

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

E N G L A N D,

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

BENSLEY, PRINTER, ANDOVER.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

ENGLAND,

COMPRISING THE

SEVERAL COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHES, CORPORATE AND MARKET TOWNS,
PARISHES, CHAPELRIES, AND TOWNSHIPS,
AND THE ISLANDS OF GUERNSEY, JERSEY, AND MAN,

WITH

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTIONS;

ILLUSTRATED BY

MAPS OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES AND ISLANDS;

A Map of England.

SHEWING

THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS, ROADS, RAILWAYS, NAVIGABLE RIVERS, AND CANALS;

AND

A PLAN OF LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS;

AND EMBELLISHED WITH

ENGRAVINGS OF THE ARMS OF THE CITIES, BISHOPRICS, UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, CORPORATE TOWNS,
AND BOROUGHES; AND OF THE SEALS OF THE SEVERAL MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

BY SAMUEL LEWIS.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

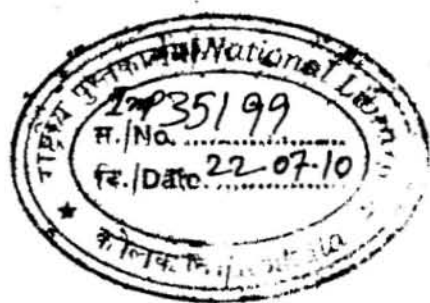
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TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

ENGLAND.

D A G

D A L

DACRE, a parish in LEATH ward, county of CUMBERLAND, 5 miles (S.W. by W.) from Penrith, comprising the townships of Dacre, Great Blencow, Newbiggin, Soulby, and Stainton, and containing 904 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, rated in the king's books at £8, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. A school was built in 1749, by subscription, in which four free children are educated, and others at a small charge. A monastery existed here in the time of Bede; and at this place, Constantine, King of Scotland, and Eugenius, King of Cumberland, placed themselves and their kingdom under the authority of King Athelstan. Dacre castle was long the residence of an ancient and noble family of that name: the main body of it, consisting principally of four towers of excellent workmanship, remains in a very perfect state. Lime-stone is obtained here; and at Southwaite, in this parish, is a mineral spring.

DACRE, a township in that part of the parish of RIPON which is in the lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, West riding of the county of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Ripley, containing 777 inhabitants. A school-room was built in 1695, by William Hardcastle, who endowed it with £100 for the education of children; and in 1778 William Mountain bequeathed £100 in addition to the above, producing together £8. 8. per annum; but from its being generally conceived that the benefit of the school is confined to the descendants of William Hardcastle, the number of free scholars has been very limited. In 1774, Edward Yates bequeathed an estate, now producing £32 per annum, for the endowment of a school; between thirty and forty scholars are educated.

DARLINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of HINCKLEY, hundred of SPARKBOROUGH, county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (N.W. by N.) from Hinckley, containing 179 inhabitants. The Ashby de la Zouch canal passes through the chapelry.

DAGENHAM, a parish in the hundred of BECONSFIELD, county of ESSEX, 21 miles (S. by W.) from Rom-

ford, containing 1864 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £19. 10. Mrs. Bonyinge was patroness in 1816. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. The parish is bounded on the south by the Thames. There is a small endowment for the instruction of children. A very destructive irruption of the Thames occurred here in 1707, the waters, rushing in by an opening made by the blowing up of a small sluice for draining the land, overflowed one thousand acres of rich land, and washed nearly one hundred and twenty acres into the river, where a sand-bank was formed almost half-way across its bed; in this state it remained nearly fifteen years, when the breach was stopped, and the land recovered by Captain Perry, at an expense of £40,000.

DAGLINGWORTH, a parish in the hundred of CROWTHORNE and MINETY, county of GLOUCESTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.W.) from Cirencester, containing 253 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £8. 6. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to the Holy Rood. The Roman road, called Ermin-street, passes through the parish, and a tessellated pavement has been discovered. There is a school for poor children, supported by an annuity of £4. 10., arising from a bequest of £100 by Jeremiah Hancock, in 1729.

DAGNELL, a chapelry in the parish of EDDLESBOROUGH, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Ivinghoe, containing 314 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to All Saints, has long been in ruins.

DAGWORTH, a hamlet in the parish of OLD NEWTON, hundred of STOW, county of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Stow-Market. The population is returned with the parish.

DALBURY, a parish in the hundred of APPLETON, county of DERBY, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Derby, containing, with the township of Lees, 241 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's

books at £4. 16. 3., and in the patronage of the Countess. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

DALBY, a parish in the Wold division of the wapentake of CANDLESHOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Spilsby, containing 99 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant. Lord Monson was patron in 1808.

DALBY, a parish in the wapentake of BULMER, North riding of the county of YORK, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from New Malton, containing, with Skewsby, 169 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £5. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$. Mrs. Leybourne was patroness in 1806. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

DALBY (MAGNA), a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of GOSCOTE, county of LEICESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Melton-Mowbray, containing 402 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 4. 7., and endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Swithin.

DALBY (PARVA), a parish in the hundred of FRAMLAND, county of LEICESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.S.E.) from Melton-Mowbray, containing 185 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of E. B. Hartop, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. James.

DALBY on the WOLDS, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of GOSCOTE, county of LEICESTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by W.) from Melton-Mowbray, containing 357 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Old Dalby, and in the patronage of Lord Feversham. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. A preceptory of Knights Hospitallers was founded, it is supposed, by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, in the reign of Henry II.: at the dissolution its revenue was valued at £91. 2. 8. per annum. Here is a chalybeate spring.

DALDERBY, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Horncastle, containing 40 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united in 1731 to the rectory of Scrivelby, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £4. 19. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of H. Dymoke, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. The river Bane and the Horncastle canal pass through this parish.

DALE-ABBEY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, county of DERBY, 7 miles (E. by N.) from Derby, containing 418 inhabitants. Here is a chapel within the jurisdiction of the manor and peculiar court of Dale-Abbey. The poor of this liberty are entitled to the benefit of the school at West Hallam, founded by the Rev. John Scargill; and that at Risley, founded by Mrs. Elizabeth Grey. There are the remains of an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, which was founded about the year 1204, by William Fitz-Rauf, seneschal of Normandy, and his son-in-law Jeffrey de Salicosa Mara, in honour of the

Blessed Virgin Mary, at the dissolution its revenue was estimated at £144. 12.

DALE-TOWN, a township in the parish of HAWNBY wapentake of BISHOPFORTH, North riding of the county of YORK, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E. by E.) from Thirsk, containing 68 inhabitants.

DALHAM, a parish in the hundred of RISBRIDGE county of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Newmarket, containing 498 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £15. 10. 5. Sir James Affleck, Bart. was patron in 1823. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

DALLINGHOO, a parish partly in the hundred of LOES, but chiefly in the hundred of WILFORD, county of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Wickham-Market, containing 303 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8. Edward Moor, Esq. was patron in 1827. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

DALLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of NOROTLE-GROVE, county of NORTHAMPTON, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.W.) from Northampton, containing 369 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £6. 15. 8. Miss Wrighte was patroness in 1823. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has portions in the early style of English architecture.

DALLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of NETHERFIELD, rape of HASTINGS, county of SUSSEX, 6 miles (W.N.W.) from Battle, containing 548 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £8. The Earl of Ashburnham was patron in 1810. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is principally in the later style of English architecture.

DALPOOL, a hamlet in the parish of THURSTANTON, hundred of WIRRAL, county palatine of CHESTER, 5 miles (N.W. by N.) from Parkgate. The population is returned with the parish.

DALSCOTE, a hamlet in the parish of PATTISHALL, hundred of TOWCESTER, county of NORTHAMPTON, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Towcester. The population is returned with the parish.

DALSTON, a parish in the ward and county of CUMBERLAND, comprising the chapelry of Ivegill, and the townships of Buckhowbank, Cumdevoek, Dalston, Hawkesdale, and Raughton with Gatesgill, and containing 2617 inhabitants, of which number, 955 are in the township of Dalston, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.S.W.) from Carlisle. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, rated in the king's books at £8. 18. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was rebuilt about eighty years ago. There are several cotton and other mills; also an iron and plating forge, where spades and other implements of husbandry are manufactured to a considerable extent. A small customary market is held on Friday. At the eastern end of the village is an ancient cross, raised on a flight of steps, and bearing various coats of arms. There is a commodious school-room, rebuilt by subscription in 1613, and endowed from various sources with about £33 per annum, in which seventy children are instructed. In 1814, there

Strong bequeathed £100 for the instruction of girls. From some extensive quarries of free-stone here it is supposed a great part of the stone used for building the Roman wall from Carlisle to Bowness was extracted, and the discovery, about the middle of the last century, of a Roman inscription on the face of a rock, serves to confirm this supposition. Vestiges of three Roman encampments likewise exist in the neighbourhood; and a circle of stones, about thirty yards in circumference, is thought to mark the site of a Druidical place of worship. The old castellated mansion of Dalston has been converted into a farm-house. Rose castle, in this parish, is situated in a beautiful valley, through which winds the river Caldew, and is supposed to have been the principal residence of the bishops of Carlisle from the year 1228. In 1322, it was burned by Robert Bruce, and, about 1366, it was twice attacked and ravaged by the Scots. Before the civil war in the seventeenth century, the building formed a complete quadrangle, had five towers, and was surrounded by a turreted wall; in 1648, being then held for the king, it was attacked by General Lambert, and taken by storm; shortly afterwards, the Duke of Hamilton's army was here reinforced by that under Sir Marmaduke Langdale, and the castle, after having been used as a prison for the royalists, was burnt down by order of Major Cholinley. Since the Restoration it has been rebuilt and improved by successive prelates. The celebrated Dr. Paley was vicar of Dalston from 1774 to 1793.

DALSTON, a hamlet in the parish of HACKNEY, Tower division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from London. The population is returned with the parish.

DALTON, a township in that part of the parish of BURTON in KENDAL which is in the hundred of LONSDALE, south of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. E. by E.) from Burton in Kendal, containing 151 inhabitants. Fairs are held, June 6th for cattle, and October 23rd for cattle, horses, and pedlary.

DALTON, a township in that part of the parish of WIGAN which is in the hundred of WEST DERBY, county palatine of LANCASTER, containing 486 inhabitants.

DALTON, a hamlet in the parish of HEXHAM, southern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Hexham, with which the population is returned.

DALTON, a township in that part of the parish of NEWBURN which is in the eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Newcastle upon Tyne, containing 122 inhabitants.

DALTON, a township in that part of the parish of TORQUAY which is in the wapentake of BIRDFORTH, North riding of the county of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Thirsk, containing 235 inhabitants.

DALTON, a township partly in the parish of CROFT, eastern division, but chiefly in the parish of KIRKBY-RAVENSWORTH, western division, of the wapentake of GILLING, North riding of the county of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Greta Bridge, and containing 265 inhabitants. An annuity of £40 is paid by the Master and Wardens of Kirkby-Ravenworth hospital to a schoolmaster in this township, for the education of the poor children, and of those from Newsham; and there is a

small endowment of £3 a year, bequeathed by Thomas Buckton, for which three poor children are instructed. Within the township is a place called Castle-Steeds, where are the remains of a *castra estiva*, on a slip of land above the conflux of two rivulets, near which passes the Roman Watling-street.

DALTON, a township in the parish of KIRK-HEATON, upper division of the wapentake of AGRIBIGG, West riding of the county of YORK, 2 miles (N. E.) from Huddersfield, containing 2289 inhabitants.

DALTON, a township in that part of the parish of ROTHERHAM which is in the southern division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, West riding of the county of YORK, 3 miles (E.) from Rotherham, containing 225 inhabitants.

DALTON le DALE, a parish in the northern division of EASINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, comprising the townships of Dalton le Dale, Dawdon, Cold Hesleton, and East Morton, and containing 211 inhabitants, of which number, 49 are in the township of Dalton le Dale, 6 miles (S.) from Sunderland. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £6.0.7., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is principally in the early style of English architecture: there is a Norman door-way, now closed.

DALTON in FURNESS, a parish in the hundred of LONSDALE, north of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER, comprising the market town of Dalton, the chapelry of Ireleth, and the townships of Hawcoat-above-town and Yarlside, and containing 2445 inhabitants, of which number, 714 are in the town of Dalton, 25 miles (N. W. by W.) from Lancaster, and 265 (N. W. by N.) from London. This place derives its name from being situated in a dale in the lower part of the district of Furness, of which it was formerly the chief town. According to Tacitus, Agricola, when he had conquered that district, erected a fort here for its protection, and the remains of a Roman road, discovered in 1803 by some workmen, at a considerable depth from the surface, confirm the probability of its having been a Roman station, though there are no other vestiges except some slight traces of the fosse by which it was surrounded. The mount on which the fort was built, upon due examination, was found to be of artificial construction; it was defended on the south and west sides by steep precipices, and on the east by a rampart and ditch; and a brook which flowed at the base supplied the garrison with water. The town derived its principal importance from the erection of the magnificent abbey of Furness, founded in 1127, by Stephen, afterwards king of England, for monks of the Cistercian order, whom he removed from Tulket, in Amounderness, to this valley, where, obtaining valuable grants, they continued to flourish for more than four centuries. The abbots were invested with extensive privileges, and enjoyed large possessions; they held in their own right the woods, pastures, fisheries, and mills of the district, and had considerable shares in the salt-works and mines: the abbey and monastic edifices formed a vast pile of buildings, the character of which was more that of simple magnificence arising from their extent, than of richness and beauty resulting from their style. The chapter-house, which was by far the

most elegant of the conventual buildings, was of the early style of English architecture; the church, and most of the other parts, were in the Norman style, partly intermixed with the early English: the revenue of this establishment, at the dissolution, was £966. 7. 10. The remains, an extended mass of ponderous ruins, occupy a considerable part of an area of sixty-five acres, called the Deer park, enclosed with a stone wall, in the sequestered vale of Bekang's Gill, about half a mile west of the town; the approaches are strewn with memorials of its abbots, and mutilated tombs. In the reign of Edward III., a castle, in which during peaceable times the abbots of Furness held their secular courts, was erected here, probably as a place of retreat for the inhabitants, and for the protection of their property from the frequent predatory incursions of the Scots, of whose approach numerous beacons in this part of the country were kept in constant readiness to give notice. In the reign of Henry VIII., Lambert Simnel, the pretended earl of Warwick, landed here, whence he proceeded to assert his claims to the throne; and during the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I., the town and neighbourhood were the scene of frequent engagements between the hostile parties.

The town is situated on the acclivity of a gradual eminence, and consists principally of one street, at the western extremity of which is the market-place: the houses, in general old, have in some instances given place to others of modern erection: some improvement has been made, but the inhabitants are indifferently supplied with water. The environs are pleasant, and favourable for the sports of the chase; the Dalton Hunt, established in 1703, and noticed in the London Gazette, under the title of the Dalton Rout, and in a contribution to the Tatler, in which the balls and amusements attending its celebration are described, has been discontinued since 1789: a book society, anciently established here, is still continued under judicious regulations. The trade is principally in malt, which is carried on to a great extent; and the iron mines in the vicinity, which have been worked for more than four centuries, produce many thousand tons of excellent ore. A canal, one mile and a half in length, has been constructed, by which vessels may sail up to the town from the sea; and at South End Haws, at the extremity of the Isle of Walney, a light-house, sixty-eight feet in height, was erected in the year 1790. The market is on Saturday: the fairs are, April 28th, June 6th, and October 23d; the first is a statute fair. The parochial affairs are under the direction of twenty-four sidesmen appointed by the parishioners. A court for the recovery of debts under 40s. is held every third week for the barony of Furness; and the Lord of the manor holds a court leet twice in the year: the landholders in the parish are customary tenants of the manor; the estates are of the same extent, and pay the same rent, and can neither be partitioned by the tenant, nor devised by will. The castle, erected in the reign of Edward III., and supposed to occupy a portion of the site of the fort built by Agricola, is at present appropriated to the holding of the courts for the liberty, and for the recovery of debts; it is a massive quadrilateral building of three stages, having the principal entrance on the south side, over which is a central window of three lights, surmounted by another of four lights, with flowing tracery in the decorated style.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £17. 6. 8., endowed with £600 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1500 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the King, a Duke of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Mary is a neat plain structure of considerable antiquity, built on the declivity of a hill within the precincts of the ancient castellum. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school was founded in 1622, by Thomas Boulton, Esq., who bequeathed it trust to the twenty-four sidesmen £220, of which sum £20 was to be laid out in the erection of the school-room, and the remainder to be invested in the purchase of land for its endowment; with this sum, a farm at Beggar, in the Isle of Walney, has been purchased, producing at present £137 per annum, of which, £100 is paid to the master, who instructs so many of the scholars as require it, in Latin, arithmetic, and the mathematics, and £35 per annum to the assistant, who teaches the rest on Dr. Bell's system. the school is free to all the boys and girls of the parish, and there are, upon the average, eighty scholars attending it. At Ireleth, a chapel in this parish, there is a similar school. There are various charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. On High Haume, an eminence near the town, is a circular intrenchment which appears to have been a fortified beacon; and on the Pile of Fouldrey, a rocky island separated from the Isle of Walney, are the ruins of a castle, thought by Camden to have been erected in the reign of Edward III., by the abbots of Furness, to defend the approach to the harbour. George Romney, an historical and portrait painter of considerable eminence, was born in this parish, in 1734.

DALTON (NORTH), a parish in the Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of North Dalton and Neswick, and containing 453 inhabitants, of which number, 398 are in the township of North Dalton, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by W.) from Great Driffield. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant. James Walker, Esq. was patron in 1827. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

DALTON-PIERCY, a township in the parish of HART, north-eastern division of STROOD ward, county palatine of DURHAM, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Stockton upon Tees, containing 75 inhabitants.

DALTON (SOUTH), a parish in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East riding of the county of YORK, 6 miles (N.W.) from Beverley, containing 277 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of the East riding and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £12. Lord Hotham was patron in 1802. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

DALTON UPON TEES, a township in the parish of CROFT, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the eastern division of the wapentake of GILFING, North riding of the county of YORK, 5 miles (S.) from Darlington, containing 167 inhabitants.

DALWOOD, a chapel in the parish of STROOD, within the liberty of FOXBOROUGH, Dorchester division of the county of DORSET, though locally in the hundred of Axminster, county of DORSET, 2½ miles

(W.N.W.) from Axminster, containing 522 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter. A fair is held on the Wednesday after August 24th.

DAMERHAM (SOUTH), a parish in the southern division of the hundred of DAMERHAM, county of WILTS, 4 miles (N.E. by E.) from Cranbourn, containing 605 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage with the curacy of Martin, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £25. 10. 2½, and in the patronage of the Duke of Newcastle. The church is dedicated to St. George.

DANBURY, a parish in the hundred of CHELMSFORD, county of ESSEX, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Chelmsford, containing, with the hamlet of Russels, which is in the hundred of Dengie, 1005 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £20. Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart. was patron in 1793. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The name is contracted from Daneshbury, signifying the town or castle of the Danes. On the summit of Danbury hill is an ancient encampment, about six hundred and eighty yards in circumference; the glacis on the south side is still nearly thirty feet deep, and the lines may be distinctly traced on the other sides. In 1402, the body of the church, and part of the chancel, were destroyed by lightning; and in February, 1750, the upper part of the spire was struck down by a like cause. There is a fair for toys on the 29th of May.

DANBY, a parish in the eastern division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North riding of the county of YORK, 9½ miles (S.E.) from Guilsbrough, containing 1373 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant. Lord Viscount Downe was patron in 1781. On a neighbouring hill are the ruins of Danby castle, an edifice of uncertain antiquity.

DANBY-WISK, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of GILLING, North riding of the county of YORK, comprising the chapelry of Yafforth, and the township of Danby-Wisk, and containing 477 inhabitants, of which number, 328 are in the township of Danby-Wisk, 3½ miles (N.W.) from North Allerton. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £9. 3. 11½. The Rev. William Cust was patron in 1811.

DANTHORPE, a township in the parish of HUMBLETON, middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East riding of the county of YORK, 10½ miles (E.N.E.) from Kingston upon Hull, containing 52 inhabitants.

DARENTH, a parish in the hundred of AXTON, DANFORTH, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON at HONE, county of KENT, 2½ miles (S.E. by S.) from Dartford, containing 374 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £9. 18. 11½, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is principally in the early style of English architecture, and possesses several interesting specimens of the period of its erection, particularly the font, which has attracted much attention. The river Darent passes through the

parish, and gives name to it. In 1195, Archbishop Hubert gave this manor to the prior and convent of Rochester, by whom a monastery, dedicated to St. Margaret, was founded here, of which there are still some remains. There are also vestiges of various tumuli, or barrows.

DARESBURY, a chapelry in the parish of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, county palatine of CHESTER, 5½ miles (N.E.) from Frodsham, containing 146 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £1000 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £900 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints. A school, founded by subscription in the reign of Elizabeth, is endowed with the interest of £185, the amount of various benefactions.

DARFIELD, a parish comprising the chapelry of Worsbrough, and the township of Ardsley, in the wapentake of STAINCROSS, and the townships of Billingley, Darfield, Great Houghton, Little Houghton, and Wombwell, in the northern division of the wapentake of STRAFORTH and TICKHILL, West riding of the county of YORK, and containing 4340 inhabitants, of which number, 512 are in the township of Darfield, 5¼ miles (E. by S.) from Barnesley. The living is a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £14. 11. 7., endowed with £600 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge: there is also a rectory, one moiety of which is rated at £53. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Rev. Henry Cooke. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The rivers Drame and Dove run through this parish, and on their banks are some large mills. There are grounds for bleaching linen and yarn, and establishments for weaving cloth, smelting and casting iron, &c. Several trifling endowments have been given for the instruction of children; and an hospital for four widows has been endowed by the Saville family.

DARLASTON, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of OFFLOW, county of STAFFORD, 1½ mile (N.W. by N.) from Wednesbury, containing 5585 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £3. 11. 5½, and in the patronage of the Society for purchasing advowsons. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school is supported by subscription, in which about one hundred and seventy boys and eighty girls are educated. The manufacture of gunlocks is carried on to a considerable extent, and there are some iron-foundries: nails, screws, and hinges are also manufactured. Coal and iron-stone abound, and, what is unusual in this mining neighbourhood, there is a good supply of water. The Birmingham canal passes through the parish. On the top of a hill at Berry Bank are ruins of a large castle, fortified with a double vallum and intrenchments, about two hundred and fifty yards in diameter: this, according to tradition, was the seat of Wulpher, King of Mercia, who murdered his two sons for embracing Christianity, and the barrow near it his tomb.

