, in 1672, in cases of inflammation, dysentery, and hæmorrhage. These waters issue from an aperture in the cliff, about ten feet above low water-mark, and about twenty-six below high water-mark, and are pumped into reservoirs for use, besides being conveyed by pipes into many of the houses; the aperture is secured from the water of the river, which in spring tides rises to the height of thirty-six feet. Their mean temperature is  $68^{\circ}$  of Fahrenheit, and they contain a portion of sulphuric acid, but are soft and pleasant to the taste, and free from any fetid smell; they are generally drunk in the morning before breakfast, and in the afternoon. At the time of the earthquake at Lisbon, the water became so red and turbid as to be unfit for use.

That part of the town called the Hot Wells, and formerly the more populous, is situated at the base of the cliff, and has a mild and genial atmosphere, peculiarly suited to delicate constitutions; from which circumstance it has been not unaptly denominated the Montpelier of England. A new pump-room, a handsome edifice of the Tuscan order, containing also apartments for the residence of invalids, has been erected near the site of the old house, which was built by subscription about the year 1770. Immediately above this is an observatory, in which are a camera obscura, embracing a comprehensive view of the surrounding scenery; and powerful telescopes, constructed by an untaught genius, to whom the lord of the manor granted the materials and an advantageous lease of an ancient mill occupying the site: near this a suspension bridge, long in contemplation, was commenced in the summer of 1831, which will form an interesting addition to the beautiful scenery of this picturesque spot. Gloucester House, formerly the only hotel of any consideration in the place, and now the Glou-



cester and Steam-packet hotel, whence the packets to Ireland regularly sail, is still much frequented, from its proximity to the waters and the excellence of its accommodations: Dowry-square and parade, Hope-square, Albe-marle-row, St. Vincent's parade, and Granby-hill, all contain respectable lodging-houses, fitted up with due regard to the comfort and convenience of visitors. Ascending the cliff, on which is situated that part of the town properly called Clifton, are baths and a pump-room for drinking the water, which issues from a spring of similar quality to that at the Hot Wells, or more probably from the same spring, recently opened at a greater elevation, for the accommodation of invalids residing in this part of the town: to the pump-room are attached a reading-room and lodging-rooms; and a little below Mardyke, on the road to the Hot Wells, is a spa, where saline mineral water is obtained, which is said to be efficacious in visceral and other disorders. The acclivities are occupied by ranges of stately edifices, under the respective names of crescent, circus, paragon, and terrace, among which York-crescent is distinguished for its superior extent and magnificence: the summit, on which formerly there were only a few scattered dwellings, is now crowned with superb mansions and elegant villas, commanding extensive prospects of romantic beauty. Here is an elegant mansion built by Sir William Draper, Knt., the celebrated opponent of Junius, in the front court of which are, an obelisk, erected to the memory of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and a cenotaph to the memory of those of the seventy-ninth regiment who fell at Aroth, Manilla, Pondicherry, and the Philippine Islands. The Clifton Hotel is a splendid edifice, occupying the whole eastern extremity of the mall: the front, which is of freestone, exhibits a pleasing combination of tasteful elegance; the centre comprises a suite of three spacious rooms, handsomely fitted up, and appropriated to the public subscription concerts and assemblies, one of them during the morning being open as a reading-room: the north side is occupied as private lodging-houses, and the rooms over the centre and the south side are appropriated to the uses of the hotel. Concerts and assemblies frequently take place during the season: the terraces afford delightful promenades; and the nursery ground, comprising several acres, beautifully laid out and interspersed with parterres of flowers, adorned with grottos, and embellished with numerous fossils and natural curiosities, is also a favourite place of resort: the town is brilliantly lighted with oil-gas, and plentifully supplied with water. Many of the labouring class are employed in blasting the rocks, the fragments of which being broken are shipped to the counties of Devon and Cornwall, and used for mending the roads. St. Vincent's rock is composed of hard variegated marble, susceptible of a high polish; it is burnt into a fine white lime, much esteemed by plasterers, and a considerable quantity is packed in barrels and exported to the East and West Indies. In the fissures of the rocks are found beautiful spars, and those quartz crystals called Bristol diamonds, which are equal in transparency, and inferior only in hardness, to those of India; they are remarkable for their naturally formed and highly polished hexagonal surfaces, and are found imbedded in nodules of stone of the same colour as the soil; in these rocks have been also discovered veins of lead and iron ore. That part

of the parish which is situated between Rownham Ferry and Lime-kiln Dock, on the south side of the Hot Well road, is within the jurisdiction of the city of Bristol; the remainder is within that of the magistrates for the Bristol division of the county of Gloucester: the town is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests for the city and county of the city of Bristol, established under an act passed in the 56th of George III., for the recovery of debts from 40s. to any amount under that for which an arrest on mesne process may issue. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Gloucester, and diocese of Bristol, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rev. C. Simeon. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a spacious structure in the later style of English architecture, erected in 1822. There is a private episcopal chapel; and it is in contemplation to build another church at the Hot Wells, for the especial accommodation of the poor. There are a chapel for those in the late Countess of Huntingdon's connexion, a floating chapel for seamen, called Clifton Ark, and a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A National and an infant school, and a dispensary, for which a neat building was erected at the sole expense of Mr. Whippie, are supported by subscription. On the summit of St. Vincent's rock are the remains of an encampment, three or four acres in extent, defended by three ramparts and two ditches; the inner rampart, which is in no part more than five feet in height, is supposed to have been surmounted by a wall: its extent, from one side of the rock to the other, is two hundred and ninety-three yards; and on the side next the river there is a deep trench, said to have been cut during the civil war in the reign of Charles I. Its origin is by some antiquaries ascribed to the Britons, and by others to the Romans, who placed there the first of that chain of forts erected to defend the passage of the Severn: in the immediate neighbourhood, and in various parts of the parish, numerous Roman and Saxon coins have been discovered. Anne Yearsley, who, in the humble station of a milk-woman, displayed much poetical talent, and produced several literary works, was a native of this place; she died in 1806 at Melksham, in the county of Wilts.

CLIFTON, a joint township with Salwick, in the parish of KIRKHAM, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, county palatine of LANCASTER, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Kirkham, containing, with Salwick, 608 inhabitants. In 1682, John Dickson left a small bequest for teaching poor children.

CLIFTON, a township in the parish of ECCLES, hundred of SALFORD, county palatine of LANCASTER, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Manchester, containing 1168 inhabitants. New collieries have been opened at this place, whereby its population has greatly increased.

CLIFTON, a joint township with Coldwell, in the northern division of the parish of STANNINGTON, western division of CASTLE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Morpeth. The population is returned with the parish.

CLIFTON, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE, county of NOTTINGHAM,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Nottingham, containing, with Glapton, 470 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of

York, rated in the king's books at £21. 6. 10½, and in the patronage of Sir Robert Clifton, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a fine structure, though much dilapidated; it has a massive tower, and contains several monuments to the Clifton family. Here was anciently a small college for a warden and two priests, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and founded in the time of Edward IV., by Sir Gervase Clifton, which, at the dissolution, was valued at £20 per annum. There is a small bequest for the instruction of children and the support of an hospital. Clifton 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.

CLIFTON, a township in the parish of DEDDINGTON, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, 1½ mile (E.) from Deddington, containing 271 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

CLIFTON, a parish in WEST ward, county of WEST-MORLAND, 2½ miles (S.E. by S.) from Penrith, containing 283 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, rated in the king's books at £8. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a small and indifferently built structure. The parish is bounded on the north and west by the river Lowther, in the vale of which the village is situated, deriving its name from the rock or cliff on which it stands. At Clifton moor, which was enclosed in 1812, a slight skirmish took place in 1745, between the Duke of Cumberland and a party of the Pretender's army, on its retreat to Scotland. There is a medicinal spring, the water of which is efficacious in the cure of scorbutic complaints. Mary Scott, in 1764, made a small bequest towards the support of a schoolmaster.

CLIFTON, a township partly in the parish of St. MICHAEL le BELFREY, within the liberty of St. PETER of YORK, and partly in the parish of St. OLAVE, MARY-GATE, wapentake of BULMER, North riding of the county of YORK, 1½ mile (N.W.) from York, containing 469 inhabitants.

CLIFTON, a joint township with Norwood, in the parish of FEWSTON, lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, West riding of the county of YORK, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Otley, containing, with Norwood, 420 inhabitants. Clifton is within the jurisdiction of the court of the honour of Knaresborough. A school is endowed with a small annuity for the instruction of eight poor children.

CLIFTON, a joint township with Newhall, in that part of the parish of OTLEY which is in the upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, West riding of the county of YORK, 2 miles (N.N.W.) from Otley. The population is returned with Newhall.

CLIFTON, a joint chapelry with Hartshead, in that part of the parish of DEWSBURY which is in the wapentake of MORLEY, West riding of the county of YORK, 5 miles (N.N.E.) from Huddersfield, containing, with Hartshead, 2007 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, endowed with £460 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant.

CLIFTON upon DUNSMOOR, a parish in the Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, county of WARWICK, 2½ miles (E.N.E.) from Rugby, con-

taining, with the hamlet of Newton with Biggin, 612 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £8. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Earl of Bradford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Oxford canal passes through this parish. Thomas Carte, author of an elaborate History of England, was born here, in 1686; he died in 1754.

CLIFTON (GREAT), a chapelry in the parish of WORKINGTON, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, county of CUMBERLAND, 2½ miles (E.) from Workington, containing 251 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rector of Workington. The chapel is situated in the township of Little Clifton: an additional piece of ground was consecrated for a cemetery in 1821, the former burial-ground having been disused from the year 1736. Here are the remains of an ancient cross, where, according to tradition, a market was formerly held. The Rev. Jeremiah Seed, a theological writer, was a native of this place; he died in 1747.

CLIFTON (LITTLE), a township in the parish of WORKINGTON, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, county of CUMBERLAND, 3½ miles (E.) from Workington, containing 203 inhabitants.

CLIFTON (NORTH), a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of NEWARK, county of NOTTINGHAM, 6 miles (E. by N.) from Tuxford, comprising the township of South Clifton, and the hamlets of Harby and Spalford, and containing 864 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £7. 6., and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Clifton in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. George. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Trent, over which there is a ferry, which is free to the inhabitants. The small village of Harby contained a palace belonging to Queen Eleanor, consort of Edward I., who expired here on the 29th of November, 1290; and here her august husband erected the first cross to her memory. A schoolmaster receives £10. 10. per annum, a schoolroom and residence having been built for him by subscription in 1799, arising from land bequeathed by Simon Nicholson, in 1669, for instructing fifteen poor children of North and South Clifton.

CLIFTON (SOUTH), a township in the parish of NORTH CLIFTON, northern division of the wapentake of NEWARK, county of NOTTINGHAM, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Tuxford, containing 292 inhabitants.

CLIFTON upon TEME, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTON, county of WORCESTER, 10½ miles (N.W. by W.) from Worcester, containing 520 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £6. 19. 2., and in the patronage of Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Killom, contains some ancient monuments. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The village is beautifully situated on a steep cliff, overlooking the serpentine course of the river



Teme, by means of which the meadows and hop plantations in the neighbourhood are irrigated. Edward III. made it a free borough, granting also a weekly market, now disused. Near it are the remains of Ham castle, formerly the residence of the family of Jefferies, which was nearly destroyed in 1646, by the parliamentary troops; it is now occupied as a farm-house. There was anciently a chapel at Overton, in this parish, but, in 1532, Charles, Bishop of Hereford, with the consent of the vicar of Clifton and the inhabitants, united it to the parish of Slandford, reserving to the vicar an annual pension of 13s. 4d., in lieu of tithes and offerings due from the inhabitants of the chapelry.

**CLIFTON** upon **URE**, a township in the parish of **THORNTON-WATLASS**, eastern division of the wapentake of **HANG**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 4 miles (S. W.) from Bedale, containing 50 inhabitants.

**CLIFTON-CAMPVILLE**, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of **OFFLOW**, county of **STAFFORD**, 5½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Tamworth, comprising the chapelry of Harleston and the township of Haunton, and containing 838 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £30, and in the patronage of the Rev. John Watkins. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

**CLIFTON-HAMPDEN**, a parish in the hundred of **DORCHESTER**, county of **OXFORD**, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Abingdon, containing 277 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Dorchester, endowed with £666 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £2100 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Miss Noyes. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

**CLIFTON-MABANK**, a parish in the hundred of **YETMINSTER**, Sherborne division of the county of **DORSET**, 5½ miles (W. S. W.) from Sherborne, containing 66 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, formerly within the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Salisbury, but united in 1824 to the vicarage of Bradford-Abbas, and now within the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £4. 16. 0½. The church, which was dedicated to All Saints, has been in ruins for a century. The river Ivel runs through this parish.

**CLIFTON-REYNES**, a parish in the hundred of **NEWPORT**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 2½ miles (E.) from Olney, containing 230 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 10½., and in the patronage of Trustees for William Harry Alexander Small, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The principal manor here was given by William the Conqueror to Robert de Todeni, one of the companions of his expedition, and it afterwards passed into the family of Reynes, from which the parish takes its adjunct.

**CLIMPING**, a parish in the hundred of **AVISFORD**, rape of **ARUNDEL**, county of **SUSSEX**, 7 miles (S. S. W.) from Arundel, containing 258 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £9. 11. 0½., and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The church is cruciform, and principally in the early style of English architecture, with a Norman tower

at the end of the south transept. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Arun, over which there is a ferry, and on the south by the English channel. There is a small fund for the instruction of children.

**CLINCH**, a joint township with Fawdon and Hartside, in the parish of **INGRAM**, northern division of **COQUETDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 12½ miles (W.) from Alnwick. The population is returned with Fawdon.

**CLINT**, a township in that part of the parish of **RIPLEY** which is in the lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 1½ mile (W. by S.) from Ripley, containing 412 inhabitants. Here are the remains of an ancient mansion, called Clint Hall. The Roman road from Ilkley over the forest of Knaresborough branched off in two directions at this place, one leading to Catterick, the other to Aldborough.

**CLIPPESBY**, a parish in the western division of the hundred of **FLEGG**, county of **NORFOLK**, 3 miles (N. E.) from Acle, containing 50 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of D. Colby, Esq. and another. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

**CLIPSHAM**, a parish in the soke of **OAKHAM**, locally in the hundred of **Alstoe**, county of **RUTLAND**, 9½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Oakham, containing 221 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £10. 0. 5., and in the patronage of Mrs. Snow. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**CLIPSTON**, a parish in the hundred of **ROTHWELL**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Market-Harborough, containing 813 inhabitants. The living is a rectory in three portions, two of which are valued in the king's books at £11. 12. 8½., and the third at £6; it is in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to All Saints. In 1667, Sir George Boswell bequeathed land and tenements to endow a school and an hospital; and Francis Horton also bequeathed £200 to increase the endowment: they are for the benefit of the inhabitants of Clipston, Merston, Nussell, East Farndon, Oxendon, Kilmarsh, and Haselbeck. The river Ise rises in this parish.

**CLIPSTON**, a township in that part of the parish of **PLUMTREE** which is in the southern division of the wapentake of **BINGHAM**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 6½ miles (S. E.) from Nottingham, containing 72 inhabitants. Richard I., after returning from the captivity brought on by his crusade to the Holy Land, had an interview with the king of Scotland at this place, in 1194, where they spent several days.

**CLIPSTONE**, a township in the parish of **EDWINSTOW**, Hatfield division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 3½ miles (W. S. W.) from Ollerton, containing 142 inhabitants. On an eminence above the village are some remains of a very ancient palace that belonged to the Anglo-Saxon kings; it is of Norman architecture, and is said to have been erected by one of the kings of Northumberland; after the Conquest it was frequently the residence of King John, both before and after his accession to the throne, and

the charter which he granted to Nottingham, in the first year of his reign, is dated at this place; as were also the orders issued by Edward II., on September 25th, 1307, to the seneschal of Gascony, and constable of Bourdeaux, to provide a thousand pipes of good wine to be sent to London before the following Christmas, for his approaching coronation. To this palace also all the kings of England down to Henry V. appear to have repaired for the diversion of hunting in the royal forest of Sherwood, as we find that Henry de Fauconberge, in the reign of Henry III., held the neighbouring manor of Cuckney in serjeantry by the shoeing of the king's palfrey on coming to Mansfield. A parliament was held here by Edward I. in 1290, and an old oak at the edge of the park is still called the Parliament oak. Clipston 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.

CLIST (BROAD), a parish in the hundred of CLISTRON, county of DEVON,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from Exeter, containing 1885 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £26, and in the patronage of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a handsome edifice in the later style of English architecture, containing three stone stalls with buttresses and pinnacles, having rich canopies, and embellished with varied foliage, with an effigy in plate armour within them. The river Clist runs through the parish, in which there is a paper-mill. This place was burnt down by the Danes in 1001. The old mansion of Columbjohn, in this parish, was garrisoned for Charles I. by his loyal adherent, Sir John Acland: it has a chapel, in which divine service is still regularly performed. On the manor of Clist-Gerald is a barn, once the chapel of St. Leonard; there were also chapels dedicated to St. David and St. Catherine. A charity school, founded in 1691, is supported partly by an endowment of about £15 per annum, and partly by subscription: a good school-house for boys and girls, who are instructed on the National plan, has been erected by Sir T. D. Acland, and another for girls only by Lady Acland. An almshouse for twelve poor persons was built by Mr. Burrough, who endowed it, in 1605, with £23. 11. per annum, and placed it under the direction of the 'Eight Men' of the parish. Adjoining it is a dwelling called the New House, and, at a little distance, one called the Parish House, both inhabited by paupers.

CLIST (ST. GEORGE), a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of BUDLEIGH, county of DEVON,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. E. by E.) from Topsham, containing 345 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £17. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Rev. W. R. Ellicombe. In the windows of the church are some remains of ancient stained glass. A school for boys and girls was founded, in 1703, by Sir Edward and Dame Seward; the income is about £42 per annum, and it has an exhibition of £4 per annum at either of the Universities: £3 per annum is received by this parish from the Holbrook estate in the parish of Clist-Honiton, the gift of Thomas Weare for instructing four poor children.

CLIST (ST. LAWRENCE), a parish in the hundred of CLISTRON, county of DEVON, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Cullompton, containing 149 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £9. 4.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation of Exeter. The church contains an elegant wooden screen.

CLIST (ST. MARY), a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of BUDLEIGH, county of DEVON,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Topsham, containing 145 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £5. 1. 3., and in the patronage of the Rev. Thomas Strong. This parish is memorable for having been the scene of one of the principal contests between the adherents of the old religion and the Reformers, in 1549, when the former were defeated, and pursued with great slaughter through the village to the heath adjoining. This parish is entitled to an annuity of £3 per annum from an estate called Holbrook, in the parish of Clist-Honiton, bequeathed by Thomas Weare for the education of six poor children.

CLIST-HONITON, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of BUDLEIGH, county of DEVON,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Exeter, containing 383 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, within the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £300 parliamentary grant. The Clist, though an insignificant stream, imparts its name to this and the other parishes through which it passes. Thomas Weare by his will bearing date 28th April, 1691, charged his estate, called Holbrook, with the annual payment of £4. 10. for educating six children. This sum is regularly paid by the owner of the property, and with subscriptions, affords instruction to all the poor children of the parish who apply.

CLIST-HYDON, a parish in the hundred of CLISTRON, county of DEVON,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Cullompton, containing 297 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £20. 0.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Rev. John Huyshe. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. A charity school is endowed with about £20 per annum, principally from a bequest by the Rev. Robert Hall, D.D., in 1667, part of which is also applied in apprenticing poor children, with a fee of £5.

CLIST-SACKVILLE, a chapelry in the parishes of CLIST ST. MARY, FARRINGTON, and SOWTON, eastern division of the hundred of BUDLEIGH, county of DEVON,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Topsham. The population is returned with the parishes of Farrington and Sowton. The chapel, which was dedicated to St. Gabriel, has been demolished. This place was mortgaged by Sir Ralph Sackville to Walter Brownscomb, Bishop of Exeter, to enable him to proceed with Edward I. on a crusade to the Holy Land, promising to refund the money at a fixed period, and to defray all charges on the estate during his absence; on which the bishop erected a palace, still standing, and fenced the ground at great charge, so that the expense exceeded the value of the land, in consequence of which it remained with him and his successors, until Bishop Vesey alienated it to the Earl of Bedford.





Arms.

CLITHEROE, an unincorporated borough, market town, and parochial chapelry, in that part of the parish of WHALLEY which is in the higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, county palatine of LANCASTER, on the eastern bank of the Ribble, 30 miles (N.) from Manchester, 49 (N.E.) from Liverpool, 26 (S.E.) from Lancaster, and 216 (N.W.)

from London, containing 3213 inhabitants. Its ancient name, *Clitherow*, is of a mixed derivation, from the British *Cled-awr*, which signifies *the hill, or rock, by the waters*, and the final syllable *how*, a Saxon word for *hill*, being descriptive of its situation, which is on an isolated eminence, terminating in one direction in a lofty rock of limestone, on which stands the decayed keep of a castle, erected either in the reign of William the Conqueror, or in that of his son: some ascribe the foundation to Robert de Lacy the first, but, on the authority of a manuscript in the Bodleian Library, it is assigned to Robert de Lacy the second, in 1179, which account is confirmed by Dugdale, who states that the castle, and the chapel of St. Michael annexed thereto, were built by the latter. The castle originally consisted of a keep, with a tower and arched gateway, and was surrounded by a strong lofty wall built on the margin of the rock: it was used as a species of fortress for dispensing justice and receiving tribute by the Lacies, who were lords paramount of the honour. This honour, which extends over the parishes of Whalley, Blackburn, Chipping, and Ribchester, the forest of Bowland, and the manors of Tottington and Rochdale, and includes twenty-eight manors, formed part of the possessions of the house of Lancaster, from the time of the marriage of Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, with Alice, sister and heiress of Henry de Lacy, until that of the Restoration, when Charles II. bestowed it upon General Monk and his heirs: it is now divided between his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Lord Montague; all manors and estates, of whatsoever tenure, within its limits, being held of the castle: it has also a court for the recovery of small debts, extending over the hundred of Blackburn. During the wars of the roses, Henry VI., on his deposition, sought a temporary refuge here among the hereditary dependents of the house of Lancaster, but was betrayed to his rival by the Talbots of Bashall and Colebry, and sent bound to London. In the civil war this fortress was among the last surrendered to the parliament, by whose directions, in 1649, it was dismantled, the keep, a square tower rapidly mouldering away, being all that remains: the site, and a certain portion of ground occupied by the demesne and forests of the baronial edifice, are extra-parochial, and commonly designated the Castle parish. A modern castellated edifice has been erected within the precincts of the castle. Clitheroe was the scene of an engagement, in 1138, between a small party of the English army and the Scotch, in which the former was totally defeated by superior numbers; some traces of this sanguinary conflict have been discovered near Edisforth bridge and along the banks of the Ribble. An hos-

pital for lepers, called the Hospital of Edisforth, was founded here by some of the earliest burgesses, and dedicated to St. Nicholas, which shared the fate of the smaller monasteries at the dissolution.