DARLASTON, a liberty in the parish of STONE, southern division of the hundred of PIREHILL, county

of STAFFORD, 2 miles (N.W.) from Stone, with which the population is returned.

DARLESTON, a hamlet in the parish of PREES, Whitchurch division of the hundred of BRADFORD (North), county of SALOP, 6 miles (S.S.E.) from Whitchurch. The population is returned with the township of Sandford.

DARLEY, a parish partly in the hundred of WIRKSWORTH, but chiefly in the hundred of HIGH PEAK, county of DERBY, 3 miles (N.W.) from Matlock, containing, with the hamlet of Winsley with Snitterton, which is in Wirksworth hundred, 1830 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, comprising the mediety of North Darley, rated in the king's books at £9. 13. 1½., and the discharged mediety of South Darley, rated at £9. 13. 0½., which were united in 1774; it is in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £2000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is partly of Norman architecture. There is a school with a small endowment for the education of poor children. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held on the moors in this parish, May 13th and October 27th. Darley is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s. A Benedictine abbey was founded here in the reign of Henry I., or in that of Stephen, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the annual revenue of which, at the suppression, was valued at £258. 13. 5.

DARLEY, a joint township with Menwith, in the parish of HAMPESTHWAITE, lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, West riding of the county of YORK, 5½ miles (W. by S.) from Ripley, containing 648 inhabitants.

DARLEY-ABBEY, a chapelry in that part of the parish of ST. ALKMUND, DERBY, which is in the hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, county of DERBY, 1½ mile (N.) from Derby, containing 841 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and in the patronage of Walter Evans, Esq., who, in 1819, built and endowed the church at his sole expense, for the accommodation of his work-people. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Derwent, on which are extensive cotton and paper-mills, the proprietors of which have established schools on an extensive scale, for the children of the people in their employment. The abbey was founded in the reign of Henry I., for friars of the order of St. Augustine, and endowed and its privileges confirmed by Henry II.; at the dissolution its annual revenue was £285. 9. 6½.

DARLINGSCOTT, a hamlet in the parish of TREDINGTON, upper division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, county of WORCESTER, though locally in the Kington division of the hundred of Kington, county of Warwick, 3½ miles (N.W. by W.) from Shipston upon Stour, containing 189 inhabitants.

DARLINGTON, a parochial chapelry in the south-eastern division of DARLINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, comprising the market town of Darlington, the townships of Archdeacon-Newton, Blackwell, and Cockerton, and containing 6551 inhabitants, of which number, 5750 are in the town of Darlington, 18½ miles (S.) from Durham, and 236½ (N. N. W.) from

London, on the great north road. The name, which is of Saxon etymology, is conjectural only; by some it is considered to denote the *darling*, or favourite town; according to others, who assume *Dare* as the ancient name of the river Skerne, and *ing* to signify a meadow, *Dare-ing-tun* was its appellation, to signify the town in the meadows of the Dare. About the end of the ninth century, Darlington, with its dependencies, was given to St. Cuthbert, under license from Ethelred, by Seir, son of Ulphus; and in 1082 it became the asylum of the secular clergy, who had been driven from Durham abbey by Bishop Carilepho. About 1164, a mansion-house was erected here by Bishop Pudsey, in which several of his successors resided: the manor-house was subsequently purchased of one of the bishops of Durham, under an act for the redemption of the land tax, and has been converted into a workhouse. From this place, in 1291, Edward I. issued an order to his chief military tenants in the northern counties, to proceed to the war in Scotland. In the reign of Edward III. a skirmish between Archibald, Earl Douglas, and a band of Englishmen, took place here, and proved fatal to many of the latter. In 1504, the Princess Margaret, then betrothed to James of Scotland, slept at the manor-house on her journey northward; and in 1640 the king's troops rested here, when retreating before the Covenanters, after the battle of Stollahugh, and were well supplied with provisions under the direction of the Earl of Stafford.

The town is situated in a rich grazing district, on the eastern declivity of an eminence, at the base of which flows the river Skerne, in its course to the Tees, and is crossed by a bridge of three arches; it is built in the form of a square, with streets leading therefrom in different directions; the houses in general are modern: several new streets have been formed under an act of parliament obtained in 1823, pursuant to which the town was lighted with oil. From the favourable nature of the surrounding country for the pasturage of sheep, of which there was formerly a considerable number, the Leicestershire breed having been recently introduced, Darlington was formerly noted for the manufacture of tammies, camblets, moreens, harrateens, &c., to this succeeded the manufacture of linen, which also has much declined. There are mills for spinning wool and flax, and for grinding optical glasses, also an extensive worsted-mill, and two iron-foundries; the principal employment of the labouring class consists in combing wool, and in other business connected with the mills. The worsted-yarn is used for Brussels and other carpets, which are manufactured here, as well as for the finest imitation Indian shawls. Within half a mile of the town is the main line of a rail-road, which has been constructed from Wilton Park colliery to Stockton, pursuant to an act of parliament obtained in 1821, and is about twenty-five miles in length: coal, lime, and other minerals, are conveyed on it at the rate of three halfpence per ton, and merchandise at three pence per ton, per mile: the line is worked by fixed locomotive engines, working four inclined planes half a mile in length. On this road coaches pass daily, and are charged at the rate of three pence per mile. It was completed in September, 1825, at the total cost of £125,000, and is the joint property of sixty holders. A market for corn is held every

and one for cattle and sheep on every alternate Monday: there are general and cattle fairs on the first Monday in March, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, and a fortnight after; on the 9th of November for horses, and 10th for horned cattle and sheep; 13th for hogs, and 23d a hiring and general fair; also on the second Monday after, a fair for cattle, horses, and sheep. The market-house was erected at the expense of Lady Brown. The government of the town is vested in a bailiff appointed by the Bishop of Durham, but he possesses no magisterial authority: the town is divided into four constaberies, called the Borough, Boudgate, Prebend-row, Oxenhall, or Oxon le Field: constables for the borough are chosen by house row at the May-day court. The tolls are held for three lives under the see of Durham, by a few respectable inhabitants, who in 1808 rebuilt the town-hall, within which are a house of correction, dispensary, and public library, and near it the shambles, which were erected in 1815. Here the county magistrates hold a petty session every alternate Monday. The old Tolbooth was taken down and rebuilt in 1807.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, endowed with £1000 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £900 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Marquis of Cleveland. The church was erected about 1160, by Bishop Pudsey, and dedicated to St. Cuthbert; it was formerly collegiate, and had four chantries, besides the free chapel of Badelfelde, or Battlefield, the ecclesiastical body then consisting of a dean, who held a prebend, and four other prebendaries: this society was dissolved in 1550, and the property became vested in the Crown, but at present one part is held by the Marquis of Cleveland, subject to a crown rental, and the remainder distributed amongst other individuals. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is an elegant cruciform structure in the early English style, having a square embattled tower which stands on four arches, ornamented with the nail-head mouldings, and springing from light fluted columns with richly adorned capitals; it rises from the intersection, and is surmounted by a light spire, the upper part of which, having sustained some injury from lightning on the 17th of July, 1750, was taken down and rebuilt: on each side of the nave is a range of dissimilar columns supporting pointed arches, which separate it from the aisles; a lofty arch leads from the nave to the chancel, and the southern portion of the transept is highly ornamented. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. A new Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Augustine, was opened in 1827. A free grammar school, endowed by charter of Elizabeth, dated June 15th, 1567, with lands formerly belonging to the chantry established by Robert Marshall, master and an usher, is under the superintendence of the four churchwardens of the town, and its annual income is upwards of £240. The Blue-coat charity school, founded principally by means of a benefaction of Dame Mary Calverly, of Eryholme, amounting to £1000, made by indenture dated 19th of April, 1715, and possesses funded property to the value of £1392. 9s. 6d. per cent. consols., which yields an annual income of £13. 4s. A British school, for an unlimited number of boys and one hundred girls, is supported by the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Metho-

dists; and a National school affords instruction to about one hundred and fifty boys and one hundred girls. There is also an infant school, supported by Mr. James Backhouse, a member of the Society of Friends, in which the children pay the weekly sum of twopence. In 1631, Francis Forster, of this town, gave, by indenture dated 9th of March, to trustees, two houses in Northgate, as almshouses for six poor men, or women, natives of this place; and in 1641 he gave a field, the rent of which was to be distributed among the poorest persons who had resided three years in the town. In 1636, a bequest in land was made by James Bellasis, Esq., of Owton, for the establishment of a linen and woollen manufactory, for the benefit of the poor of the town and neighbourhood, which was placed under the superintendence of the principal persons in the borough, but this benefaction has been lost, and the rent of the land thus given withheld from the poor ever since 1810. William Middleton, of Blackwall, gave a field of six acres, now let for £18 per annum, to the churchwardens and overseers in trust for apprenticing poor boys. An almshouse was founded by Mrs. Mary Pease, a member of the Society of Friends, in 1820, for four poor widows, each to be at least of the age of fifty, and not belonging to that society; and Richard Lindley, of Darlington, bequeathed £350, to be invested, and the proceeds thereof to be distributed annually amongst the poor, with a similar restriction. There are several minor charities, in small sums and donations of bread, for the relief of the necessitous. A dispensary was established in 1809, and is supported by voluntary contributions; and a savings' bank in 1817, the deposits in which, in 1827, amounted to £36,000. A mechanics' institute and library were commenced in 1825, under the patronage of the Earl of Darlington, J. G. Lambton, Esq., (now Lord Durham,) and the Hon. W. J. F. V. Powlet: the collection of books consists of three hundred volumes. A society for the relief of poor lying-in women was established in 1822.

At Oxen-hall are four celebrated circular pools, called Hell-Kettles; the diameter of the three larger ones is about thirty-eight yards each, and their respective depths nineteen feet and a half, seventeen, and fourteen: the fourth is twenty-eight feet in diameter, and five feet and a half deep; they are always brim full, and although nearly on a level with the Tees, are unaffected by its flood or fall, excepting the smallest, which is now nearly dry: the water is quite cold; it is said to be impregnated with sulphur, and not to mix with milk or soap. Amidst various conjectures as to their formation, the generally received opinion is that they were originally marl pits. A sulphureous spring, discovered in 1805, in the vicinity of the town, is of reputed efficacy in scorbutic disorders, and much resorted to. Mr. John Kendrew, the inventor and patentee of machinery for spinning flax, hemp, &c., also of a machine for grinding and polishing optical glasses, formerly resided here; and the Grange, a neat brick mansion about a mile southward, was the residence of Mr. George Allan, a barrister, who collected very extensive historical and topographical notes, designed to furnish a history of this county, which are now in the possession of John Allan, Esq., of Blackwell: he had also a valuable museum of coins, medals, and paintings, with various other natural curiosities, and a printing-press, whence issued some of Pennant's publications, which are now extremely rare, and various other works.

Darlington confers the title of earl on the Marquis of Cleveland.

DARLTON, a chapelry in the parish of **DUNHAM**, South-clay division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E. by E.) from **Tuxford**, containing 153 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Giles.

DARNALL, a hamlet in that part of the parish of **SHEFFIELD** which is in the southern division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from **Sheffield**. The population is returned with the chapelry of **Attercliffe**.

DARNHALL, a township in the parish of **WHITEGATE**, or **NEW CHURCH**, first division of the hundred **EDDISBURY**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, 6 miles (W.S.W.) from **Middlewich**, containing 207 inhabitants.

DARRAS-HALL, a township in the parish of **PONT-TELAND**, western division of **CASTLE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 7 miles (N.W.) from **Newcastle**, containing 12 inhabitants.

DARRINGTON, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of **OSGOLDCROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the townships of **Darrington** and **Stapleton**, and containing 619 inhabitants, of which number, 510 are in the township of **Darrington**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E. by E.) from **Pontefract**. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **York**, rated in the king's books at £16. 11. 3., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of **York**. The church is dedicated to St. Luke and All Saints.

DARSHAM, a parish in the hundred of **BLYTHING**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E. by N.) from **Saxmundham**, containing 487 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Suffolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £4. 10. 10., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Earl of **Stradbroke**. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a Sunday school, supported by £4 per annum, arising from cottages and land called the **Town Estate**.

DARTFORD, a market town and parish, in the hundred of **AXTON**, **DARTFORD**, and **WILMINGTON**, lathe of **SUTTON** at **HONE**, county of **KENT**, 15 miles (S. E.) from **London**, and 22 (N. W.) from **Maidstone**, on the great road from **London** to **Canterbury** and **Dover**, containing 3593 inhabitants. The name is a contraction of **Darent-ford**, or the ford on the **Darent**, on the banks of which river the town is situated. **Dartford** is mentioned in history as the place where **Isabella**, sister of **Henry III.**, was married by proxy in 1235, to the German Emperor, **Frederick II.** **Edward III.** held a tournament here, on his return from **France** in 1331; and in 1355 he founded, and afterwards richly endowed, a monastery at **Dartford**, for nuns of the order of **St. Augustine**, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £408. At this town commenced the insurrection under **Wat Tyler**, in the 5th of **Richard II.**; and on the neighbouring heath, called **Dartford-Brent**, the army of **Richard**, Duke of **York**, encamped in 1451, while he waited to obtain a conference with **King Henry VI.**, who then lay with his army at **Blackheath**. **Dartford-Brent** also was the rendezvous of the parliamentary forces under **General Fairfax**, in 1648. The town is pleasantly situated in a narrow valley, between two hills, in one of which, towards **Crayford**, is a number of pits, sunk in

the chalky strata of which the hill is composed, from ten to twenty fathoms in depth, and of considerable extent, supposed to have been used by the Saxons as granaries, or store-rooms. The principal street is in the line of the **London** road, and two smaller streets branch off from it at right angles. There is a bridge over the **Darent**, built since the commencement of the reign of **Edward III.**, and repaired and improved at the expense of the county about fifty years ago, at which time a new market-house was erected, and the streets were newly paved. The river is navigable up to the town for boats, which sail regularly to **London**. The numerous mills on the **Darent** contribute greatly to the trading prosperity of **Dartford**. Here is an extensive gunpowder manufactory, which occupies the site of the first paper-mill erected in this country, by **Sir John Spielman**, a German, who died in 1607; and at a short distance is a paper-mill, where formerly stood a mill for rolling and slitting iron, also the first of the kind in **England**, constructed by **Godfrey Box**, of **Liege**, in 1590. Here are also mills for grinding corn, and for extracting oil from seeds; besides a very extensive establishment for the construction of steam-engines, to which is attached a foundry, on a scale of considerable magnitude, where nearly two hundred workmen are constantly employed. The market is on Saturday, which is plentifully supplied with provisions; and a fair is held on the 2nd of August. Here are held the petty sessions for the upper division of the lathe of **Sutton** at **Hone**; and a court of requests, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, is held, under an act of parliament passed in the 47th of **George III.**, "for the town of **Gravesend**, and the several hundreds of **Toltingtrough**, **Dartford**, **Wilmington**, and **Axtane**, in the county of **Kent**."

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Rochester**, rated in the king's books at £18. 11. 3., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of **Rochester**. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with an embattled tower at the north-west side: it contains many ancient monuments, among which is one in commemoration of the above-mentioned **Sir John Spielman**. The ancient burying-ground is situated on a high hill, at some distance from the church; and a new one was consecrated a few years since in a more convenient situation. There are places of worship for various denominations of dissenters. A free grammar school was founded here in 1576, for the education of eight boys, and endowed with property producing £48. 15. per annum, which is vested in trustees, by a decree of the commissioners of charitable uses, dated July 5th, 1876. There is also a charity school for boys in connexion with the church, conducted on the National system, and supported chiefly by the income arising from various benefactions, the master of which has a salary of £100 per annum. At **Lowfield**, in this parish, are four almshouses, founded in 1572, in pursuance of a bequest by **John Byer**, who also founded and endowed nine more almshouses in the parish. Traces of the Roman **Watling-street** appear on the south side of the high road, between **Dartford** and **Dartford-Brent**. The Augustine nunnery, after the dissolution, was made a royal residence by **Henry VIII.** and **Elizabeth**; and its remains, consisting of an embattled gateway and

some other buildings of brick, have been converted into a farm-house. An hospital, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was founded in the reign of Henry VI.; and an hospital for lepers existed here in the fourteenth century. In the latter part of Elizabeth's reign, the county assizes are said to have been frequently held at Dartford; and a spot at the entrance to Dartford-Brent from the town was the place of execution for malefactors. The Earl of Jersey enjoys the inferior title of Viscount Villiers, of Dartford.

DARTINGTON, a parish in the hundred of STANBOROUGH, county of DEVON, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Totness, containing 602 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £36. 4. 4½. The trustees of A. Champenowne, Esq., a minor, were patrons in 1799. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.



Seal and Arms.

DARTMOUTH, a borough, sea-port, and market town, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of Coleridge, county of DEVON, 30½ miles (S. by W.) from Exeter, and 204 (W. S. W.) from London, containing 4485 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from being situated at the mouth of the river Dart, appears to have been distinguished at a very early period for the convenience of its harbour, which, in 1190, was the rendezvous of the fleet destined for the Holy Land. In the reign of Richard I. the French effected a landing on this coast, and, after setting fire to the town, retreated with inconsiderable loss. It is stated by Leland to have received a charter of incorporation from King John, but no authentic document exists of a date prior to Edward III.: if not incorporated, it enjoyed many privileges, and, in 1226, the inhabitants obtained the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair. In the reign of Edward I. the town sent members to parliament, and had become a considerable staple for wool, wine, and iron; and in that of Edward III. the port contributed thirty-one ships, and nearly eight hundred men, to the naval armament for the invasion of France. In this reign the town, together with the adjacent villages of Clifton and Hardness, received a regular charter of incorporation, and was exempted from tolls. By act of parliament in the reign of Richard II., the exportation of tin was exclusively restricted to the port of Dartmouth, but the restriction was soon after abolished. In 1404, the French pirates having burnt Plymouth, sailed to this town, but were gallantly repulsed by the male and female inhabitants; De Chastell, their commander, and several of his men were killed, and twenty of the crew taken prisoners. The castle is supposed to have been erected in the reign of Henry VII. During the parliamentary war, Dartmouth was regarded as a very important post, and eagerly contended for by both parties: in 1643, it was taken, after a siege of four weeks, by Prince Maurice, who garrisoned it for the king; and, in 1646, it was taken by storm by General Fairfax, who commanded the assault in person.

The town is beautifully situated on the western shore of the bay formed by the river Dart, near its

influx with the sea. The houses are built on the acclivity of an eminence sloping gently from the margin of the water, and ranged in streets rising above each other at different elevations: they are in general ancient, and some of them are ornamented with grotesque carvings: the governor's house, which occupies a higher site, is a modern adaptation of the ancient style of building which prevails in the town, and forms the front to a naval museum. The streets, though inconveniently narrow, are partially paved by the commissioners, and the inhabitants are supplied with water brought by pipes from springs in the neighbourhood, at the expense of the corporation. A subscription reading-room has been established, and an annual regatta is celebrated, generally in July. The surrounding scenery is strikingly beautiful: the view of the town from the bay is truly picturesque; and the rocks, which are of a purple-coloured slate, are finely contrasted with the verdant foliage of the trees in which the houses are embosomed, extending for nearly a mile along the coast, and interspersed with a rich variety of plants and shrubs. The bay, in several points of view, from which the town and the sea are excluded by projecting rocks, has the appearance of an inland lake, noted for its romantic beauty. The harbour is sufficiently capacious for the reception of five hundred sail of vessels, and is remarkable for its security, and for the depth and tranquillity of its water, the surface of which is undisturbed, while the sea, at the distance only of a quarter of a mile, is in a state of strong agitation. The entrance is on the south, between the ruins of Kingswear castle and the fort and church of St. Petrock, where a battery has been erected for its defence. The port extends from the river Teign to the river Erme, including a range of coast forty miles in length, and is under the superintendence of a governor appointed by the corporation, and paid by the crown. The number of vessels belonging to the port in 1828 was three hundred and forty-eight, averaging seventy-two tons' burden. The trade is principally with Newfoundland, the English coast, and the collieries: in the year ending January 5th, 1827, one hundred and two British and fourteen foreign vessels entered inward from foreign parts; and one hundred and forty-three British and one foreign vessel cleared outward. An artificial quay has been constructed, projecting into the harbour; and there is a custom-house, with requisite offices for the despatch of business. The river Dart is navigable to Totness, ten miles distant; and the passage is highly interesting from the beautiful scenery with which its banks abound throughout. A considerable trade is carried on in ship-building: there are commodious dock-yards, in which nineteen vessels were built in the year 1826; but the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the Newfoundland and other fisheries, in which three thousand persons are employed, of whom a certain number is by law required to be landsmen. The market is on Friday: there are no fairs of any importance. The government, by charter of Edward III., confirmed by succeeding monarchs, and extended by James II., is vested in a mayor, recorder, and twelve aldermen, assisted by a town clerk, coroner, two bailiffs, a receiver, and other officers. The mayor, the late mayor, and recorder, are justices of the peace for the borough, and hold a court of session quarterly, for the trial of all offenders not ac-

cused of capital crimes; and a court of record, under a charter of Edward III., for the recovery of debts to any amount, on the Monday in every week, but no writ has issued from it since 1823. The manorial courts for the borough, and also for the parish of Townstall, of which the corporation are lords of the manor, are also held here. The borough prison is a small building, containing two wards, with accommodation for four prisoners. The borough has continued to return two members to parliament since its incorporation in the 24th of Edward III.: the right of election is vested in the freemen generally; the mayor is the returning officer.

Dartmouth comprises the parishes of St. Petrock, St. Saviour, and Townstall, all in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter. The living of St. Petrock's is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rector of Stoke-Fleming: the church is beautifully situated near the entrance to the harbour. The living of St. Saviour's is a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Townstall, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation: the church, commonly called the mayor's chapel, is a spacious cruciform structure, possessing little external, but considerable internal, beauty; it is principally in the decorated style of English architecture: the pulpit is of stone, richly sculptured and gilt; the wooden screen is an elaborate and highly enriched specimen of carving, in the decorated style; and the stalls of the corporation are of good modern workmanship: the original ceiling of oak is still preserved. The living of the parish of Townstall is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of St. Saviour's, rated in the king's books at £12. 15. 4½., endowed with £15 per annum and £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation. The church is dedicated to St. Clement. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. Sunday schools in each parish are supported by subscription; and there are some small charitable bequests for the benefit of the poor and the instruction of poor children. Newcomen, the inventor of the steam-engine, was a native of this place. Dartmouth gives the title of earl to the family of Legge.

DARTON, a parish in the wapentake of STAINCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Barugh, Darton, and Kexborough, and containing 2176 inhabitants, of which number, 1340 are in the township of Darton, 3¼ miles (N. W.) from Barnesley. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £12. 10., endowed with £250 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of G. W. Wentworth, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. In 1668, George Beaumont bequeathed £500 towards supporting a schoolmaster for the free education of the children of the inhabitants; the number is about sixty, and the income £54 a year: the school-room was rebuilt in 1800.

DARWEN (LOWER), a township in the parish of BLACKBURN, lower division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, county palatine of LANCASTER, 2¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Blackburn, containing 2238 inhabitants. A chapel is now being erected by the commissioners appointed

under the act passed in the 58th of George III., for building additional churches, and of which the Vicar of Blackburn will be patron.

DARWEN (OVER), a chapelry in the parish of BLACKBURN, lower division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, county palatine of LANCASTER, 4¼ miles (S. by E.) from Blackburn, containing 6711 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £620 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Blackburn. The chapel is dedicated to St. James. There are different places of worship for dissenters, and about one thousand five hundred children are instructed in Sunday schools. Print and bleaching-works are extensively carried on, and coal and slate are plentiful. Three annual fairs are held here, on the first Thursday in October, and the first Thursday in May, for cattle and horses, and on Holy Thursday, which is a pleasure fair.

DARWENT, a chapelry in the parish of HATHERSAGE, hundred of HIGH PEAK, county of DERBY, 10 miles (N. N. W.) from Stony-Middleton, containing 123 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy with that of All Saints', Derby, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty. The chapel is dedicated to St. James. There is an endowment of £5 a year, arising from bequests by Robert Turner, in 1720, and John Eyre, in 1772, for teaching twelve poor children.

DASSETT (AVON), a parish in the Burton-Dasset division of the hundred of KINGTON, county of WARWICK, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Kington, containing 242 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £13. 18. 9. Robert Green, Esq. was patron in 1803. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

DATCHETT, a parish in the hundred of STONE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Eton, containing 839 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £11, endowed with £15 per annum and £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £700 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Datchett is separated from Windsor by the river Thames, over which here was formerly a bridge, built by Queen Anne, but it fell down in 1795, and has not since been rebuilt.

DATCHWORTH, a parish in the hundred of BROADWATER, county of HERTFORD, 3¼ miles (N. E. by E.) from Welwyn, containing 494 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £14. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

DAUNTSEY, a parish in the hundred of MALMESBURY, county of WILTS, 4¼ miles (S. E.) from Malmesbury, containing 467 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 3. The Earl of Peterborough was patron in 1800. The church, dedicated to St. James,

contains a noble monument of white marble to the memory of Henry Danvers, Baron Dauntsey, created Earl of Danby in 1625; he founded here a free school and an almshouse, and the Botanical Garden at Oxford. There is a chapel of ease at Westend, in this parish.

DAVENHAM, a parish in the hundred of NORTHWICH, county palatine of CHESTER, comprising the townships of Bostock, Davenham, Eaton, Leftwich, Moulton, Newhall, Rudheath, Shipbrook, Shurlach, Stanthorne, Wharton, and Whatcroft, and containing 3470 inhabitants, (exclusively of 97 in the township of Rudheath, which are returned with the parishes of Great Budworth and Sandbach) of which number, 379 are in the township of Davenham, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Northwich. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £23. 13. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of R. W. Tomkinson, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Wilfred. Davenham derives its name from its situation on the river Daven, or Dane. A school, founded more than a century since, is supported by a rent-charge on Shipbrook-hill farm, and other benefactions, amounting together to about £20 per annum. In the lordship of Rudheath, in this parish, an action was fought on the 22d of February, 1643, between the king's troops and the parliamentary forces under Sir William Brereton.

DAVENPORT, a township in that part of the parish of ASTBURY which is in the hundred of NORTHWICH, county palatine of CHESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by W.) from Congleton, containing 96 inhabitants.



Corporate Seal.

Dwy-ar-on-tre, town of the two Avons, denoting its situation between two rivers of that name. About half a mile to the south-east is Borough hill, a lofty eminence, on which is an elliptical intrenchment, including an area of nearly two hundred acres, defended on the south and west by a double trench and rampart, and on the north and east sides by four deep trenches and five ramparts, the entrances to which are on the south and south-east sides. The origin of this camp, which Mr. Pennant considers to have been a post of the Britons when opposed to Ostorius, and after its reduction to have been occupied by that general, as the *castra castris* of his forces, has been by some antiquaries referred to the Danes, by whom it may probably have been occupied during their irruption in 1006, and to whom the building of the town has been ascribed. From this erroneous supposition, strengthened by the contraction of the name to *Dantrey*, and *Daintree*, has probably resulted the device of the common seal, at the distance of nearly three hundred yards below this intrenchment is a smaller quadrilateral camp, including an area of ground, defended by a single intrenchment; below which is another, including six acres, called Burnt

Walls, where John of Gaunt is said to have had a palace. This station, which is one of the largest of the kind in the kingdom, was the *Bennavenna* of the Britons, and the *Isanta Varia* of Antonine. At the time of the Conquest Davenry was a place of considerable importance. In 1090 a priory was founded here by Hugh de Leicester, for monks of the Cluniac order; it was richly endowed, its revenue amounting to £236. 7. 6., and it was one of those which, by permission of pope Clement VII., were dissolved in the 17th of Henry VIII., and granted to Cardinal Wolsey, for endowing his intended colleges at Ipswich and Oxford: the last remains of the buildings were taken down in 1826. During the parliamentary war, Davenry was the scene of frequent conflicts, in one of which, in the beginning of 1645, Sir William and Sir Charles Compton, brothers of the Earl of Northampton, with three hundred horse, routed four hundred of the parliamentary cavalry near the town. In the same year, the king having taken Leicester by storm, on his march to relieve Oxford, which was closely besieged, fixed his head-quarters at this town, where he remained for six days, prior to his departure for Market-Harborough where the vanguard of his army was stationed, in the neighbourhood of which place the battle of Naseby was fought on the following day.

The town is pleasantly situated on the acclivity of a gentle eminence, sheltered by other hills to the south and south-east, and consists of two principal streets, intersected by several smaller, lighted and paved by an act passed in the 46th of George III., for that purpose, and also for the rebuilding of the moot-hall. The houses, though irregularly, are neatly and well built, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from a spring on the Borough hill, at the distance of half a mile to the south-east of the town. The only branch of manufacture is that of whips: the support of the town arises chiefly from its situation as a public thoroughfare, and from its numerous fairs. The Grand Junction canal, at the north angle of the parish, passes through a tunnel two thousand yards in length, to the south of which is the reservoir. The market is on Wednesday: the fairs are on the first Monday in January, the last Monday in February, Tuesday in Easter week, June 6th and 7th, August 3rd, the first Monday in September, October 2nd and 3rd, October 27th, and the last Wednesday in November. The first October fair is on the first day of that month, for cheese; and the second for live stock; the others are generally for horses and cattle. On the two next Wednesdays after Michaelmas are statute fairs for hiring servants. St. Augustine's fair, now held on the 6th and 7th of June, is coeval with the grant of the market, and with it appended to the manor; and the inhabitants, notwithstanding several attempts to emancipate themselves, are still compelled to grind their corn at the lord's mill, and to bake their bread at his oven. The town is supposed to have had a guild-merchant at a very early period: it received a charter of incorporation from King John, which was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth in the eighteenth year of her reign, and subsequently by James I. Under the present charter of the 27th of Charles II. the government is vested in a bailiff, a recorder, (who must be a barrister, and whose appointment is subject to approval by the crown), and a chamberlain, twelve burgesses, twenty common council-men, assisted by a town clerk (who must be a barrister), two wardens, two sergeants at

mace, and other officers. The bailiff, who is also clerk of the market, is elected on Michaelmas-day, by the common council-men, from two burgesses nominated by the bailiff and two of the burgesses; the chamberlain and wardens are chosen at the same time by the commonalty, or, on their declining to elect, by the bailiff and burgesses. The bailiff, the late bailiff, who acts as coroner the following year, and the recorder, are justices of the peace for the borough. The corporation hold a general court of session annually; and under the charter of Elizabeth, confirmed and extended by Charles II., a weekly court of record, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £100. 1. is held, in which the bailiff and recorder preside, either in person or by deputy; but from this court no writs have been issued since 1823. The town-hall having become greatly dilapidated, a large house has been purchased and commodiously fitted up for the borough sessions and courts of record; and within the last three years, a new gaol and house of correction for the borough has been erected.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, endowed with £20 per annum private benefaction, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The ancient church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, formerly the conventual church of the priory, was taken down in 1752, and the present structure erected on its site, at the expense of £3486. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school was founded in 1576, by Mr. William Parker, of London, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £20 per annum, of which £15 per annum was to be paid to the master, and £5 to an usher, for the instruction of fifty poor children of the town; the endowment was farther augmented, in 1729, by Mr. John Farrer, of Daventry, who bequeathed £400 to five trustees, for the purchase of lands, now producing £43 per annum, as a stipend to the master, who must be in holy orders, on condition of his reading evening prayers on Sundays, and morning prayers on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at the parish church. John Sawbridge, Esq., of Daventry, in 1740, bequeathed £150, to which £100 was added by his brother, Edward Sawbridge, Esq., to purchase or build a house for the master; these sums, which are at present invested in the funds, produce £16 per annum. An English charity school was founded in 1736, by Dr. Edward Maynard, who gave £200 to the corporation, in trust for that purpose; it is supported partly by subscription, and is also endowed with £6 per annum, the bequest of Nathaniel, Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham; £4 per annum, the gift of Edward Sawbridge; £89 per annum, part of the rental of an estate at Cosford, in Northamptonshire, purchased with money arising from several benefactions; and the interest of £700 three per cent. consols., bought with money procured from the sale of timber on the Cosford estate, and occasional savings of income. The master has £67 per annum, besides an allowance of £4. 16. per annum for providing books and stationery: twenty-four boys, who are all supplied with clothing, and some placed apprentices, are educated in this school; the boys' school is now combined with a National school supported by subscription. An academy for dissenters was maintained here by the trustees of William Coward, Esq., of London, till the

year 1789, when it was removed. Mr. John Welch gave the interest of £700, now vested in the South Sea annuities, producing £21 per annum, of which, £9 per annum is paid to the minister of the congregation of Independents, and the remaining £12 towards the support of a charity school for children of both sexes. There are various charitable bequests for distribution among the poor, among which may be noticed £10 per annum by Mr. Parker, the founder of the grammar school, to be distributed quarterly to six beadsmen appointed by the lord of the manor of Ipswich, to which several others have been subsequently added for the same purpose. John Smith, a celebrated engraver in mezzotinto, was born here in 1740. Daventry gives the title of baron to the Earl of Winchelsea.

DAVIDSTOW, a parish in the hundred of LES-NEWTN, county of CORNWALL, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E.) from Camelford, containing 363 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church is dedicated to St. David.

DAVINGTON, a parish in the hundred of FAVERSHAM, lathe of SCRAY, county of KENT, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (N.W.) from Faversham, containing 151 inhabitants. The living is a donative, to which T. Bennett, Esq. presented in 1821. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is principally of Norman architecture, and has a beautifully arched door-way. From the numerous remains found here, this is supposed to have been a Roman station. A priory for Benedictine nuns was founded in 1153, probably by Fulk de Newenham, the revenue of which, in the 17th of Edward III., when the society petitioned to be exempted from the payment of taxes on account of poverty, was only £21. 13. 10; having been entirely deserted, it escheated to the crown in the 27th of Henry VIII.: the remains are considerable, and form an interesting ruin, part having been converted into the parish church. Here is a large powder manufactory.

DAWDON, a township in the parish of DALTON le DALE, northern division of EASINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.S.E.) from Sunderland, containing 35 inhabitants.

DAWLEY (MAGNA), a parish in the Wellington division of the hundred of BRADFORD (South), county of SALOP, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Shifnal, containing, with the townships of Little Dawley and Malins-Lee, 5147 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £2300 parliamentary grant. J. Oakley, Esq. and another were patrons in 1792. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard, besides which a chapel is now being erected, toward defraying the expense of which, a grant was made in 1828, by the commissioners appointed under the act of the 58th of George III. for building additional churches. There are extensive coal, iron, lime, and tile, works in the parish, with numerous rail-ways in connexion with them.

DAWLISH, a parish in the hundred of EXMINSTER, county of DEVON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.E.) from East Teignmouth, containing 2700 inhabitants. This place, at the time of the Norman survey, in which it is noticed under the name *Doelis*, was an appendage to the see of Exeter: it was an inconsiderable fishing town prior to 1740, about

which time the salubrity of its air, the pleasantness of its situation, and the beauty of its environs, made it the resort of invalids, for whose accommodation preparations were progressively made, in proportion to the increase of the visitors, and it is now a fashionable watering-place. The town is beautifully situated in a valley open to the sea on one side, and sheltered on the other by rising grounds in a rich state of cultivation. Ranges of modern houses occupy three sides of a quadrangular area sloping from the shore, tastefully laid out, and intersected by a stream called Dawlish water, which rises in Haldon, an extensive waste adjoining, and after traversing the village, where it is crossed by three bridges for carriages, falls into the sea. The streets are roughly paved, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from springs. On the beach are the baths, neatly built of brick, near which are a library, reading-room, and billiard and assembly-rooms; an annual regatta is celebrated generally in August. The environs afford some pleasant walks and rides: the towering cliffs which overhang the sea give an air of grandeur to the scenery, which is finely contrasted with the rich fertility of the vale, and the luxuriant foliage of the wood-crowned heights. A great quantity of mackerel is occasionally taken on the coast; potatoes are extensively cultivated for exportation to Newfoundland, and cider is made in abundance from the orchards which are attached to the farms in the parish. Mines of cobalt have been discovered in the vicinity. It is in contemplation to erect a market-house by subscription, for the supply of the inhabitants: a pleasure fair is held annually on Easter-Monday.

The living is a vicarage, with the curacy of East Teignmouth, rated in the king's books at £25. 5., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, was rebuilt in 1824, at an expense of £4000: it is a handsome and commodious edifice in the later style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, the only part remaining of the original structure. At Sedwell and Coston, hamlets in this parish, are the remains of two ancient chapels; the latter has been disused since 1715, and a grant obtained for rebuilding it, in 1824, has, with the consent of the vicar, been transferred to the parish of Kenton, where a district chapel has been erected. There are places of worship for Independents and Methodists. A National school is supported by subscription; and there are societies for clothing the poor and affording them medical relief. An old house near the church, with walls of extraordinary thickness, is said to have been formerly a monastery.

DAY (ST.), a hamlet in the parish of GWENNAP, hundred of KERRIER, county of CORNWALL, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Redruth. The population is returned with the parish. From the mines in the neighbourhood, rail-ways communicate with the English and Bristol channels.

DAYLESFORD, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, county of WORCESTER, though locally in the upper division of the hundred of MARGHAM, county of GLOUCESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Newnham on the Wold, containing 163 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Gloucester, and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at

£7, and in the patronage of Mrs. Hastings. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The Rev. William Langton bequeathed £14 a year for teaching children, which is paid to a schoolmistress. The culture of cinque-foil was introduced here prior to any other place in England, in 1650. Warren Hastings, Governor General of British India, who was impeached by the parliament on his return to England in 1786, was born here.

DEAL, a sea-port, market town and parish, and a member of the town and port of SANDWICH, in the hundred of BEWSBOROUGH, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, county of KENT, on the coast of which it is situated, between the north and south Forelands, 18 miles (S.E.) from Canterbury, and 72 (E. by S.) from London, containing 6811 inhabitants. The origin of the town is buried in obscurity: it has been considered the place where Cæsar landed when he invaded Britain, but this is doubtful. Leland gives the town the Latinized name of *Dela*. Nennius, who probably wrote in the ninth century, says, "Cæsar fought at *Dola*," which Camden supposes to mean Deal; but there are no records of any town existing here until several centuries after the Romans quitted Britain. Perkin Warbeck, who personated the Duke of York as heir to the crown, made an attempt to land at Deal, July 3d, 1495, but finding that a party which he landed was attacked by his enemies, he returned to Flanders, and afterwards, September 7th, 1497, landed at Whitsun-bay, in Cornwall. In an ordinance of Henry III., dated in 1229, Deal is mentioned as dependent on the port of Sandwich, the jurisdiction of which (as one of the cinque ports) over Deal and Walmer was confirmed by letters patent in the 19th of Henry VI. The town was then governed by a deputy and assistants appointed by the mayor and jurate of Sandwich: in the 11th of William III., notwithstanding the opposition of the corporation of Sandwich, a charter was granted to Deal; but the inhabitants are still obliged to serve on juries at Sandwich as before. Henry VIII. having issued illegal writs for the purpose of raising a subsidy, Deal refused to pay its quota, on which the king annulled its charter, and re-annexed it as a member to Sandwich. There is no harbour; but the sea between the shore and the Goodwin sands forms a fine roadstead, called the Downs, which is of great importance to the country, as it is not only a station for ships of war, but merchant vessels, of which four or five hundred are frequently seen here wind-bound, riding in safety, except during heavy gales from the north and east, when they either proceed on their respective voyages, or put into Ramsgate for shelter. Henry VIII. appreciated the value of this position, and built on the south side of the town, a strong castle, surrounded by a ditch, with a draw-bridge: the castle consists of a round tower, in which are apartments for the captain and other officers. The batteries and martello towers, constructed during the late war, completely command the coast, and defend the town, which consists principally of three long streets running parallel with each other along the shore, and connected by cross streets, in general narrow and inconvenient. The houses are irregularly built, chiefly of brick; but in those which have been recently erected greater attention has been paid to uniformity, particularly since the year 1790, when an act was passed for paving and lighting the streets. Here are a custom-

house, a naval store-house, and a naval and military hospital, the latter of which is in the parish of Walmer. The East India Company has a resident agent here, to protect the interests of their shipping when detained in the Downs. The pilots of the cinque-ports are under the direction of the Lord Warden; the Downs pilots are those from Gravesend and London, who are under the direction of the Trinity House. The greater part of the male inhabitants are employed in maritime occupations, and in furnishing supplies for ships lying in the Downs. The pilots of Deal are intrepid and excellent seamen, and particularly active in affording assistance to vessels in distress, which they have often rescued from almost inevitable destruction, and been publicly rewarded for their heroic conduct. The markets, which are well supplied with provisions, are on Tuesday and Saturday: the fairs are, April 5th and October 10th. By charter of the 11th of William III., this was constituted a free town and borough, with a body corporate, consisting of a mayor, recorder, town clerk, twelve jurats, and twenty-four common council-men. The mayor and recorder, or their deputies, and one or two other jurats, are authorised to hold a court of record for the recovery of debts to the amount of £100; but no writs have been issued since 1823, the charter requiring the recorder or his deputy to be a barrister of three years' standing, and no person thus qualified being resident within eighteen miles of Deal, and no fees allowed for attendance. A court of requests for debts under 40s. is held under an act of parliament passed in the 26th of George III.: its jurisdiction extends over the town and borough of Deal, and the parishes of Ripple, Sutton, Northbourne, Great Mongeham, Little Mongeham, Tilmanstone, Betshanger, Ham, and Sholden, in this county.

The living is a rectory, exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, rated in the king's books at £19. 10., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is situated about a mile from the sea, in that part of the town called Upper Deal. There is also a chapel of ease in Lower Deal, dedicated to St. George the Martyr, built at the expense of £2554. 12. 4½., raised partly by subscription, and partly by a duty on coal and culm, levied under an act of parliament obtained in 1712: this chapel was consecrated in 1716. The Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, have also their places of worship. There is a National school for ninety boys and ninety girls, supported by voluntary contributions. Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, well known in the literary world for her classical attainments, was born here in 1717; her father, the Rev. Nicholas Carter, having been more than fifty-six years curate of the chapel at Lower Deal. Here also was born, in 1735, William Boys, a distinguished naturalist and antiquary.

DEAN, a parish in ALLERDALE ward above Darwent, county of CUMBERLAND, comprising the townships of Branthwaite, Dean, and Ullock with Pardsey and Dean-Scales, and containing 832 inhabitants, of which number, 168 are in the township of Dean, 5 miles (S.W.) from Cockermouth. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £19. 3. 1½., and in the patronage of the Rev. Henry Sill. The church is dedicated to St. Oswald. A free grammar school was founded in 1596, by John Fox, with an endowment of about £10. 17. 6. per annum;

the school-room was rebuilt in 1615, at the expense of his son. Quarries of red and white free-stone, limestone, and black-stone, termed cat-scalp, and coal pits, are interspersed throughout the parish.

DEAN, a parish in the hundred of SALFORD, county palatine of LANCASTER, 1½ mile (S.W. by W.) from Great Bolton, comprising the chapelries of Farnworth, Little Hilton, Horwick, and West Houghton, and the townships of Heaton, Middle Hilton, Over Hilton, Halliwell, Kearsley, and Rumworth, and containing 18,916 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £527 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are some dissenting places of worship and endowed schools at the different townships in this parish.

DEAN, a hamlet in the parish of SPELSBURY, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 3½ miles (S.E. by S.) from Chipping-Norton. The population is returned with the parish.

DEAN, a parish in the hundred of OVERTON, Kingsclere division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5½ miles (W. by S.) from Basingstoke, containing 157 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £10. 8. 11½., and in the patronage of Wither Bramston, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court held at Winchester every Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount. It formerly contained within its limits the adjoining parish of Ashe, which was separated and erected into a distinct parish by act of parliament, about two hundred years ago.