The town, from its elevated position, is clean and pleasantly situated; the houses, which are generally of an inferior order, are built of stone; the streets are well paved, but not lighted, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from several springs. The neighbourhood abounds with an almost inexhaustible bed of limestone; and at Pimlico, a short distance northward from the town, ten kilns are kept burning forty weeks in the year, and produce in the aggregate four thousand windles, or twenty-eight thousand strikes weekly. Horse-races of an inferior description were re-established in 1821, and are held annually on the 21st and 22nd of June, on Salt-hill moor. There are extensive cotton-manufactories and print-works in the town and its vicinity, which have flourished to such a degree that the population has nearly doubled during the last ten years. A communication by water has been opened with the principal navigable rivers and canals, thus affording a facility of conveyance to all parts of the kingdom. The market is on Tuesday: fairs are held annually on the 24th and 25th of March, 1st and 2nd of August, on the fourth Friday and Saturday after the 29th of September, and on the 6th and 7th of December; there is also a fair for cattle and sheep every alternate Tuesday.



Corporate Seal.

Clitheroe is a borough by prescription: its first charter, dated in the time of Henry de Lacy, who died in 1147, was confirmed by Edward I., who granted the burgesses the same privileges as those enjoyed by the citizens of Chester, and subsequently by Edward III., Henry VIII., and James II. The civil power is vested in two bailiffs, chosen

annually by the burgesses at large, from their own body, at a court held for that purpose on the first Friday after the 9th of October: their joint authority is equal to that of one magistrate; they are coroners and lords of the manor, for which they hold a court leet twice a year: in addition to this, there are a court baron and a court of enquiry, held under one or both of the bailiffs: these courts are held in the moot-hall, a neat modern edifice, ornamented in front with the borough arms cut in stone, and surmounted by a spire sixty-two feet high. There is also a court of pleas, having jurisdiction to an unlimited amount in actions of debt arising within the borough: it is holden every three weeks before the two bailiffs, and has existed from time immemorial. In addition to the bailiffs are the recorder, who is elected by the burgesses, and officiates as assessor to the bailiffs in the trial of causes in the borough court; the town-clerk, who is also steward of the court leet; and the town-serjeant, who is the executive officer and keeper of the gaol: the two last officers are appointed by the bailiffs. The borough did not return members to parliament until the first year of the reign of Elizabeth, since which period it has regularly sent two: in consequence of a petition to the House of



Commons, that assembly determined, in 1694, "that the right of election was in the burgesses and freemen; the burgesses were such as had, in any land or houses in the borough, an estate of freehold inheritance, and they were of two sorts; out-burgesses, who lived out of the borough, and in-burgesses, who lived in the borough, and had such an estate in houses or land there, and both these had a right of electing: the freemen were such as lived in the houses within the borough as tenants, and they had the right of electing when the landlords did not vote for these houses, but when they did, the tenants had no right of electing:" there are about one hundred voters: the bailiffs are the returning officers. The parliamentary influence is principally possessed by Earl Brownlow and Earl Howe, who concur in the nomination of one member each.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £10 per annum and £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1900 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Earl Howe. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is of great antiquity, being designated the church of St. Mary Magdalene, in a deed of the 13th of Edward IV.: between the nave and the choir is a fine Norman arch; and a brass plate against the southern wall of the nave bears a curious enigmatical diagram, and an inscription in Latin to the memory of Dr. John Webster, the celebrated judicial astrologer, and formerly curate of Clitheroe, who was interred here, June 21st, 1682. There are places of worship for Independents, Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school was founded, in 1554, by Philip and Mary, and endowed with the rectorial tithes of the parish of Almondbury, and with certain messuages, burgages, and lands in the district of Craven, in Yorkshire: its concerns are under the superintendence of six governors, who appoint the master and usher, subject to the approval of the Bishop of Chester, as visitor. The head-master receives a salary of £200, and has a handsome residence, recently erected, which he occupies rent-free: the second master is allowed £100 per annum, and both receive gratuities at Shrovetide. The surplus revenue of the institution is appropriable to the repairs of the school, and to the support of poor scholars at the university, but the latter purpose is seldom carried into effect. The Rev. James King, afterwards chaplain to the House of Commons, and father of Captain James King, who accompanied Captain Cook in his voyage of discovery round the globe, also of the Right Rev. Walker King, late Bishop of Rochester, was, during the early part of his ministry, incumbent of Clitheroe.

**CLIVE**, a township in that part of the parish of MIDDLEWICH which is in the hundred of NORTHWICH, county palatine of CHESTER, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Middlewich, containing 29 inhabitants.

**CLIVE**, a chapelry in that part of the parish of St. MARY which is within the liberties of the town of SHREWSBURY, county of SALOP,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Wem, containing 306 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, within the jurisdiction of the court of the royal peculiar of St. Mary, in Shrewsbury, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Mayor and Head-master of the free grammar school of Shrewsbury. The chapel is dedicated to All

Saints, William Wycherley, the poet and comic writer, was born here, in 1640.

**CLIVIGER**, a chapelry in that part of the parish of WHALLEY which is in the higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, county palatine of LANCASTER,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Burnley, containing 1314 inhabitants. There is a small bequest for the instruction of children.

**CLIXBY**, a chapelry in the parish of CAISTOR, southern division of the hundred of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Caistor, containing 67 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Caistor, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Prebendary of Caistor in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln.

**CLOATLY**, a tything in the parish of HANKERTON, hundred of MALMESBURY, county of WILTS,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from Malmesbury, containing 87 inhabitants.

**CLODOCK**, a parish in the hundred of EWYAS-LACY, county of HEREFORD, 16 miles (S. W. by W.) from Hereford, comprising the chapelries of Crasswall, Llanveynoe, and Longtown, and the township of Newton, and containing 1796 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Brecon, and diocese of St. David's, and in the patronage of Walter Wilkins, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Cleodocus. Fairs are held on April 29th, June 22nd, and September 21st. Here is a school with an endowment of £4 per annum. The rivers Olchon and Munnow have their source in this parish, and the river Eskley runs through it. At Longtown are the remains of an ancient castle, formerly of great strength, and a Roman camp in a very perfect state.

**CLOFFOCK**, an extra-parochial liberty adjoining the parish of Workington, in ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, county of CUMBERLAND, containing 15 inhabitants. This is a large common, lying on the north side of the town of Workington, and is completely surrounded by the river Derwent and a small stream. Races are held annually upon it; and at the west end are a quay and a patent slip. A portion of the ground is called Chapel Flat, whence it is thought to have been the site or property of a religious house.

**CLOFORD**, a parish in the hundred of FROME, county of SOMERSET,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W.) from Frome, containing 312 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £7. 17. 6., and in the patronage of S. T. Horner, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The ancient liberty of Hill-house includes this parish and the parish of Elm.

**CLOPHILL**, a parish in the hundred of FLITT, county of BEDFORD,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. by E.) from Silsoe, containing 838 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of the Countess De Grey. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, stands upon an eminence at some distance from the village. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The river Ivel passes through the parish. At Cainhoe are vestiges of the ancient moated castle of the Barons d'Albini; the hill on which it stood is high and steep, and overgrown with coppice wood. Here was a religious house, probably a cell to St. Alban's abbey.

**CLOPTON**, a parish in the hundred of CARLFORD, county of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (N. W.) from Woodbridge, containing 413 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £16. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Rev. J. G. Spurgeon. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**CLOSWORTH**, a parish in the hundred of HOUNDSBOROUGH, BERWICK, and COKER, county of SOMERSET, 4½ miles (S. by E.) from Yeovil, containing 187 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £6. 8. 11½., and in the patronage of E. B. Portman, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

**CLOTHALL**, a parish in the hundred of ODSEY, county of HERTFORD, 2¼ miles (S. E.) from Baldock, containing 358 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £16. 0. 7½., and in the patronage of the Marquis of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is built of flint and stone, and has a square tower surmounted by a spire; it contains several ancient effigies and inscriptions in brass. Here was a free chapel, or college, of ancient foundation, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, for a master, brethren, and sisters, which was valued at £4. 2. 8., and continued till the dissolution. Thomas Stanley, son of Sir Thomas Stanley, Knt., and author of *The History of the Philosophers*, was born here, in 1625; he died in 1678, and was buried in the parish church.

**CLOTHERHOLME**, a township in that part of the parish of RIPON which is within the liberty of RIPON, West riding of the county of YORK, 2 miles (N. W. by W.) from Ripon, containing 16 inhabitants.

**CLOTTON-HOOFIELD**, a township in that part of the parish of TARVIN which is in the second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, county palatine of CHESTER, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Tarporley, containing 388 inhabitants.

**CLOUGHTON**, a chapelry in the parish of SCALBY, PICKERING lythe, North riding of the county of YORK, 4¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Scarborough, containing 366 inhabitants. Here is a large quarry of excellent freestone.

**CLOVELLY**, a parish in the hundred of HARTLAND, county of DEVON, 12 miles (W. by S.) from Bideford, containing 941 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £19. 11. 5½., and in the patronage of Sir J. H. Williams, Bart. The church, dedicated to All Saints, and made collegiate for a warden and six chaplains by one of the family of Carew, in the 11th of Richard II., stands at the distance of half a mile from the village, and at a considerable height above it. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. At this place was a Roman *trajectus* from Caermarthen, and till within the last few years the remains of a fort, erected by the Romans for the defence of the pass, were plainly to be distinguished. The village is romantically situated on the declivities of a shelving and precipitous rock, rising abruptly from the Bristol channel to the height of several hundred feet above the harbour, and crowned with luxuriant verdure; beneath this the houses are

irregularly scattered in narrow ranges, descending in direct and spiral lines from the summit to the base. The prospect from the heights is extensive, and embraces numerous interesting objects, among which the views of the isle of Lundy in the channel, of Barnstaple bay, of the opposite coast as far as the Severn, and of the vessels in the small harbour beneath, are eminently fine: the appearance of the village from the harbour is strikingly picturesque, presenting a singular combination of romantic cottages, rugged precipices, and masses of rock of remarkable configuration, fringed with woods and occasionally interspersed with spots of ground in a high state of cultivation. The harbour, which, together with that of Hartland, is an appendage to the port of Bideford, though small, is remarkable for its security, and is formed partly by the projecting rocks of the coast, and partly by a substantial pier erected by a member of the family of Carew, by one of whom the manor was purchased in the reign of Richard II. A considerable trade is still carried on in the herring fishery, for which Clovelly was formerly the most noted place on the coast: the herrings are esteemed the finest taken in the channel, and the fishery furnishes employment to the principal part of the labouring class. The neighbourhood abounds with geological attractions, but possesses no organic remains; the rocks, of which the strata incline in every direction, consist of alternate beds of dun-stone and shillat. There is a small charity school, partly supported by the rental of the seats in the gallery of the church, and partly by subscription. On the summit of the heights above the village is a large encampment, called Dichen, or the Clovelly ditches, consisting of three trenches, or dykes, enclosing a quadrilateral area three hundred and sixty feet in length, and three hundred in breadth.

**CLOWHOUSE**, a joint township with Houghton, in that part of the parish of HEDDON on the WALL which is in the eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7¼ miles (W. by N.) from Newcastle. The population is returned with Houghton.

**CLOWN**, a parish in the hundred of SCARSDALE, county of DERBY, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from Chesterfield, containing 616 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £7. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has Norman portions, amidst various later styles of architecture. Charles Basseldine, in 1730, founded a charity school, with an endowment of thirteen acres of land, now producing £26 per annum, with a house for the master and a school-room; twenty children are educated upon this foundation, and four others for £2 per annum, the gift of John Slater, in 1727. In 1770 an information and bill were filed in the court of Chancery, to recover some part of the school property left by Mr. Basseldine, when a decree was given in favour of the charity, and the rectors of Clown, Staveley, and Barlbrough, for the time being, were appointed the trustees of the estate: but other trustees were subsequently chosen upon the report of the Master. Limestone is obtained here. There is a chalybeate spring, called Shuttlewood Spa, in this parish; and several rivelets, tributary to the stream running down to Welbeck, flow through it: there is also a piece of water called Harlethorpe Dam, covering about four acres.





Corporate Seal.

CLUN, a parish in the hundred of PURSLOW, county of SALOP, comprising the borough and market town of Clun, and the townships of Edeclift, Hobendrid, and Newcastle, and containing 1781 inhabitants, of which number, 792 are in the town of Clun, 26 miles (S.W.) from Shrewsbury, and 157 (N.W. by W.) from London. This place takes its name

from the river Colun, or Clun, which, rising in the forest of that name, six miles to the west, divides the town into two parts, and pursues an easterly course towards Ludlow. In the reign of Stephen, or, according to Camden, in that of Henry III., a castle was erected here by Fitz-Alan, afterwards Earl of Arundel, on a lofty eminence overlooking the river, the proprietor of which anciently possessed the power of life and death over his tenants; it was demolished by Owen Glyndwr in his rebellion against Henry IV. The remains still present an interesting and picturesque object in the surrounding landscape; they consist of the lofty and massive walls of the keep and the banquet-hall; and considerable masses of the ruins in various parts of the area indistinctly mark out both the ancient form and extent of this once stately pile. In the reign of Henry VIII. this parish was by statute annexed to, and made part of, the newly formed county of Montgomery, from which it was afterwards severed, and included in that of Salop. The town is pleasantly and romantically situated on a gentle eminence surrounded by hills of bolder elevation, and consists principally of one long irregular street on the north bank of the river, over which is an ancient stone bridge of five sharply-pointed arches, leading to that part of the town in which the church stands: the houses are in general built of rag-stone, and roofed with thatch, though occasionally interspersed with some of more modern structure; and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. The market is on Wednesday: the fairs are on Whit-Tuesday and September 23rd, for cattle, sheep, and pigs; and November 22nd, which is a statute and a large cattle fair. Clun, formerly a lordship in the marches, was first incorporated by the Lords Marchers, whose charter was confirmed to Thomas, Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Edward II., at which time its prescriptive right was admitted; the charter not having been enrolled in Chancery, and all the records of the Lords Marchers having been destroyed, its being an incorporated borough was proved by parole evidence: it was formerly the head of a hundred of the same name, which has been incorporated with that of Purslow. The government is vested in two bailiffs and thirty burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk, two serjeants at mace, and subordinate officers. The bailiffs are chosen annually by the burgesses, from among their own body, on the first Sunday after the 19th of September, and sworn into office at the ensuing court leet, held in October; they are justices of the peace, and hold a court of record for the recovery of debts to any amount. The hundred court, for the recovery of debts under 40s., is held every third Wednesday, and courts leet in May and October: at that held

in October constables for the town and the several townships in the parish are appointed. The town-hall, a neat modern stone building supported on arches, consists of one large upper room, in which the several courts are held; under it is an area for the use of the market, in which is a small prison for the temporary confinement of malefactors.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £13. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Earl of Powis. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a very ancient structure in the earliest period of the Norman style of architecture, and has evidently been of much greater extent than it is at present, having had several chapels attached to it: it has a low tower of very large dimensions and of great strength, with a pyramidal roof, from the centre of which rises another of similar form, but smaller; the arch under the tower, which forms the western entrance, bears a strong resemblance to the Saxon arch, and it is not improbable that this part of the building existed before the Conquest: the northern entrance is under a highly ornamented Norman arch, on the east side of which is an arched recess, richly cinquefoiled, and probably intended for the tomb of its founder: the interior contains a fine old font and many interesting monuments; the roof is supported on massive circular columns and obtusely pointed arches, with flat mouldings; and in the north aisle the original oak ceiling, carved in quatrefoil, is still preserved. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A charity school for twenty poor girls was built by the Rev. Mr. Swainson, the present vicar, who pays a mistress for teaching them reading, sewing, and knitting, and also the master of a similar school for boys, for teaching them to write. The charity school for boys, held in the town-hall, is supported partly by the vicar, and partly by subscription; in both these schools articles of clothing are given in reward for good conduct.

Clun Hospital, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was founded in 1614, and endowed, by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, with tithes in the several parishes of Church-Stoke in Montgomeryshire, Knighton in Radnorshire, and Weston in the county of Salop, producing a revenue of £1000 per annum; the establishment consists of fourteen poor brethren, and a warden, who reads morning and evening prayers daily; the brethren have each a house and garden, and receive £2 per month; in addition to this, the warden receives a gratuity at the discretion of the Earl of Powis, as lord of the honour, by whom he is appointed; they occasionally wear a silver badge, on which is the crest of the founder: the management is vested in the vicar of Clun, the bailiff of Bishop's Castle, and the rector of Hopesay; the Bishop of Hereford is visitor. The buildings comprise a quadrangle of forty yards in length, and the same in breadth, in one angle of which is a very neat chapel, and behind the buildings is a large extent of additional garden-ground, apportioned to the several houses. Within a quarter of a mile to the north-west of the town is a single intrenchment, said to have been raised by Owen Glyndwr, as a shelter for his troops during their attack on the castle; and within half a mile to the south is Walls Castle, the station from which it was battered. About two miles and a half to the north-east is the camp of Ostorius, the station occupied by



that general in his last battle with Caractacus; and about five miles to the south-east, near the confluence of the rivers Clun and Teind, and within a mile of Walcott, the seat of the Earl of Powis, are the Caer, or Bury Ditches, the station of the British hero, and the scene of his last effort against the Roman power: the camp, which is of an elliptic form, comprehends an area of from three to four acres, on the summit of a very lofty eminence, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country; the steep acclivities are defended by a triple intrenchment of amazing strength, which, though overgrown with turf, is still in a state of entire preservation; the ramparts, varying from fifty to sixty feet in height, are constructed of stones and earth firmly compacted, and the intermediate spaces are from twenty to thirty yards in breadth: this fortification, evidently a work of prodigious labour, is one of the most interesting in the country, and, under the care of the Earl of Powis, is preserved with a due regard to its historical importance. In making a turnpike road from Clun to Bishop's Castle, in 1780, several cannon balls were found.

**CLUNBURY**, a parish in the hundred of PURSLOW, county of SALOP, comprising the townships of Clunbury with Obley, and Clunton with Rempton, and containing 800 inhabitants, of which number, 359 are in the township of Clunbury with Obley,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Bishop's Castle. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, endowed with £800 private benefaction, and £1800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Earl of Powis. The church is dedicated to St. Swithin. Here is a small endowed school.

**CLUNGUNFORD**, a parish in the hundred of PURSLOW, county of SALOP, 9 miles (S. E. by S.) from Bishop's Castle, containing, with the extra-parochial liberty of Dinmore, 486 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of John Rocke, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The trustees of Francis Walker, in 1682, founded and endowed a charity school, the income of which, increased by sundry other bequests in 1725 and 1776, amounts to £46 per annum, for teaching the children of Clungunford, and the adjoining township of Broome, in the parish of Hopesay; about eighty are educated upon this foundation. The river Clun and the Roman Watling-street intersect this parish from north to south. In the neighbourhood are two tumuli, and limestone in abundance.

**CLUNTON**, a joint township with Rempton, in the parish of CLUNBURY, hundred of PURSLOW, county of SALOP,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by E.) from Bishop's Castle, containing, with Rempton, 441 inhabitants.

**CLUTTON**, a township in the parish of FARNDON, higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER, 10 miles (S. S. E.) from Chester, containing 96 inhabitants.

**CLUTTON**, a parish in the hundred of CREW, county of SOMERSET,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by E.) from Pensford, containing 1206 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £9. 4. 2., and in the patronage of the Earl of Upper Ossory. The church is dedicated to St. Augustine. There are places of wor-

ship for Methodists and Independents. In 1728, the trustees of a legacy of £200, bequeathed by Mr. Perry, and of another of £98 by Mr. Adams, vested the money in land, and founded a free school, the income of which is £20 per annum, for teaching and apprenticing ten children of the parish. A school is carried on in a large room built upon the church lands, from a charge upon which, and the interest arising from some charities at Chewstoke and Clutton, all the poor boys of the parish are taught upon the National system. There are extensive coal-mines worked in the parish. In the vicinity are vestiges of an ancient fortification, called Highbury, where British weapons have been found; which, from the discovery of some foundations, seems to have been surrounded with walls.

**CLYTHA**, a chapelry in that part of the parish of LLANARTH which is in the lower division of the hundred of RAGLAND, county of MONMOUTH,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Usk, containing 376 inhabitants. On the summit of an eminence at the extremity of the Clytha hills is a small encampment, which retains marks of having been strongly fortified.

**COAL-ASTON**, a township in the parish of DRONFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, county of DERBY,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile (N. by E.) from Dronfield, containing 304 inhabitants. Here is a school with a trifling endowment.

**COALEY**, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, county of GLOUCESTER,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Dursley, containing 1117 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £8. 2. 2., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

**COANWOOD (EAST)**, a township in the parish of HALTWHISTLE, western division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5 miles (S.) from Haltwhistle, containing 165 inhabitants.

**COASTAMoor**, a township in the parish of HEIGHINGTON, south-eastern division of DARLINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Darlington, containing 12 inhabitants. This township consists of only two farms.

**COATES**, a parish in the hundred of CROWTHORNE and MINETY, county of GLOUCESTER,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Cirencester, containing 309 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £9. 6. 8., and in the patronage of William Tombs, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Matthew. The Thames and Severn canal is crossed by a bridge on the line of the old Ackmanway, as it passes through this parish. In the neighbourhood is Trewsbury castle, also vestiges of a Roman encampment.

**COATES**, a township in the parish of PRESTWOLD, eastern division of the hundred of GOSCOTE, county of LEICESTER,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. E. by E.) from Loughborough, containing 74 inhabitants.

**COATES**, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of ASLACOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Lincoln, containing 45 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £3. 16. 8., endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; it

is held by sequestration. The church is dedicated to St. Edith.

**COATES**, a parish in the hundred of BURY, rape of ARUNDEL, county of SUSSEX, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Petworth, containing 41 inhabitants. The living is consolidated with the rectory of Burton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester. The church is in the early style of English architecture. The Rother, or Arundel, navigation traces the northern boundary of this parish.

**COATES**, a township in the parish of BARNOLD-WICK, eastern division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 8 miles (W. S. W.) from Skipton, containing 97 inhabitants.

**COATES (GREAT)**, a parish in the wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (W.) from Great Grimsby, containing 237 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £11. 10. 10., and in the patronage of Sir R. Sutton, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

**COATES (LITTLE)**, a parish in the wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Great Grimsby, containing 47 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £4. 18. 4., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

**COATES (NORTH)**, a parish in the wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from Louth, containing 154 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £12. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaster. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

**COATHAM (EAST)**, a hamlet in the parish of KIRKLEATHAM, eastern division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North riding of the county of YORK,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Guilsborough. The population is returned with the parish. East Coatham is a small fishing village near the mouth of the Tees, much resorted to for sea-bathing: the sands in the neighbourhood are well adapted for the promenade or the carriage; and the prospect is often rendered pleasing from the number of trading vessels sailing in the offing. There are several machines for sea-bathing, and accommodation can also be afforded for taking warm baths. The village consists of about seventy houses. A school for forty boys is supported by an income of £47, arising principally from the revenues of Kirkleatham school; and £12. 12. is also paid from the same fund to a schoolmistress, for teaching younger children.

**COATHAM-MUNDEVILLE**, a township in that part of the parish of HAUGHTON le SKERNE which is in the south-western division of STOCKTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Darlington, containing 184 inhabitants.

**COATHILL**, a joint township with Cumwhinton, in that part of the parish of WETHERAL which is in CUMBERLAND ward, county of CUMBERLAND,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles

(S. E.) from Carlisle. The population is returned with Cumwhinton. Here is a quarry of gypsum.

**COATON**, a hamlet in that part of the parish of RAVENSTHORPE which is in the hundred of GUILSBOROUGH, county of NORTHAMPTON,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Northampton, containing 120 inhabitants.

**COATON-CLAY**, a parish in the hundred of GUILSBOROUGH, county of NORTHAMPTON,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Rugby, containing 90 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Rev. Thomas Smith. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

**COAT-YARDS, or COAL-YARDS**, a township in the parish of NETHER WITTON, western division of MORPETH ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Rothbury, containing 14 inhabitants.

**COBHAM**, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of SHAMWELL, lathe of AYLESFORD, county of KENT, 5 miles (W.) from Rochester, containing 646 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, endowed with £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Earl of Darnley. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, has parapets and an embattled tower, which, with the north porch, and a fine basin, or water drain, under a richly canopied niche, are in the later style of English architecture; but the chancel and some other portions of the fabric are of early date: it contains some very ancient monuments and brasses to the noble families of Cobham and Brooke. In 1362, John, Lord Cobham, made it collegiate, erecting the college contiguous to the churchyard, and amply endowing it for five chaplains, which number he afterwards increased to eleven: at the suppression it was valued at £128. 1. 2., and was confirmed by the crown to George, Lord Cobham, whose executors, in 1598, built upon its site the present college, and endowed it with the former possessions, for the maintenance of twenty poor persons. It is a neat quadrangular building of stone, comprising part of the ancient structure, and containing a spacious hall, and an apartment with a garden for each inmate: in the 39th of Elizabeth the incorporated wardens of Rochester bridge were declared to be perpetual presidents of "the New College," in whose successors the government is solely vested. The village stands upon an eminence, and is supplied with water from works constructed for the purpose by the family of Cobham: it had formerly a weekly market on Monday, and a fair on St. Mary Magdalene's day, granted to John, Lord Cobham, in the 41st of Edward III.; the fair is held annually on the 2nd of August, but the market has been long disused. The course of the Roman Watling-street is visible in the parish; and on a hill in Cobham Park is a splendid mausoleum, in the Doric style, erected by the Earl of Darnley, at an expense of £15,000.

**COBHAM**, a parish in the second division of the hundred of ELMBRIDGE, county of SURREY, 10 miles (N. E.) from Guildford, and 20 (S. W.) from London, containing 1340 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £9. 17. 11., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of H. P. Weston, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is partly in the early,



and partly in the decorated, style of English architecture, and has lately received an addition of two hundred and ten sittings, of which one hundred and ten are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £100 towards defraying the expense. In pursuance of the will of Henry Smith, a charity school was founded in 1642, with an endowment in land, which was augmented, in 1680, by a bequest from Henry Smith, together producing £15 per annum, for teaching and apprenticing children; in 1722, two trifling donations were left to this charity, by Gainsford Thomas and Mary Hope, increasing the annual income to £17. 5. The river Mole flows through this parish: it abounds with pike, trout, perch, &c., and its banks are adorned with many elegant villas. Fairs for horses and sheep are held on March 17th and December 11th. In the vicinity are some copper and iron works. A little westward is a barrow, near which a considerable number of Roman coins of the Lower Empire was ploughed up, in 1772.

COBRIDGE, a hamlet partly in the parish of BURSLEM, and partly in that of STOKE UPON TRENT, northern division of the hundred of PIREHILL, county of STAFFORD,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Newcastle under Line. The population is returned partly with the township of Shelton, and partly with the parish of Stoke upon Trent. The village contains several manufactories for china and earthenware, and there is an abundant supply of coal in the neighbourhood. Here are a chapel and a school belonging to Roman Catholics, and a meeting-house for the New Connexion of Methodists. School-rooms were erected by subscription in 1766, for children of both sexes, which are let at trifling rents to a master and a mistress, but there are no free pupils. The ancient vill of Rushton, which has been superseded by Cobridge, is described in Domesday-book under the name Risetone. It was given by Henry de Audley to Hulton abbey, to which it became the grange, and after the dissolution was a demesne; for which reason, and as having belonged to Cistercian monks, it is exempt from the payment of tithes, and has never been assessed to the church rate; for all other purposes (the repairing of highways excepted) it is considered a member of Burslem.

COCKEN, a township in the parish of HOUGHTON LE SPRING, northern division of EASINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Durham, containing 59 inhabitants. Cocken was separated from the constabulary of West Rainton, and made a distinct constabulary, in 1726. It is situated on the river Wear: coal is obtained in the neighbourhood. The manor-house, which is surrounded by beautiful scenery, became, at the commencement of the present century, the residence of a convent of nuns of the order of St. Theresa, who were driven by the revolutionists from their former settlement at Lier in Flanders, by which they were deprived of all their property in that country.

COCKERHAM, a parish in the hundred of LONSDALE, south of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER, comprising the chapelry of Ellet, and the township of Cockerham, and containing 2624 inhabitants, of which number, 773 are in the township of Cockerham,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Garstang. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Richmond,

and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £10. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Lords of Cockerham manor. There is a school-house at the north-east corner of the churchyard, erected by subscription in 1681, with an endowment in land, producing £15 per annum: about eighteen children are taught upon this foundation. A fair for pedlary is held on Easter-Monday. Courts leet and baron are attached to the manor.

COCKERINGTON (ST. LEONARD), a parish in the Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Louth, containing 186 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. 1. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard.

COCKERINGTON (ST. MARY), a parish in the Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from Louth, containing 206 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Alvingham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

COCKERMOUTH, an unincorporated borough, market town, and parochial chapelry, in the parish of BRIGHAM, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, county of CUMBERLAND, 25 miles (S. W.) from Carlisle, and 305 (N. W. by N.) from London, containing 3790 inhabitants. The name is derived from the situation of the town at the mouth of the river Cocker, which here unites with the Derwent. The barony, now called the Honour of Cockermouth, was assigned, soon after the Conquest, by William de Meschines to Waldeof, Lord of Allerdale, son of Gospatrick, Earl of Northumberland, from whom it descended to Fitz-Duncan, nephew to Malcolm, King of Scotland; and his co-heiresses, one of whom married into the family of Albemarle, and the other into that of Lucy, shared it in moieties. On the death of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, and his countess Isabel, without issue, their moiety of the castle and honour lapsed to the crown, and was bestowed upon Piers Gavestone, in whose possession it continued for some time; but, in 1323, it was granted by Edward II. to Anthony, Lord Lucy, proprietor of the other moiety by inheritance. After his death, which took place in 1369, Maud, his sister and heiress, settled the castle and honour on her second husband, Percy, Earl of Northumberland. They next passed to Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, by marriage with the only daughter of Joceline, the last earl of Northumberland, and ultimately, in like manner, came into the possession of the earls of Egremont, the present earl being lord paramount of the honour.

The castle, formerly the baronial seat of the lords of Allerdale, stands on the edge of a precipitous eminence, on the northern side of the town, opposite the confluence of the two rivers; it is supposed to have been erected by Waldeof, soon after the Conquest (although the remains are not, apparently, of earlier date than the fourteenth century), and to have been constructed with the materials of an older castle, called Papacastle, the former residence of Waldeof, a Roman fortress, about a mile and a half distant, on the other side of the Der-



went; it was originally an extensive and very strong building, and was garrisoned for the royal cause, but reduced and dismantled in 1648, after a month's siege, by the parliamentarians, who are stated to have destroyed part of the town also. The only perfect and habitable parts are the gate-house, with two rooms adjoining, and the court-house at the eastern angle of the area: underneath the ruins of the great tower is a spacious vault, thirty feet square, the roof of which is formed of groined and intersecting arches, and supported by an octagonal central pillar, with pilasters at the corners and sides; this vault, from being called Mary Kirk, is supposed to have been the chapel, dedicated to St. Mary. On each side of the entrance gateway is a dungeon, capable of containing fifty prisoners, who probably entered through a small aperture visible in the corner of the arch. Mary, Queen of Scots, after her escape from the castle of Dunbar, rested some time at Cockermouth, on her way from Workington to Carlisle, and was also hospitably entertained at Hutton Hall, then belonging to the Fletchers. In 1647, the plague swept off nearly two hundred of the inhabitants.

The town is situated in a narrow valley, amid scenery richly diversified with hill and dale, wood and water: the Derwent flows on the northern side of it, and is crossed by a handsome stone bridge of two arches, connecting the town with the hamlet of Goat, two hundred and seventy feet in length, and completed in 1822, at an expense to the county of £3000: on the margin of this river is an agreeable promenade, about one mile in length, terminated at one extremity by lofty well-wooded cliffs, and at the other by the ruins of the castle, and the elevated bowling green. The river Cocker divides the town into two parts, and is crossed by a bridge of one arch, rebuilt on a wider and improved plan in 1828, at an expense of £2600. The streets, with the exception of the High-street, a fine broad street, are but indifferently paved, and not lighted: there is an ample supply of water from the rivers Derwent and Cocker, from some streams which flow through the town, and from pumps connected with most of the dwellings: the houses are in general built of stone, roofed with blue slate, and of respectable appearance. Considerable improvement has lately been effected, particularly in the erection and widening of the bridges, and in the market-place, above the bridge over the Cocker. There is a small subscription library; also a parochial library over the grammar school, containing upwards of five hundred volumes, founded by Dr. Bray and his associates, to which Dr. Keene, Bishop of Chester, was a great benefactor.

Cockermouth is a town of considerable trading importance, enjoying, within a very limited distance, the advantage of three sea-ports. A great trade is carried on in cotton, linen, and woollen articles, for which there are some extensive manufactories; also in the tanning and dressing of leather, and the manufacture of hats, stockings, paper, &c.: in the vicinity are considerable coal mines. The moor, containing about twelve hundred acres, was enclosed and divided under an act obtained in 1813. The market is held on Monday, at which a considerable quantity of grain is pitched in the market-place; and there is an inferior market on Saturday, for provisions, &c. Fairs for cattle are held on every alternate Wednesday from the beginning of

May till the end of September; and there is a great fair for horses and horned cattle on the 10th of October: there are also two great annual fairs, or statutes, for hiring servants, on the Mondays at Whitsuntide and Martinmas. This town has no separate jurisdiction: the chief officer is a bailiff, who is chosen annually at Michaelmas, at the court leet for the manor, from among the burghers, by a jury of burghers, which is a special jury appointed for regulating the internal affairs of the town; he acts as clerk of the market, but exercises no magisterial functions, and has no local authority, the county magistrates having jurisdiction in the borough, and holding a petty session every Monday, to transact the business of the borough and regulate the police. The steward of the manor holds a court every three weeks, for the recovery of debts under 40s., and a court leet at Michaelmas and Easter: he also, aided by commissioners appointed for the government of the several manors comprised within the honour, holds a court of dismissals at Christmas, in the castle. The Epiphany quarter session for the county is held here in January. The moot-hall, formerly an old dilapidated structure inconveniently situated in the market-place, has been recently rebuilt in a more commodious manner, and on a more eligible site. There is a small house of correction in St. Helen's street. In the 23rd of Edward I. this borough returned members to parliament, but from that date till the 16th of Charles I. the elective franchise was suspended; it was then restored by a resolution of the House of Commons, determining, "That the borough of Cockermouth be restored to the ancient privilege of sending burgesses to parliament;" and has from that period regularly returned two members, who are elected by the burghage tenants, about three hundred in number, chiefly in the interest of the Earl of Lonsdale: the bailiff is the returning officer. The election of knights for the shire takes place here.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £800 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1900 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. The old church, or chapel, erected in the reign of Edward III., was taken down, with the exception of the tower, and the present edifice of freestone built by means of a brief in 1711, and dedicated to All Saints: it was enlarged and beautified in 1825, towards defraying the expense of which the Incorporated Society for building new churches contributed £175; it contains one thousand free sittings. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school was founded in 1676, by Lord Wharton, Sir Richard Graham, and others; it was further endowed with £10 annually, charged upon the great tithes, and paid by the Earl of Lonsdale, who also contributes £10 annually as a gratuity, the whole income being not more than £24 per annum; the children pay a quarterage. A charity school, founded in 1784, is supported by voluntary contributions, and contains at present sixty-three scholars. There is a free school, supported in a similar manner, for thirty girls, who are admitted from the age of eight to fourteen, and taught reading, writing, and needlework. In 1785, a Sunday school was founded by subscription, for the instruction of one hundred children. In 1760, the Rev. Thomas Leathes

gave a house in Kirk-gate, and the interest of £100, to which his daughter added £50, for the maintenance of six poor widows, or unmarried women, above sixty years of age. The interest of about £800, the amount of several benefactions, is distributed by the churchwardens among the poor inhabitants weekly, in bread and money. A dispensary, established in 1785, is liberally supported; and there are four friendly societies, comprising in the whole about five hundred members. In addition to these, there are different benevolent societies, established at various periods. A savings bank was opened in May 1818, which, in November 1827, contained deposits to the amount of £17,167.15.5. The hills on each side of the Derwent are interesting to the naturalist, consisting of calcareous stone, almost entirely composed of shells of the genus *ammonia*. On the north side of the town is a tumulus, called Toot-hill; and one mile westward are the rampart and ditch of a fort, or encampment, triangular in form, and nearly seven hundred and fifty feet in circumference. The Honour of Cockermouth confers the title of baron on the family of Wyndham, Earls of Egremont.

**COCKERSAND-ABBEY**, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of LONSDALE, south of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER, 7 miles (S. W. by S.) from Lancaster. This was originally a hermitage, then an hospital dedicated to St. Mary, for a prior and several infirm brethren: it was endowed by William of Lancaster, in the time of Henry III., and was subordinate to the abbey of Leicester; but about the year 1196 it was changed into an abbey of Premonstratensian canons: by favour of the crown it survived, for a short time, the general dissolution, when it consisted of twenty-one religious and fifty-seven servants, and was valued at £282. 7. 7. per annum: the principal relic is an octagonal chapter-house.

**COCKERTON**, a township in the parish of DARLINGTON, south-eastern division of DARLINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 1½ mile (N. W. by N.) from Darlington, containing 469 inhabitants. Cockerton is a considerable village, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in the manufacture of linen. A schoolroom was erected by subscription in 1825, with an endowment of £5 per annum, by the trustees of the late Lord Crewe: divine service is performed in it every Wednesday evening, by the curate of the parish. A meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists was built in 1823.

**COCKEY**, a chapelry in the parish of MIDDLETON, hundred of SALFORD, county palatine of LANCASTER, 3¼ miles (W. by S.) from Bury. The population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rector of Middleton. In the village of Cockey-Moor there is a place of worship for Unitarians.

**COCKFIELD**, a parish in the south-western division of DARLINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 8½ miles (N. E.) from Barnard-Castle, containing 533 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Staindrop annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £9. 18., and in the patronage of the Marquis of Cleveland. A colliery was wrought so early as 1375, since which period coal has been constantly obtained

here. On Cockfield Fell are traces of ancient intrenchments.

**COCKFIELD**, a parish in the hundred of BABERGH, county of SUFFOLK, 4½ miles (N. by W.) from Lavenham, containing 897 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £30, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a large and handsome tower.

**COCKING**, a parish in the hundred of EASEBOURNE, rape of CHICHESTER, county of SUSSEX, 2½ miles (S.) from Midhurst, containing 340 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester. The church is in the early style of English architecture, with some later additions. In 1730, Stephen Challen bequeathed certain messuages in trust, for the education of twenty children of this parish and the parish of Oving; but the rental is now only £4 a year, a moiety of which is paid to a schoolmistress for teaching four children of this parish to read.

**COCKINGTON**, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of HAYTOR, county of DEVON, 2½ miles (W.) from Torbay, containing 280 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Tor-Moham annexed, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1900 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rev. Roger Mallock. The church contains an octagonal font and a wooden screen. Queen Elizabeth leased the rectory of Tor-Moham, and the church of Cockington, to Sir George Cary, who, in 1609, erected almshouses here for seven poor persons, with an endowment of £30 per annum, paid out of the rental of Cockington and Chilston manors: the old buildings were taken down in 1810, and new ones erected on a more convenient site. Cockington is said to have received the privilege of a market and a fair about the year 1297.

**COCKLAW**, a township in the parish of St. JOHN LEE, southern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4½ miles (N. by E.) from Hexham, containing 199 inhabitants. It extends from the North Tyne along the eastern side of the Erring-bourn. Here are remains of an ancient castle of the Erringtons, called Cocklaw Tower.

**COCKLE-PARK**, a township in the parish of HEBURN, western division of MORPETH ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 miles (N.) from Morpeth, containing 57 inhabitants. Cockle Park tower stands on an eminence, and was formerly a strong hold of the family of Bertram, and their tenants, who fled to it, with their cattle, &c., in time of danger: the south part was destroyed by lightning several centuries ago.

**COCKLEY-CLEY**, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of GREENHOE, county of NORFOLK, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Swaffham, containing 938 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of St. Peter consolidated, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £8. 17. 1., and in the patronage of R. Dashwood, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There was formerly a church, dedicated



to St. Peter, which has been demolished; and a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Mary, has been converted into the parsonage-house.

**COCKSHUT**, a chapelry in the parish of ELLESMERE, hundred of PIMHILL, county of SALOP,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Ellesmere, with which the population is returned. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Ellesmere, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £1000 royal bounty. The chapel is dedicated to St. Helen.

**COCKTHORPE**, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of GREENHOE, county of NORFOLK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Clay, containing 32 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, annexed, with the vicarage of Little Langham, and the perpetual curacy of Glandford, to the rectory of Blakeney, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. The church is dedicated to All Saints. At this inconsiderable place, now comprising only three or four houses, Admirals Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Sir John Narborough, and Sir Christopher Mylne, were born.

**COCKTHORPE**, a chapelry in the parish of DUCKLINGTON, hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. by E.) from Witney. The population is returned with the parish. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary.

**CODDENHAM**, a parish in the hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, county of SUFFOLK,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Needham-Market, containing 847 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Crowfield annexed, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £12. 0. 5., and in the patronage of the Rev. J. Longe. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was granted in the reign of Henry II. for the founding of a Cistercian nunnery, but whether the design was carried into effect or not is unknown. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In 1758, Lady Catherine Gardenau erected a commodious school-house, with an endowment in land now producing a rental of £120 per annum, for teaching fifteen boys and fifteen girls of the parish: at present, twenty-five of each sex are partly clothed, and taught upon the National system. A fair is held on the 2nd of October.

**CODDINGTON**, a parish in the higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER, comprising the townships of Aldersey, Chowley, and Coddington, and containing 346 inhabitants, of which number, 130 are in the township of Coddington, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Malpas. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £5. 4. 2., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a wooden belfry, supposed to have been founded in the eleventh century; it was granted with the living to Chester abbey, by Fitz-Hugh, and was one of the few possessions remaining to the abbey that were confirmed to the Dean and Chapter by Queen Elizabeth. Coddington is thought to have been a habitation of the Britons, which seems probable from the artificial embankments and tumuli discernible in the vicinity.

**CODDINGTON**, a parish in the hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD, 7 miles (N.) from Ledbury, containing 184 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £4. 18. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

**CODDINGTON**, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of NEWARK, county of NOTTINGHAM,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. by N.) from Newark, containing 374 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of East Stoke, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small structure, principally in the early English and decorated styles of architecture.

**CODFORD (ST. MARY)**, a parish in the hundred of HEYTESBURY, county of WILTS, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Heytesbury, containing 258 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £18, and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford.

**CODFORD (ST. PETER)**, a parish in the hundred of HEYTESBURY, county of WILTS,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Heytesbury, containing, with the township of Ashton-Gifford, 347 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £17. 15., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford.

**CODICOTE**, a parish in the hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBANS, though locally in the hundred of Broadwater, county of HERTFORD, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Welwyn, containing 795 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of St. Albans, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £7. 5. 10., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. At the general dissolution, the advowson was granted to the Bishop of Ely, one of whose successors gave an augmentation of £30 per annum out of the great tithes. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a small building, with a chapel attached, and has an embattled tower surmounted by a spire. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A market on Friday, and a fair on St. James' day, were granted by Henry III.; they are both disused, but a small market, for the sale of straw-plat, is held on Thursday, and a pleasure fair on Whit-Monday. Thirty girls are clothed and educated at the joint expense of the Hon. Mrs. Leesom and Mrs. Staple, and there is a charitable fund, out of which one boy is apprenticed every seven years. On Codicote heath are the remains of a Roman fortification.

**CODNOR**, a joint township with LOSCOW, in the parish of HEANOR, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, county of DERBY,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. by E.) from Alfreton, containing, with Loscow, 1329 inhabitants.

**CODNOR-CASTLE**, an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, county of DERBY, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Alfreton, containing, with the Park liberty, 693 inhabitants. Here was an ancient castle belonging to the noble family of Grey, styled lords Grey of Codnor, the last of whom, Henry, a philosopher and alchemist in the reign of Edward IV., obtained a license to practise the transmutation of metals. The



Cromford canal passes on the east side of this district, where there are extensive iron-works, and a railway on the south communicates with the collieries in the neighbourhood.

**CODRINGTON**, a tything in the parish of **WAPLEY**, lower division of the hundred of **GRUMBALD'S ASH**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Chip-ping-Sodbury. The population is returned with the parish.

**CODSALL**, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of **SEISDON**, county of **STAFFORD**, 5 miles (N.W.) from Wolverhampton, containing 659 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the jurisdiction of the royal peculiar court of Tettenhall, endowed with £600 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1500 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Sir J. Wrottesley, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. A school was founded in 1716, by Dorothy Derby, with an endowment increased, by a subsequent bequest from Margaret Somerford, in 1730, to £3. 3. per annum, for teaching children of this parish.

**COEDKERNEW**, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of **WENTLLOOG**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 4½ miles (S.S.W.) from Newport, containing 128 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to that of St. Bride's Wentlloog, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff, endowed with £800 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

**COFFINSWELL**, a parish in the hundred of **HAYTOR**, county of **DEVON**, 3 miles (S.E. by E.) from Newton-Bushell, containing 255 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of St. Mary Church, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

**COGDEAN**, a hamlet in the parish of **STURMINS-TER-MARSHALL**, hundred of **COGDEAN**, Shaston (East) division of the county of **DORSET**, 2 miles (S.W. by S.) from Wimborne-Minster. The population is returned with the parish. This place gave name to the hundred.

**COGENHOE**, a parish in the hundred of **WYMERSLEY**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 5½ miles (E.) from Northampton, containing 255 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £17, and in the patronage of the Rev. E. Watkins. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is small, and partly in the early style of English architecture, but a considerable portion of it is of later date. The village is situated upon an eminence, at the foot of which runs the river Nen, separating this parish from that of Ecton. Limestone is obtained here.