DEAN (EAST), a chapelry in the parish of MOTTISFONT, hundred of THORNGATE, Andover division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 7¼ miles (N.W. by W.) from Romsey, containing 160 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of Mottisfont, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester. The Salisbury and Southampton canal passes through the parish.

DEAN (EAST), a parish in the hundred of WESTBOURN and SINGLETON, rape of CHICHESTER, county of SUSSEX, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Midhurst, containing 397 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage with the rectory of Singleton, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £5. 4. 4½.

DEAN (EAST), a parish in the hundred of WILLINGDON, rape of PEVENSEY, county of SUSSEX, 2½ miles (W.S.W.) from East Bourne, containing 296 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage united to the vicarage of Friston, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.

DEAN (FOREST of), an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of St. BRIAVELL'S, county of GLOUCESTER, comprising the divisions of Denby walk, Herbert's walk, Little Dean walk, Speech-House walk, Worcester walk, and York walk, and containing 5535 inhabitants: the centre of the forest is 5 miles (S.W. by W.) from Newham. There are three chapelries in the Forest of Dean, viz., Christ Church, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £2300 parliamentary grant; the chapel of

the Holy Trinity, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £2500 parliamentary grant; and St. Paul's, endowed with £2200 parliamentary grant; all of which are perpetual curacies, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester. This district, extending from north to south twenty miles, from east to west ten miles, and lying between the rivers Severn and Wye, was anciently occupied by the *Silures*, and probably obtained its name either from the contraction of the Gaelic word *Arden*, a wood, or from the British *Danys Coed*, the wood of fallow deer, for which it was famous for many centuries. Within its original bounds were situated the very ancient towns of Tudenham and Wollaston; also on the margin of the Severn, the *Abona* of Antoninus, long since reduced to a small village, called Alvington; and on the Wye, Breulais Castle, embosomed in almost an impenetrable thicket, and now fallen to decay. In the reign of Henry II., so dark and intricate were its tracts or cross ways, that the inhabitants committed the most daring outrages and robberies with impunity, until restrained by the discovery of its rich mines of iron and coal, and the consequent establishment of forges, by authority of parliament, together with the erection of towns and villages for the residence of the miners and manufacturers; before which, the six lodges for the keepers of the several walks were the only houses in it. All the inhabitants are exempted from rates and taxes, with free liberty of pasturage and to cut wood, and the privilege of sinking mines, the sixth part of the produce of which, called the king's gawl, is due to the king, and is collected by the gaweller. The forest, as defined in the 12th of Henry III., the definition having been subsequently confirmed, is stated to comprise twenty-three thousand and fifteen acres, belonging to the crown, exclusively of freeholds obtained by grants. Charles I. conveyed all the coppices and waste soil of the forest, except the Lea Bailey, with all mines and quarries, to Sir John Wyntour, for £10,600, and a fee-farm rent of £1950. 12. 8. for ever, at which time there were standing one hundred and five thousand five hundred and fifty-seven trees, estimated to contain sixty-one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight tons of timber, and one hundred and fifty-three thousand two hundred and nine cords of wood; but the civil war putting an end to the patent, the enclosures were thrown open, and the whole re-forested; however, a renewal of the grant, excepting the timber fit for naval purposes, was made by Charles II. to the same individual; but, on a survey made by the parliament in 1667, it was discovered that he had made great encroachments upon the property of the crown, to repair which one thousand one hundred acres were then enclosed and planted; from this plantation the royal dock-yards are chiefly supplied. There are orchards producing a peculiar kind of fruit, called the *Styre* apple, the cyder made from which is of a superior quality, and bears a high price. It is affirmed that the commander of the Spanish Armada had directions, if he failed in subduing the kingdom, to destroy every tree in the Forest of Dean. The government is vested in a lord warden, who is constable of St. Briavell's Castle; six deputy wardens, four verdurers, chosen by the freeholders, a conservator, seven woodwards, a chief forester in fee, and bow bearer, which united offices are held by the Wyndham family, in right of inheritance; eight foresters in fee, a gaweller, and a steward of the

swainmote, who are empowered to hold a court of attachment every forty days; a court of swainmote thrice a year, and a court called the justice seat, once in three years. The steward presides at the miners' court, and is assisted by a jury of miners, who judge upon the particular laws and customs by which they are governed, to prevent encroachments upon each other in the coal and iron works. These courts are held at the Speech-House, in the centre of the forest, the general aspect of which is picturesque in the extreme, being beautifully diversified with hill and valley, interspersed with the rich and varied foliage of the woods. Pursuant to an act passed in the 36th of George III., new roads have been opened in various directions through the forest, which is also intersected by several railways, communicating with the Severn and the Wye.

DEAN (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of St. BRIAVELL'S, county of GLOUCESTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.W. by N.) from Newnham, containing, with 123 persons resident in an adjoining extra-parochial district, 807 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the perpetual curacy of Newnham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, endowed with £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation of Gloucester. The church is dedicated to St. Ethelbert. The village is situated on the verge of the Forest of Dean, in the neighbourhood of which there are considerable mines of coal and iron, in which, and in the manufacture of nails, the inhabitants are principally employed. It had formerly the privilege of a market, which is now disused, but the market cross is still standing, having a low octangular roof spreading from a central shaft, and surmounted by a pinnacle with niches and statues. There are fairs for pedlary on Whit-Monday and November 26th. Dorothy Pyrke, in 1760, bequeathed an annuity of £4. 10. for teaching ten poor children.

DEAN (MITCHELL), a market town and parish in the hundred of St. BRIAVELL'S, county of GLOUCESTER, 11 miles (W.) from Gloucester, and 113 (W.) from London, containing 556 inhabitants. This place, the origin of which is anterior to the Conquest, derives its name, denoting its situation in a deep dell, from the Saxon *Dene*, a dell, and its adjunct from *Mycel*, great, in contradistinction to the village of Little Dean, in the neighbourhood: it was the principal town in the Forest of Dean, and consists of three streets, diverging obliquely from the common centre; and was formerly a staple town for the wool trade; at present the manufacture of leather is carried on to a small extent. The market is on Monday: the fairs are on Easter-Monday and October 10th, for horses, cattle, and sheep. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Hereford, and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £10. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £200 royal bounty. M. Colchester, Esq. was patron in 1802. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a spacious structure, built at different periods, and exhibiting various styles of English architecture, with a tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire: in the east window of the north aisle are some remains of the original stained glass with which the church appears to have been generally ornamented; the roof, of oak, is decorated with flowers and other ornaments, exquisitely carved; the font appears to have been formed from the inverted

capital of a column, which, from its embellishments, has the character of the early English style. A subterranean passage leads from the church to a wood, about half a mile from the town. A charity school was founded by means of a bequest of £1000, by William Lane, Esq., of Gloucester, in 1789, and one of £300 by his widow, in 1806; these sums being vested by the trustees in the funds, together with other benefactions, produce an annual income of £62, of which the master receives £15 per annum: there are about thirty boys, who are supplied with books: the sum of £5. 5. is paid to the minister for catechising them, and the overplus is bestowed, at the discretion of the trustees, in rewards to the scholars and their teacher. Mr. Jonathan Parker, in 1718, bequeathed £200, the interest of which is applied to the clothing and apprenticing of one poor child; there are also other charitable bequests.

DEAN (NETHER), a parish in the hundred of STODDEN, county of BEDFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Kimbolton, containing, with the hamlet of Upper Dean, 479 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Joseph Neale, in 1702, gave land, now producing £55 a year, for teaching twenty poor boys.

DEAN (PRIORS), a chapelry in the parish of COLEMORE, hundred of BARTON-STACEY, Andover division, though locally in the hundred of Selborne, Alton (North) division, of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Petersfield, containing 150 inhabitants.

DEAN (UPPER), a hamlet in the parish of NETHER DEAN, hundred of STODDEN, county of BEDFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Kimbolton. The population is returned with the parish.

DEAN (WEST), a parish in the hundred of WESTBOURN and SINGLETON, rape of CHICHESTER, county of SUSSEX, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Midhurst, containing 622 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £6. 12., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of S. Harrison, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

DEAN (WEST), a parish in the hundred of WILKINGTON, rape of PEVENSEY, county of SUSSEX, 3 miles (E.) from Seaford, containing 163 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £14. 15. 5., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

DEAN (WEST), a parish in the hundred of ALDERBURY, county of WILTS, 7 miles (E. by S.) from Salisbury, containing, with the chapelry of East Grimstead, 365 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £19. 4. $4\frac{1}{2}$. Francis Glossop, Esq. was patron in 1820. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

DEAN-HILL, a hamlet in that part of the parish of SANDBACH which is in the hundred of NANTWICH, county palatine of CHESTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E. by E.) from Sandbach, with which the population is returned.

DEAN-PRIOR, a parish in the hundred of STANBOROUGH, county of DEVON, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from

Ashburton, containing 561 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £21, and in the patronage of W. Y. Buller, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. George the Martyr.

DEAN-RAW, a township in the parish of WARDEN, north-western division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (W.) from Hexham, containing 535 inhabitants. Near the confluence of the Allen and Harsingdale bourn, on the south side of the township, are the remains of an ancient building, called Staward le Peel, which Edward, Duke of York, in 1386, granted to the friars eremites of Hexham, to be held by the annual payment of five marks.

DEAN-ROW, a hamlet in the parish of WILMSLOW, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, county palatine of CHESTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Macclesfield. The population is returned with the parish.

DEAN-SCALES, a joint township with Ullock and Pardsey, in the parish of DEAN, ALLERDALE ward above Darwent, county of CUMBERLAND, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Cockermouth, containing 369 inhabitants. There is a manufacture of linen thread at this place.

DEANHAM, a township in that part of the parish of HARTBURN which is in the north-eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Morpeth, containing 53 inhabitants.

DEARHAM, a parish in ALLERDALE ward below Darwent, county of CUMBERLAND, comprising the townships of Dearham, and Ellenborough with Unerigg, and containing 1136 inhabitants, of which number, 515 are in the township of Dearham, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Cockermouth. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. The church, originally of Norman architecture, was much modernised by repairs in 1814; it has an ancient and curiously carved font, and in the churchyard is a sculptured cross. There are extensive collieries, and a manufactory for pottery-ware in the parish; a considerable quantity of the coal is shipped at Maryport adjoining. Ewan Christian, Esq., in 1715, endowed a school with about £10 per annum. Near Unerigg-hall is the site of an old castle.

DEARNBROOK, a hamlet in that part of the parish of ARNCLIFFE which is in the western division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 8 miles (N. E.) from Settle. The population is returned with the parish.

DEBACH, a parish in the hundred of WILFORD, county of SUFFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Woodbridge, containing 113 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to the rectory of Boulge, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich. The church is dedicated to All Saints. A trifling sum, out of the rents of the town lands, is paid weekly to the parish clerk, for teaching poor children.

DEBDEN, a parish in the hundred of UTTLESFORD, county of ESSEX, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Thaxted, containing 940 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £34. R. M. F. Chishall,

Esq. was patron in 1796. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has at the east end an octangular chapel, containing several handsome monuments of the Chiswells: the font, an elegant piece of workmanship, adorned with statues, was presented by the late Mr. Chiswell.

DEBDON, a township in the parish of ROTHBURY, western division of COQUETDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Rothbury, containing 18 inhabitants. There is a chalybeate spring, efficacious in scorbutic complaints: several excavations have been made, from which ochre is obtained.

DEBENHAM, a small market town and parish, in the hundred of THREDLING, county of SUFFOLK, 13 miles (N.) from Ipswich, and 83 (N.E. by N.) from London, containing 1535 inhabitants. This town derives its name from being situated near the river Deben: from its standing on the declivity of a hill, the streets are dry and clean, but the roads in the vicinity are usually in bad repair from the miry state of the country. A market for corn is held on Friday, which is but little attended; and there is an annual fair on the 24th of June. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £15. 2. 6., and in the patronage of Lord Henniker. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains some ancient monuments. Here is a free school for twenty boys, founded in 1643, and endowed by Sir Robert Hitcham, with £20 per annum.

DEBTLING, a parish in the hundred of MAIDSTONE, lathe of AYLESFORD, county of KENT, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.E.) from Maidstone, containing 321 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is dedicated to St. Martin.

DECUMAN (ST.), a parish in the hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, county of SOMERSET, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Dunster, containing 1865 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £10. 10. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of St. Decuman's in the Cathedral Church of Wells. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome structure, with a lofty tower. There are three places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and two belonging to the Baptists. The parish derives its name from St. Decombes, or Decumanus, who, landing from South Wales, and finding a perfect wilderness, fixed upon this spot in order to seclude himself from the rest of the world; and having been murdered, was dignified by the natives with the title of Saint.

DEDDINGTON, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of WOORTON, county of OXFORD, containing, with the townships of Clifton and Hempton, 1847 inhabitants, of which number, 1404 are in the town of Deddington, 16 miles (N. by W.) from Oxford, and 60 (N.W.) from London. This place, though formerly of some importance, having sent members to two parliaments in the reign of Edward I., is now an inconsiderable town. According to Dr. Plot, a castle was anciently built here, either by the Saxons or the Danes, but no vestiges of it can be traced, nor is there anything of importance occurring in the history of the place, except its having been the retreat of Piers

Gavestone, the favourite of Edward II., a short time previous to his capture by the Earl of Warwick, and his decapitation on Blacklow Hill, and subsequently the possession of his successor in that monarch's affections, Hugh de Spencer, who suffered a similar fate. The town, which has been noted for its malt liquor, contains several well-built houses, and is well supplied with water: a branch of the Oxford and London canal passes through the parish. The market has been discontinued; but a fair for cattle is still held on the 22nd of November. A bailiff is annually appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £15. 9. 4., endowed with £600 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. Parochial schools for boys and girls are supported by subscription. Almshouses for four aged men and four aged women, were founded in 1818, and are endowed with property arising from various benefactions vested in feoffees for the benefit of the poor, producing about £140 per annum. In the neighbourhood are two mineral springs, now neglected, one of which is said to have been highly impregnated with sulphur. Lord Chief Justice Scroggs, who flourished in the reign of Charles II., was a native of this parish; and Sir Thomas Pope, an eminent statesman, and founder of Trinity College, Oxford, is said to have been born here, in 1507.

DEDHAM, a parish in the Colchester division of the hundred of LEXDEN, county of ESSEX, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Manningtree, containing 1651 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £10. 0. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious structure in the later style of English architecture, having an embattled tower at the west end, and crowned with octagonal turrets richly pinnacled. Annexed to the church is a lectureship which, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, was endowed with the great tithes, by the Rev. William Birkett, then lecturer, the able and learned commentator on the New Testament; the appointment belongs to the governors of the grammar-school. Dedham is situated in a picturesque valley on the river Stour, over which it has a good bridge, and consists chiefly of one street: it had formerly the privilege of a market on Tuesday: there is a fair for toys on Easter-Tuesday. The clothing trade flourished here so early as the reign of Richard II., but has wholly declined, and the place is now only remarkable for the number of genteel residences in the vicinity. A free grammar school was built by Dame Jane Clarke, prior to 1571, when it was endowed by William Littlebury, with a farm of one hundred and eighty acres, for teaching twenty boys, in aid of which, William Cardinal, in 1593, bequeathed land, now let for £60 per annum, for the maintenance and education of two of the boys at St. John's College, Cambridge, born at Dedham or Much Bromley; the governors of the school, twenty-four in number, were incorporated by charter of Queen Elizabeth, in 1574. The same William Littlebury, also founded and endowed

an English school, and some almshouses. John Marsh, in 1642, left an annuity of £6 for teaching two boys in the grammar school, and one in the English school, with a house and land to the English master, in farther augmentation of whose salary a bequest of £4 per annum was made by William Burkitt, in 1698, which the vicar holds in trust.

DEDWORTH, a hamlet in the parish of **NEW WINDSOR**, hundred of **RIPPLEMERE**, county of **BERKS**, 2 miles (W. by S.) from New Windsor, with which the population is returned.

DEENE, a parish in the hundred of **CORBY**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 5½ miles (E. by N.) from Rockingham, containing, with the hamlet of Deenthorpe, 458 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £24. 3. 6½. The Earl of Cardigan was patron in 1820. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Here was anciently a priory, a cell to the abbey of Westminster, which was suppressed soon after the Conquest, by consent of the abbot and convent, who accepted an annuity in lieu of its revenues.

DEENTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of **DEENE**, hundred of **CORBY**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Oundle, containing 224 inhabitants.

DEEP-DALE, a hamlet in that part of the parish of **ARNCLIFFE** which is in the eastern division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 15½ miles (N. N. E.) from Settle. The population is returned with the parish.

DEEPING (MARKET), a market town and parish in the wapentake of **NESS**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 43 miles (S. S. E.) from Lincoln, and 86 (N. by W.) from London, containing, with some extra-parochial places in the fens, 1016 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its situation among deep or low meadows, or pastures, formerly the receptacle of many streams in the lowest part of the fens; and its origin from Richard de Rulos, chamberlain to William the Conqueror, who built several houses on the dykes which he had constructed to confine within its channel the river Welland, which frequently inundated the adjoining lands. The neighbourhood has been greatly improved by draining, which has been successfully and extensively practised; and several tracts of land have been recovered, and rendered fit for culture. The houses are in general old and inconveniently built: there is an ample supply of water from the river Welland, which is navigable, and affords facility for the conveyance of coal, grocery, and other articles of merchandise. The market is on Wednesday: the fairs are on the second Wednesday in May, O. S., and October 10th for cattle and toys. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £16. 1. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Guthlack, is an ancient structure, containing many portions of its original Norman architecture, though principally in the later style of English architecture. There is a free school for sixteen boys, who are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; the master has a salary of £30 per annum, a house, and a garden. John Warrington, Esq. left £5 each per annum, in half yearly payments, to ten poor widows; and there are several other charitable bequests for distribution among the poor.

DEEPING (ST. JAMES), a parish in the wapentake of **NESS**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, ½ of a mile (E.) from Market-Deeping, containing 1385 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £6. 19. 9½, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Sir T. Whichcote, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a handsome edifice, with a tower surmounted by a spire at the west end: it was originally a chapel, erected by the monks of Croyland abbey, and was made parochial by Richard de Rulos. The Wesleyan Methodists have a small place of worship. A school on the National system has been built since 1814, wherein thirty children are taught by a master, who receives an annual stipend out of the income of a discretionary trust estate, consisting of houses and land, which produces upwards of £200 a year, left in 1635, by Robert Tygh. The river Welland, which is navigable for small craft, has been recently restrained from inundating the land on its banks, at a great expense. An ancient stone cross, the base of which is twelve feet square, and its sides divided into compartments, ornamented with shields, was in 1819 converted into a round-house, but the original form is preserved. At the eastern end of the village there is a strong chalybeate spring, the water of which is impregnated with iron. A cell to the Dominican abbey at Thorney was founded in 1139, by Baldwin Wac, or Wake; it was dedicated to St. James, and, as parcel of Thorney abbey, was granted, in the 32nd of Henry VIII., to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.

DEEPING (WEST), a parish in the wapentake of **NESS**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 1½ mile (W. S. W.) from Market-Deeping, containing 302 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £9. 17. 11., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has portions in the early English, with insertions in the decorated and later styles of English architecture; the font is a fine specimen of the early English style.

DEEPING-FEN, an extra-parochial liberty, in the wapentake of **ELLOE**, parts of **HOLLAND**, county of **LINCOLN**, 6 miles (S. W.) from Spalding, containing 308 inhabitants. This extensive district was enclosed from part of the waste land formerly belonging to several parishes, and is partly held by adventurers, for draining, and partly by persons who are free from drainage expenses by the nature of their tenures; all the land is exempt from the land tax, and from ecclesiastical and all other assessments.

DEEPING-GATE, a hamlet in the parish of **MARKET-DEEPING**, county of **LINCOLN**, ¼ mile (S. E.) from Market-Deeping, containing 275 inhabitants.

DEERHURST, a parish partly in the lower division of the hundred of **DEERHURST**, and partly in the lower division of the hundred of **WESTMINSTER**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 2 miles (S. W.) from Tewkesbury, containing, with the hamlets of Apperley with Whitefield, and Deerhurst-Walton, 248 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Deerhurst, endowed with £380 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester. The church, dedicated to St. John,

Trinity, and exhibiting portions in the Norman, the early English, and the decorated, styles of architecture, formerly belonged to a priory established about 715, by the Mercian duke, Doddo, one of the founders of Tewkesbury abbey: this priory having been destroyed by the Danes, was re-founded in 980, and given by Edward the Confessor to the Benedictine abbey of St. Denis, in France, to which it became a cell; upon the seizure of Alien priories it was granted to Eton College, but Edward IV., revoking that grant, made it a cell to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and so it remained till the dissolution: the remains of the structure, which have been converted into a farm-house, are in the later style of English architecture, much enriched with decorated tracery. The navigable river Severn flows along the western boundary of the parish. Deerhurst gives the title of viscount to the noble family of Coventry.

DEFFORD, a chapelry in the parish of St. ANDREW, PERSHORE, upper division of the hundred of PERSHORE, county of WORCESTER, 3 miles (S.W.) from Pershore, containing 347 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £2. 13. 4. The chapel is dedicated to St. James.

DEIGHTON, a chapelry in the parish of NORTHALLERTON, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, North riding of the county of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from North Allerton, containing 134 inhabitants.

DEIGHTON, a township in the parish of ESCRICK, wapentake of OUZE and DERWENT, East riding of the county of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from York, containing 168 inhabitants.

DEIGHTON (KIRK), a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, West riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Kirk-Deighton and North Deighton, and containing 512 inhabitants, of which number, 371 are in the township of Kirk-Deighton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by W.) from Wetherby, and 141 in the adjoining township of North Deighton. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £15. 11. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of the Rev. Dr. Goldart. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The river Nidd forms part of the boundary, and the Warf, a beautiful stream, winds along the southern side of the parish. A vast quantity of lime-stone is burnt for agricultural purposes. A Sunday school was endowed by the late Sir Hugh Palliser with £30 a year, for teaching and clothing poor children.