**COGGES**, a parish in the hundred of **WOOTTON**, county of **OXFORD**, 1½ mile (S.E. by E.) from Witney, containing 452 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, endowed with £15 per annum private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. In 1695, William Blake, Esq. bequeathed land producing about £50 per annum, out of which £6 is paid for teaching twenty-four children at High Cogges, £6 for a like purpose at Newland in Cogges, and £20 for clothes, books, and other charitable uses. Some of the family of **Arsic**, who were lords of the barony, founded here an Alien priory of Black monks, subor-

dinate to the abbey of Fescamp in Normandy; after the dissolution of foreign cells its possessions were granted by Henry VI. toward the endowment of Eton College.

**COGGESHALL (GREAT)**, a market town and parish in the Witham division of the hundred of **LEXDEN**, county of **ESSEX**, 16 miles (N.E.) from Chelmsford, and 45 (N.E.) from London, containing 2896 inhabitants. This place is supposed by some antiquaries to have been the Roman station *Ad Ansam*, and by others the *Canonium* of Antoninus, with the distance of which latter from *Cesaromagus* its situation precisely corresponds. Numerous vestiges of Roman antiquity have been discovered here, among which were a silver coin of Domitian, a glass lamp, an urn containing ashes and bones, and some Roman pottery of red earth, which were found in an arched vault constructed of Roman brick; and at Westfield, about three quarters of a mile from the town, was discovered, by the plough, a large brazen pot, enclosing a smaller one of earth, within which was an urn wrapped in stuff like velvet, containing bones and fragments of bones enveloped in silk. The present town appears to have risen from the establishment of an abbey, in 1242, by King Stephen and his queen Matilda, for monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, to the abbot and monks of which King John granted several privileges, among which, probably, was the power of life and death, as inferred from the ancient name of one of the streets, which is still by some called Gallows-street. Henry III. gave them a grant of free warren, a weekly market, and an annual fair for eight days. The revenue of the abbey, at the dissolution, was £298. 8.: the remains, which exhibit specimens of early English architecture, are now occupied as a farm-house; the exterior has some lancet-shaped windows in good preservation, and in the interior are some good windows and vaulted roofs plainly groined. Near the abbey is an ancient bridge of three arches, built by King Stephen, over a canal cut for conveying water from the river to the monastery, which has been recently repaired. The town is situated near the river Blackwater, and consists of several narrow streets, indifferently paved, lighted by subscription, and amply supplied with water from springs in the neighbourhood, the principal of which is called Peter's well. The manufacture of baize and serge, which was formerly extensive, is still continued on a more confined scale; but the principal branch of trade at present is silk-weaving, which has been established within the last ten years. The market is on Thursday: a fair is held on Whit-Tuesday, for cattle and pedlary.

Coggeshall anciently comprised the parishes of Great and Little Coggeshall, now consolidated: in the latter, which is now only a hamlet to the former, were two churches, built by the monks; one for their own use, which has been entirely demolished, and the other for a parochial church, of which the remains have been converted into a barn. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £11. 3. 4., and in the patronage of Peter Du Cane, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a spacious handsome structure in the later style of English architecture, with a large square tower; the aisles are embattled, and strengthened with empannelled buttresses. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wes-

leyan Methodists. A school, under the direction of the Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, who appoint the master, was founded in 1636, by Sir Robert Hitcham, Knt., who bequeathed to them, in trust, lands at Framlingham and Saxted, in the county of Suffolk, producing £300 per annum, for educating from thirty to forty boys, with whom a premium of £10 each is given for apprenticing them: about £50 per annum is paid to Levington, and £9 to Nacton; the remainder is distributed among the poor. A Lancasterian school for boys was established here in 1811, and another for girls in 1826. There are six unendowed almshouses; and among the charitable bequests for the benefit of the poor is one of £70 per annum, called wood money, given by Thomas Pycocke, Esq., in 1580.

**COGGESHALL (LITTLE)**, a hamlet in the parish of GREAT COGGESHALL, hundred of WITHAM, county of ESSEX,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S.) from Great Coggeshall, containing 362 inhabitants. This was anciently a distinct parish, within the limits of which stood the abbey described in the account of Great Coggeshall, together with a church erected by the abbot for himself and the monks, who agreed to build a chapel also for their servants and tenants.

**COGSALL**, a township in that part of the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH which is in the hundred of BUCKLOW, county palatine of CHESTER,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.N.W.) from Northwich, containing 110 inhabitants. This place consists of only two farms. Tradition says that on a steep sandy eminence, called Butter hill, the market people from the hundred of Wirrall deposited their butter and other produce when the plague excluded them from the market-place at Chester.

**COKER (EAST)**, a parish in the hundred of HOUNDSBOROUGH, BERWICK, and COKER, county of SOMERSET,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.S.W.) from Yeovil, containing, with the hamlet of North Coker, 1103 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £12. 6. 3., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a neat cruciform edifice, with a tower rising from the intersection: near it are almshouses endowed with an estate at Whitchurch in Dorsetshire, for the maintenance of twelve poor widows. In a field in this parish the foundations of a Roman building were discovered in 1753; one of the rooms had a beautiful tessellated pavement, representing persons lying on a couch, beneath which were found a hypocaust, several coffins, burnt bones, &c. Dampier, the celebrated circumnavigator, was born here, in 1652.

**COKER (NORTH)**, a hamlet (formerly a chapelry) in the parish of EAST COKER, hundred of HOUNDSBOROUGH, BERWICK, and COKER, county of SOMERSET,  $\frac{2}{3}$  miles (S.S.W.) from Yeovil. The population is returned with the parish. The chapel has been demolished, and a workhouse occupies its site.

**COKER (WEST)**, a parish in the hundred of HOUNDSBOROUGH, BERWICK, and COKER, county of SOMERSET,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.W. by W.) from Yeovil, containing 928 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £12. 19. 7., and in the patronage of Joseph Jekyll, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. Almshouses for five poor persons

were founded about 1719, pursuant to the will of William Ruddock, who endowed them with a rent-charge on his estates of 10s. per week.

**COLAN**, a parish in the hundred of PYDER, county of CORNWALL,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.W. by W.) from St. Columb-Major, containing 259 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. The church is dedicated to St. Colan. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a charity school. In this parish is a celebrated spring, called Our Lady of Nantz' well.

**COLBOURNE**, a township in that part of the parish of CATTERICK which is in the eastern division of the wapentake of HANG, North riding of the county of YORK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.E. by E.) from Richmond, containing 133 inhabitants.

**COLBY**, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of ERPINGHAM, county of NORFOLK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.E. by N.) from Aylsham, containing 267 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £8. 15. 10., and in the patronage of Lord Suffield. The church is dedicated to St. Giles.

**COLBY**, a township in the parish of ST. LAWRENCE, APPLEBY, EAST ward, county of WESTMORLAND,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (W. by N.) from Appleby, containing 141 inhabitants. The village is situated on an eminence, at the base of which flows the river Eden.

**COLCHESTER**, a borough and market town having separate jurisdiction, locally in the Colchester division of the hundred of Lexden, county of ESSEX, 22 miles (N.E. by E.) from Chelmsford, and 51 (N.E. by E.) from London, containing 12,005 inhabitants, and, including the parishes of Bere-Church,



Arms.

Greenstead, Lexden, and Mile-End, which are within the liberties, 14,016. The name of this place, which by some antiquaries is supposed to have been the *Camalodunum* of the Romans, is derived from its situation on the river Colne, and its history may be traced to a period of very remote antiquity. It was by the Britons called *Caer Colun*, and appears to have been a town of considerable importance prior to the invasion of the Romans, who, according to Tacitus and other historians, having, under the conduct of Claudius, subdued the Trinobantes and taken possession of this town, garrisoned it with the second, ninth, and fourteenth legions, styled by him the conquerors of Britain, and named the place *Colonia*. Claudius having reduced the adjacent country to a Roman province, appointed Plautius his proprætor, and returned in triumph to Rome. After his departure, Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, taking advantage of the absence of part of the Roman legions, attacked *Camalodunum*, which, after a feeble resistance, she entirely demolished. According to Pliny, and the evidence of Roman coins and other ancient inscriptions, it appears to have been soon rebuilt with increased splendour, and to have been adorned



with public edifices; a temple to Claudius, a triumphal arch, and a statue to the Goddess of Victory. Constantine the Great is traditionally said to have been born in this city, which continued to flourish as a primary station of the Romans till their final departure from Britain. The Saxons, by whom it was afterwards occupied, gave it the name of *Colne-ceaster*, and it retained its consequence as a place of strength for a considerable time, but began to decline in proportion as London rose into importance. On the irruption of the Danes it became the residence of that people, who, by treaty with Alfred, were established in the city and country adjacent; but commencing their barbarous system of plunder and devastation, Edward the Elder took the town by assault, and, putting them all to the sword, re-peopled it with West Saxons: according to the Saxon Chronicles he repaired the walls in 922, at which time he is stated to have erected the castle, now falling to decay, but the remains of that edifice are evidently of Norman character. Colchester was a considerable town at the time of the Norman survey, but suffered greatly in the wars of the succeeding reigns. During the turbulent reign of John, Saher de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, having assembled an army of foreigners, laid siege to the city in 1215, but, on the approach of the barons, who were advancing from London to its relief, he drew off his forces and retired to Bury St. Edmund's; he afterwards got possession of the town, and, having plundered it, left a garrison in the castle, which, having been invested by the king, was compelled to surrender: it was subsequently besieged and taken by the troops of Prince Louis, whom the barons had invited into England to their assistance, and who, thinking the opportunity favourable for conquest, kept possession of it for himself, and hoisted the banner of France upon its walls; but the barons having submitted to their new sovereign, Henry III., retook the castle from the prince, and expelled him from the kingdom. In the reign of Edward III., the town contributed five ships and one hundred and seventy mariners towards the naval armament for the blockade of Calais. The inhabitants, during the attempt to raise Lady Jane Grey to the throne, steadfastly adhered to the interests of Mary, whose cause they supported with so much zeal, that very soon after her accession, that queen visited the town, for the express purpose of testifying her gratitude: her majesty was received with every public demonstration of joy, and, on her departure, was presented with a silver cup, and £20 in gold. During her reign many of the Protestant inhabitants were put to death on account of their religious tenets. In 1648, the town was besieged by the parliamentary forces under Fairfax: after a close blockade for eleven weeks, during which period it was gallantly defended by the Earl of Norwich, Lord Capel, Sir Charles Lucas, and Sir George Lisle, the garrison, reduced to the extremity of want and suffering, surrendered to Fairfax, when Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle were shot under the castle walls.

The town is built on the summit and northern acclivity of an eminence rising gently from the river Colne, over which are three bridges, and occupies a quadrilateral area enclosed by the ancient walls, within which the houses to the south and south-east are irregularly disposed: the streets are spacious, and the High-street

contains many excellent houses: the town is well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water by an engine worked by steam. The theatre, a neat and commodious edifice erected in 1812, is opened annually by the Norwich company of comedians. A literary and philosophical society was established in 1820, the members of which in rotation deliver a lecture at their monthly meetings; attached to it is a museum of shells, fossils, and natural curiosities. A botanical society was instituted in 1823: there is a medical society, established in 1774; and there are a private subscription library, and a musical society of amateurs. The barracks, with a park of artillery, were capable of accommodating ten thousand troops, but since the conclusion of the war they have been taken down. The woollen manufacture appears to have been carried on so early as the reign of Edward III., but the weaving of baizes was probably introduced by the Flemings in the reign of Elizabeth, and at that time employed a considerable number of the inhabitants: the baize was subject to certain regulations prescribed by the Baize-hall; but the trade has been transferred to other towns, and is here succeeded by a large silk-manufacture. The oyster fishery on the river Colne, granted to the free burgesses by Richard I., confirmed by subsequent charters, and for the preservation of which courts of admiralty were usually held on the borough walls, affords employment to a great number of men, and some hundreds of smacks are engaged in conveying to London the oysters dredged from the river, for which there is a very great demand, especially for those of Pyfleet, which are found in a small creek, and are remarkable for their goodness and flavour: the river is navigable for vessels of two hundred tons' burden to the Hythe, where there are a spacious quay and a custom-house. The market days are Saturday and Wednesday, the former being the principal, on which corn and cattle are sold: a market for meat, fish, and vegetables, is held daily on the north side of the High-street, where a convenient and spacious market-place has been constructed. The corn-exchange, a handsome building supported on columns, was erected a few years since, of which the lower part is appropriated to the corn market, and the upper part occupied as offices by the Essex and Suffolk Insurance Society. The fairs are on July 5th and the following day, and July 23rd and the two following days, for cattle; and October 20th for cattle, and the three following days for general merchandise.

Corporate Seal.



Obverse.

Reverse.

The borough was first incorporated in 1089, by charter of Richard I., who conferred on the inhabitants many valuable privileges, which were confirmed by suc-



ceeding sovereigns, and extended by Henry V. By its charter, which, having been forfeited on several occasions, was renewed by George III. in 1818, the government is vested in a mayor, high steward, recorder, chamberlain, twelve aldermen, eighteen assistants, and eighteen common council-men, aided by a town-clerk, two coroners, a water-bailiff, four serjeants at mace, and other officers. The mayor, recorder, the late mayor, and four of the aldermen, are justices of the peace for the borough, the freedom of which is inherited by birth, and acquired by servitude within the borough, and by presentation. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session for the borough and liberties, together extending over sixteen parishes, and two courts of pleas for the recovery of debts to any amount, the jurisdiction of which, by Edward IV., was extended to the adjoining parishes of Bere-Church, Greenstead, Lexden, and Mile-End: these courts are held at stated periods; one, called the Law Hundred, for actions against free burgesses, is held on Monday; and the other, called the Foreign Court, for actions against foreigners, or non-freemen, is held on Thursday: the petty sessions for the division are also held in this town, every Saturday. The moot-hall is an ancient edifice, originally erected by Eudo, dapifer, or steward, to Henry I., and containing the hall and the exchequer-chamber, in part of which the records are deposited; over these is the council-chamber, a spacious room in which the public business of the corporation is transacted; underneath is the town gaol. The borough first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has, with occasional intermissions, returned two members to parliament: the right of election is vested in the free burgesses generally not receiving alms, whose number is about one thousand four hundred, but may be augmented at the will of the corporation in common council assembled: the mayor is the returning officer.

Colchester is, but upon very disputed authority, supposed to have been the seat of a diocese in the early period of Christianity in Britain; Henry VIII. made it the seat of a suffragan bishop, and two bishops were successively consecrated. The town comprises the parishes of All Saints, St. James, St. Martin, St. Mary at the Walls, St. Nicholas, St. Peter, St. Runwald, and the Holy Trinity, within the walls, and the parishes of St. Botolph, St. Giles, St. Leonard, or the Hythe, and St. Mary Magdalene, without the walls, all in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London. The living of All Saints' is a rectory not in charge, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Balliol College, Oxford: the church was erected in the year 1309, near the east gate of the monastery of Grey friars, which had been founded by Robert Fitz-Walter in that year. The living of St. James' is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £11. 10., endowed with £400 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £500 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown: the church is a spacious structure built prior to the reign of Edward II.; it has a fine altar-piece representing the Adoration of the Shepherds. The living of St. Martin's is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant. The Bishop of London, for that turn, was patron in 1825: the church was much

damaged during the siege of the town in 1648; the steeple, which was built with Roman bricks, is now in a ruinous state. The living of St. Mary's at the Walls is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Bishop of London: the church was rebuilt in 1713, with the exception of the ancient steeple, which, becoming ruinous, was repaired in 1729. The living of St. Nicholas' is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £10, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Balliol College, Oxford: the church is ancient; the tower some years since fell down upon the nave and the chancel, the latter of which is still in a ruinous state. The chapel of St. Helen, in this parish, rebuilt by Eudo in 1076, was lately used as a place of worship by the Society of Friends, and is now used for a Sunday school. The living of St. Peter's is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £10, endowed with £600 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of John Thornton, Esq.: the church, an ancient structure, was erected before the Conquest, and in Domesday-book is noticed as the only church in Colchester; it was extensively repaired and modernised in 1758, when the tower at the west end was erected, and was some time since greatly beautified at an expense of £3000; the altar-piece is embellished with a fine painting by Halls, the subject of which is the raising of Jairus' daughter. The living of St. Runwald's is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 13. 4., endowed with £600 private benefaction, and £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of C. Round, Esq.: the church, which is small, was erected about the close of the thirteenth century. The living of the parish of the Holy Trinity is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Balliol College, Oxford: the church was erected in the year 1349. The living of St. Botolph's is a perpetual curacy, united to the rectory of All Saints: the church has been in ruins since the siege in 1648, exhibiting indications of its original magnificence, and of the antiquity of its style, which appears to have been the early Norman, and of the same date as the neighbouring priory; it was built with bricks of extraordinary hardness, supposed to have been taken from the Roman station: in the interior are several plain massive piers and circular arches, and part of the arches of the triforium is remaining: the west front has a central doorway, on the south side of which is a deeply receding Norman arch; over these are two series of intersecting arches. The living of St. Giles' is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £30, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Devises of the Rev. J. W. Morgan: the church, a very ancient structure, and formerly greatly dilapidated, has lately undergone a thorough repair. The living of St. Leonard's is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £10, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Balliol College, Oxford: the church is a spacious structure in good preservation. The living of St. Mary Magdalene's is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £11, and in the

patronage of the Crown: the church, which is small, is pleasantly situated on Magdalene Green. On the site of the chapel of St. Anne, which stood in the parish of St. James, and was formerly a hermitage, a barn has been erected, part of the chapel having been incorporated with the building. There are two places of worship for Baptists, two for Independents, and one each for the Society of Friends, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians.

The free grammar school was founded and endowed by the corporation, to whom Queen Elizabeth, in the twenty-sixth year of her reign, granted certain ecclesiastical revenues for that purpose: the present income is £117 per annum; the number of scholars on the foundation is generally from thirty to forty. A scholarship for boys educated at this school was founded in St. John's College, Cambridge, by the Rev. Robert Lewes, in 1620: two scholarships, founded in the same college by the Rev. Ambrose Gilbert, in 1642, revert to this school on failure of applicants of the surnames of Gilbert, or Torbington; and four founded in Pembroke College, Cambridge, by Mr. Ralph Scrivener, in 1601, on failure of boys from the grammar school at Ipswich. Dr. Harsnet, Archbishop of York, received the rudiments of his education in this institution. Two charity schools, for the education of fifty-five boys and thirty girls, who are also clothed, were established in 1708; towards the purchase of the school-house Mr. Samuel Rush, in 1711, gave £100, and £50 was given for the same purpose by his widow. Mr. William Naggs, in 1747, gave a freehold messuage and twenty-five acres of land, in the county of Essex, to certain trustees, for the better maintenance of these schools, to which seven other benefactions have been added. The National school constitutes an extension of the original plan of the charity school: the number of children educated is about four hundred, of whom one hundred and forty-eight are clothed. A Lancasterian school for children of both sexes is supported by subscription; there are schools also supported by the several dissenting congregations. A school for the children of members of the Society of Friends was established in 1816, and endowed with a sum of money and an extensive library by John Kendall, to which has been added a legacy by the late Francis Freshfield, Esq.: the election of the master is vested in eight trustees, subject to the sanction of the society at their quarterly meeting; in consideration of the dividend arising from the legacies, he instructs gratuitously six day-scholars, sons of members of the society, or, in failure of such, sons of necessitous parents of sober conduct, in addition to the boarding and education of the pupils for whom he is regularly paid. Mr. Arthur Winsley, in 1726, founded and endowed almshouses for twelve poor men, to which six others have since been added; each of the almsmen receives seven shillings and sixpence per week, and a chaldron of coal annually. Mr. John Wenock, in 1679, erected and endowed almshouses for six aged widows, which number, by a bequest from Mrs. Bardfield, has since been increased to fourteen. Ralph Finch also, in 1552, founded and endowed almshouses for four poor persons. Those erected by Lady Mary D'Arcy, and others situated in Eld-lane, having no endowment, are occupied by persons requiring parochial relief: there are also several charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. The Es-

sex and Colchester general hospital, completed in 1820, and supported by subscription, is a neat building of white brick, situated on the south side of the London road, comprising a front receding curvilinearly from the rear at both angles, so as to present the appearance of wings.

Of the monastic establishments anciently existing here, the hospital, originally founded at the command of Henry I., for a master and leprous brethren, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, by Eudo, who had been a principal officer of the household to William the Conqueror and his two sons, of which, at the dissolution, the revenue was £11, was refounded in 1610 by James I., for three poor brethren and a master, who is always the clergyman of the parish. Of the other ancient establishments, the principal was St. John's abbey, founded in the reign of Henry I. by the same Eudo, for monks of the Benedictine order, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £523. 17.; of this only the gateway is remaining, a handsome structure in the later style of English architecture, and, consequently, either rebuilt since the foundation of the abbey, or a subsequent addition to it. To the south of the town was a monastery of Augustine canons, founded in the reign of Henry I., and dedicated to St. Julian and St. Botolph, by Ernulphus, who afterwards became prior: at the dissolution its revenue was £113. 12. 8.; the only remains are its stately church, now in ruins, which was previously the parish church of St. Botolph. Without the walls was an hospital, or priory, of Crutched friars, an order introduced into England about the year 1244, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £7. 7. 8. The priory of Franciscan, or Grey, friars was founded, in 1309, by Robert Fitz-Walter, the only probable remains of which are the parish church of All Saints. Of the walls by which the city was surrounded, and in consideration of repairing which, Richard II. is recorded to have exempted the burgesses from sending members to three of his parliaments, only some detached portions are remaining: they were strengthened by bastions, and defended on the west by an ancient fort of Roman construction, the remaining arches of which are built with Roman bricks; and the north and west sides, where the town was most exposed, were protected by deep intrenchments: the entrance to the town was by four principal gates and three posterns, which have been mostly demolished. The ruins of the castle occupy an elevated site to the north-east of the town; the form is quadrilateral, and the walls of the keep, twelve feet in thickness, are almost entire: the building is of flint, stone, and Roman brick intermixed, and is supposed to have been originally erected by the Romans, though subsequently repaired by Edward the Elder; the solidity of the structure has frustrated repeated attempts to demolish it for the sake of the materials. The town and environs abound with ancient relics, among which are, a quantity of Roman bricks in several of the churches and other buildings, tessellated pavements, sepulchral urns, statues, lamps, rings, coins, medals, and almost every species of Roman antiquities. William Gilbert, physician to Elizabeth and James I., and author of a work on the qualities of the loadstone, entitled "*De Magnete*;" and Dr. Samuel Harsnett, Archbishop of York, were natives of this place. The late Right Hon. Charles Abbot, Speaker of the House of Commons,



who was born in the neighbourhood, was elevated to the peerage, June 3rd, 1817, by the title of Baron Colchester, which is now enjoyed by his son.

**COLD COATS**, a township in the parish of **PONTELAND**, western division of **CASTLE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W.) from Newcastle, containing 45 inhabitants.

**COLD DUNGHILLS**, an extra-parochial district, adjoining the parish of **ST. CLEMENT**, borough of **IPSWICH**, county of **SUFFOLK**. The population is returned partly with the parish of **St. Clement**, and partly with that of **St. Margaret**.

**COLD MARTIN**, a township in the parish of **CHATTON**, eastern division of **GLENDAL** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 1 mile (E. by S.) from **Wooler**. The population is returned with the parish.

**COLD MEECE**, a township in the parish of **ECCLESHALL**, northern division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, county of **STAFFORD**, containing 61 inhabitants.

**COLDRED**, a parish in the hundred of **BEWSBOROUGH**, lathe of **ST. AUGUSTINE**, county of **KENT**, 5 miles (N.W. by N.) from **Dover**, containing 125 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of **Sibbertswold**, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Canterbury**, rated in the king's books at £6. 2. 6. The church, dedicated to **St. Pancras**, is surrounded by a trench, enclosing about two acres, with an artificial mount on the northern side, which tradition ascribes to **Ceoldred**, King of **Mercia**, from whom the parish is named, who fought a battle near this spot, in 694, with **Ina**, King of the **West Saxons**; it is, however, probably of **Roman** origin, various relics of that people having been discovered on the site.

**COLDSBORNE**, a parish in the hundred of **RARGATE**, county of **GLOUCESTER**,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from **Cirencester**, containing 245 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Gloucester**, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 10½, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of **F. Eyre** and **J. Elwes**, Esqrs. The church is dedicated to **St. James**.

**COLDWALTHAM**, county of **SUSSEX**.—See **WALTHAM (COLD)**.

**COLDWELL**, a township in the parish of **KIRKWHELPINGTON**, north-eastern division of **TINDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 14 miles (W.) from **Morpeth**, containing 7 inhabitants. It consists of a large sheep farm and one house.

**COLE**, a tything in the parish of **PITCOMB**, hundred of **BRUTON**, county of **SOMERSET**, 2 miles (S. W.) from **Bruton**. The population is returned with the parish.

**COLE**, a joint tything with **West Park**, in the parish and hundred of **MALMESBURY**, county of **WILTS**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. S. E.) from **Malmesbury**, containing, with **West Park**, 37 inhabitants.

**COLEBROKE**, a parish in the hundred of **CREDITON**, county of **DEVON**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from **Crediton**, containing 875 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the **Dean and Chapter of Exeter**, rated in the king's books at £20. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**. There are ruins of chapels at **Coplestone**, **Hooke**, **Horwell**, **Land's End**, and **Wolmstone**, in this parish; and near the latter is a well, dedicated to the **Virgin Mary**.

**COLEBY**, a parish in the higher division of the wapentake of **BOOTHBY-GRAFFO**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from **Lincoln**, containing 322 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £6. 12. 1., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the **Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, Oxford**. The church, dedicated to **All Saints**, has a tower, the lower part of which, with the south door and nave, exhibits fine specimens of **Norman** architecture; the rest of the building is in the early **English** style, with later additions, particularly the upper portion of the tower and spire.

**COLEDALE**, a joint township with **Portingscale**, in that part of the parish of **CROSTHWAITTE** which is in **ALLERDALE** ward above **Derwent**, county of **CUMBERLAND**, 3 miles (W.) from **Keswick**, containing 294 inhabitants.

**COLEFORD**, a market town and chapelry in the parish of **NEWLAND**, hundred of **ST. BRIAVELLS**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 19 miles (W. S. W.) from **Gloucester**, and 124 (W. by N.) from **London**, containing 1804 inhabitants. This place, which is pleasantly situated on the verge of the county, next **Monmouthshire**, obtained the grant of a market from **James I.** During the parliamentary war, a skirmish took place previously to the siege of **Gloucester**, between a party of the royalists commanded by **Lord Herbert** and the parliamentary forces under **Col. Barrow**, in which the market-house was destroyed, and **Sir Richard Lawdy**, major-general of **South Wales**, and several officers, were killed: at a subsequent period, during the same war, the ancient chapel was demolished. The town consists principally of one spacious street, in which is the market-place; the houses are in general neat and well built; the environs are pleasant, and in some points beautifully picturesque; and in the vicinity are several elegant mansions and handsome villas. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture, and many of the labouring class are occupied in the extensive iron-works in the neighbourhood; a great quantity of apples is cultivated for cider. The market is on **Friday**: fairs are held on **June 20th** for wool, and **November 24th** for cattle and cheese. The market-house was rebuilt in 1679, towards defraying the expense of which **Charles II.** contributed £50. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Hereford**, and diocese of **Gloucester**, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the **Bishop of Gloucester**. The chapel, rebuilt in the reign of **Queen Anne**, who contributed £300 towards its erection, is dedicated to **All Saints**. There is a place of worship for **Particular Baptists**. Vestiges of **King Offa's dyke** may be distinctly traced in some parts of the town.

**COLEFORD**, a hamlet in the parish and hundred of **KILMERDON**, county of **SOMERSET**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from **Frome**. The population is returned with the parish. A chapel of ease is in progress of erection here.

**COLEMORE**, a parish in the hundred of **BARTON-STACEY**, **Andover** division, though locally in the hundred of **Salborne**, **Alton (North)** division, of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by W.) from



Alton, containing 123 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £22. 9. 4½., and in the patronage of the Rev. James Cookson. There is a chapel of ease at Prior's Dean. The greater part of this parish lay formerly in the forest of Wolmer, where a considerable quantity of charcoal was made; and from the mere, or boundary, to the westward, it had its former name, Colemere, by which it is noticed in Domesday-book and other ancient records. John Graves, the astronomer and mathematician, was born here, in 1602.

COLE-ORTON, a parish in the western division of the hundred of GOSCOTE, county of LEICESTER, 2 miles (E.) from Ashby de la Zouch, containing 883 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £10. 6. 0½., and in the patronage of Sir G. H. Beaumont, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower and spire, with some of its portions in the decorated style of architecture. Extensive collieries have been wrought here for a great length of time. Thomas, Viscount Beaumont, in 1701, bequeathed a rent-charge of £90 for the erection of a school-house, and an hospital for six poor widows, who have each a separate house and garden.

COLERIDGE, a parish in the hundred of NORTH TAWTON with WINKLEY, county of DEVON, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Chulmleigh, containing 632 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £7. 8. 9., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains an ancient wooden screen. A charity school is chiefly supported by the Hon. Newton Fellows.

COLERNE, a parish in the hundred of CHIPPENHAM, county of WILTS, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Chippenham, containing 888 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £9. 16.: there is also a sinecure rectory, rated at £16. 11. 10½., and annexed to the Wardenship of New College, Oxford, the Warden being patron of the vicarage. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a meeting-house for Independents. Colerne, or, as it was formerly called, Coldhorn, derives its name from its bleak situation upon the summit of one of the highest hills in the vicinity of Bath: the tower of the church and a large brewery are conspicuous objects for miles round the country, which is singularly intersected by deep combs in all directions. About sixty years ago the village was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt with stone, without much regard to uniformity. The neighbourhood was the scene of many sanguinary conflicts between the Saxons and the Danes: the Wansdyke touches the parish in two places, constituting the boundary of the county. On Colerne down is an ancient double intrenchment, called Northwood Camp; and in the park is another ancient fortification. There is a spring holding a quantity of lime in solution, the water of which incrusts, and gives the appearance of a petrification to any thing upon which it falls.

COLESHILL, a chapelry partly in the parish of AMERSHAM, hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD, and partly in the parish of BEACONSFIELD, hundred of BURNHAM, county of BUCKINGHAM, 1½ mile

(S. by W.) from Amersham, containing 492 inhabitants. Since the demolition of the chapel the inhabitants have attended divine service at the parish church of Amersham; they still pay their own poor and highway rates. Here are manufactories for lace and common red earthenware. Edmund Waller, the lyric poet, was born here; he represented the borough of Amersham in three parliaments, and died in 1687.

COLESHILL, a parish partly in the hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, county of WILTS, but chiefly in the hundred of SHRIVENHAM, county of BERKS, 3½ miles (W. S. W.) from Great Farthingdon, containing, with the tything of Lynt, 324 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £17. 11. 8., and in the patronage of the Earl of Radnor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has, at the west end, an embattled tower with pinnacles, and contains some handsome monuments; the eastern window of the chancel exhibits some fine stained glass, representing the Nativity, presented by the Earl of Radnor, in 1787. Lord Simon Digby, in 1694, gave £500 for teaching and apprenticing poor children of the parish, and for other charitable purposes: in the same year, Offalia Rawlins made a donation of £100, with similar directions for its use; and, in 1706, the Rev. John Pinsent gave an estate, producing about £15 per annum, for apprenticing the children of such of the inhabitants of Coleshill and Great Coxwell as had never received parochial relief, with £5 to each. This parish derives its name from the elevated situation of the village above the river Cole, which forms the western boundary, and gives the title of baron to the Earl of Radnor.

COLESHILL, a market town and parish in the Birmingham division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, county of WARWICK, 18 miles (N. by W.) from Warwick, and 103½ (N. W.) from London, containing 1760 inhabitants. This place derives its name from being situated on the acclivity and summit of an eminence rising gradually from the south bank of the river Cole, over which is a neat brick bridge of six arches leading into the town: it consists principally of one long street, from the centre of which a shorter street of considerable width diverges towards the church, and affords a convenient area for the market-place, in which is a portico of brick. The houses are in general well built, and several of them are handsome and of modern date; the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from springs, and from the rivers Thame and Blyth, which run through the parish. The market is on Wednesday: the fairs are on the first Monday, in January for cattle and sheep, on Shrove-Monday for horses, which is the principal fair, May 6th, the first Monday in July, and the first Monday after September 25th, all for cattle. The county magistrates occasionally hold here a petty session for the division; two constables, two headboroughs, two clerks of the market, and two pinners, are chosen at the court of the lord of the manor, held in October: the bishop holds his annual visitation in August, and a court of probate quarterly. Part of the workhouse is appropriated to the confinement of malefactors previously to their committal.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £10. 18. 6½., and in the patronage of Earl Digby. The church, dedicated to

St. Peter and St. Paul, is an ancient and spacious structure, in the decorated style of English architecture, with a lofty tower surmounted by an octagonal spire, crocketed at the angles, part of which was taken down and rebuilt in the same style in 1812: it contains an ancient Norman font, with an effigy of St. Peter, and a representation of the Crucifixion, rudely sculptured on it. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school was founded in the reign of James I., by Lord Digby, who, in conjunction with some of the parishioners, endowed it with seventy acres of land and several houses in the parish; the management is vested in thirteen trustees, of whom Earl Digby nominates three: it comprises two schoolrooms, one exclusively for classical literature, the other for English, writing, and arithmetic: the head-master's salary is £80 per annum, with a house and seven or eight acres of land; the second master has a salary of £70 per annum; both are nominated by the trustees, and their appointment is confirmed by Earl Digby. A charity school was endowed, in 1694, by Simon, Lord Digby, with £500, which has been vested in the purchase of a house and land, for clothing and instructing poor girls, and apprenticing poor children; and under the same trust is a small endowment for the distribution of bibles and prayer-books. There are two almshouses for widows, and a house, which has lately been rebuilt, is endowed with land for the accommodation of poor travellers for one night, with a small hospital attached to it for those that are sick. About a mile to the east of the town is Maxstoke castle, in a high state of preservation, and inhabited by a descendant of the founder: the buildings occupy an irregular quadrilateral area, enclosed by an embattled wall, and defended at the angles by octagonal towers: the entrance on the east side is under a finely groined arch in the gateway tower, which is square and strengthened with angular turrets, and was formerly defended by a portcullis. About a mile and a half to the south-east of the castle are the remains of Maxstoke priory, consisting of part of the walls and the entrance gateway; the conventual buildings have been converted into farm-offices: the castle and the remains of the priory are in the decorated style of English architecture, and appear to be of the same date with the church, to which it is said there was a subterranean passage leading from the priory. Coleshill gives the title of viscount to Earl Digby.

COLEY, a chapelry in the parish of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, West riding of the county of YORK, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Halifax, with which the population is returned. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Halifax.

COLKERK, a parish in the hundred of LAUNDITCH, county of NORFOLK, 2 miles (S.) from Fakenham, containing 358 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Stibbard annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of Lord J. Townsend. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

COLLIERLY, a township in that part of the parish of LANCHESTER which is in the western division of

CHESTER ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 12½ miles (N. W.) from Durham, containing, with the villages of Dipton and Pontop, 556 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel. At Collierly Dykes there is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. This township contains several coal-works, from which it derives its name.

COLLINGBOURN-DUCIS, a parish in the hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, county of WILTS, 2½ miles (N. W.) from Ludgershall, containing 476 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of the Lord Warden of Saver-nake Forest, rated in the king's books at £16. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Marquis of Ailesbury. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. This was formerly part of the duchy of Lancaster, from which it acquired the adjunct to its name; but Henry VIII. alienated it to the Earl of Hertford, afterwards Duke of Somerset, and Protector of England, upon whose attainder it reverted to the crown, and was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Edward, Earl of Hertford, whose descendants inherited all the former possessions of the Duke of Somerset.

COLLINGBOURN-KINGSTONE, a parish in the hundred of KINWARDSTONE, county of WILTS, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Ludgershall, containing 817 inhabitants, of which number, 251 are in Collingbourn-Southon, 233 in Collingbourn-Kingston, and 333 in Collingbourn-Vallance. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £15. 7. 3½., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. John Norris, eminent as a divine and philosopher, was born at the vicarage-house, in 1567.

COLLINGHAM, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, West riding of the county of YORK, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Wetherby, containing 286 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £3. 11. 5½., endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Mrs. Wheeler. The church is dedicated to St. Oswald. A charity school was founded, in 1738, by Lady Elizabeth Hastings, with an endowment, producing £24 per annum, for teaching twenty children, and providing them with books.

COLLINGHAM (NORTH), a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of NEWARK, county of NOTTINGHAM, 5½ miles (N. N. E.) from Newark, containing 805 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £8. 14. 2., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a very ancient structure, in the Norman style of architecture. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. A school is supported by charitable donations amounting to £41 per annum.

COLLINGHAM (SOUTH), a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of NEWARK, county of NOTTINGHAM, 5½ miles (N. N. E.) from Newark, containing



686 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £14. 1. 10½, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a school with a very trifling endowment. This parish is bounded on the west by the navigable river Trent. There is a lofty tumulus, called Potter's hill, where many Roman relics have been found. South of this, on the Fosse-road, on the Lincolnshire boundary, is the site of the *Crocolana* of Antoninus, now occupied by the village of Brough, where coins, termed *Brugh pennies*, have been ploughed up, and ancient foundations often discovered: human bones, with remains of coffins, have also been turned up in a place called the Chapel Close, which was the burying-ground attached to a chapel that formerly stood there, and belonged to the rectory of Hawton.

**COLLINGTON**, a parish in the hundred of **BROXASH**, county of **HEREFORD**, 4½ miles (N.) from Bromyard, containing 145 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £2. 18. 10., and in the patronage of Mrs. Pytts. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Limestone is obtained here.

**COLLINTREE**, a parish in the hundred of **WYMERSLEY**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 3½ miles (S.) from Northampton, containing 194 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £16. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Rev. Benjamin Hill. The church is dedicated to St. Columbus. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

**COLLITON-ROW**, a tything in the parish of the **HOLY TRINITY**, **DORCHESTER**, hundred of **GEORGE**, **DORCHESTER** division of the county of **DORSET**. The population is returned with the parish. It forms a small street on the south of Gildepath hill, and, though within the walls of the town, is properly without the borough, and lost its right of voting at elections for members of parliament in 1720, before which period it had constantly exercised it.

**COLLUMPTON**, county of **DEVON**.—See **CULLOMPTON**.

**COLLY-WESTON**, a parish in the hundred of **WILLYBROOK**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 3¾ miles (S. W. by S.) from Stamford, containing 353 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £12. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Extensive quarries of slate are wrought in the neighbourhood.

**COLMWORTH**, a parish in the hundred of **BARFORD**, county of **BEDFORD**, 5½ miles (W. by S.) from St. Neots, containing 450 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £18, and in the patronage of William Guppy, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a handsome structure with a lofty spire; it is in the early style of English architecture, and contains several ancient monuments.

**COLN (ST. ALDWIN'S)**, a parish in the hundred of **BRIGHTWELLS-BARROW**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 3

miles (N.) from Fairford, containing 393 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £8. 19. 4½, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of T. Ingram, Esq. and another. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

**COLN (ST. DENIS)**, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of **DEERHURST**, though locally in the hundred of **Bradley**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from North Leach, containing 179 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £9. 19. 4½, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford. This parish is bounded on the south-west by the river Coln, and on the north-west by the old Roman Fosse-way.

**COLN-ROGERS**, a parish in the hundred of **BRADLEY**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from North Leach, containing 139 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £7. 0. 5., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. This parish is bounded on the north by the river Coln, which is crossed by Fosse-bridge, on the Roman way of the same name.

**COLNBROOK**, a chapelry (formerly a market town) partly in the parish of **STANWELL**, hundred of **SPELTHORNE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, but chiefly in the parishes of **HORTON**, **IVER**, and **LANGLEY-MARSH**, in the hundred of **STOKE**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 46 miles (S. E. by S.) from Buckingham, and 17 (W. by S.) from London, on the road to Bath. The population is returned with the several parishes. This place, which is of great antiquity, is supposed to have been the station *Ad Pontes* of Antoninus: it derives its name from the river Colne, by which it is separated from Middlesex, and is intersected by different branches of that river, over each of which is a small bridge. The town consists principally of one long street; the houses are in general neatly built and of respectable appearance. The trade principally arises from its situation as a great thoroughfare, which has made it a considerable posting town. The market has been long discontinued, and the market-house and the chapel, which were inconveniently situated in the narrower part of the town, have been removed by the commissioners of the turnpike roads, who have rebuilt the chapel, a neat modern edifice, dedicated to St. Mary, on the opposite side of the road, in the parish of **Horton**. Fairs are held on April 5th and May 3rd, for cattle and horses. The government, by charter of Henry VIII., which was renewed in the reign of Charles I., is vested in a bailiff and burgesses. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, and in the patronage of the Trustees of the late George Townsend, Esq., for Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and there are several charitable bequests for distribution among the poor.

**COLNE**, a parish in the hundred of **HURSTINGSTONE**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, 2¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Somersham, containing 480 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Somersham, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Helen,



is in the early style of English architecture, with a western tower; it contains some remains of figures and armorial bearings in stained glass, and is situated about half a mile from the village.

COLNE, a market town and chapelry in that part of the parish of WHALLEY which is in the higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, county palatine of LANCASTER, 35 miles (S. E.) from Lancaster, and 217 (N. N. W.) from London, containing 7274 inhabitants. This place is supposed by the geographer of Ravenna to have been a Roman station, the site of which is by Whitaker, the historian of Manchester, referred to Castor Cliff, a lofty eminence about a mile south of the town, where are still the vestiges of a quadrilateral camp, one hundred and twenty yards in length, and one hundred and ten in breadth, surrounded by a double vallum and fosse. This camp is by Whitaker, the historian of the "Ancient parish of Whalley," considered only as the *castra astiva* of the primary station, which, perhaps on better authority, he places in the low grounds beneath the town, and near the bank of the Colne water, but of which every vestige has been obliterated by cultivation. Numerous Roman coins have been found at various times, and among them several of Gordianus and other emperors, enclosed in a large silver cup turned up by the plough in 1696. The town, which is of great antiquity, appears to have arisen with Lancaster, Manchester, and other towns in the county, soon after its conquest by Agricola, in the year seventy-nine, and derives its name either from *Columio*, the supposed name of the Roman station, or from the Saxon *Culme*, coal, with which the neighbourhood abounds: it is situated on an elevated point of land between the river Calder and the Leeds and Liverpool canal; the streets are paved, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water conveyed by pipes from Flass spring, about two miles distant, under the management of a company formed for that purpose. A subscription library has been established under good regulations, and is well conducted. The woollen manufacture was carried on here previously to the arrival of the Flemings in England in the time of Edward III., as appears from the rent-roll of the last Henry de Lacy, lord of the manor, in 1311, in which a fulling-mill is returned as being valued at 6s. 8d. per annum: the manufacture of shalloons, calimancoes, and tammies, was also extensively carried on, for the sale of which a Piece Hall was erected in 1775, by a company of proprietors, on a plot of ground on the south side of the town, presented by Banastre Watson, Esq., of Marsden Hall; it is a substantial stone building, containing two spacious rooms, and was for many years the principal mart in the district for woollen and worsted goods, but is now appropriated to the sale of general merchandise at the annual fairs only. The cotton manufacture is at present the principal branch of business; the chief articles are calico and dimity for the Manchester market, both of them being made to a considerable extent: the machinery for spinning the cotton is chiefly put in motion by water, but partly by steam. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes through a tunnel a mile in length, at a small distance from the town, affording a facility of conveyance for the coal, freestone, slate, and lime, with which the neighbouring hills abound, and for the produce of the manufactories. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday; and

on the last Wednesday in every month is a large cattle market: the fairs are on March 7th, May 13th for cattle, and 15th for pedlary, October 11th, and December 21st. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates: a constable is annually chosen by such of the inhabitants as are assessed to the county rate; and a court baron is held by the lord of the manor.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Whalley. The chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a very ancient structure, erected probably soon after the Conquest: in the reign of Henry I. it was given to the priory of Pontefract by Hugh de Val; it was substantially repaired, or partly rebuilt, in the reign of Henry VIII., when the only remains preserved of the original building were the finely carved screen at the entrance and on the sides of the choir, and three massive circular columns in the north aisle, one of which, being undermined by some recent interments, suddenly gave way in 1815, and endangered the whole building, which has since been rendered firm and secure. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Methodists of the New Connexion. The grammar school is of very uncertain foundation: it is endowed with about £15 per annum, for which six boys are taught free, four of them by means of a bequest of £40 from Thomas Blakey, Esq., in 1687. The old school-room was taken down, and on its site a new one erected by subscription, in 1812. Dr. Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, received the rudiments of his education at this school. A school was founded in 1746, at Lanesshaw Bridge, by John Emmot, Esq., in which twenty children of the tenants on the Emmot estate are gratuitously instructed. There are also Sunday schools for one thousand four hundred and fifty children, in connexion with the established church and the several dissenting congregations.

COLNE (EARL'S), a parish in the Witham division of the hundred of LEXDEN, county of ESSEX,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Halstead, containing 1229 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £8. 10. 10., and in the patronage of W. Reeve, and Arthur Clarence, Esqrs. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, contains several monuments of the de Veres, Earls of Oxford, which were removed from the church of a Benedictine priory, founded here in the eleventh century by Aubrey de Vere, who himself became one of the monks: it was dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Evangelist, and was made a cell to the abbey of Abingdon in Berkshire; at the dissolution it had a prior and ten monks, with a revenue of £175. 14. 8. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. Here is an ancient free school, endowed by the Earls of Oxford, the annual income of which is £12. 17. A fair for cattle and toys is held on the 25th of March. The river Colne, which is here crossed by a bridge on the line of the Roman road from Colchester, runs through this parish.