DELAMERE, a parish in the first division of the hundred of ENNISBURY, county palatine of CHESTER, comprising the townships of Delamere, Eddisbury, and Audens, and containing 424 inhabitants, of which number, 362 are in the township of Delamere, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Northwich. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church was consecrated in 1817. This parish, which includes the ancient and royal forest of Delamere, was almost wholly common land, and extra-parochial, before 1812, when it was enclosed and erected into a parish by act of parliament, certain allotments having been reserved to the crown, and others. On this occasion it first gave the title of Baron Delamere, of Vale Royal, to Thomas Thynne, Esq., the proprietor of the ancient possessions of the Cistercian monks of Vale

Royal, whose sumptuous abbey, completed in 1330 by Edward I., cost £32,000: it was dedicated to our Lord Jesus Christ, the Virgin Mary, St. Nicholas, and St. Nicholas, and in the 26th of Henry VIII. had a revenue of £540. 6. 2. The sessions for the division are annually held, on the 22nd of March, also monthly meetings of the county magistrates, at a new inn, called the Abbey Arms, in the centre of the forest. At the time of the meeting in March there are races, termed the Tanfield hunt, at which two cups are given to be run for by the county, and one by the trainers. Delamere Forest, which once contained a great number of red and fallow deer, exhibits a pleasing variety of well-wooded hills, rich vallies for pasturage, meres affording plenty of fish and aquatic fowl, and mosses producing an abundance of turf and peat for fuel. Upon the highest hill stood the Saxon fortress of Finborough, and near it a city, both of which are said to have been founded by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great; the latter, called Eadesbury (the happy town), gave name to the hundred, but the ancient residence of the chief forester is all that now remains; this house is termed the Chamber in the Forest, and at convenient distances around it are neat lodges for the keepers of the several walks. About half of the forest has been planted, and still belongs to the crown, the remainder having been either sold, or allotted to different individuals.

DELAPEE, a hamlet in the parish of HARDINGSTONE, hundred of WYMERSLEY, county of NORTHAMPTON, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by E.) from Northampton, containing, with the hamlets of Far-Cotton and Paper-Mills, 356 inhabitants. An abbey for nuns of the Cluniac order was founded in the reign of Stephen, by Simon Seuiliz, Earl of Northampton, and dedicated to St. Mary: at the dissolution it contained ten religious, whose revenue was valued at £119. 9. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum.

DEMBLEBY, a parish in the wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (N.W. by W.) from Folkingham, containing 58 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £6. 11. 8., and endowed with £200 royal bounty. The Misses Buckworth were patronesses in 1805. The church is dedicated to St. Lucia.

DENBURY, a parish in the hundred of HAYTOR, county of DEVON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by S.) from Newton-Abbots, containing 412 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £12. 7. 6. The Duke of Bedford was patron in 1798. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Denbury, said to have been anciently a borough, belonged, with the manor, to the abbey of Tavistock, the superior of which, in 1285, obtained for it a weekly market and a fair; the market is disused, but there is a cattle fair on the 11th of September. A school-room has been built by subscription, on a plot of ground given by Mr. Bartlett, of Newton-Abbots, the National Society having contributed £25 towards defraying the expense: it is endowed, chiefly from the parish lands, with about £30 per annum, and is conducted upon Dr. Bell's system.

DENBY, a parish in the hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, county of DERBY, 8 miles (N.N.E.) from Derby, containing 1073 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and

diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Earl of Chesterfield. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Jane Massie, in 1728, bequeathed an estate towards erecting and endowing a free school; the income is £47. 10., with a house and garden for the master, who teaches twenty-five children. John Flamsteed, a celebrated mathematician, and Astronomer Royal, was born here in 1646; he died at Greenwich in 1719.

DENBY, a chapelry in the parish of PENISTONE, wapentake of STAINCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Barnesley, containing 1412 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Penistone. Francis Burdett, in 1731, bequeathed £100, the interest of which, amounting to £6. 3. per annum, is applied towards teaching six children.

DENCHWORTH, a parish in the hundred of WANTAGE, county of BERKS, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by N.) from Wantage, containing 254 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £7. 10. 10., endowed with £600 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Worcester College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. James. Richard Gilgrasse, in 1729, bequeathed £50 for the instruction of children, which, with a donation of £50 from another benefactor, produces £8. 16. per annum, applied in aid of a National school.

DENDRON, a chapelry in the parish of ALDINGHAM, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E.) from Dalton. The population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rector of Aldingham. The chapel, erected by Robert Dickenson, in 1642, was rebuilt about fifty years ago, at the expense of Thomas Green, Esq., of Gray's Inn, London. Robert Dickenson, in 1644, also founded a school, with an endowment of £200, in augmentation of which, John Simpson, in 1770, bequeathed £10, and Thomas Troughton, in 1774, left the interest of £100: Simpson's endowment has been lost, but the dividends arising from the other bequests are paid to the curate, who keeps the school.

DENERDISTAN, otherwise DENSTON, a parish in the hundred of RISBRIDGE, county of SUFFOLK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Clare, containing 327 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of General Robinson. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

DENFORD, a parish in the hundred of HUXLOE, county of NORTHAMPTON, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Thrapston, containing 310 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage with Ringstead, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £8. 10., endowed with £200 private bene-

faction, and £200 royal bounty. Thomas Burton, Esq. was patron in 1822. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is principally in the early style of English architecture, with a tower and spire.

DENGEMARSH, a member of the town and cinque-port of NEW ROMNEY, in the parish of LYDD, liberty of ROMNEY-MARSH, though locally in the hundred of Langport, lathe of SHEPWAY, county of KENT, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by E.) from Lydd. It is bounded by the English channel on the south, where stands Dengeness light-house, for the guidance of mariners, which was projected by a Mr. Allen, of Rye, in the reign of James I.

DENGIE, a parish in the hundred of DENGIE, county of ESSEX, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Bradwell, containing 234 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £13. The Rev. J. H. Stephenson was patron in 1825. There is also a sinecure, called Bacon's portion, rated at £4. The church is dedicated to St. James.

DENHAM, a parish in the hundred of STÖKE, county of BUCKINGHAM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Uxbridge, containing 1189 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £19. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Benjamin Way, Esq. was patron in 1797. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains some interesting monuments. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The river Colne and the Grand Junction canal pass through the parish. Sir William Bowyer, in 1721, gave £30 per annum, with a house for a master and a mistress, for instructing fifteen boys and fifteen girls. A school-room has been erected in that part of the village called Cheapside, and was opened in 1826; the children are taught on the British system.

DENHAM, a parish in the hundred of HOXNE, county of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (E.) from Eye, containing 259 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, to which the vicarage of Hoxne is annexed, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 0. 10. T. Maynard, Esq. was patron in 1794. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

DENHAM, a parish in the hundred of RISBRIDGE, county of SUFFOLK, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Bury-St. Edmund's, containing 166 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich. James Farman, Esq. was patron in 1813.

DENMEAD, a township in the parish and hundred of HAMBLETON, Polesdown division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E. by E.) from Bishop's Waltham. The population is returned with the parish.

DENNABY, a township in the parish of MEXBOROUGH, southern division of the wapentake of STRAUFORTH and TICKHILL, West riding of the county of YORK, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.E. by N.) from Rotherham, containing 141 inhabitants.

DENNEY, a hamlet in the parish of WATERBEACH, hundred of NORTHSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.E.) from Cambridge. The population is returned with the parish. A cell to the Benedictine abbey of Ely, with a church dedicated to St. James and St. Leonard, was founded here in the twelfth century, and in the next was occupied by the Knights Templars; in

the 15th of Edward III., Mary, Dowager Countess of Pembroke, converted it into an abbey for nuns minorettes, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin and St. Clare, to which the monastery at Waterbeach was united: at the dissolution, there were in Denney abbey twenty-five nuns, whose revenue was valued at £218. 0. 1.

DENNINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Hoxne, county of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Framlingham, containing 938 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £36. 3. 4. S. Long, Esq. was patron in 1808. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Nathan Wright, Esq., in 1657, bequeathed land, now producing £10 per annum, for apprenticing poor children. The Earl of Stradbroke enjoys the title of Baron Rous, of Dennington, which was conferred in 1796.

DENNIS (ST.), a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of POWDER, county of CORNWALL, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.E. by S.) from St. Columb Major, containing 592 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of St. Michael Carhaise, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter.

DENSHANGER, a hamlet in the parish of PASSENHAM, hundred of CLELEY, county of NORTHAMPTON, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S.W.) from Stony-Stratford. The population is returned with the parish.

DENSTON, a township in the parish of ALVETON, southern division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, county of STAFFORD, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Uttoxeter, containing 230 inhabitants.

DENT, a chapelry in the parish of SEDBERGH, western division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 6 miles (S.E. by S.) from Sedbergh, containing 1782 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Sedbergh. The chapel is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a place of worship for Independents. A free grammar school was founded for the maintenance of a master and an usher, by charter of James I., who ordained that it should be placed under the direction of fifteen governors, who are a body corporate: it is not known by whom it was endowed, but the income is about £28 a year, and there are from twenty to thirty pupils, some of whom are taught the classics.

DENTON, a chapelry in that part of the parish of GAINFORD which is in the southern division of DARLINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.W.) from Darlington, containing 125 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt about 1610. Denton, now a small village, was anciently a considerable town, vestiges of which are still discernible; it is said to have been burnt by Malcolm, King of Scotland, in his advance to Cleveland.

DENTON, a parish in the hundred of NORMANCROSS, county of HUNTINGDON, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S.W.) from Stilton, containing 90 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. 13. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of the Executors of the late Captain Wells, R.N. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was partly rebuilt about 1665, by Sir John Cotton. Sir

Robert Bruce Cotton, Bart., a celebrated antiquary, whose manuscripts, called the Cottonian Manuscripts, are now in the British Museum, was born here in 1570.

DENTON, a parish partly in the hundred of KINGHAMFORD, and partly in that of EASTRY, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, county of KENT, 9 miles (S.E.E.) from Canterbury, containing 196 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £5. 19. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a small edifice mostly in the early style of English architecture, with an east window in the decorated style.

DENTON, a parish in the hundred of SHAMWELL, lathe of AYLESFORD, county of KENT. The population is returned with the parish of Chalk. The church, which was dedicated to St. Mary, has been long desecrated, and the cemetery converted into a farm-yard.

DENTON, a chapelry in the parish of MANCHESTER, hundred of SALFORD, county palatine of LANCASTER, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.E. by N.) from Stockport, containing 2012 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Earl of Wilton. The church, dedicated to St. James, was erected about 1530, and has portions in the early and decorated styles of English architecture, with some fragments of stained glass in the windows. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. A free school has been erected and is supported by subscription, affording the means of instruction to about three hundred children of Denton and Haughton. The village probably derived its name from Dane-town, an etymology countenanced by the appellations Dane-headbank and Daneditch-bourne, places in the neighbourhood. The manufacture of hats, both for home trade and exportation, is carried on upon a very large scale; and coal is obtained at several places within the township.

DENTON, a parish in the soke of GRANTHAM, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (S.W. by W.) from Grantham, containing 577 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £18. 8. 4., and in the patronage of the Prebendary of North Grantham in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. About 1727, a mosaic pavement, and several large pieces of Roman bricks, composing part of some ancient foundations, were discovered in Denton fields.

DENTON, a parish in the hundred of EARSHAM, county of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.E.) from Harleston, containing 601 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £24, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who appoints a fellow, or one who has been a fellow, of Merton College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, stands on a high hill, at the foot of which is the church-yard and village.

DENTON, a parish in the hundred of WYMERLEY, county of NORTHAMPTON, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.S.E.) from Northampton, containing 475 inhabitants. The living, which may be considered a joint rectory, is divided between the rectors of Whiston and Yardley-Hastings, who perform single duty every alternate year; it is in the

archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough. There are two farms in the parish, one of which, containing about one hundred and forty acres was given to the rector of Whiston, and the other, comprising about sixty-four acres, was given to the rector of Yardley-Hastings. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has received an addition of one hundred and sixty sittings, of which one hundred and fifty-two are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £100 toward defraying the expense. Children of this parish are admitted into the free school at Yardley-Hastings.

DENTON, a chapelry in the parish of CUDDESSEN, hundred of BULLINGTON, county of OXFORD, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Tetsworth, containing 134 inhabitants.

DENTON, a parish in the hundred of BISHOPSTONE, rape of PEVENSEY, county of SUSSEX, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.E.) from Newhaven, containing 133 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £14. 19. 8., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is partly in the early English style, and partly in the decorated style of architecture. Denton is within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster.

DENTON, a chapelry in that part of the parish of OTLEY which is in the lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, West riding of the county of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by W.) from Otley, containing 192 inhabitants. The living is a donative, in the patronage of Sir C. C. Ibbetson, Bart. Edward Fairfax, the translator of Tasso, and his descendants, Ferdinando and Thomas, successively Lords Fairfax, and commanders in the parliamentary army, were born here; the last, in addition to his high military fame, was noted for his attachment to antiquarian pursuits, and was once owner of the Dods-worth MSS. now preserved in the Bodleian library at Oxford.

DENTON (EAST), a township in the parish of NEWBURN, western division of CASTLE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (W.N.W.) from Newcastle upon Tyne, containing 548 inhabitants. The remains of a chapel and cemetery were discovered here about fifty years ago. At Denton Burn are vestiges of the old Roman wall, faced with stone, in the vicinity of which many remarkable coins and medals have been found.

DENTON (NETHER), a parish in ESKDALE ward, county of CUMBERLAND, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.N.E.) from Brampton, containing 278 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, rated in the king's books at £4. 5. 2., endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Irthing, and abounds with free stone and lime-stone, besides a considerable quantity of shell-marl. Denton hall was formerly the seat of the Dentons, the old tower of which has been converted into a farm-house.

DENTON (UPPER), a parish in ESKDALE ward, county of CUMBERLAND, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.N.E.) from Brampton, containing 100 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £800 royal

bounty, and in the patronage of the Earl of Carlisle. The parish is bounded on the north and west by the river Irthing.

DENTON (WEST), a township in the parish of NEWBURN, western division of CASTLE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Newcastle upon Tyne, containing 404 inhabitants.

DENVER, a parish in the hundred of CLACKCLOSE, county of NORFOLK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Market-Downham, containing 770 inhabitants. The living is a rectory in mediocres, viz., St. Peter's Easthall, and St. Michael's Westhall, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Caius College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is built of rough stone, with a square embattled tower.

DENWICK, a hamlet in that part of the parish of ALNWICK which is in the southern division of BAMBROUGH ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. by N.) from Alnwick, with which the population is returned. There is a handsome arch, erected by the Duke of Northumberland, over which a private road passes into a field, called White Cross Howl, from a cross which formerly stood there, and where persons dying of the plague, which once infected this place, were buried.

DEOPHAM, a parish in the hundred of FOREHOE, county of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Wymondham, containing 471 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 7. 11., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There was formerly a petrifying spring at the foot of a remarkable linden tree in the parish.

DEPDEN, a parish in the hundred of RISBRIDGE, county of SUFFOLK, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W.) from Bury-St. Edmund's, containing 319 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10. 11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

DEPTFORD, a town partly in the eastern division of the hundred of BRIXTON, county of SURREY, but principally in the hundred of BLACKHEATH, lathe of SUTTON at HONE, county of KENT, 4 miles (E.) from London, containing 20,818 inhabitants. This place, according to Domesday, was at the time of the Norman survey, called Moreton, or town in the marsh; it was afterwards, from its contiguity to Greenwich, called West Greenwich, and Deptford Stronde, from a deepened on the river Ravensbourne, of which the mouth forms the small estuary now called Deptford creek. Edward III. frequently resided here, in a place called the Stonehouse; but the town was of little importance till the time of Henry VIII., who, for the better preservation of the royal navy, established a dock-yard, and in the 4th year of his reign, incorporated the society of the Trinity House, by the title of the "Master, Wardens and Assistants of the guild or fraternity of the most Glorious and Undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the county of Kent," confirming to them the ancient rights and privileges of the company of Mariners of England, together with their possessions at Deptford, and farther grants

were afterwards made by Queen Elizabeth and Charles II., which were confirmed by James II., in 1685. In 1671, an inundation took place here, by which a prodigious quantity of cattle was destroyed in the marshes; the cables of ships at anchor were broken, and the water of the Thames rose to the height of ten feet. The houses in the upper part of the town are in general neat and well built; the streets are paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water by the Kent Water Works Company. The main support and consequence of Deptford arises from its excellent docks. The royal dock-yard includes a space of about thirty-one acres of land: here the ships of the royal navy were formerly built and repaired, and here the royal yachts are still generally laid up. The old Store-house, which consisted only of the building on the north side of the present quadrangle, was erected in the year 1513. A spacious store-house, parallel with this, and of the same length, was completed about the year 1796; and a long range of smaller store-houses was built in 1780, under the direction of Sir Charles Middleton. This yard contains three slips for building second and third-rate ships, a double and a single wet dock, a basin, and two mast-ponds. Here are also a large smithy for making anchors, &c., mast-houses, sheds for timber, a mould-loft, various workshops, and houses for the officers. The establishment consists of a master-shipwright, master-attendant, store-keeper, clerk of the cheque, clerk of the survey, surgeon, &c., the whole being under the inspection of the Navy Board. In the reigns of James I. and Charles I., the treasurer of the navy resided here. A short distance north of the king's yard, by the side of the river, and in the parish of St. Paul, stands the victualling-office, built in 1745, on the north side of the ancient range of store-houses, called the Red House, and new store-houses have since been added. Besides which it has an extensive cooperage and brewhouse, slaughtering-houses, houses for curing beef, pork, &c., bake-houses, and other buildings. Near the victualling office is Deadman's dock-yard, belonging to the Evelyn family, in which ships of seventy-four guns have, at different times, been built; and there are two other private docks in the parish of St. Nicholas. The only branch of manufacture carried on to any great extent is that of earthenware, known by the name of Deptford-ware. There are works for the refining of gold and silver, and a laboratory for the making of sulphuric, nitric, and oxalic acids, and other chemical productions, by a process which, though it has been practised for some years in France, was only introduced into England in 1827, by the present proprietors of these extensive works, which occupy an area of more than fifteen thousand square yards, and comprise a range of building two hundred and seventy feet in length, containing, exclusively of other apparatus, from twelve to fifteen furnaces, and affording employment to from thirty to forty persons, mostly natives of France: the peculiarity of the chemical process consists principally in the use of retorts made of platina, instead of glass, in the distillation of the acids, and in the substitution of sulphuric instead of nitric acid in the solution of the metals. The Grand Surrey canal passes through the upper part of the parish of St. Paul, from which there is a branch to Croydon. The bridge over the Ravensbourne, anciently of wood, was rebuilt with stone in 1825, by Charles I., and has lately been widened

at the expense of the county. Another bridge has recently been erected over Deptford creek, near its junction with the Thames, by a company called the Deptford Creek Bridge Company, thus forming a direct communication between the lower part of Deptford and Greenwich.

The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who sit daily, and hold a petty session for the division weekly on Saturday; and within that of the court of requests for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40s., held at Greenwich, of which twelve commissioners are appointed from each parish: the banks of the Ravensbourne are under the superintendence of commissioners of sewers, whose jurisdiction extends from its source to Lambard's wall, near Greenwich. In 1730, the town was divided into the two parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Paul, the former of which, including the old town, is small, the latter extends into the county of Surrey: they are in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, and the livings are both in the patronage of Mrs. Mary Drake and Mrs. Ann Drake Tyrwhit Drake. The living of St. Nicholas' is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £12. 17. 3½.: the church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt upon a larger scale in 1697. The living of St. Paul's is a rectory, not in charge: by act of parliament in 1730, £3500, arising from the duty on coal, was allotted to be invested in the purchase of land for the maintenance of the rector; it was also enacted that the churchwardens, in whom are vested four acres of glebe taken out of the old parish, should pay the rector £70 per annum, in lieu of fees for vaults and burials, except when the corpse is carried into the church. The church, erected in the reign of Queen Anne, under an act of parliament for building fifty new churches in and near London, is a fine structure in the Grecian style of architecture, with a tower surmounted by a spire; the roof of the nave is supported by a handsome range of pillars, and the east window is ornamented with modern painted glass. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. Dr. Robert Breton, in 1672, left £500 for the endowment of a grammar school for the education of thirty children, but a considerable part of the benefaction was lost; the remainder, producing £6. 16. per annum, is paid to a master, who teaches six children of each parish, and who also receives £5 per annum, and £2. 17. for stationery, for teaching five boys of the parish of St. Nicholas, from a bequest by Mr. Thomas Fellows, who in 1753 left £1000 three per cents, in trust to the minister and churchwardens, from which a schoolmistress also receives £5 per annum for teaching five girls; these children are clothed and provided with books. A charity school was founded in 1722, by Dean Stanhope, then vicar of Deptford; a school-house was built on a plot of land given by Mr. Robert Grandden; it was subsequently endowed with various benefactions for the instruction and clothing of sixty-five boys and thirty girls. Dean Stanhope also bequeathed to this charity £6 per annum, for apprenticing and clothing the children, which was augmented, in 1790, by a bequest of £150, from Dr. Wilson, vicar of St. Nicholas'; the annual income arising from the property belonging to the school is £219, which sum is greatly increased by subscription.

There are two almshouses belonging to the Corporation of the Trinity House, for decayed pilots and masters of ships, or their widows; one, which adjoins the church-yard, was built in the reign of Henry VIII., and consists of twenty-five apartments; the other which is situated in Church-street, was built about the close of the seventeenth century, and contains fifty-six apartments: it forms a spacious quadrangle, in the centre of which is a statue of Captain Maples, who, in 1680, contributed £1300 towards the building. Here the brethren of the Trinity House hold their annual meeting on Trinity-Monday, when they attend divine service at St. Nicholas' church. The parish of St. Paul has the right of presenting one pensioner to certain almshouses at St. Clements near Oxford, founded by Edmund Boulter, Esq. A dispensary, open to poor invalids belonging to the town and the neighbouring parishes, and a savings-bank, have been established: here is also a mechanics' institution. The Gun Tavern, lately pulled down, is said to have been the residence of the Earl of Nottingham, who was Lord High Admiral in the reign of Elizabeth. Sayes court, the ancient mansion-house of the manor of West Greenwich, so called from its having been possessed in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries by the family of Say, became (in consequence of his marriage with the daughter of Sir Richard Browne, who then held it under the crown,) the residence of John Evelyn, Esq., the celebrated author of the "Sylva," who, after the Restoration, obtained a lease of Sayes court and the demesne lands, for ninety-nine years. The poet Cowley resided here while composing his six Latin books on plants, in which work the fine gardens belonging to Mr. Evelyn are supposed to have afforded him great assistance. Mr. Evelyn also lent the use of this residence to the Czar Peter, while pursuing the study of naval architecture, in 1698, in the neighbouring dock-yard: the mansion was pulled down in 1728, and the work-house erected on its site.