COLNE (ENGAIN), a parish in the Witham division of the hundred of LEXDEN, county of ESSEX,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Halstead, containing 547 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Colches-

ter, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £13. 17. 6., and in the patronage of the Governors of Christ's Hospital. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. This parish is bounded on the south by the river Colne, near which passes the Roman road from Colchester. There is a small endowment for the instruction of children.

**COLNE (WAKES)**, a parish in the Witham division of the hundred of **LEXDEN**, county of **ESSEX**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Halstead, containing 417 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £12. 0. 5., and in the patronage of the Earl of Verulam. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The Roman road from Colchester passes through this parish, to the southward of which flows the river Colne.

**COLNE (WHITE)**, a parish in the Witham division of the hundred of **LEXDEN**, county of **ESSEX**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Halstead, containing 298 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of W. E. Hume, Esq. This parish has the river Colne on the south, where also passes the Roman road from Colchester.

**COLNEY**, a parish in the hundred of **HUMBLEYARD**, county of **NORFOLK**,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. by S.) from Norwich, containing 78 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of J. Postle, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a round tower.

**COLSTERWORTH**, a parish partly in the wapentake of **BELTISLOE**, comprising the township of **Twynford**, but chiefly in the soke of **GRANTHAM**, parts of **KESTIVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $32\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by W.) from Lincoln, containing 776 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £14. 10., and in the patronage of the Prebendary of South Grantham in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a small structure of early English architecture, with a good tower in the later style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The village is situated in a beautiful valley, through which winds the river Witham. Sir Isaac Newton was born here, on Christmas-day, 1642, about three months after the death of his father, who was lord of the manor; he received the rudiments of his education at the free grammar school at Grantham, and was admitted at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1660.

**COLSTON-BASSET**, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of **BINGHAM**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 10 miles (S. E. by E.) from Nottingham, containing 310 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £8. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient cruciform structure, standing on a hill at a short distance from the village.

**COLTISHALL**, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of **ERPINGHAM**, county of **NORFOLK**,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Norwich, containing 685 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry

and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £7. 2. 6., and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was rebuilt in 1824. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. John Chapman, in 1718, bequeathed land for the endowment of a school, the annual income of which, amounting to £14, is paid for teaching English to ten boys, the sons of poor parishioners: a schoolroom has since been built by subscription. A fair for pedlary is held on Whit-Monday.

**COLTON**, a parish in the hundred of **FOREHOE**, county of **NORFOLK**,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N.) from Wymondham, containing 267 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 9. 9½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The Rev. Henry Rix, in 1726, bequeathed certain land in trust for the endowment of a school and other charitable purposes, the annual income of which, with a subsequent gift by an unknown benefactor for teaching six children, amounts to £12. 7.

**COLTON**, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, county of **STAFFORD**, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Rugeley, containing 569 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the Rev. C. S. Landor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is very ancient, and has a square tower. Here is a school, with a house for the master, founded by contribution in 1763, for teaching twenty children, and since endowed with £500 by the late John Spencer, Esq.: there is also a school for younger children, endowed by the late Mr. Webb with land and a house called the Bell Inn, producing £5 per annum. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the south-west part of this parish.

**COLTON**, a township in the parish of **BOLTON-PERCY**, in the ainsty of the city, and East riding of the county, of **YORK**,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. W.) from York, containing 148 inhabitants. A school is endowed with an annuity of £6.

**COLUMB (ST.) MAJOR**, a market town and parish in the hundred of **PYDER**, county of **CORNWALL**, 32 miles (S. W. by W.) from Launceston, and 245 (W. by S.) from London, containing 2493 inhabitants. This place takes its name from an ancient church erected by the founder of Bodmin priory, and dedicated to St. Columba, and its adjunct, to distinguish it from a smaller town of that name in the same hundred. The town is situated on the summit of an eminence which is supposed to have been occupied as a Danish fortification, and is surrounded by extensive tracts of fine meadow land: the houses are in general well built, the streets are roughly paved, but not lighted, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. The market, granted to Sir John Arundel in 1333, by Edward III., is on Thursday, for corn and provisions; there is also a market for butchers' meat only, on Saturday: the market-house is an ancient building in the principal street. The fairs are on the Thursday after Mid-Lent Sunday, for cattle and sheep, and on the Thursday after November 13th, for sheep only. It is in



contemplation to construct a canal from Mawgan Porth to this place, the expense of which is estimated at £7000. The county magistrates hold a petty session for the hundred once a month. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £53. 6. 8., and in the patronage of — Walker, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Columba, is an ancient and venerable structure, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles; within are several interesting monuments. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. In 1628, James Jenkins, Esq. gave by will £200, which has been invested in the purchase of land, producing £25. 5. per annum, for distribution among the poor. About two miles to the south-east of the town is a large elliptical encampment, called Castle an Dinas, defended by a double vallum, and having only one entrance; the longer diameter of the inner area is one thousand seven hundred feet, and the shorter one thousand five hundred; within it are two tumuli, one of which is surrounded by a small ditch: it is supposed to have been erected by the Danes, and to have been the residence of one of their chiefs.

**COLUMB (ST.) MINOR**, a parish in the hundred of PYDER, county of CORNWALL,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from St. Columb Major, containing 1297 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of James Buller, Esq. and others. The church is dedicated to St. Columb. John Francis Buller gave £5 per annum for teaching four children of this parish and two of Crantock; and in 1782, John Martyn gave £5 per annum for the like purpose. This parish is bounded on the west by Towan and Watergate bays and the small harbour of Porth on the Bristol channel. A fair is held annually on the 9th of June: there are considerable remains of a religious house, formerly a cell to the priory of Bodmin.

**COLUMB-DAVID**, a tything in the parish and hundred of HEMYOCK, county of DEVON,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Wellington. The population is returned with the parish.

**COLVESTON**, a parish in the hundred of GRIMSHOE, county of NORFOLK,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Brandon, containing 42 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with the vicarage of Diddington, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich. The church, which was dedicated to St. Mary, and dependent on the church of St. Bartholomew at Ickburgh, has been, with the village, long since demolished.

**COLWALL**, a parish in the hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Ledbury, containing 782 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £20. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient structure with a square tower. Colwall is thought to have derived its name from a corruption of *Collis Vallum*, a fortified hill, which is descriptive of the situation of the place. The Herefordshire Beacon, an ancient encampment on one of the highest of the Malvern hills, is

supposed to have been formed by the Britons to repel the Romans; near it a coronet of gold, set with diamonds, was discovered by a cottager in 1650, who, ignorant of its value, sold it for £31, though it afterwards fetched £1500. Here is a free grammar school, founded in 1612, by Humphrey Walwine, Esq., and under the patronage of the Grocers' Company: there are two schoolrooms, one for the free boys, the other for private pupils. The water of Colwall is equal in purity to the most celebrated of the Malvern springs.

**COLWELL**, a joint township with Swinburn, in the parish of CHOLLERTON, north-eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Hexham, containing, with Swinburn, 403 inhabitants. Colwell is situated at the intersection of Watling-street and the Cambo road, and is the property of Ralph Riddell, Esq., who has erected a school-room and a house for the master, who teaches eighteen free children.

**COLWICH**, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of PIREHILL, county of STAFFORD, comprising the chapelry of Fradswell, and the township of Colwich, and containing 1865 inhabitants, of which number, 1646 are in the township of Colwich, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Rugeley. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Prebendary of Colwich and Bishop's Itchington in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £6. 0. 5., endowed with £235 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is of some antiquity, and contains a monument to the memory of the celebrated navigator, George, Lord Anson, who was interred in the family cemetery at this place, June 14th, 1762. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal forms a junction with the Grand Trunk canal near Great Heywood, in this parish. A fair for cattle, called Wolseley Meeting, is held at Wolseley annually on the Wednesday before Mid-Lent Sunday.

**COLWICK**, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, county of NOTTINGHAM,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Nottingham, containing 120 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £6. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of J. Musters, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. A school was founded by the Rev. William Thompson, late rector, with an endowment of £20 per annum. The navigable river Trent flows through this parish.

**COLYFORD**, a hamlet in the parish and hundred of COLYTON, county of DEVON, 1 mile (S. S. E.) from Colyton, with which the population is returned. Colyton was made a borough before the reign of Edward I.: it is governed by a mayor, who is chosen annually at the court of the lord of the manor. The tolls of a large cattle fair, held on the first Wednesday after March 11th, belong to the mayor, and the great tithes within the limits of the borough to the vicar of Colyton. Sir T. Gates, who discovered the Bermuda Isles, was born here.

**COLYTON**, a market town and parish in the hundred of COLYTON, county of DEVON, 22 miles (E.) from Exeter, and 151 (W. S. W.) from London, containing 1945 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the



river Cole, on which it is situated, near its confluence with the river Axe. In the reign of Edward III. it obtained the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair. During the parliamentary war, the royal forces in possession of the town were attacked and defeated by a detachment of the parliamentary army stationed at Lyme. The town is pleasantly situated in a fertile vale, surrounded by fine pasture land and orchards, and abounding with excellent timber: the houses, many of which are very ancient, are in general irregularly built of flint, with thatched roofs; the inhabitants are supplied with water from two conduits connected with springs a little south of the town. The principal branch of manufacture is that of blue, brown, and common white paper; there are also two tanneries. The market days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, which last is the principal market: the fairs are on May 1st and November 30th, for cattle. The petty sessions for the division are held here; and two constables and a tythingman are annually appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage, with which the perpetual curacies of Monkton and Shute are annexed, rated in the king's books at £40. 10. 10., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a spacious and handsome cruciform structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a low square embattled tower rising from the centre, and surmounted by a handsome octagonal lantern turret with pierced parapets: the south transept is separated from the nave by an elaborately carved stone screen; and in the chancel is a beautiful altar-tomb, with the effigy of the daughter of one of the Courtenays, earls of Devonshire, richly enshrined in tabernacle work. There are places of worship for Independents and Unitarians. A school, in which twenty boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, is supported by part of a fund given to the parish by Henry VIII. for divers charitable purposes, amounting to about £220 per annum, out of which the schoolmaster is paid a salary of £30; and a Sunday school for one hundred and forty children is supported partly by an endowment of £200 in the five per cents., given in 1816, by its founder, the Rev. James How, and partly by subscription.

**COLYTON-RAWLEIGH**, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of **BUDLEIGH**, county of **DEVON**,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W.) from Sidmouth, containing 770 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £16. 4. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Dean of Exeter. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist: near it are the remains of an ancient vicarage-house, which had a chapel attached to it: there was also a chapel in the parish, dedicated to St. Theobald.

**COMBE**, a tything in the parish of **WOTTON** under **EDGE**, upper division of the hundred of **BERKELEY**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 1 mile (N.E. by E.) from Wotton under Edge, with which the population is returned.

**COMBE**, a tything in the parish and hundred of **CREWKERNE**, county of **SOMERSET**. The population is returned with the parish.

**COMBE**, a parish in the hundred of **PASTROW**, Kingsclere division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Great Bedwin, containing 188 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the

archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is dedicated to St. Swithin.

**COMBE**, a tything in the parish of **ENDFORD**, hundred of **ELSTUB** and **EVERLEY**, county of **WILTS**,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W.) from Ludgershall. The population is returned with the parish.

**COMBE (ABBAS)**, county of **SOMERSET**.—See **ABBAS-COMBE**.

**COMBE (ENGLISH)**, a parish in the hundred of **WELLOW**, county of **SOMERSET**,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S.W.) from Bath, containing 311 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £9. 3. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rev. D. Hughes. The church is a very handsome structure. Here was formerly a castle belonging to the family of Gurnay, but little more than the fosse which encompassed it is distinguishable. The ancient road Wansdyke crosses this parish, passing by an eminence called Roundbarrow, or Barrow Hill, which has been erroneously considered of artificial construction; at its base a coin of Antoninus Pius was found in 1786.

**COMBE (LONG)**, a parish in the hundred of **WOOTTON**, county of **OXFORD**, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Woodstock, containing 564 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

**COMBE (MONCTON)**, a parish in the hundred of **BATH-FORUM**, county of **SOMERSET**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.E. by S.) from Bath, containing 855 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of South Stoke, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Here is a large paper-manufactory. On Combe down are extensive quarries, at which stone was obtained for erecting many of the best houses in Bath; in the cavities of it clusters of hexagonal brown crystals are found, and in the fissures of the rocks are some fine and curiously frosted stalactites.

**COMBE (ST. NICHOLAS)**, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of **KINGSBURY**, county of **SOMERSET**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.W.) from Chard, containing 1046 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, rated in the king's books at £15. 4. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Dean of Wells. Fairs are held on the 18th of June, and on the Wednesday before December 11th.

**COMBE-FIELDS**, or **COMBE-ABBEY**, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Kirby division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, county of **WARWICK**,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.) from Coventry, containing 173 inhabitants. Richard de Camvilla, in 1150, founded here a Cistercian abbey, which was dedicated to St. Mary, and richly endowed: at the dissolution it contained about fourteen monks, and was valued at £343. 0. 5. per annum: the site, which was granted by Edward VI. to the Earl of Warwick, is occupied by the manor-house; there are still some vestiges of the cloisters.

**COMBE-FLOREY**, a parish in the hundred of **TAUNTON** and **TAUNTON-DEAN**, county of **SOMERSET**, 6

miles (N.E. by E.) from Wiveliscombe, containing 306 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £11. 13. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

COMBE-HAY, a parish in the hundred of WELLOW, county of SOMERSET,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by W.) from Bath, containing 237 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £9. 12.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of H. Hanbury Tracey, Esq. The Roman Fosse-way passes near this place: the ditch on each side, which gives name to it, is here very perfect. The Radford canal has its course through the parish, and joins the Kennet and Avon canal.

COMBE-HILL, a joint township with Healy, in the parish of NETHERWITTON, western division of MORPETH ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by E.) from Rothbury. The population is returned with Healy.

COMBE-MARTIN, a market town and parish in the hundred of BRAUNTON, county of DEVON,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Ilfracombe, and 176 (W. by S.) from London, containing 1032 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its situation in a deep valley, and its adjunct from its proprietor at the time of the Conquest. In the reign of Edward I. some mines of lead, containing a considerable portion of silver, were discovered, which in the reign of Edward III. produced such a quantity of that metal as to assist him materially in defraying the expense of carrying on the war with France. These mines, after remaining in a neglected state for many years, were re-opened in the reign of Elizabeth, and worked with considerable advantage under the direction of Sir Beavis Bulmer; a cup made of silver found here was presented to William Bouchier, Earl of Bath, and another, weighing one hundred and thirty-seven ounces, to Sir Richard Martyn, Lord Mayor of London. They were unsuccessfully explored in 1790: in 1813 a more profitable attempt was made; but after four years, during which time two hundred and eighty tons of silver were extracted, the works were discontinued. The town is situated in a deep romantic glen, extending in a north-west direction, and opening into a small cove on the Bristol channel, which formed a convenient port for shipping the mineral produce, and still affords the inhabitants the means of conveying coal and lime to other towns, from which they receive corn and bark in return. The houses, many of which are in ruins and overgrown with ivy, extend for nearly a mile in an irregular line along the side of the vale: the surrounding scenery is strikingly magnificent, and in many points of view highly picturesque. The market has been discontinued; but the charter, granted to Nicholas Fitz-Martin by Henry III., in 1264, is still retained by the exposure of some trifling article for sale on the market days; the market-house is rapidly falling to decay: a fair is held on Whit-Monday. The county magistrates hold a petty session for the division, on the first Monday in every month, at a small inn. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £39. 8. 9., and in the patronage of the Rev. William Toms. The church, which is a handsome structure, is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school

for teaching forty children reading, writing, and arithmetic, was endowed, in 1733, by George Ley, Esq., with a house and land producing £25 per annum: the premises have been lately rebuilt. Thomas Harding, a learned Roman Catholic divine and controversialist, was born here, in 1512.

COMBERBACH, a township in that part of the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH which is in the hundred of BUCKLOW, county palatine of CHESTER, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Northwich, containing 226 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

COMBERTON, a parish in the hundred of WETHERLEY, county of CAMBRIDGE,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.S.W.) from Cambridge, containing 383 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £6. 18.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Jesus' College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

COMBERTON (GREAT), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of PERSHORE, county of WORCESTER,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by E.) from Pershore, containing 206 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £10, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Miss Myddleton. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The river Avon flows through this parish.

COMBERTON (LITTLE), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of PERSHORE, county of WORCESTER,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.E. by S.) from Pershore, containing 172 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £9. 0.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of Col. Davies. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

COMBINTINHEAD, a parish forming, with Stokeintinhead, Shaldon Green, and Hacombe, a detached portion of the hundred of WOXFORD, locally in that of Haytor, county of DEVON, 3 miles (E.) from Newton-Bushell, containing 403 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £32. 2.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of Sir B. Wrey, Bart. The church contains an ancient wooden screen. The church-house, now occupied by the poor, is of ancient foundation. Here is a school, founded by Margaret Burgoyne, in 1783, with an endowment of £100 stock, for teaching ten children. The navigable river Teign bounds this parish on the north.

COMB-PYNE, a parish in the hundred of AXMINSTER, county of DEVON,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.S.E.) from Colyton, containing 132 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £8. 11. 8., and in the patronage of Charles Edwards, Esq. This place was anciently called Comb-Coffin, from the Coffin family; its present adjunct is derived from the Pynes, its later possessors. Here is a school, endowed with £7 per annum, also nine dwellings occupied by poor persons.

COMB-RAWLEIGH, a parish in the hundred of AXMINSTER, county of DEVON,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N.N.W.) from Honiton, containing 285 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £20. 0. 10., and in the patronage of J. R. Drewe, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, contains a monument to the memory of John



Sheldon, Esq., F.R.S., and anatomical professor, who died in 1808. This parish was formerly denominated Comb-Baunton and Comb-Matthew.

COMBROOK, a chapelry in the parish of KINGTON, Kington division of the hundred of KINGTON, county of WARWICK,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Kington, containing 289 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Margaret. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In 1641, Sir Grevill Verney gave an annuity of £8 towards supporting the free school founded by his mother, with an endowment of £25 per annum for instructing all the poor children of Combbrook and Compton-Verney; and in 1763, Lady Tryphena Verney, agreeably to a bequest of £300 by her husband, George Verney, Esq., conveyed to trustees an estate at South Littleton, in the county of Worcester, for the maintenance of two scholars at Trinity College, Cambridge, to be chosen from this school, or, in default, out of the grammar school at Warwick.

COMBS, a parish in the hundred of Stow, county of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Stow-Market, containing 736 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £25. 17. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and in the patronage of the Earl of Ashburnham. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the early style of English architecture. The river Orwell flows along the north-eastern boundary of the parish, and is navigable from Ipswich to Stow-Market. Here is a considerable tannery.

COMMON-DALE, a township in the parish of GUILSBROUGH, eastern division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North riding of the county of YORK,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E.) from Guilsbrough, containing 86 inhabitants. Common-dale is corrupted from Colman-dale, so called from Colman, Bishop of Lindisfarne, who had a hermitage here.

COMP (GREAT), a hamlet in the parish and hundred of WROTHAM, lathe of AYLESFORD, county of KENT,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E.) from Wrotham, with which the population is returned. Here was formerly a chapel, now demolished.

COMPSTALL, a village in the parish of STOCKPORT, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, county palatine of CHESTER, 5 miles from Stockport, containing about 1600 inhabitants, of which, 1200 are employed in spinning, powerloom-weaving, bleaching, and printing, and the remainder at the extensive coal-works in the neighbourhood. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Twenty-five years ago, Compstall consisted of only a few straggling cottages, but, since the establishment of the cotton manufacture, it has been gradually rising to its present thriving condition.

COMPTON, a parish in the hundred of COMPTON, county of BERKS,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. S. E.) from East Ilsley, containing 482 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £11. 14. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and in the patronage of Sir W. J. James, Bart.

COMPTON, a hamlet in that part of the parish of ASHBOURN which is in the hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, though locally in the hundred of Appletree, county of DERBY,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile (S. E.) from Ashbourn. The population is returned with the chapelry of Clifton. A chapel, called Sion chapel, with a house for the minister, and six almshouses attached to it, and

under the direction of the trustees of the Countess of Huntingdon's college, were built here by John Cooper, who, by deed in 1801, endowed them with £4500 three per cent. reduced annuities, yielding now a dividend of about £130 per annum, of which sum, £68 is paid to the minister, and £10. 10. to each of the six inmates of the hospital, who, together with the minister, are appointed by the trustees: the premises were substantially repaired in 1824.

COMPTON, a tything in the parish of NEWENT, hundred of BOTLOE, county of GLOUCESTER, containing 403 inhabitants.

COMPTON, a tything in that part of the parish of HENBURY which is in the upper division of the hundred of HENBURY, county of GLOUCESTER, containing 151 inhabitants.

COMPTON, a parish in the hundred of BUDDLESGATE, Fawley division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Winchester, containing 267 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the incumbent, rated in the king's books at £23. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is small, and has portions in various styles of architecture, the Norman predominating. Compton is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court held at Winchester every Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount. The Itchen line of navigation passes through this parish.

COMPTON, a parish in the first division of the hundred of GODALMING, county of SURREY,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Guildford, containing 423 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £15. 4. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and in the patronage of J. M. Molyneux, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a low tower and spire, and a curious chancel with a groined roof and a chapel over it; these portions are in the early style of English architecture, but there are others of decorated character.

COMPTON, a parish in the hundred of WESTBURN and SINGLETON, rape of CHICHESTER, county of SUSSEX, 9 miles (S. W. by W.) from Midhurst, containing 233 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Up-Marden annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a mixture of the early English and decorated styles of architecture. Edward Flower, in 1521, founded a free grammar school, with an endowment of £100, to be laid out in land. Thomas Pelham gave £80, with a rent-charge of £20, and, in 1528, William Spicer conveyed other lands in furtherance of this charity, the total income of which, amounting to £28 per annum, is paid to the master of a boarding-school, to whom no application has ever been made to teach children gratuitously. The Rev. Dr. Cox, in 1741, bequeathed £100 for teaching poor children of Compton and Up-Marden. A donation of £30 by the Rev. Robert Middleton, and one of £20 by Timothy Burrell, Esq., in 1716, for the education of poor children, have been, with a further sum of £100 given by the latter, appropriated for a workhouse, in which a school is kept.

COMPTON (EAST), a tything in the parish of PILTON, hundred of WHITSTONE, county of SOMER-



SET,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Shepton-Mallet. The population is returned with the parish.

COMPTON (FENNY), a parish in the Burton-Dasset division of the hundred of KINGTON, county of WARWICK,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E. by N.) from Kington, containing 572 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £15. 8. 4., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Sir Henry Bate Dudley, a comic writer of some note, was born here, in 1745; he died in 1824.

COMPTON (LITTLE), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of DEERHURST, county of GLOUCESTER, though locally in the hundred of Chadlington, county of Oxford,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Chipping-Norton, containing 314 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Denis. Here is an old mansion, formerly the residence of Bishop Juxon, chaplain to Charles I.