DEPTFORD, a tything in the parish of WILY, hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, county of WILTS, 8 miles (N.W.) from Wilton. The population is returned with the parish.



Seal and Arms.

DERBY, a borough and market town, possessing separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, county of DERBY, of which it is the capital, 15 miles (W.) from Nottingham, 29 miles (N.W.) from Leicester, and 126 (N.W.) from London, on the river Derwent, and on the high road to Manchester, containing 17,423 inhabitants, and, including parts of certain parishes which extend beyond the limits of the borough, 19,648, but the population since the census of 1821 has greatly increased. The origin of this town is not known: by the Saxons it was called *Northworthig*, and by the Danes *Derwentby*, but more commonly *Deoraby*, of which Derby is a corruption, probably referring to its situation on the Derwent. King Egbert constituted the town a royal burgh, and a mint was established in it. It was possessed by the Danes and Saxons alternately during their con-

tests. In 874 it was occupied by Halfolen, a Danish chief, whose head-quarters were at *Rippandune*, now Repton. Alfred having defeated the Danes, planted a colony here in 880, and constituted this the chief town in the county. The Danes, after a second defeat by the same monarch, regained possession of the place, and retained it till 918, when being taken by surprise, they were completely defeated by the heroic Ethelfleda, Countess of Mercia, and daughter of King Alfred, who, obtaining possession of the town, held it till her death. The Danes, however, retook it soon after her decease, but were again dispossessed by King Edmund I. in 942. In 1040, during the reign of Edward the Confessor, it contained two hundred and forty-three burgesses, at which time two-thirds of the profits from tolls, &c. belonged to the king, and the remaining third to the Earl of Mercia. In 1066, the king of Norway, at the instigation of Tostig, Harold's brother, invaded the northern parts of England, on which many of the inhabitants of Derby, who were then vassals of Edwin, Earl of Mercia, quitted their homes, and joined the forces of Morcar, Earl of Northumberland, to oppose the invader: but they were defeated with great slaughter, only four days before the latter and his army were destroyed by Harold. On the victor's return to encounter William, Duke of Normandy, he recruited his army at Derby, to which is to be ascribed the diminution of the number of burgesses; for at the time of the Norman survey, they amounted to only one hundred, and of these forty-three were minors. The town was given by the Conqueror to his illegitimate son, William Peverel, and an augmentation of its privileges ensued, which was followed by a revival of industry, and an increase of its population. In the rebellion of 1745, Derby was occupied by Charles James Stuart, son of the Pretender; but, on the approach of the royal army, commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, he retreated, after levying a contribution of two or three thousand pounds on the inhabitants during his short stay of two days.

Derby is pleasantly situated in a valley which is open to the south, the country in that direction being flat and low: a small brook runs through it under nine stone bridges. The town is large and well built; for, notwithstanding the want of regularity in their appearance, many of the more modern houses are spacious and handsome: it is lighted with gas; the streets are regularly paved, and considerable improvement has recently taken place. An elegant stone bridge of three elliptical arches, over the river Derwent, forms a handsome entrance to the town from Nottingham. The roads in the neighbourhood have been recently improved under the superintendence of Mr. M'Adam, and are in a very good state. Water is abundantly supplied from the Derwent, by means of pipes and machinery.

The Derby Philosophical Society, which has for its object the promotion of scientific knowledge, by occasional meetings and conversation, as well as by the circulation of books, was founded by Dr. Darwin, in 1788; it has a considerable number of members, who are in possession of an extensive and valuable library. Another flourishing institution was commenced in 1809, under the title of the Derby Literary and Philosophical Society, the objects of which are the pursuit of literary and scientific enquiries, by the production and discuss-

sion of papers or essays, which may be written on any subject connected with literature or science, excluding only the practical departments of medicine and surgery, politics and religion; but this institution has been almost wholly discontinued. There are eight or ten other institutions in the town, one of which is devoted exclusively to the cultivation of French literature. An agricultural society was established many years ago, which holds two meetings annually: there are also a mechanics' institution, with a library attached to it; a permanent subscription library; a theological book society, &c. The races, which are of considerable repute, are held on a fine course, called the Siddals, and are much frequented. The walks in the vicinity of the town present a variety of scenery, and are very pleasant.

Derby enjoyed, under a license from King John, the exclusive privilege of dyeing cloth, but this has wholly declined: it is nevertheless a place of considerable trade. Until of late years, silk was the principal article of manufacture; but to that it has added those of cotton and porcelain, which are carried on to a great extent. The first silk-mill erected in England was built here, about 1718, by Mr. John Lombe, who procured in Italy (by means of bribing two workmen, who accompanied him to England,) drawings and models of the silk machinery then in use in that country, for which he took out a patent: its operations are to wind, double, and twist the silk, so as to render it fit for weaving. After the death of Mr. Lombe, about four years afterwards, caused as it is stated by means of poison, administered to him by an Italian female, sent over for that purpose, his cousin Sir Thomas Lombe, relinquished the patent, in consideration of the sum of £14,000, whereby the manufacture was thrown open, and the trade rapidly increased. The factory stands upon an island in the Derwent, and is built on large piles, over which are turned thirteen arches of stone: the original machinery has been replaced by other less cumbrous, and far more simple in its construction: it is now worked by a water-wheel, twenty-three feet in diameter; and such has been the progressive increase of this branch of manufacture, that there are now nine silk-mills, worked either by water or steam. The weaving of silk was also introduced here in 1833. The porcelain manufacture was established in 1793, and has been brought to great perfection; it gives employment to about two hundred persons: the beautiful ornaments, called "white biscuit figures," are the production of this establishment. The machinery for cutting, polishing, and turning the Derbyshire marble is now worked by steam; and a variety of sculptured figures, which will bear comparison with those of the best Italian artists, is produced here. In 1756, Mr. Jedediah Strutt invented and introduced "The Derby ribbed stocking-frame," for which he obtained a patent; and silk, cotton, and fine worsted stockings, are still made. The first fire-proof mill for spinning cotton was erected here in 1793, and there is a considerable trade carried on in cotton-yarn for making bobbin, also in net-lace, galloons, ferrets, and tapes, in red and white lead, tin plates, sheet and bar iron, shot, and jewellery. Hot and cold air-groves, upon what is called "Silvester's principle," by which the most considerable buildings in the country may be warmed and ventilated, are exclusively made here; it has now become an object of importance in its trade.

The navigation of the Derwent was closed on the completion of the Derby canal; the latter communicating by branches, each about eight miles in length, with the Trent and Erwash canal, thus rendering the former unnecessary. The company entrusted with the management of the canal were empowered by act of parliament to raise the sum of £90,000, and are required, when the dividend exceeds eight per cent., to reduce the tolls: there is a large and convenient wharf for the purpose of loading and unloading the boats. The market days are Wednesday and Friday; and on every alternate Tuesday there is one for fat cattle. The fairs are held on the Monday after January 6th, January 25th, March 21st and the two following days, Friday in Easter-week, Friday after May 1st, Friday in Whitsun-week, July 25th, September 27th, and the two following days, and on the Friday before October 4th: those in March and October are great cheese fairs; the others are principally for cattle.

Henry I. granted the town of Derby to Ralph, Earl of Chester, and gave the inhabitants a charter of incorporation; this charter was materially altered, and their privileges were subsequently enlarged by Henry II., Richard I., and John. James I. gave the corporation authority to hold courts of record, made them independent of any foreign jurisdiction, and empowered them to hold "sessions quarterly, two courts leet, and six fairs yearly." In 1638, mention is first made of a mayor; the corporation, antecedently to that period, having been styled "the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the town of Derby." In 1680, the charter was surrendered to Charles II., and a new one, now in force, was obtained in 1683, by which the government of the borough is vested in a mayor, nine aldermen, fourteen brethren, and fourteen capital burgesses, who together constitute the common council; and these appoint a recorder, town-clerk (who is also coroner), chamberlain, four sergeants at mace (one of whom is keeper of the gaol), six constables, and other inferior officers, elected annually on the first Monday after St. Luke's day. The mayor is chosen from among the aldermen, by the aldermen and brethren, and the aldermen from among the brethren, these last being appointed from the capital burgesses. The mayor, the late mayor (who is always deputy mayor, with equal powers), and the four senior aldermen, are justices of the peace: the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, must reside within the borough, otherwise they can neither locally vote, nor exercise any official function. The freedom of the borough is inherited by all the sons of a freeman born within the borough, or acquired by serving apprenticeship to a resident freeman, or by gift from the corporation. Sessions for the borough are held by the mayor quarterly, on days appointed by himself. A court of record is held every second Tuesday, before the mayor, his deputy, the recorder, and the town-clerk, in which pleas to any amount are cognizable; and a court of requests, for the recovery of debts under 40s., was established by act of parliament in the 6th of George III., which is held every third Tuesday. Derby has sent two members to parliament ever since 1294: the right of election is vested in the free burgesses, of whom there are about two thousand; the mayor is the returning officer. The Duke of Devonshire's influence predominates in parliamentary elections. The old town-hall, erected on the site of the ancient guildhall, about the year 1730, though in itself a

good building, was found, from its isolated situation in the market-place, to be a great obstruction to business, and has therefore been taken down: a new one, nearly in a line with the south side of the market-place, has been erected: it presents a handsome appearance, and, being built on arches, is connected with a new market-house built by the corporation. The assizes and general quarter sessions were formerly held in the county-hall, a spacious handsome building of freestone, built in 1660; new courts of a more convenient construction having been subsequently erected. Adjoining the hall, on the right, is a handsome brick building, erected in 1811, for the accommodation of the judges; and on the left an hotel. The town gaol, which until lately was the county prison, is a plain, solid, brick building, erected about 1756; but not admitting of the arrangements required by a late act of parliament; a new county gaol and house of correction, affording ample means of classification, has been erected upon the radiating principle, at an expense of £63,000: it comprises one hundred and sixty-four cells, and twenty-one courts, a chapel and a house for the governor.

Derby is divided into five parishes, viz., All Saints', St. Werburgh's, St. Alkmund's, St. Peter's, and St. Michael's, of which the last three extend into the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch; they are all in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. The living of All Saints' is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation. The church, which, prior to the dissolution, was collegiate, is considered the principal architectural ornament of the town: the body, erected in 1725, from a design by Gibbs, at an expense of £4000, is in the Roman Doric style, and the interior particularly light, elegant, and spacious: the tower, one hundred and eighty feet high, erected in the reign of Henry VII., is in the later English style, the upper part being richly ornamented with buttresses, pinnacles, battlements, and tracery. Rich open screen-work of iron, said to have cost £500, separates the east end of the church from the place allotted for divine worship, in the centre of which is an elegant chancel. Over an altar-piece of Derbyshire marble is a fine painting by Rawlinson; and on the southern side of the chancel a monument to the memory of William, Earl of Devonshire, who died in 1628, and his countess, whose figures stand under a dome, nearly twelve feet in height: there is also a splendid mural monument to the memory of the celebrated Countess of Shrewsbury, executed under her own inspection. The living of St. Alkmund's is a vicarage, not in charge, in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation. The church is supposed to have been originally founded early in the ninth century, in honour of Alkmund, son of Alured, the deposed King of Northumberland, who being slain in battle, while endeavouring to reinstate his father, was first interred at Lilleshall, in Shropshire, but removed thence and deposited in this church. Many pilgrimages were formerly made to his tomb, which, in point of miracles, was exceeded in renown only by that of Thomas à Becket, at Canterbury. The chapelries of Little Eaton and Darley are in this parish, though without the limits of the borough. The living of St. Peter's is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Rev. T. Wright's family, of Market-Bosworth. The church is ancient, but of uncertain date. The living of St. Werburgh's is a discharged vicarage,

rated in the king's books at £5. 12. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown. The original church of St. Werburgh is supposed to have been built prior to the Conquest. From being situated near Markeaton-brook, its foundation was injured by occasional floods; so that in 1601 the tower fell, and within a century afterwards the church having become ruinous, the present edifice was erected. A chapel of ease, dedicated to St. John, capable of accommodating one thousand four hundred persons, has recently been erected in the later English style, at an expense of about £8000, one half of which was defrayed by the parliamentary commissioners, and the other by subscription among the inhabitants. The living of St. Michael's is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4. 15., endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £2000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is very ancient, and of uncertain date. An episcopal chapel, dedicated to St. George, has recently been erected in this parish, capable of seating one thousand persons. There are places of worship for General and Particular Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists (New and Old connexion), Swedenborgians, and Unitarians, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

The free grammar school is said to have been founded in the reign of Henry II., soon after the removal of the canons of the priory of St. Helen's, at Derby, to Darley. Walter Durdant, Bishop of Lichfield, in his charter, makes mention of the school of Derby, as the gift of himself and William de Barba Aprilis. Queen Mary, in the first year of her reign, granted a charter to the corporation, in which provision is made for the support of this school, by the payment of £13. 6. 8. per annum: the queen's grant was also accompanied by the patronage of two of the churches. The sum of £25 is annually paid to the master, by the Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, under the will of Mr. Ash, who also founded ten exhibitions at the same college, for boys educated at this school and at that of Ashby de la Zouch. Mrs. Jane Walton, who died in 1603, also bequeathed the sum of £40 for the benefit of the master and usher, and £100 to the master of St. John's College, Cambridge, towards the maintenance of such of the young men educated there as should be admitted into that college. Flamsteed, the celebrated astronomer, received the elementary part of his education at this institution. In 1812, National schools were established in the parish of St. Werburgh, in which about ninety boys and one hundred girls are instructed; and in 1829, schools upon the same system were opened in the parish of St. Peter, which afford instruction to one hundred boys and seventy girls. There is also a school upon the Lancasterian plan, in which about one hundred and forty boys are taught; also several infant schools.

The Devonshire almshouse was founded by the Countess of Shrewsbury, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with a bequest of £100 a year. In 1777, it was rebuilt in a handsome style, at the expense of the then Duke of Devonshire, who, before his death, added a farther endowment of £50 a year: eight men and four women are now supported in it. About 1715, Edward Large, Esq. endowed an almshouse near the top of Friargate, for five widows of clergymen, each of whom receives about £26 per annum. Robert Willymott, Esq.

of Chaddesden, by will dated September 1st, 1629, founded and endowed ten almshouses, for six men and four women, to be supported by his heirs in perpetuity; these were rebuilt by Sir Robert Wilmot, in 1814. A munificent bequest was also made by Richard Crawshaw, Esq., who died in 1631, of upwards of £4000, for the benefit of the poor of Derby, including the maintenance of lectures, and other laudable purposes: additional bequests have lately been made to this charity, which has now a revenue of £750 per annum. There is an asylum for discharged female prisoners, the object of which is, by the inculcation of moral principles, to restore them to society and to useful employment. Robert Lyversege, dyer, of the parish of St. Peter's, bequeathed various lands and tenements "for good and godly purposes," the present rental of which, about £700, is from the renewal of leases, continually increasing: the poor have also the benefit of numerous small bequests. The general infirmary is situated near the London road, on a healthful, airy, and dry plot of ground: the building is constructed of hard white stone, of a handsome, yet simple elevation of three stories, containing a light central hall, with a double staircase: there are two light and spacious rooms, one for each sex, called day or convalescent rooms: a statue of *Æsculapius*, indicating its useful design, is placed upon the centre of the dome, which is of iron. The building is calculated to accommodate more than one hundred patients: three physicians, four surgeons, and a house apothecary, are appointed to the institution. It is surrounded by fourteen acres of land, purchased to prevent the near approach of buildings, and cost nearly £18,000. The ordnance dépôt, situated near the infirmary, erected according to a design by Mr. Wyatt, in 1805, has been purchased of government, and converted into a silk-mill.

About half a century ago there were vestiges of an ancient castle, but the site is now completely covered with buildings. Remains of St. Mary's chapel, supposed to have been the church of St. Mary given by William the Conqueror to the abbey of Burton, still exist: the chapel, in the time of Charles II., was used by the Presbyterians, but was subsequently converted into small tenements. Of several religious houses which once had existence here there are no traces. Among the eminent natives of Derby may be mentioned Dr. Thomas Linacre, the founder of the College of Physicians in London, of which he was president till his death, in 1524; Samuel Richardson, the novelist, in 1689; William Hutton, in 1723; and Joseph Wright, the celebrated painter, in 1734: this distinguished artist resided here during the greater part of his life, and died in 1797; his view of Ulawater, which is considered to be one of the finest efforts of British genius, in landscape, was purchased by Sir Richard Arkwright, for £315, and is now at Willersley castle, in this county. Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield, and Lord High Chancellor, resided here during the early part of his life; and while practising in this town as an attorney, laid the foundation of his future fame. John Whitehurst, an ingenious mechanist and philosopher, also resided here about the middle of the last century; and Dr. Erasmus Darwin here spent the last twenty years of his life, and died in 1802. Derby given the title of earl to the family of Stanley.

DERBYSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the east by the counties of Nottingham and Leicester, on

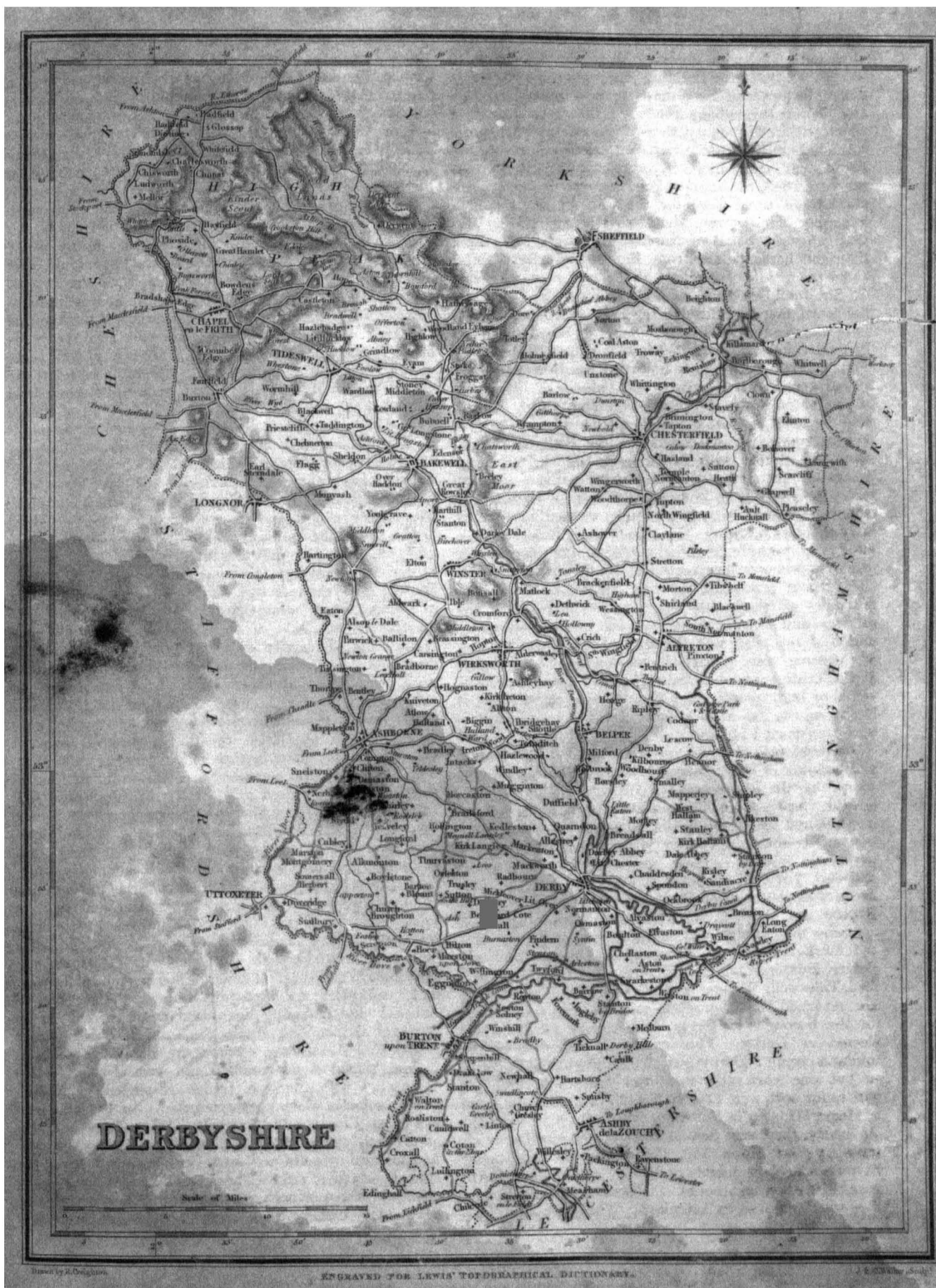
the south by that of Leicester, on the west by the counties of Stafford and Chester, and on the north by the county of York; it extends from $52^{\circ} 38'$ to $53^{\circ} 27'$ (N. Lat.), and from $1^{\circ} 13'$ to $2^{\circ} 3' 30''$ (W. Lon.), and contains one thousand and twenty-six square miles, or six hundred and fifty-six thousand six hundred and forty statute acres. The population, in 1821, amounted to 213,333. The tract of country now forming the county of Derby, was, in the time of the Britons, part of the territory occupied by the Coritani, and, under the government of the Romans, was included in *Britannia Prima*. During the Heptarchy it formed part of the kingdom of Mercia; and the inhabitants of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire were called North Mercians, those two counties lying for the most part north of the river Trent. The earliest historical event recorded in connexion with Derbyshire is the invasion by the Danes, in 874, when they expelled Burhred, King of Mercia, and fixed their head-quarters at his royal residence of *Repaudune*, now Repton, in this county, where they remained until the following year. Derbyshire was recovered from their possession in 918, by Ethelfleda, the celebrated Countess of Mercia. Derby, however, was not long afterwards again in the power of the Danes, and was retaken from them by King Edmund, in 942. In the rebellion of Prince Henry against his father Henry II., the castle of Duffield was held against the king by Robert, Earl Ferrars; and in the reign of John, William, Earl Ferrars captured Bolsover and Peak castles from the barons. In 1264, Henry III. sent his son, Prince Edward, into Derbyshire, to take vengeance upon Robert, Earl of Derby, then one of the most active of the barons in rebellion against him, with orders to lay waste his manors with fire and sword: the earl made his peace by the promise of a large sum of money, and by taking a fresh oath of allegiance; notwithstanding which, he again appeared in arms, in 1266, with other barons, and knights, and having assembled a numerous force at Duffield Frith, marched thence to Chesterfield, where being surprised by the king's nephew, Henry, the greater part of them was put to the sword, the earl himself was made prisoner, and such of his adherents as made their escape withdrew into the Forest of the Peak, where they remained leading a predatory life for two years. The earl's life was spared, but his earldom was taken from him, and its extensive possessions being given to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, eventually furnished a considerable part of the revenue of the duchy of Lancaster. The most remarkable historical circumstance connected with Derbyshire, from this period until the reign of Charles I., is the captivity of Mary, Queen of Scots, who, while in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury, resided much in this county, at the seats of that nobleman. Charles I., after having erected his standard at Nottingham, marched to Derby, at which period the inhabitants of the whole county declared for him, so at least Sir John Gell states, in his own Memoirs, in which he also claims the merit of having been the first who appeared in arms in this county for the parliament. Repairing to Hull, in October, 1642, he obtained the command of a regiment of foot, consisting of one hundred and forty men, with which he advanced into Derbyshire; reaching Chesterfield on the seventeenth, he there raised two hundred men, and marched to Derby, where he collected a

regiment of horse, and garrisoned the town. At that time, Lord Clarendon observes, there was in Derbyshire no visible party for the king, the whole county being under the power of Sir John Gell, who maintained this ascendancy throughout the war; the transactions of which within the county, though carried on with spirit, consisted chiefly in the attack and defence of small garrisons. It may, however, be particularized, that in the year 1643, Sir Thomas Fairfax came to Derby, and staid there three days, for the purpose of procuring a supply of men from the Derbyshire garrisons, and that, after the battle of Naseby, the king, with three thousand horse, passed from Bewdley into Derbyshire, about the middle of August, 1645, and having defeated Sir John Gell in some skirmishes at Sudbury and Ashbourn, marched through the Peak to Doncaster. In 1745, Charles Edward Stuart, commonly called the young Pretender, having penetrated into the heart of the kingdom, entered Derby with his army on December 4th; his advanced guard secured the passage of the Trent at Swarkston bridge, but on the evening of the fifth he held a council of war, at which, after a warm debate, it was determined, in consequence of the little encouragement he had met with in England, and the near approach of the Duke of Cumberland with a superior force, immediately to commence a retreat northward; which resolution was accordingly carried into effect early the next morning. On the 9th of June, 1817, a number of miserably deluded people of the lowest order broke out into open insurrection at South Winfield, in this county, and proceeded towards Nottingham, within a few miles of which they were met by a party of the military, and speedily dispersed: the well known termination of this affair was the trial at Derby, in October of the same year, by special commission, of a number of the insurgents, when twenty-two of them were convicted of high treason, of whom three were executed at Derby, on the 7th of November following, and the rest were transported for life.

Derbyshire is in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and province of Canterbury; it forms an archdeaconry, comprising the deaneries of Ashbourn, Castillar, Chesterfield, Derby, High Peak, and Repton, and contains one hundred and thirty-seven parishes, of which fifty-two are rectories, fifty-four vicarages, and thirty-one perpetual curacies: there are also fifty dependent chapels. For civil purposes it is divided into the hundreds of Appletree, High Peak, Morleston and Litchurch, Repton and Gresley, Scarsdale, and Wirksworth. It contains the borough and market town of Derby, and the market towns of Alfreton, Ashbourn, Bakewell, Belper, Buxton, Chapel en le Frith, Chesterfield, Cromford, Tideswell, Winster, and Wirksworth. Two knights are returned for the shire, and two representatives for the borough of Derby: the county members are elected at Derby. This county is included in the midland circuit: Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire formed but one shrievalty until the year 1569, and the assizes for both were held at Nottingham until the reign of Henry III. From that period until the division of the shrievalty, they were held at Nottingham and Derby alternately; but since 1569, the assizes for this county have been held uniformly at Derby, except once in the year 1610, when, on account of a commotion at that place, they were removed to Ashbourn. The Epiphany, Eas-

ter, and Michaelmas sessions are held at Derby, and the Midsummer sessions at Chesterfield. A new county gaol and house of correction has recently been erected at Derby, the expense of which, including the purchase of the site, tread-mill, &c. was £63,335. 5. 6.; on its completion, in 1827, prisoners were ordered to be removed to it from the houses of correction at Ashbourn, Chesterfield, Tideswell, and Wirksworth. There are fifty-four acting magistrates. A great part of the county is within the jurisdiction of the duchy of Lancaster court, held at Tutbury, for the recovery of small debts, for determining on trespasses, assaults, &c. Many of the parishes in the hundreds of High Peak, Scarsdale, and Wirksworth, are within the jurisdiction of the Peverel court, of the same nature, held at Lenton in Nottinghamshire. The barmote courts, for regulating the mineral concerns of Derbyshire, and determining all disputes relative to the working of the mines, are held at Monyash, in the Peak, and at Wirksworth. The rates raised in the county for the year ending March 25th, 1827, amounted to £97,532; the expenditure to £99,518. 5., of which sum £76,568. 13. was applied to the relief of the poor.

Derbyshire, as a manufacturing county, ranks next after Lancashire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire. Cotton spinning is extensively carried on at Belper, Cromford, Calver, Hayfield, New Mills, &c. The woollen manufacture is chiefly in the parish of Glossop, on the Yorkshire border; worsted-spinning at Derby, Melbourne, Tideswell, &c. The silk-mill was introduced at the beginning of the last century, the manufacture being chiefly at Derby. The manufacture of stockings is principally at Derby, Belper, and Chesterfield, and in the villages on the eastern side of the county: this branch of manufacture is carried on for the most part in private dwellings. The manufacture of cotton, excepting that used in making stockings, was first established in this county by Sir Richard Arkwright in 1771, and in 1773 Sir Richard, in conjunction with two other gentlemen, made, at Derby, the first successful attempt to establish the manufacture of calicoes in this kingdom. In 1817, the number of cotton-mills in Derbyshire was one hundred and twelve, of which one half were in the parish of Glossop; several others in the Peak; and others at Matlock, Pleasley, Wilne, Measham, &c. In the same year, there were forty-three factories for calico-weaving, fifteen bleaching-grounds, four calico-printing works, three factories for weaving cambric, two for fustian, eight for muslin, and two for tape. Machines for the cotton-factories, stocking-frames, &c. are made at Derby, Alfreton, Glossop, Belper, Heanor, Matlock, Butterley, &c. The linen manufacture is not of great extent: flax is spun at Darley dale, and there are linen-yarn mills in the parishes of Ashover and Glossop; linen-weaving is carried on in those of Belper, Turnditch, &c., and lace-weaving at Derby and Melbourne. There are many tan-yards in various parts of the county, and several paper-mills. Connected with the iron trade are various manufactories, some of them very extensive. In the cast-iron works at Chesterfield, Butterley, &c. a large quantity of cannon, cannon-balls, &c. was cast during the war. Agricultural utensils are made in various parts of the county; scythes, sickles, hoes, and spades being made chiefly in the northern part between Chesterfield and Sheffield. Cutlery and other articles of steel are



made at Derby and Chesterfield, and in the villages north of the latter. There are six chain-manufactories, principally in the northern part of the county, and nail-making is carried on to a considerable extent, chiefly in Belper and its neighbourhood. Whet-stones and hones are made in great quantities within a few miles north-east of Derby, and sent to the southern counties. There is a large manufactory for spar or fluor ornaments at Derby; and there are saw-mills, for marble and stone, at Bonsall, Lea-Bridge, and Wirksworth. There is a long established porcelain manufactory at Derby, and one of later establishment at Pinxton: there are also potteries at and near Chesterfield, Alferton, Belper, Ilkeston, Gresley, Hartshorn, Tickenhall, &c. A great quantity of hats is made for exportation at Lea-Bridge, Chesterfield, &c.; and shoes are made for the wholesale trade at Chesterfield and other places.

The surface of the southern part of Derbyshire is for the most part tolerably level, containing nothing remarkable in its hills, and little that is picturesque in its scenery; but in that part which lies north of Derby the hills begin gradually to rise; and in the north-western part of the county some of them attain a considerable elevation, forming the commencement of that mountainous ridge which from this place divides the northern part of the island: the four highest points in Derbyshire are Kinderscout, Holme-Moss, near the north-western extremity of the county; Ax-edge, about three miles south-west of Buxton; and Lord's Seat, near Castleton; the altitudes of which, according to observations made during the Trigonometrical survey, are, of the first, two thousand one hundred and fifty feet, of the second one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and of the two latter, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one. Some of the valleys in this tract are very beautiful, particularly those of Castleton, Monsall-dale, and Glossop; but the most picturesque and remarkable scenery is composed of the great number and variety of smaller valleys or dales with which the limestone district abounds, the general characteristics of which are precipitous rocks of singular and striking forms, with mountain streams and rivulets winding through the lower parts, which are frequently well-wooded. The most celebrated of these are, Matlock-dale, on the river Derwent; Monsall-dale, on the Wye; Middleton-dale, Eyam-dale, and Dove-dale, the latter on the river Dove. Except in these valleys, however, the scenery is by no means beautiful or agreeable; it consists chiefly of uncultivated moors, on some parts of which large masses and groups of rock are seen projecting, some of them in very grotesque forms.

The southern and middle portions of the county are for the most part in cultivation. Extending northward from Ashover and Darley, through the parish of Bake-well and its chapelries, almost to the northern limit of the county, is the great East Moor, a considerable part of which lies waste. And in the northern part of the Peak, bordering on Yorkshire, in the parishes of Hope and Glossop, are most extensive sheep-walks, called the Woodlands, without any sort of fences to separate the different manors, parishes, or counties. A great quantity of excellent wheat and barley is cultivated in the southern and eastern parts of the county. The arable land in the Peak is chiefly tilled for oats, of which there is a great local consumption, oatmeal cakes being still, as they have long been, the principal species of bread eaten

by the poorer class. On an average, more corn is produced, of every sort, than is consumed in the county. The principal dairy district is the neighbourhood of Ashbourn: about two thousand tons of cheese are said to be annually sent from the wharfs at Derby, Shardlow, &c. The grass lands in the parishes of Beighton, Eckington, and Norton, chiefly supply the town of Sheffield with milk, which is carried thither in barrels slung on horses or asses. A considerable quantity of camomile is cultivated, for medicinal purposes, in the parishes of Ashover, Morton, Shirland, and North and South Winfield; this plant having been introduced into the county about the year 1740: about eighty acres are now planted, the cultivation and gathering of which afford employment to a great number of women and children. Neat cattle, chiefly for the purposes of the dairy, form a principal feature in the economy of the Derbyshire farms, although the county possesses no original nor distinct breed, notwithstanding that some of the breeders call their stock the New Derbyshire Long-horned breed. The practice of making cheese from the new milk, and butter afterwards from the whey, is either entirely unknown, or very little practised in the greater part of England, though here well established and approved. The breeds of sheep now most prevalent are, the Woodland sheep, in the northern tract still called the Woodlands (though now nearly bare of wood), and the New Leicester, in the southern and eastern parts of the county. Derbyshire has long been celebrated, and ranks next to Leicestershire of all the English counties, for its stout, clean-legged breed of work horses, principally black. The number of asses kept in the county is considerable; they are chiefly employed in carrying coal from the pits in the vicinity of the towns, for the supply of the poor, and in hawking pottery. This being so considerable a dairy county, a great number of hogs is kept in it, though there is no particular or characteristic breed.

The soil consists chiefly of clay, loam, sand, and peat, very irregularly intermixed: the southern part, which has been distinguished by the name of the fertile district, consists principally of a red loam on various under soils. Peat mosses abound in the northern part of the county, denominated the High Peak. The substrata of the southern part, comprised within a line drawn east and west from Sandiacre to Ashbourn, consist of gravel, intermixed with large portions of red marl, of very irregular forms; in several parts of which are beds of gypsum of considerable extent; the gravel occupies a tract of nearly seventy-seven thousand acres, and the red marl eighty-one thousand. The substrata of the other parts of Derbyshire are, limestone of various kinds, with toad-stone; grit-stone, with shale; and coal, with indurated clay; all of which appear in the surface in certain parts, owing to their dipping in various directions. The lowermost of these is a stratum of limestone, the thickness of which has not been ascertained; it occupies a narrow space on the western side of the county, extending southerly from the mountain called Mam Tor, to Hopton and Parwich, and nearly to Thorp, and contains forty-thousand five hundred acres: it abounds in caverns, of which several are of great extent, many are lined with incrustations of stalactite, and some have subterranean streams running through them. Immediately above this stratum of limestone are three others of limestone, and three of toad-stone, in alternate layers, occupying nearly

fifty-one thousand five hundred acres of the surface, and extending from Castleton, southward, to Hopton; and from Matlock, Youlgrave, Bakewell, and Stony-Middleton, on the eastern side, to Wormhill, and Chelmorton, on the western. The limestone is the true metalliferous rock of Derbyshire, and exclusively occupies the attention of the miner: there are few situations in the Peak where this rock does not contain numerous veins of lead-ore, or calamine. The several strata are also very abundant in corallines, shells, and various organic remains. In different parts the limestone is of so compact a quality as to be used as marble, particularly at Ashford, where it is black, and at Monyash, where it is of a mottled grey colour. The respective thicknesses of the six alternate strata of limestone and toad-stone, in a section between Grange Mill and Darley Moor, are stated by Mr. Whitehurst, in his "Inquiry into the Original State and Formation of the Earth," to be, "Of the first or uppermost limestone, fifty yards; the first toad-stone, sixteen yards; the second limestone, fifty yards; the second toad-stone, forty-six yards; the third limestone, sixty yards; and the third toad-stone, twenty-two yards:" there are detached portions of these alternate strata in several parts of the county, but of no great extent. The strata which come next in succession above those of limestone and toad-stone, are millstone-grit and shale; the former being, according to Farey's View, from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy yards thick, and resting on the latter, which is about the same thickness. This district is surrounded by the grit-stone district, as it is called, though in several parts the grit-stone is wanting, only the shale appearing. There are many detached patches of the grit rock, under which, on all sides, the shale is conspicuous, both in the grit-stone and in the limestone district. Within this extensive stratum of shale are several masses of dark blue, or black limestone, one of which, immediately north of Fenny-Bentley, and another north-west of Bakewell, and south-west of Ashford, are of considerable extent. That portion of the county in which the grit-stone and shale strata appear, comprises one hundred and sixty thousand five hundred acres.

The coal strata, usually termed coal measures, occupy a large portion of the eastern side of the county, bounded on the north by a part of Yorkshire, on the west extending to Duffield; on the south to Dale Abbey, and nearly to Sandiacre: the seams vary in thickness, and are separated by numerous strata of grit-stone and argillaceous earth, known by the names of bind, clunch, and shale. Several of the coal shales contain beds of iron-stone, and an abundance and variety of impressions of ferns and other plants. Part of the coal field, of which Ashby de la Zouch lies nearly in the centre, extends into this county, near its southern extremity, in the parishes of Hartshorn, Gresley, and Measham, being surrounded by the layer of red marl, to which it dips in every direction. There are also small veins of coal at Axe-edge, and Chinley hills. Mr. Farey computes the total extent of the coal measures at one hundred and ninety thousand acres. On the eastern side of the county is a stratum of yellow magnesian limestone, extending from Barlborough, southward, to Hardwick, and bounded on the west by Barlborough, Bolsover, and Hault-Hucknall, occupying about twenty-one thousand six hundred acres. In several parts of the county, more

especially in the coal district, the strata are broken and dislocated in various directions; and these fractures, some being of great extent, are, by the miners, called faults.

The chief subterraneous productions, as articles of commerce, are lead, iron, calamine, fluor, gypsum, coal, marble, and various sorts of stone. It has been satisfactorily ascertained that the Derbyshire lead mines were worked by the Romans, and probably by the Britons. They are chiefly in the hundreds of Wirksworth, and High Peak, so far north as Castleton: there are lead mines also in the parishes of Ashover and Crich. The whole number enumerated by Mr. Farey, in his View of the Minerals of this county, amounts to about two hundred and fifty, of which twenty-two are stated to produce an abundant supply of ore; the latter are situated in the parishes or chapelries of Ashover, Matlock, Cromford, Wirksworth, Bonsall, Youlgrave, Elton, Winster, Hope, Eyam, Great Longstone, and Monyash. The annual quantity of lead raised in Derbyshire, about 1789, as stated by Pilkington, was between five and six thousand tons; but of late years, not above half that quantity has been raised, many mines having ceased working on account of the reduced price of lead. The most productive mine, of late years, has been the Gangmine, in the liberty of Cromford. The lead was originally smelted by wood fires, on hills in the open air; but this inconvenient mode was succeeded by hearth furnaces the last of which was pulled down about the year 1780, the improved cupola furnace, now in use, having been introduced from Wales. The smelting business has of late been on the decline, and there are now only nine cupolas at work in the county. A considerable quantity of lead is sent from Cromford to Derby, where it is used in making white lead, red lead, sheet-lead, pipes, and shot: the remainder is chiefly sent down the canal from Chesterfield to coasting vessels in the Trent, for the Hull and London markets. Several of the lead mines produce ores of zinc in considerable quantity; the more valuable of which, the calamine, or oxyde of zinc, is found in twenty-four mines, in the parishes of Matlock, Bonsall, Carsington, Castleton, Bakewell, Youlgrave, and Bradborne; the most productive being the Whitlow mine, in the parish of Bonsall. The principal source of demand for this mineral is its utility in the composition of brass, first discovered about sixty years ago: the average annual quantity raised for the four or five years preceding 1817, was four hundred tons; its price in 1817, in a crude state, was from £5 to £6. 10. per ton; and in a prepared state, from £14. 10. to £15. 10. per ton. A great quantity is sent to Sheffield, for the brass company at that place. The other species of zinc-ore is called blende, or black-jack, which is found in thirteen of the mines; it is of inferior value, and less used. Fluors of various colours are found in several of the mines, being much used in the fusion of brittle and churlish ore: the more beautiful specimens, called Blue-john, are wrought into vases and various other ornamental articles, at the manufactory at Matlock.

Iron has been known as the produce of this county from a very early period: the district in which the iron-stone is found extends from the neighbourhood of Dale Abbey, northward, throughout the hundred of Scarsdale into Yorkshire. Mr. Farey ranks Derbyshire as the fourth county in England as to its produce of pig iron. Until about the year 1770, all the cast and bar iron

in Derbyshire was made by small charcoal furnaces; the first furnace of the modern construction, heated with coke, or pit-coal, having been erected at Morley-Park. Of the eleven furnaces which were in full work in 1806, some have not, of late, been regularly worked, on account of the low price of British iron. There are eight forges in the county, in which bar iron is made from the pigs. The lead mines in the Peak, and in the hundred of Wirksworth, belonged at an early period to the crown. The dukes of Devonshire have long been lessees of those in the hundred of High Peak; and the lease of those in the hundred of Wirksworth having been sold under a decree of Chancery, is now vested in Richard Arkwright, Esq. The mines and miners of this county are governed by certain ancient customs and regulations, which were ascertained by a jury under a commission granted in the year 1287, but which vary in different manors. The mining concerns are under the superintendence of an officer, called a bar-master, who holds courts twice a year, at which all questions are decided respecting the duties payable to the crown or the lessee; all disputes are settled relative to working the mines, and punishments are inflicted for all aggressions upon mineral property. Debts incurred in working the mines are also cognizable in the bar-mote courts, which are held for the High Peak at Monyash, and for the hundred of Wirksworth at Wirksworth. One of the most remarkable of the ancient mining customs is that by which any adventurer who shall discover a vein of lead unoccupied, in the king's field, has a right to work it on the land of any person, without making any compensation to the proprietor: this custom is still in force, but it is understood that gardens, orchards, and highways, are excepted; it is the office of the bar-master, being applied to for that purpose, to put adventurers in possession of such veins by them discovered. The duties, or tolls payable to the crown, and to the lord of the manor, are of great antiquity, and vary much in different manors. Tithes are paid for lead-ore in the parishes of Eyam and Wirksworth. The brazen dish, by which the measure of the ore is regulated, and which appears from the inscription upon it to have been made in the year 1512, is kept at Wirksworth.

It is probable that some of the Derbyshire collieries were worked by the Romans: there is evidence of their having been known to the Saxons; and it is on record that those at Derby, which are still considered to produce some of the best coal in the county, were worked so early as 1306. The principal coal district is the same as that of the iron-stone, including the greater part of the hundred of Scarsdale, and extending southward on the eastern side of the county, as far as Dale Abbey. The coal exported is chiefly of the hard kind, being that which finds the readiest sale in the midland counties, to which the Derbyshire coal is sent. Gypsum, or alabaster, is obtained in considerable quantities, chiefly in the parish of Chellaston; the average annual quantity raised from the pit at that place was, about the year 1817, nearly one thousand tons. In its native state it is used for columns, chimney-pieces, and ornamental buildings, as also for tomb-stones and monumental effigies: in a calcined state it is applied, at the potteries and elsewhere, to all the uses of plaister of Paris; the inferior sort is used for plaister-floors. The limestone of this county forms an important article of its mineral produce. Mr. Farey enumerates forty-six quarries,

and sixty-three kilns, in which it is burned for sale, and from which great quantities are sold, chiefly for agricultural purposes, for the use of this and some of the neighbouring counties; the largest quarries are at Ashover, Buxton, Crich, and Calver, near Baslow: a considerable quantity of lime is sent from Calver into Yorkshire, and from the neighbourhood of Buxton into Cheshire and Staffordshire. A species of the Derbyshire limestone is in request as marble, for chimney-pieces, slabs, &c.: the quarries from which this sort of limestone, commonly called Derbyshire marble, is procured, are nineteen in number, and are situated in the parishes of Bakewell and Matlock. The number of stone quarries is one hundred and thirty-eight, some of which produce stone of a good and durable quality for building, which has been much used in the principal private and public edifices in the county, and is exported in large quantities, especially from the quarries in the parish of Wingerworth. Grindstones, of the millstone-grit, are obtained from nineteen quarries; they are in great request, and are extensively shipped by the canals to the south-eastern parts of England. Stones for whetting scythes are procured from thirteen quarries; finer whet-stones from seven others; and the finest, called hones, from quarries at Codnor Park and Woodthorp, near Wingerworth. Several of the mines produce ochres, and a few of them small quantities of china-clay, which has of late years been sent to the potteries in Staffordshire. Few counties exhibit a greater number or variety of extraneous fossils than this; the several strata of limestone, and some of those of grit-stone, containing an abundance of organic remains, both animal and vegetable.