COMPTON (LONG), a parish in the Brails division of the hundred of KINGTON, county of WARWICK,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Chipping-Norton, containing 860 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £12. 15. 7½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A weekly market and an annual fair, now disused, were granted in the 15th of Henry III. About a mile southward, and near the Oxfordshire boundary, is that remarkable monument of antiquity, called Rolle-rich, or Rowright, stones, of which there is an absurd vulgar tradition that they were once men, and that the highest of them would have been king of England, if he could have seen this village before they were turned into stone.

COMPTON (NETHER), a parish in the hundred of SHERBORNE, Sherborne division of the county of DORSET,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Sherborne, containing 458 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Over Compton, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £7. 18. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

COMPTON (OVER), a parish in the hundred of SHERBORNE, Sherborne division of the county of DORSET,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from Sherborne, containing 149 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Nether Compton annexed, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £11. 9. 4½., and in the patronage of R. Gooden, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

COMPTON (WEST), a tything in the parish of PILTON, hundred of WHITESTONE, county of SOMERSET, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Shepton-Mallet. The population is returned with the parish.

COMPTON-ABBAS, or WEST COMPTON, a parish in the hundred of CERNE, TOTCOMBE, and MODBURY, Cerne subdivision of the county of DORSET, 9 miles (W. N. W.) from Dorchester, containing 80 inhabitants.

The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £8. 0. 5., and in the patronage of D. R. Mitchell, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Compton-Abbas derives its adjunct from having once formed part of the possessions of Milton abbey, and is termed West Compton from its relative position to East Compton.

COMPTON-ABBAS, a parish in that part of the hundred of SIXPENNY-HANDLEY which is in the Shaston (West) division of the county of DORSET,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by E.) from Shaftesbury, containing 368 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £9. 10. 2½., and in the patronage of D. R. Mitchell, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient edifice. The village is situated in a *combe*, or vale, whence its name; it derives its adjunct from having formed part of the endowment of Shaston abbey.

COMPTON-ABDALE, a parish in the hundred of BRADLEY, county of GLOUCESTER,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. N. W.) from North Leach, containing 184 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and 600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a small ancient building. Here is a school with a trifling endowment. The river Coln runs through this parish, which is well wooded.

COMPTON-BASSETT, a parish in the hundred of CALNE, county of WILTS,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Calne, containing 480 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Prebendary of Combe and Harnham in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 10½., endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is dedicated to St. Swithin. Robert Rawlings, in 1786, bequeathed land producing £11 per annum, for teaching ten children, prior to which, in 1706, Elizabeth Giddes gave £8 for educating one.

COMPTON-BEAUCHAMP, a parish in the hundred of SHRIVENHAM, county of BERKS,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by W.) from Great Farringdon, containing 103 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £9. 18. 9., and in the patronage of J. A. Wright, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Swithin. Here is an extensive double-trenched encampment, thought to be Roman, from the coins discovered upon the spot, near which, and to the south of the church, passes the Ikniel road. The Wilts and Berks canal has its course along the northern parts of this parish.

COMPTON-BISHOP, a parish in the hundred of WINTERSTOKE, county of SOMERSET,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Axbridge, containing 513 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Compton-Bishop in the Cathedral Church of Wells, rated in the king's books at £11, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and 400 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew: in the churchyard is an ancient cross, with six rows of steps. The village lies in a hollow, under the southern declivity of the Mendip range of hills, presenting a very picturesque appearance. A little to the south-west is a spacious natural cave, entered by

a perpendicular shaft: proceeding by a difficult winding passage, a still more extensive cavern opens to the sight: from the roof, which expands into a kind of arch, hung formerly some beautiful specimens of stalactites; and various incrustations, assuming the most fantastic shapes, lay scattered about, but all have been defaced or removed by visitors. William Cray, in 1728, bequeathed land, now producing £17 per annum, for teaching poor children in two schoolrooms. At the village of Cross, in this parish, are some good post-ing-houses: and by a recent regulation it has been made the station of a general post-office, whence bags of letters are sent to the neighbouring parishes.

**COMPTON-CHAMBERLAIN**, a parish forming a detached portion of the southern division of the hundred of DAMERHAM, locally in the hundred of Cawden and Cadworth, county of WILTS,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Wilton, containing 267 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £13, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of J. H. Penruddock, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a charity school. Col. Penruddock, who was executed at Exeter, in 1655, for an attempt to restore Charles II. to the throne, resided in this parish.

**COMPTON-DANDO**, a parish in the hundred of KEYNSHAM, county of SOMERSET, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Pensford, containing 344 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £5. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The river Chew runs through this parish, which is also crossed by the ancient Belgic boundary line, called Wansdyke.

**COMPTON-DUNDON**, a parish in the hundred of WHITLEY, county of SOMERSET,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N.) from Somerton, containing, with the hamlet of Littleton, 544 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Compton-Dundon in the Cathedral Church of Wells, rated in the king's books at £9. 6. 10., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The ruins of a mansion that formerly belonged to the family of Beauchamp adjoin the churchyard. An adjacent hill is called Dundon Beacon, from a beacon having anciently been erected on it.

**COMPTON-DURVILLE**, a tything in the parish of SOUTH PETHERTON, southern division of the hundred of PETHERTON, county of SOMERSET,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (W.N.W.) from South Petherton, with which the population is returned.

**COMPTON-GIFFORD**, a tything in that part of the parish of CHARLES THE MARTYR, PLYMOUTH, which is in the hundred of ROBROUGH, county of DEVON,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N.N.E.) from Plymouth, containing 175 inhabitants.

**COMPTON-GREENFIELD**, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of HENBURY, county of GLOUCESTER,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by W.) from Bristol, containing 42 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of Bristol, rated

in the king's books at £7, and in the patronage of John Ward, Esq. The navigable river Severn flows on the western side of this parish.

**COMPTON-MARTIN**, a parish in the hundred of CHEWTON, county of SOMERSET, 8 miles (N.) from Wells, containing 534 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Nempnett-Thrubwell annexed, in the archdeaconry of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £10. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a fine specimen of the Norman style of architecture, and the interior is particularly neat. John King, in 1773, bequeathed an annuity of £1 for a charity school, which was established in 1776, and is endowed with about £13 per annum. The village lies at the edge of an extensive valley under the north ridge of Mendip, and derives its adjunct from its ancient proprietors.

**COMPTON-PAUNCEFOOT**, a parish in the hundred of CATSASH, county of SOMERSET, 5 miles (W.S.W.) from Wincanton, containing 228 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £8. 10. 10., and in the patronage of John H. Hunt, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**COMPTON-VALLENCE**, a parish in the liberty of FRAMPTON, Bridport division of the county of DORSET,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W.N.W.) from Dorchester, containing 86 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £12. 5. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of R. Williams, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a small building with a plain tower. The village, which is situated on the banks of a small stream, was formerly more considerable than it is at present.

**COMPTON-VERNEY**, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Kington division of the hundred of KINGTON, county of WARWICK, 2 miles (N.W.) from Kington, containing 37 inhabitants. Here is a free school, which is entitled to two exhibitions in Trinity College, Cambridge, jointly with that at Combrook.

**COMPTON-WYNIATES**, a parish in the Brails division of the hundred of KINGTON, county of WARWICK,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. by N.) from Shipston upon Stour, containing 28 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Tysoe united, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Marquis of Northampton. The manor-house, erected in the reign of Henry VIII., was garrisoned by some troops belonging to the parliament, in 1646.

**CONDERTON**, a hamlet in the parish of OVERBURY, middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, county of WORCESTER, containing 89 inhabitants.

**CONDICOTE**, a parish partly in the upper division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, and partly in the upper division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, county of GLOUCESTER,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.W. by W.) from Stow on the Wold, containing 165 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £7. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of Thomas Davies, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. Here is a school with a trifling endowment.



**CONDOVER**, a parish in the hundred of **CONDOVER**, county of **SALOP**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Shrewsbury, containing 1378 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £4. 14., and in the patronage of E. W. S. Owen, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. A school is supported by divers donations, amounting in the whole to £25 per annum. Here is a small lake, termed Bomere, in and near which have been found several rare botanical plants. There is a mine of coal in the parish.

**CONEYSTHORPE**, a township in that part of the parish of **BARTON** in the **STREET** which is in the wapentake of **BULMER**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 5 miles (W.) from New Malton, containing 160 inhabitants.

**CONEYTHORPE**, a township in the parish of **GOLDSBOROUGH**, upper division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, West riding of the county of **YORK**,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Knaresborough, containing 112 inhabitants.

**CONGERSTON**, a parish in the hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, county of **LEICESTER**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Market-Bosworth, containing 149 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. 3. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of Earl Howe. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Charles Jennins, in 1773, left £333. 6. 8. in trust for teaching poor children of the parish, the annual produce of which is £16. 13. There is also a school on the National system, supported by Earl and Countess Howe, in which one hundred and fifty children are clothed and educated. The Ashby de la Zouch canal passes through this parish. Congerston 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.

**CONGHALL**, or **COUGHALL**, a township in that part of the parish of **BACKFORD** which is in the lower division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, county palatine of **CHESTER**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Chester, containing 23 inhabitants. The Ellesmere canal passes near this place.

**CONGHAM**, a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of **FREEBRIDGE**, county of **NORFOLK**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Castle-Rising, containing 279 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with which that of Congham St. Mary was consolidated in 1684, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated together in the king's books at £12. 10., and in the patronage of Mrs. Nelson. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew: that of St. Mary has been demolished. The rector also receives the tithes of Congham All Saints, subject to an annual payment to the impropiator. Here are almshouses for twelve women, with an endowment of £100 per annum. The learned antiquary and historian, Sir Henry Spelman, was born at this place, in 1562, and died in 1641: he first prosecuted his studies at Trinity College, Cambridge, whence he was called to the bar, and was sheriff for the county in the year 1605. His chief works were, the Glossary, History of Sacrilege, a treatise *De non temerandis Ecclesiis*, Icenia, &c., which were collected and published, with a biographical sketch prefixed, by Bishop Gibson.

**CONGLETON**, an incorporated market town and chapelry, in the parish of **ASTHURRY**, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of Northwich, county palatine of **CHESTER**, 31 miles (E. by S.) from Chester, and 161 (N. W. by W.) from London, containing 6405 inhabitants. Some writers have considered this



Corporate Seal.

the site of *Condute*, an aboriginal settlement of the Cornavii; but Whitaker, in his history of Manchester, has convincingly refuted this opinion, and fixed that station at Kinderton. In Domesday-book it is called *Cogletone*, but its origin has not been satisfactorily ascertained: it is not distinguished by any events of historical importance. In the beginning of the fourteenth century a free charter was granted to it by Henry de Lacey, Earl of Lincoln, who, in 1282, obtained for it the grant of a weekly market. In the reign of Henry VI., an inundation having done considerable damage to the town, the inhabitants obtained permission to divert the course of the river, and subsequently a grant of the king's mills, which stood on its banks. The town is situated in a valley embosomed in richly wooded hills, on the south bank of the river Daven, or Dane, over which a handsome bridge was built in 1782, and, notwithstanding some recent improvements, consists of narrow and irregularly formed streets: the houses in the eastern part are old, and chiefly of timber and brickwork; those in the western part are in general modern and of handsome appearance: the inhabitants are supplied with water from springs, and from the rivulet Howtey, which intersects the town. The environs abound with scenery beautifully diversified by the windings of the river, on the banks of which are numerous stately mansions and elegant villas. Assemblies are held periodically in the market-house, and races take place annually in August. The manufacture of gloves, and leather laces called *Congleton points*, for which the town was celebrated, has given place to the throwing of silk and the spinning of cotton, for the former of which not less than fifty mills have been erected since 1752, when that branch of manufacture was introduced by Mr. Pattison, of London, who built the first mill, an edifice comprising five stories of rooms, each two hundred and forty feet in length, and of proportionate width; this establishment, which is considered in point of extent the second in the kingdom, is still conducted by the descendants of the founder: ribands and handkerchiefs also are woven to a limited extent. A canal from Marple, to join the Grand Trunk canal at Lawton, is now being constructed, which, passing within a quarter of a mile of the town, will materially facilitate its trade. The market is on Saturday: the fairs, chiefly for cattle, are on the Thursday before Shrovetide, May 12th, July 12th, and November 22nd. The market-house, a neat and commodious edifice, containing a handsome assembly-room, was built in 1822, at the sole expense of Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart. The government, by charter of incorporation granted by James I., in 1625, is vested in a mayor, high steward, eight



aldermen, and sixteen capital burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk and subordinate officers: the mayor, who is elected annually by a majority of the corporation, on the Monday before Michaelmas-day, and two of the aldermen, who at the same time are chosen for that purpose, are justices of the peace within the borough; the high steward and town-clerk hold their respective offices for life. The freedom of the borough is inherited by the eldest sons of freemen, and acquired by servitude, purchase, and gift. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session, for trying prisoners charged with misdemeanors and felonies not capital; and courts of record for the recovery of debts to any amount, in which, though they do not exercise it, they have the privilege of proceeding according to the statute of Acton-Burnell, otherwise the law of statute-merchant: a court leet is also held in August, at which the high steward, or his deputy, presides. The guildhall is a neat brick building, with a piazza in front, supported on four pillars of stone; it was rebuilt in 1805, and, in addition to the court-rooms and apartments for transacting the public business of the corporation, comprises a room for debtors, and cells for the confinement of criminals.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, was rebuilt of brick in 1740, and a square tower of stone was added to it in 1786; it stands on elevated ground, and commands a fine and extensive prospect. There was formerly another chapel at the end of the bridge, on the opposite side of the river Dane, which, having long since become desecrated, was appropriated to the reception of the poor; it was pulled down in 1810, when a spacious one was erected at Coughton-moss. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. The grammar school, free for the sons of burgesses exclusively, and under the management of the corporation, who appoint the master, is of uncertain foundation, but existed prior to 1590, and was endowed with a house and garden and one acre of land, to which £16 per annum is added by the corporation, as a salary to the master, who receives a quarterly payment of fifteen shillings each for instructing the sons of non-freemen in English and the mathematics, and has the privilege of taking boarders. A spacious schoolroom, detached from the house, was erected in 1814 by the corporation, on condition that the present master, during his lifetime, should give up his claim to the £16 per annum. Adjoining the chapel a handsome brick building, capable of accommodating eight hundred children, was erected in 1828, for the use of the Sunday school, which is supported by subscription. At Buglawton, a township in this parish, is a mineral spring, the water of which is said to be efficacious in scrofula and other diseases: by the breaking in of the banks, and the consequent admixture of other water, its power has been considerably weakened, but it is in contemplation to repair the well, and to erect baths for the accommodation of invalids. John Bradshaw, Chief Justice of Chester, and president of the tribunal which passed sentence of death on Charles I., was articulated to an attorney in this town, of

which he became mayor in 1637, and was subsequently appointed high steward. John Whitehurst, a celebrated mechanic, and author of a treatise on the Theory of the Earth, was born here, in 1713.

CONGRESBURY, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of WINTERSTOKE, county of SOMERSET,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Axbridge, containing 1202 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Wick St. Lawrence annexed, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £42. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation of Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a handsome structure with a tower and lofty spire. This is a very large parish, bounded on the west by extensive marshes stretching to the Bristol channel: the legendary account of it states that the name is derived from St. Congar, son of an eastern monarch, who in 711 fled from his father's court, to avoid a marriage to which he was disinclined, and ultimately settled here, where he built an oratory, received a grant of land from Ina, King of the West Saxons, and founded an establishment for twelve canons; he then proceeded on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where he died, and was brought hither for interment. Jocelyn, Bishop of Bath, obtained from Henry III. a grant of a weekly market and an annual fair; the market is disused, but the fair is held on the 14th of September: a large and lofty cross stands in the centre of the village.

CONHOPE, a township in that part of the parish of AYMESTREY which is in the hundred of STRETFORD, county of HEREFORD,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Pembridge, containing 96 inhabitants.

CONINGSBY, a parish in the soke of HORNCastle, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 1 mile (E. N. E.) from Tattershall, containing 1651 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £39. 10. 2½., and in the patronage of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are places of worship for General Baptists and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. The rivers Bane and Witham, and the Horncastle canal, pass through this parish: the Witham is navigable from Lincoln to Boston. An annual feast is held on the Sunday nearest St. Michael's day.

CONINGTON, a parish in the hundred of PAPWORTH, county of CAMBRIDGE,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by E.) from St. Ives, containing 202 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £9. 15. 10., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is an endowed school. Traces of the moat surrounding the site of an ancient fortress, called Bruce Castle, may be discerned.

CONINGTON, a parish in the hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Stilton, containing 215 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £19. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Dr. Procter. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a large handsome structure, having an embattled tower with octagonal pinnacles, and the windows adorned with stained glass; it contains many monuments to the Cottons, and an inscribed tablet to the memory of Prince Henry of Scotland, Lord of

Conington, &c.: the font is characteristic of the Norman and early English styles. The Rev. James Oram, in 1769, left £500 for teaching poor children. At the village, within a square intrenchment, are vestiges of an ancient castle, which, with the lordship, was given by Canute to Turkill, a Danish lord, who, taking advantage of his residence among the East Angles, invited over Sueno to plunder the country. After Turkill's departure it fell to Waldeof, Earl of Huntingdon, who married Judith, niece to the Conqueror, from whom it descended to the royal line of Scotland, and thence to the Cottons, ancestors of Sir Robert Cotton, celebrated for his valuable collection of books and MSS., known by the name of the Cottonian Library. Sir Robert Cotton, Bart., on making an excavation for a pond, found the skeleton of a sea-fish, twenty feet long, lying in perfect silt, about six feet below the surface of the ground, and as much above the present level of the fens.

CONISBROUGH, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, West riding of the county of YORK,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Rotherham, containing 1142 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £8. 12. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is of Norman character, combined with the early, the decorated, and later style, of English architecture: it had a chantry, founded in the 14th of Edward II.: there are several monuments, together with a curious stone, adorned with many hieroglyphics. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A schoolroom was erected upon waste land by subscription in 1812; the income, amounting to £7. 10. per annum, arises from the rent of the old school premises, and an endowment of £2 a year. This is a place of high antiquity, having been connected with all the different dynasties by which Britain has been governed. The Britons called it *Caer Conan*; the Saxons *Cyning*, or *Conan Burgh*, both signifying a royal town. A Roman road is discoverable not far hence. Conisbrough is stated to have been the seat of a civil jurisdiction, which comprised twenty-eight towns. The castle, standing upon an eminence above the river Don, is of uncertain foundation; some consider it to have been built by Queen Cartismandua, others by the Romans, and others again by the Saxons. It is first mentioned as a fortress belonging to Hengist, the Saxon leader, who was defeated here, in 487, by Aurelius Ambrosius, and again in 489, at which period, according to Geoffry of Monmouth, he was made prisoner, and subsequently beheaded at the northern gate of the citadel; a tumulus near the place is stated to cover his relics. This account, however, has not been universally credited: there can be little doubt that a fortress existed here previously to the Conquest; but the structure, the ruins of which now constitute so interesting an object, was probably erected by Earl Warrenne, to whom the Conqueror gave the manor. In this castle Richard, Earl of Cambridge, second son of the Duke of York, and grandson of Edward III., was born; he was beheaded for conspiring against Henry V. The round tower, or keep, is almost perfect; the rest forms a picturesque ruin. Several human skeletons have been discovered.

CONISCLIFFE, a parish in the south-eastern division of DARLINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, comprising the townships of High Coniscliffe and Low Coniscliffe, and containing 391 inhabitants, of which number, 245 are in the township of High Coniscliffe, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Darlington. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £7. 18. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. The church, dedicated to St. Edwin, has a tower and spire, and is in the early and later styles of English architecture: it stands at the village of High Coniscliffe, on the north bank of the Tees, occupying an eminence nearly surrounded by quarries of limestone, deeply wrought but now disused, though a large quantity is still obtained and burnt in other parts of the parish. The village of Low Coniscliffe is situated about a mile east from the church, and on the same side of the river. Coniscliffe was a considerable Roman station, the outworks of which, with the foundations of an aqueduct, and the military road called Broadway, from Binchester to the remains of an ancient stone bridge a little below the present one, are still discernible. Horsley places the *Maga* of the Notitia here, the station being occupied by a field called the Tofts. Numerous Roman coins have been found; and there are two tumuli in the neighbourhood.

CONISCLIFFE (LOW), a township in the parish of CONISCLIFFE, south-eastern division of DARLINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 3 miles (W.) from Darlington, containing 146 inhabitants.

CONISHOLM, a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Louth, containing 127 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £9. 13. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of Viscount and Viscountess Goderich. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

CONISTON, a township in that part of the parish of SWINE which is in the middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East riding of the county of YORK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Kingston upon Hull, containing 137 inhabitants.

CONISTON, a chapelry in the parish of BURNSALL, eastern division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Settle, containing, with the hamlet of Kilnsay, 137 inhabitants.

CONISTON (COLD), a township in the parish of GARGRAVE, eastern division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Skipton, containing 345 inhabitants. On a lofty mount near the village is an oval encampment, supposed to be Danish. Tradition relates that at a place called Sweet-Gap, on the north-western side of Coniston moor, the inhabitants endeavoured to arrest the progress of a party of Scottish invaders, and nearly the whole of them were killed.

CONISTON (MONK), a joint township with Skelwith, in the parish of HAWKESHEAD, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Hawkeshead, containing, with Skelwith, 426 inhabitants. The village, consisting



of groups of houses and neat cottages covered with slate, the produce of the adjacent mountains, is beautifully situated at the head of Coniston lake; this lake extends from north to south about six miles, is half a mile across its widest part, and in depth, at some places, not less than forty fathoms, abounding with char.

**CONISTONE (CHURCH)**, a chapelry in the parish of **ULVERSTONE**, hundred of **LONSDALE**, north of the sands, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 4 miles (W.) from **Hawkeshead**, containing 566 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Richmond**, and diocese of **Chester**, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of **W. Bradyll, Esq.**

**CONOCK**, a tything in the parish of **CHURTON**, hundred of **SWANBOROUGH**, county of **WILTS**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from **East Lavington**, containing 144 inhabitants.

**CONONLEY**, a joint township with **Farnhill**, in the parish of **KILDWICK**, eastern division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 3 miles (S.) from **Skipton**. The population is returned with **Farnhill**.

**CONSIDE**, a joint township with **Knitsley**, in that part of the parish of **LANCHESTER** which is in the western division of **CHESTER** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.W. by W.) from **Durham**, containing 141 inhabitants.

**CONSTANTINE**, a parish in the hundred of **KERRIER**, county of **CORNWALL**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from **Falmouth**, containing 1671 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Cornwall**, and diocese of **Exeter**, rated in the king's books at £19. 3. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of **Exeter**. The church is dedicated to **St. Constantine**. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**. The navigable river **Hel** runs on the southern side of this parish, and the village is situated upon an eminence nearly surrounded by tin works. The petty sessions for the division are held here. On the right of the road from **Penryn** to **Helston** is a vast rock of granite, computed to weigh seven hundred and fifty tons, called the *Tolmen*, from the Cornish words, *Toll*, a hole, and *Maen*, a stone: it is in the shape of an egg, with several excavations on the top, and is curiously poised on two others: at a short distance there is another mass of a circular form, resembling a cap. At **Boscawen**, in this parish, is a subterraneous passage, termed **Piskey Hall**, thirty feet long, five feet wide, and six feet high, formed of rude stones. The sites of decayed chapels are still discernible at **Benallock** and **Budockwean**. Near the church, where formerly stood a cross, a bag full of silver coins of **kings Arthur** and **Canute** was discovered about the close of the seventeenth century.

**COOKBURY**, a parish in the hundred of **BLACK TORRINGTON**, county of **DEVON**,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E. N. E.) from **Holsworthy**, containing 262 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of **Milton-Damerell**, in the archdeaconry of **Totness**, and diocese of **Exeter**.

**COOKHAM**, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of **COOKHAM**, county of **BERKS**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from **Maidenhead**, containing 2734 inhabit-

ants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Berks**, and diocese of **Salisbury**, rated in the king's books at £14. 14. 2., and in the patronage of — **Rogers, Esq.** The church is dedicated to the **Holy Trinity**. There is a place of worship for **Independents**. This parish includes the northern portion of the town of **Maidenhead**: the market has been discontinued, but fairs are held on **May 16th** and **October 11th**: it is bounded on the east and north by the river **Thames**. There is a manufactory for coarse paper. Courts leet and baron are held annually. There are eight almshouses, the inmates of which receive some trifling gratuities, and a small endowed school. Several descendants of **Gen. Washington**, and **Mr. Hooke**, the historian of the **Roman empire**, are interred in the church.

**COOKLEY**, a parish in the hundred of **BLYTHING**, county of **SUFFOLK**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. S. W.) from **Halesworth**, containing 274 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of **Huntingfield**, in the archdeaconry of **Suffolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4. The church is dedicated to **St. Michael**. There is a small endowed school.

**COOLING**, a parish in the hundred of **SHAMWELL**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, county of **KENT**, 2 miles (N. by E.) from **Rochester**, containing 124 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Rochester**, rated in the king's books at £14, and in the patronage of **T. Best, Esq.** and **H. Fox**. The church is dedicated to **St. James**. This parish, originally called *Colniges*, or *Colneges*, from its bleak situation, comprehends the two villages of **Cooling-street** and **Church-Cooling**, and contains the remains of a castle formerly of great strength, but long since dismantled.

**COOL-PILATE**, a township in the parish of **ACTON**, hundred of **NANTWICH**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, 4 miles (S.) from **Nantwich**, containing 48 inhabitants.

**COOMBE**, a township in that part of the parish of **PRESTEIGNE** which is in the hundred of **WIGMORE**, county of **HEREFORD**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from **Presteigne**, containing 67 inhabitants.

**COOMBE-BISSETT**, a parish in the hundred of **CAWDEN** and **CADWORTH**, county of **WILTS**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W.) from **Salisbury**, containing 331 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of **West Harnham** annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Salisbury**, rated in the king's books at £7, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the **Prebendary of Coombe and Harnham** in the **Cathedral Church of Salisbury**. The church is dedicated to **St. Michael**. This place received its distinguishing name from the family that formerly possessed it; the other arose from its situation in one of the narrow bourns, or combes, with which **Salisbury plain** is so frequently intersected.

**COOMBE-KEYNES**, a parish in the hundred of **WINFRIETH**, **Blandford** (South) division of the county of **DORSET**, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from **Wareham**, containing 128 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of **Wool** annexed, in the archdeaconry of **Dorset**, and diocese of **Bristol**, rated in the king's books at £13. 18. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and in the patronage of **John Bond, Esq.** The church, dedicated to the **Holy Rood**, is partly in the early style of English architec-



ture, and partly of later date. The court leet is held by the tenure that the tythingman shall proceed to do suit at Winfrith court, repeating a few doggerel lines, and paying a fine of threepence. There is a small endowed school.

COOMBS, a parish in the hundred of STEYNING, rape of BRAMBER, county of SUSSEX, 2 miles (S.E. by S.) from Steyning, containing 70 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £10. 0. 2½., and in the patronage of the Earl of Egremont. The church is in the early style of English architecture. The navigable river Adur runs on the eastern side of this parish.

COOMBS-EDGE, a township in the parish of CHAPEL en le FRITH, hundred of HIGH PEAK, county of DERBY, 2½ miles (N.W. by W.) from Buxton, containing 433 inhabitants.

COPDOCK, a parish in the hundred of SAMFORD, county of SUFFOLK, 3½ miles (W.S.W.) from Ipswich, containing 278 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Washbrook annexed, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £9. 12. 8½., and in the patronage of Lord Walsingham. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Clodock hall was once the residence of Lord Chief Justice de Grey, and of Dr. Foster, a zealot of the church of Rome.

COPFORD, a parish in the Witham division of the hundred of LEXDEN, county of ESSEX, 4 miles (W.S.W.) from Colchester, containing 592 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £15. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is principally of Norman architecture.

COPGROVE, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, West riding of the county of YORK, 4½ miles (S.W. by W.) from Boroughbridge, containing 87 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £5. 9. 7., and in the patronage of T. Duncombe, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. St. Mongah's well, in this village, was formerly celebrated for its medicinal properties. There is a trifling bequest, by means of which three poor children are educated.

COPLE, a parish in the hundred of WIXAMTREE, county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Bedford, containing 524 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 £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains some ancient brasses. The navigable river Ouse passes along the northern boundary of this parish.

COPLESTONE, a hamlet in the parish of COLEBROKE, hundred of CREDITON, county of DEVON, 4½ miles (W.N.W.) from Crediton. The village formerly contained a chapel, and, according to some authorities, a mint and a prison, long since destroyed: there are still some remains of an ancient cross.

COPMANTHORPE, a chapelry in that part of the parish of ST. MARY BISHOPSHILL JUNIOR which is in the ainsty of the city, and East riding of the county, of

YORK, 4½ miles (S.W. by S.) from York, containing 281 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, also a small endowment for the instruction of children.

COPP, a chapelry in the parish of ST. MICHAEL upon WYRE, hundred of AMOUDERNESSE, county palatine of LANCASTER. The population is returned with the parish.

COPPENHALL, a parish in the hundred of NANTWICH, county palatine of CHESTER, comprising the townships of Church-Coppenhall and Monks-Coppenhall, and containing 512 inhabitants, of which number, 366 are in the township of Church-Coppenhall, 5 miles (N.E.) from Nantwich, and 146 in the adjoining township of Monks-Coppenhall. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £6. 10., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is built of wood and plaster, in the style which prevailed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

COPPENHALL, a chapelry in that part of the parish of PENKRIDGE which is in the eastern division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (N.N.W.) from Penkridge, containing 108 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the jurisdiction of the court of the royal peculiar of Penkridge, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of E. J. Littleton, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is built of timber and brick-work, apparently of the reign of Elizabeth.

COPPINGFORD, a parish in the hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, 6½ miles (S.) from Stilton, containing 70 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, consolidated with that of Upton, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £18. 13. 1½., and in the patronage of Lord Montague. The church, which was dedicated to All Saints, is in ruins.

COPPIN-SIKE, an extra-parochial liberty with Ferry-Corner, in the wapentake of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, containing 17 inhabitants.

COPPULL, a chapelry in the parish of STANDISH, hundred of LEYLAND, county palatine of LANCASTER, 4 miles (S.S.W.) from Chorley, containing 1017 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rector of Standish.

COPSTON (MAGNA), a chapelry in the parish of MONKS-KIRBY, Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, county of WARWICK, 6½ miles (E.S.E.) from Nuneaton, containing 98 inhabitants. The chapel is in ruins.

COPSTON (PARVA), a hamlet in the parish of WOLVEY, Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, county of WARWICK, 6½ miles (S.E. by E.) from Nuneaton. There was formerly a village at this place, but it is now depopulated.

CORBRIDGE, a parish (formerly a borough and market town) in the eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, comprising the chapelry of Halton, and the townships of Aydon, Aydon-

Castle, Clarewood, Corbridge, Dilston, Halton-Shields, Thornborough, Great Whittington, and Little Whittington, and containing 2037 inhabitants, of which number, 1254 are in the township of Corbridge,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Hexham. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £11. 11. 8., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is supposed to have been built out of the ruins of a neighbouring Roman station; it is a neat edifice, having undergone frequent repairs. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The village, formerly a borough and market town of considerable extent, stands north of the river Tyne, over which there is a bridge of seven arches; but, though well built, and in repute for its healthy situation, it has lost its former importance; the privilege of returning members having been found too expensive, and the market falling into disuse. Near the centre of the market-place is a cross, erected in 1814, by the Duke of Newcastle, who, in 1815, constructed a fountain near it, which, together with another fountain erected by the inhabitants, is supplied with water from a reservoir in the vicinity. A fair, held on the eve, day, and morrow of St. John the Baptist, has fallen into disuse; but fairs are held at Stagshaw Bank, in this parish, for the sale of live stock, annually on Whitsun-eve and July 4th, and a tryst fair on the 24th of November, the last established in 1820: at the fair in July a great quantity of linen and woollen cloth, brought from Scotland, is exposed for sale. At this place David, King of Scots, encamped in 1138. Corbridge was burnt by the Scots in 1296 and 1311. Two battles are said to have been fought here, one between the royalists and the Scottish troops, during the parliamentary war; the scene of the other is termed the Bloody Acre. To the west are vestiges of a Roman station, on the line of the ancient Watling-street, supposed by Camden to be the *Curia Ottadinarum* of Ptolemy, and by Horsley the *Corstopitum* of Antoninus, now called Corchester, where coins and numerous other antiquities have been found; and, in 1735, a large piece of Roman plate, twenty inches long and fifteen broad, and weighing one hundred and forty-eight ounces, was discovered in an enclosure south of the place, near the Tyne, which was claimed by the Duke of Somerset, as lord of the manor. In the churchyard, two altars, with Greek inscriptions, were dug up, one of them in honour of the Tyrian Hercules, which is esteemed the greatest curiosity of the kind in Britain. King John, expecting, from the past importance of the place, to discover buried treasure, ordered a diligent search to be made, but without effect: about a century and a half since, some bones and teeth, of an extraordinary size, were accidentally exposed by the flooding of the stream Cor, and were supposed to be the remains of oxen sacrificed at the above-mentioned altar of Hercules. In addition to the present parochial church, there were three others, viz., St. Mary's, St. Helen's, and Trinity church, of which there are not any remains, though the site of each is well known. South of the church stands a venerable tower, once used as the town gaol; and a little to the east is an eminence called Gallow Hill, where criminals were executed. The parish contains lead-ore,

coal, and lime-stone: several tanners' and skimmers' pits, built of brick, were discovered in a field in the neighbourhood, in 1760. A court leet and court baron is held on Easter-Tuesday, under the authority of the Duke of Northumberland, as lord of the manor. A school, supported by subscription, was established in 1824.

CORBY, a market town and parish in the wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 33 miles (S. by E.) from Lincoln, and 103 (N. by W.) from London, containing 581 inhabitants. This place, though situated on a Roman road leading to Ancaster, traces of which are still perceptible, is not distinguished by any event of historical importance, nor by any features of architectural interest. The market, which has nearly fallen into disuse, is on Wednesday: the fairs are on the 6th of August and the Monday before October 10th, for cattle and horses. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of Irnham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. 12. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. The grammar school was founded, in 1669, by Charles Reed, Esq., who endowed it with a rent-charge of £48. 15., for an unlimited number of boys of this parish.

CORBY, a parish in the hundred of CORBY, county of NORTHAMPTON,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.E.) from Rockingham, containing 707 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £13. 16. 3., and in the patronage of the Earl of Cardigan. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

CORBY (GREAT), a township in that part of the parish of WETHERAL which is in ESKDALE ward, county of CUMBERLAND,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Carlisle, containing 303 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Eden; and contiguous to it, on the summit of a precipitous cliff, stands Corby castle, anciently the seat of the Salkelds, who inherited it from Hubert de Vallibus, Baron of Gilsland, from whom it passed by purchase to its present possessors, the Howards, a branch of the Norfolk family. The mansion was much modernised and improved in 1813, and the scenes and walks surrounding it abound in natural beauties. A court leet, a court baron, and a customary court, are held. A school, with a house and garden attached, was endowed, in 1720, with twenty-five acres of land, yielding about £20 per annum; the master receives a small quarterage from the scholars.

CORBY (LITTLE), a township in that part of the parish of WARWICK which is in ESKDALE ward, county of CUMBERLAND,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Carlisle, containing 170 inhabitants. The village is situated at the junction of the Eden and Irthing rivers.

CORELY, a parish in the hundred of STOTTESDEN, county of SALOP, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Cleobury-Mortimer, containing 566 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £5. 5. 10., and in the patronage of the Rev. J. Corbet. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

CORFE, a parish in the hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, county of SOMERSET,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Taunton, containing 232 inhabitants. The living



is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, and in the patronage of F. G. Cooper, Esq. and Mrs. Cooper.



Seal and Arms.

**CORFE-CASTLE**, a borough and parish (formerly a market town) possessing separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of Corfe-Castle, Blandford (South) division of the county of Dorset, 23 miles (E. S. E.) from Dorchester, and 120 (S. W.) from London, containing, with the tythings of North division and South division, 1465 inhabitants. This

place, which in the Saxon Chronicle is termed *Corve* and *Corves-geate*, appears to have derived its importance from a formidable castle erected by Edgar, prior to the year 980, at the gate of which Edward the Martyr, when calling to visit his step-mother Elfrida, was, by her order, treacherously murdered. In the reign of Stephen the castle was taken by Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devonshire, who held it against the king: it was frequently the residence of King John, who kept the regalia at it, and by whose orders twenty-two prisoners, some of whom were among the principal nobility of Poitiers, were starved to death in its dungeons. Richard II., after his deposition in 1397, was removed from Kenilworth to this fortress, where he was detained for a short time prior to his tragical death at Berkeley castle. During the parliamentary war, Lord Chief Justice Bankes, who then resided in the castle, being with the king at York, Sir Walter Earl and Sir Thomas Trenchard assaulted the place, thinking to obtain easy possession of it for the parliament, but it was heroically defended by Lady Bankes and her daughters, with the assistance only of their domestics; until, on the approach of the king to Blandford, Captain Lawrence was sent to her assistance, when, having raised a small guard of her tenantry, she sustained a siege for six weeks, and, with the loss of two men only, preserved the castle for the king. In 1645, Corfe Castle was again besieged by the parliamentary forces under Fairfax, when, by the treachery of Lieut.-Colonel Pitman, an officer of the garrison, who deserted from the king's service, it was taken and demolished. The remains of this stupendous edifice are extensive and interesting, and plainly indicate its former prodigious strength; they occupy the summit of a lofty and steep eminence to the north of the town, with which they are connected by a bridge of four narrow circular arches, crossing a deep ravine, and leading to the principal entrance between two massive circular towers: the walls, which enclose a spacious area divided into four wards, were defended by numerous circular towers at convenient distances, of which several have declined from the perpendicular line, by the attempts made to undermine them at the siege, and of which, together with the walls, vast fragments have fallen into the vale: at the western angle are the remains of the keep, a massive octagonal tower, and in the inner ward those of the king's and queen's towers, between which is part of the chapel, with two pointed windows; the east end of the king's tower, which is separated from the main building, is overgrown with

ivy, and forms a picturesque feature in these extensive ruins, which, from their elevated situation, are conspicuously grand and majestic.

The town is situated on an eminence, nearly in the centre of the Isle of Purbeck, and consists principally of two streets diverging from the market-place, in the centre of which is an ancient stone cross. The houses are in general built of stone obtained from the neighbouring quarries, and approached by a flight of steps; the inhabitants are well supplied with water. The bridge connecting the castle with the town is called St. Edward's bridge, and is said to be the spot where Edward, fainting from the loss of blood, fell from his horse and expired. At the entrance from the London road is an ancient stone bridge over the small river Corfe, by which the town is bounded on the east. The inhabitants are principally employed in the quarries and clay-pits, for which the isle is celebrated: from the principal of these, called Norden, about a mile from the town, a railway has been constructed, to facilitate the communication with Poole harbour, where the clay is shipped for the Staffordshire and other potteries: a few of the female inhabitants are employed in the knitting of stockings. The market, which was held on Thursday, has been for some time discontinued: the fairs are on May 12th and October 29th. The lord of the manor of Corfe was anciently hereditary lord-lieutenant of the Isle of Purbeck, and had the power of appointing all officers, and determining all actions or suits by his bailiff or deputy; he was also admiral of the isle, and exercised the authority of Lord High Admiral, in which capacity he was entitled to all wrecks, except in cases where there was a special grant to the contrary, and had power to array the militia: these privileges ceased on the passing of the militia act, in 1757, Mr. Bankes, then lord of the manor, having omitted to enforce his claims. Though a borough by prescription, the town was not incorporated till the 18th of Queen Elizabeth, who invested it with the same privileges as were enjoyed by the cinque-ports. Under the existing charter of Charles II. the corporation consists of a mayor, who is annually elected at the court leet of the lord of the manor, held at Michaelmas, and eight barons, who have previously served the office of mayor: the mayor and the late mayor are justices of the peace. The elective franchise was granted in the 14th of Elizabeth, since which time the borough has returned two members to parliament: the right of election is vested in the freeholders, and in holders of leases determinable on life or lives, paying scot and lot, who are chiefly in the interest of Henry Bankes, Esq.: the mayor is the returning officer.

The living is a rectory, within the jurisdiction of the royal peculiar court of Corfe-Castle, rated in the king's books at £40. 14. 7., and in the patronage of Henry Bankes, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Edward the Martyr, is a spacious and ancient structure, partly Norman, and partly in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles and ornamented with niches, in which are some sculptured decorations of singular design: it contains a few old monuments and several altar-tombs of Purbeck marble. This parish is the centre of a district of considerable extent, in which the earliest of the Sunday schools were established, under the auspices of William Morton Pitt, Esq., of Kingston House; there



are thirteen of these schools, supported by subscription, in which more than four hundred children are instructed. A National school has been recently established, which is also supported by subscription. The almshouses in East-street, for six aged persons, have an endowment in land. In making a turnpike road near the town, in 1768, two stone coffins, formed of flat stones placed edgewise, and containing a skeleton, were found; and in 1753, an urn containing burnt bones was discovered, with the mouth downwards, near St. Edward's bridge. About two miles to the east of the town is an eminence called Nine Barrow Down, on which are sixteen barrows of various dimensions, chiefly circular, nine of which are in a straight line, and from this circumstance the hill has derived its name; eight or ten of them are surrounded by a narrow trench: the eminence commands a beautiful view of the port and bay of Sandwich, the British channel, and the Isle of Wight.

**CORFE-MULLEN**, a chapelry in the parish of **STURMINSTER-MARSHALL**, hundred of **COGDEAN**, Shaston (East) division of the county of **DORSET**, 3 miles (S.W. by W.) from **Wimborne-Minster**, containing 544 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The navigable river **Stour** runs on the north of this chapelry. There is an annuity of £27 for the support of a parish school, to which **Richard Lockyer**, in 1706, bequeathed £17 for teaching poor children.

**CORHAMPTON**, a parish in the hundred of **MEON-STOKE**, **Portsdown** division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 4 miles (N.E. by E.) from **Bishop's Waltham**, containing 168 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Winchester**, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of **H. P. Wyndham, Esq.** The church is a curious edifice, apparently of early Norman construction. In 1669, **William Collins** gave a school-house and £450, producing an income of £22, for which about eight poor boys are instructed.

**CORLEY**, a parish in the **Atherstone** division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, county of **WARWICK**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.N.W.) from **Coventry**, containing 316 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Coventry**, and diocese of **Lichfield** and **Coventry**, and in the patronage of **F. Gregory, Esq.**

**CORNARD (GREAT)**, a parish in the hundred of **BABERGH**, county of **SUFFOLK**,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (S.E.) from **Sudbury**, containing 656 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Sudbury**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of **J. G. Sparrow, Esq.** The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The navigable river **Stour** passes on the west of this parish.

**CORNARD (LITTLE)**, a parish in the hundred of **BABERGH**, county of **SUFFOLK**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.E.) from **Sudbury**, containing 297 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Sudbury**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £8. 2. 8½, and in the patronage of **Mrs. Green**. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The navigable river **Stour** flows on the south-west of the parish.

**CORNBROUGH**, a township in the parish of **SHERIFF HUTTON**, wapentake of **BULMER**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 11 miles (N. by E.) from **York**, containing 63 inhabitants.

**CORNELLY**, a parish in the western division of the hundred of **POWDER**, county of **CORNWALL**,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile (W. by S.) from **Tregoney**, containing 168 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of **Probus**, in the archdeaconry of **Cornwall**, and diocese of **Exeter**, endowed with £200 parliamentary grant. The church is dedicated to St. Cornelius. The river from **Tregoney** is navigable on the south of this parish.

**CORNEY**, a parish in **ALLERDALE** ward above **Derwent**, county of **CUMBERLAND**, 4 miles (S.E. by S.) from **Ravenglass**, containing 289 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Richmond**, and diocese of **Chester**, rated in the king's books at £9. 17. 1., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the **Earl of Lonsdale**. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. A little northward from the village are ruins of considerable magnitude, the history of which has never been developed: Druidical remains are also abundant in the neighbourhood. **Mr. Troughton**, an ingenious and eminent philosophical instrument-maker, who invented and constructed the mural circle for the **Royal Observatory** at **Greenwich**, was born here. A manor court is held at **Middleton-Place**, a small hamlet in this parish.

**CORNFORTH**, a township in the parish of **BISHOP'S MIDDLEHAM**, north-eastern division of **STOCKTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S.S.E.) from **Durham**, containing 330 inhabitants. The hill at the bottom of which the village lies contains a vast quantity of limestone; and the houses are disposed in the form of a square, with a green of several acres in the centre. **Dr. Hutchinson**, a learned writer, was born here.

**CORNHILL**, a chapelry in the parish of **NORHAM**, otherwise **Norhamshire**, county palatine of **DURHAM**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (E. by S.) from **Coldstream**, containing 863 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Northumberland**, and diocese of **Durham**, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the **Vicar of Norham**. The chapel, dedicated to St. Helen, was rebuilt in 1751, when a stone coffin, containing fragments of a human skeleton, and two urns of coarse earthenware, were found: in an adjoining wood is a well called St. Helen's Well, the water of which is serviceable in scorbutic and gravel complaints, but is not much used; a neat cold bath has been erected near it. A fair is held annually on the 6th of December. The castle was demolished by the Scots in 1385, and again in 1549, when a considerable booty fell into their possession: the remains consist of a tower surrounded by a ditch. Here are some medicinal springs. To the south-east is an encampment of unusual construction, the outworks having been mistaken for tumuli, the history of which has baffled the enquiries of different writers; and a quarter of a mile west is another large camp, the most remarkable north of the wall for variety and extent.

**CORNSAY**, a township in the parish of **LANCHES-TER**, north-western division of **DARLINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.E.) from **Wolsingham**, containing 249 inhabitants. In 1811, **William Russell, Esq.**, of **Brancepeth** castle, gave an endowment for a schoolmaster and a schoolmistress, who are gratuitously to instruct twenty poor boys and girls, and also built and endowed almshouses for six poor men and