The principal rivers are, the Trent, the Derwent, the Wye, the Dove, the Erwash, and the Rother. The Trent first becomes a boundary between Derbyshire and Staffordshire in the parish of Croxall, and so continues to Newton-Solney, a little beyond which village it enters the county, crossing it, from west to east, in a course of about twenty-four miles, and quitting at its junction with the Erwash, near Nottingham. Pursuant to an act of parliament procured by the Earl of Uxbridge, in 1699, the Trent was made navigable to Burton bridge; but, in the year 1805, the navigation from that bridge down to Shardlow was given up, by agreement with the proprietors of the Trent and Mersey canal, which runs by its side, and, as connected with Derbyshire, it is now navigable only from Shardlow to the mouth of the Erwash. The Derwent rises on the moors, at the northern extremity of the county; it flows by Hathersage, through Chatsworth park, Darley-dale, Matlock, Cromford, Belper, and Derby, and falls into the Trent about a mile beyond Little Wilne, after a course of about forty-six miles: this river was formerly navigable from Wilne ferry up to Derby, but the navigation was given up when the Derby canals were completed, in 1794. The Wye rises a little above Buxton, and, running through Monsall-dale, Ashford, and Bakewell, falls into the Derwent near Rowsley. The Dove, which rises in the same hill as the Wye, a few miles south of Buxton, is for many miles the boundary between Derbyshire and Staffordshire, and, passing through Dove-dale, falls into the Derwent near Newton-Solney. The Erwash rises on the skirts of Sherwood Forest, in Nottinghamshire, and is, during the greater part of its course, the boundary between that county and Derbyshire, passing by Pinxton,

and near Ilkeston and Sandiacre, and falling into the Trent about a mile and a half east from Long Eaton. The Rother, rising near Padley, runs by Chesterfield, and enters Yorkshire, between Killamarsh and Beighton.

It having been found of great importance to procure the convenience of water-carriage for the produce of the numerous mines and quarries, and the goods of its manufactories, many canals have in consequence been projected, and several of them completed, some entirely within the county, and others commencing or terminating in it. The great undertaking of the Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk canal, which forms part of the grand communication between Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, and London, was begun in 1766, by the celebrated Mr. Brindley, and completed in 1777, under his successors, Mr. Smeaton and Mr. Rennie: it passes through Derbyshire, from Burton to its termination at Shardlow, following the course of the Trent: its chief utility, as relates to the produce of Derbyshire, is for the conveyance of cheese, malt, and gypsum. The Chesterfield canal was begun in 1771, by Mr. Brindley, and finished in 1776, by his brother-in-law, Mr. Henshall: it enters Derbyshire at Killamarsh, and terminates at Chesterfield. its objects, as connected with this county, are the exportation of coal, lead, cast iron, limestone, freestone, pottery-ware, &c.; and the importation of grain, deals, bar iron, &c. The Erwash canal, begun about 1777, has its line chiefly through Derbyshire, in the vale of the Erwash: it commences in the Trent navigation, and terminates at Langley Mill, where it joins the Cromford canal: it is chiefly serviceable in the exportation of coal, limestone, iron, lead, millstones, grind-stones, marble, freestone &c.; and the importation of corn, malt, deals, &c. The Cromford canal was begun about 1789, and completed about 1793: its line is wholly in Derbyshire, commencing at Langley Mill, and terminating at Cromford: its chief use is the same as that of the Erwash canal. At Butterley is a tunnel, about fifty-seven yards below the Derwent ridge, two thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight yards long, and nine feet wide; at Lea-Bridge near Cromford, the canal is carried over the river Derwent by an aqueduct, two hundred yards long, and thirty feet high, built in 1792; and over the Amber, at Bull bridge, is another aqueduct, of the same length, fifty feet high. The line of the Derby canal, which is forty-four feet wide, is wholly in the county; commencing in the Trent and Mersey canal, north of Swarkston, passing by Derby, with branches to Little Eaton, whence is a railway to the collieries at Horsley, Denby, &c.: its chief use is for supplying Derby with coal, building-stone, gypsum, &c.; and for exporting coal, manufactured goods, cheese, &c. The Nutbrook canal, constructed about 1793, for the exportation of coal, and the importation of lime-stone, commences in the Erwash canal, and terminates at Shipley wharf. The Ashby de la Zouch canal, begun about 1794, and completed in 1805, is connected with the southern part of Derbyshire, and by it coal and limestone are exported. The Peak Forest canal, begun about 1794, and completed in 1806, enters Derbyshire at Marple bridge, and terminates at Bugsworth: at Marple is an aqueduct over the river Mersey, nearly one hundred feet high, completed in 1797: the objects of this canal, as connected with Derbyshire, are, the exportation of lime-stone, building and paving-stones, and, at its north end,

coal, and the importation of deals, and pig iron; and, at its south end, coal. The great road from London to Manchester enters Derbyshire at Cavendish bridge, and, passing through Derby and Ashbourn, enters Staffordshire at Hanger bridge, about a mile and three quarters beyond the latter town. Another turnpike road to Manchester goes from Ashbourn, by way of Buxton, about six miles beyond which town, at Whaley bridge, it enters Cheshire. And a third road to Manchester passes from Derby through Matlock, Bakewell, and Chapel en le Frith, joining the last-mentioned road at Whaley bridge.

Derbyshire exhibits few British remains, except the numerous artificial formations of earth and stones, called *cairns*, which have been raised upon the moors, several of which, on being opened, have been found to contain human bones, and urns, with beads, rings, and other relics. The only Roman remains worthy of particular mention are, the altar preserved at Haddon hall, the inscribed blocks or pigs of lead found in different situations, and the silver plate found in Risley park: Roman coins have frequently been found in various parts of the county. One of the principal British roads, the Ikniel-street, ran through the whole extent of the county, from south-west to north-east, from the borders of Staffordshire to those of Yorkshire. Derbyshire was also traversed in various directions by Roman roads; those most distinctly visible being that called the Bathom-gate, leading from Brough to Buxton; a second, leading from Buxton towards Little Chester; and a third, supposed to have come from Chesterton, near Newcastle, in Staffordshire, to Little Chester. The undoubted Roman stations in the county are, Little Chester, Brough, Melandra Castle, in the parish of Glossop, and Buxton. Many of the churches present considerable remains of early Norman architecture, the most remarkable specimens appearing in those of Repton and Melbourne, and the desecrated church of Steetley in the parish of Whitwell. Prior to the Reformation, there were thirteen religious houses, including two preceptories of the Knights Hospitallers, and one of the brethren of St. Lazarus; there were two collegiate churches, and five ancient hospitals. Of the monastic buildings, the remains, all of inconsiderable magnitude, are those of Dale abbey, Beauchief abbey, Repton priory, and a preceptory at Yeveley, alias Stidd. The only ancient castles of which there are any considerable remains, are those of the Peak, Codnor, Horseley, and Melbourne. The most remarkable old mansion-houses are Haddon and Hardwick hall, and South Winfield manor-house, which last is in ruins. The custom of *rush-bearing* still prevails in the northern part of the county: the ceremony of strewing the church with rushes annually takes place on the festival of its tutelar saint, but in the Peak Forest it is always held on Midsummer eve. The ancient custom of hanging up garlands of roses in the churches, with a pair of gloves cut out of white paper, which had been carried before the corpse of a young unmarried woman at her funeral, prevails in many of the parishes of the Peak. The most remarkable tepid springs in Derbyshire, are those of Buxton, Matlock, and Bakewell. There are different sulphureous springs, of which that at Kedleston is most used, and various chalybeate waters, the most celebrated being at Quarndon, two miles from Derby: there is an ebbing and flowing well, at the distance of two miles eastward from Chapel en le Frith.

DERBY HILLS, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of **REPTON** and **GRESLEY**, county of **DERBY**, 9 miles (S.) from Derby, containing 76 inhabitants.

DERBY (WEST), a chapelry in the parish of **WALTON** on the **HILL**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from **Prescot**, containing 6304 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Chester**, endowed with £800 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £3000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rector of **Walton**. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Mary**. **West Derby** is a very ancient place, having given name to the hundred. At the period of the Norman survey here was a decayed castle, which had belonged to **Edward the Confessor**.

DEREHAM (EAST), a market town and parish in the hundred of **MITFORD**, county of **NORFOLK**, 17 miles (W.N.W.) from **Norwich**, and 101 (N.E. by N.) from **London**, containing 3244 inhabitants, and, including the hamlet of **Dillington**, in the hundred of **Launditch**, 3273. This place, anciently called *Deerham*, from the number of deer by which it was frequented, and distinguished by its adjunct from a village of the same name, is of very remote antiquity. During the **Hep-tarchy**, **Withburga**, youngest daughter of **Anna**, King of the **East Angles**, founded a monastery here, of which she became prioress, and dying in 743, was buried in the church-yard; her remains, in 798, were removed into the conventual church, and after the destruction of the monastery by the **Danes**, were, in 974, translated to **Ely**, where they were enshrined with those of her sisters, in the cathedral church of that city. A spring, to which miraculous cures were attributed, is said to have risen up in that part of the church-yard where she was first interred, which is now a public bath; the Norman arch with which it was covered is still carefully preserved. In 1581, the town suffered severely from fire, and in 1679 the greater part of it was by a similar calamity reduced to ashes. It is pleasantly situated nearly in the centre of the county, and since the last century has been so materially improved by widening and levelling the streets, as to render it one of the handsomest market towns in **Norfolk**: it is paved with pebbles; the houses are in general neatly built, and of modern appearance, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water: in the centre of the town is a handsome obelisk, erected by **Sir Edward Ashley, Bart.** The theatre, a small but neat building of brick, is opened every alternate year by a regular company of performers: a book club has been established under good regulations, and is patronised by the most respectable inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood; and on the site of the ancient market cross, a handsome assembly-room has been erected by subscription. The market is on Friday, for corn, general provisions, cattle, and pigs, for which last it is the most considerable mart in the county: the fairs are on the Thursday and Friday before **Old Midsummer-day**, and on the Thursday and Friday before **Old Michaelmas-day**, for cattle, sheep, and toys. The county magistrates hold a petty session for the division every alternate week; and a court baron and court leet are held annually by the lord of the manor.

The living is a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of **Hoe**, in the archdeaconry of **Norfolk**, and diocese of

Norwich, rated in the king's books at £17. 3. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: there is also a rectory, rated at £41. 3. $1\frac{1}{2}$.. The church, dedicated to **St. Nicholas**, formerly the conventual church of the monastery of **St. Withburga**, and made parochial in 798, is a spacious cruciform structure, partly in the Norman and partly in the early style of English architecture, with a tower rising from the intersection, and open for a considerable height to the interior of the church: connected with the transepts were the chapels of the **Holy Cross**, over which was the treasury of **St. Withburga**, **St. Mary**, and **St. Edmund**; in the chancel is an ancient eagle on a pedestal of brass, supported on three small lions. The roof on the north side is supported by clustered, and on the south by round massive, columns; the font is beautifully sculptured with representations of the four Evangelists, eight of the Apostles, the Crucifixion, and the Seven Sacraments of the Romish church: in the south transept is an antique chest of oak, richly carved, taken from **Buckingham castle**, in which are deposited the records of the church and parish. Among the monuments is a white marble tablet to the memory of **Cowper** the poet, who resided in this place for the last nine years of his life, and was interred in the church. The bells, which were supposed to endanger the tower, have been removed into a detached building called the **New Clocher**, erected for that purpose in the church-yard. There are places of worship for **Baptists**, **Independents**, and **Wesleyan Methodists**. A National school, for children of both sexes, is supported by subscription. **Mr. Aaron Williamson**, in 1710, left by will some houses and land for apprenticing two poor boys of the parish; and there are several charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. **Bishop Bonner** was rector of this parish from 1534 to the year 1540.

DEREHAM (WEST), a parish in the hundred of **CLACKCLOSE**, county of **NORFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from **Stoke-Ferry**, containing 520 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Norfolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, endowed with £33 per annum private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £500 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the **Rev. C. L. Jenyns**. The church, dedicated to **St. Andrew** has at the west end a large round tower, built of rag-stone, upon which another of brick has been erected, of an octagonal form, embattled and coped. Another church, which was dedicated to **St. Peter**, formerly stood here, but no traces of it are discernible. An abbey for **Premonstratensian** canons was founded in 1188, to the honour of the **Blessed Virgin Mary**, by **Hubert**, Dean of **York**, and afterwards **Archbishop of Canterbury**; it was valued, in the 26th of **Henry VIII.**, at £252. 12. 11. There are considerable remains of this once stately structure, particularly the gate-house, a lofty quadrangular pile of brick, embattled, from each angle of which rises an octagonal tower, groined with free-stone: over the arched entrance is a shield, bearing the arms of the abbey.

DERITEND, a chapelry in the parish of **ASTON**, **Birmingham** division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, county of **WARWICK**, 1 mile (S. E. by S.) from **Birmingham**. The population is returned with the parish. There is an extensive brewery of ale at this place.

DERSINGHAM, a parish in the **Lynn** division of the hundred of **FREEBRIDGE**, county of **NORFOLK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$

miles (N.N.E.) from Castle-Rising, containing 534 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the patronage of D. Hoste, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a large pile, composed of boulder and flint, and covered with lead; it has, at the west end, a strong quadrangular tower, crowned with a lantern and a small shaft. At the south-east side of the church-yard there is an ancient chapel in ruins.

DERTHORPE, a chapelry in the parish of **WELL**, Wold division of the hundred of **CALCEWORTH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**. The population is returned with the parish.

DESBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of **ROTHWELL**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.N.W.) from Rothwell, containing 908 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £8, endowed with £10 per annum private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. R. S. Cotton, Esq. was patron in 1800. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. Ferdinando Poulton, an eminent lawyer, who compiled the statutes at large, from Magna Charta to the 16th of James I., was born here; he died in 1617, and lies buried in the chancel, under a plain slab, with a latin inscription.

DESFORD, a parish in the hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, county of **LEICESTER**, 5 miles (E.) from Market-Bosworth, containing, with the hamlet of Barrons-Park, 872 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Martin.

DETCANT, a township in that part of the parish of **BELFORD** which is in the northern division of **BAMBROUGH** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.W. by N.) from Belford, containing 128 inhabitants.

DETHWICK-LEA, a chapelry in that part of the parish of **ASHOVER** which is in the hundred of **WIRKSWORTH**, county of **DERBY**, 2 miles (S.E. by E.) from Matlock, containing, with the hamlet of Holloway, 492 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy with the rectory of Ashover, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £1000 royal bounty. The chapel, a small edifice with a handsome and lofty tower, was built in 1530, by Mr. Babington. Dethwick 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.

DEUXHILL, a parish within the liberty of the borough of **WENLOCK**, though locally in the hundred of **Stottesden**, county of **SALOP**, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Bridgenorth, containing 49 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with Glazeley, consolidated in 1760 with the rectory of Chetton, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £4. 12. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. V. Vickers, Esq. was patron in 1822.

DEVEREUX (ST.), a parish in the hundred of **WEBTREE**, county of **HEREFORD**, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.W.) from Hereford, containing, with the hamlet of Didley, 208 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's

books at £6. 15. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Edward Bolton Clive, Esq.

DEVERHILL (LONGBRIDGE), a parish in the southern division of the hundred of **DAMERHAM**, though locally in the hundred of Heytesbury, county of **WILTS**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Warminster, containing 1349 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the curacy of Monckton-Deverhill, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £12. The Marquis of Bath was patron in 1805. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. Deverhill derives its name from the rivulet Dever, which here has a subterranean course.

DEVERHILL (MONCKTON), a parish in the southern division of the hundred of **DAMERHAM**, though locally in the hundred of Mere, county of **WILTS**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Mere, containing 181 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Longbridge-Deverhill, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury.

DEVIL'S-HOUSE, in the parish of **WOOLWICH**, hundred of **BLACKHEATH**, lathe of **SUTTON** at **HONE**, county of **KENT**, though locally in the hundred of Becontree, county of **Essex**, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (N. by E.) from Woolwich, to and from which there is a regular ferry across the Thames. A chapel of ease formerly stood here, together with several houses, the foundations of which are still discernible; there is now only an inn, called the Devil's House, with about five hundred acres of marsh land attached.

DEVIZES, a borough and market town, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of Potterne and Cannings, county of **WILTS**, 22 miles (N.W. by N.) from Salisbury, 19 (E. by S.) from Bath, and 89 (W. by S.) from London, on the road from London to Bath, containing 4208 inhabitants. Amongst the early writers this town has received the several appellations of



Arms.

Derisa, Divisa, De vies, and Divisio, because it is said to have been divided between the King and the Bishop of Salisbury, &c. It appears to have had its origin in the erection of a spacious and strong castle, or fortress, by Roger, the celebrated and wealthy bishop of Salisbury, in the reign of Henry I., who, with his two nephews, Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, and Nigel, Bishop of Ely, was subsequently sentenced to imprisonment within its walls by King Stephen, on a charge of disaffection. Before the order could be executed, Nigel escaped, and having fled to this fortress, garrisoned it with troops, and prepared to defend it, until the expected arrival of the Empress Matilda; but the king having besieged it and demanded immediate surrender, on the alternative of hanging the son of Bishop Roger on a gallows which had been erected in front of the castle, that prelate, to save the youth from an ignominious death, bound himself by a solemn oath to take no sustenance till the king should be put in possession. This oath being made known to the Bishop of Ely, effected the surrender of the castle at the end of three days, and that fortress, together with the bishop's treasures,

amounting to the value of forty thousand marks, fell into the hands of Stephen. About three years after this event, the castle was seized by Robert Fitz-Hubert, on pretence of holding it for Matilda; on her arrival, however, he refused to give up possession, and was in consequence treated as a rebel by both the contending parties, and eventually hanged as a traitor. In 1233, Hubert de Burgh, formerly prime minister to Henry III., was imprisoned within the castle, but on the appointment of Peter de Rupibus, his avowed enemy, to the government of it, he prevailed on two of his guards to contrive his escape, and took sanctuary behind the high altar of the parish church, whence he was dragged, with the crucifix in his hand, and carried back to prison. This violation of ecclesiastical privileges produced a remonstrance to the king from several prelates, on which the prisoner was re-conveyed to the church, and the sheriff received orders from that monarch to blockade it, and compel Hubert, by famine, to surrender himself; but notwithstanding that precaution, he once more effected his escape, and fled into Wales. About the end of the reign of Edward III., the castle was dismantled, and part of its materials were subsequently used to erect a mansion at Bromeham, about three miles distant. In the reign of Henry VIII., the town, then called by Leland *The Vies*, (an appellation still retained by the Wiltshire peasantry,) was celebrated for its market, and chiefly inhabited by clothiers. During the parliamentary war, a battle was fought here between the parliamentarian and the royalist forces, under the Marquis of Hertford and Prince Maurice, who were pursued hither by Sir William Waller, on their retreat towards Oxford, after the battle of Lansdown; the town was intrenched, and the approaches to it barricaded by Lord Ralph Hopton, and the Earl of Marlborough, and Sir William, having invested the town closely, constructed a battery upon a neighbouring height, fired upon the place, and made several unsuccessful attempts to penetrate into the interior; he likewise intercepted the approach of the Earl of Crawford with a supply of powder for the royalists, and having captured the whole convoy, summoned the besieged to surrender. A treaty for capitulation was begun, but at this juncture Sir William was obliged to withdraw his troops from before the town, in order to oppose Lord Wilmot, who had been despatched by the king from Oxford, with one thousand five hundred horse, and two pieces of artillery, to protect the infantry in their retreat to the main army. The parliamentarian general awaited the approach of Lord Wilmot on Roundaway Hill, where, encouraged by the small number of his antagonist's forces, he commenced the attack, which terminated in the total dispersion of his cavalry, the capture of his artillery, and the destruction of his infantry, who being attacked by the troops from Devizes, were most of them slain or taken prisoners. Sir William fled to Bristol, having sustained a loss of more than two thousand men, together with all his cannon, ammunition, baggage, and stores: the loss of the royalists on this occasion was comparatively inconsiderable.

The town, which is nearly in the centre of the county, stands on an elevation, and consists of several streets, which are paved, and lighted with gas; the houses, many of which are handsome, are for the most part irregularly built; the inhabitants are supplied with water from deep wells dug in the sand rock. The woollen manu-

facture, once the principal branch of business, is now extinct: the manufacture of silk has been recently introduced, and affords employment to upwards of four hundred persons, principally children; there are three manufactories in the town, and one about half a mile distant, for silk-throwing: the weaving of crape and sarsenet is on the increase. The malting business is carried on extensively; and a large snuff manufactory has been established for many years. The Kennet and Avon canal intersects the parish, which abounds with coal and Bath stone. The market is on Thursday, and is the largest in the West of England for corn, of which a great quantity is pitched in the market-place, besides what is sold by sample. There are fairs annually, on February 14th, for horses; Holy Thursday and April 20th, for cattle; and June 13th, July 5th, and October 2nd and 20th, for cattle, hops, cloth, &c.: those on the 20th of April and the 20th of October are held on the green, beyond the boundaries of the borough. A market-cross, erected in 1815, at the sole expense of Lord Sidmouth, many years recorder, and also a representative in parliament for this borough, is said to have cost nearly £2000.



Corporate Seal.

The first charter of incorporation, granted by the Empress Matilda, was suspended during the reign of Stephen, renewed by Henry II., and confirmed, together with the grant of additional privileges, by John, Henry III., and Edward I., which placed the burgesses upon an equality with the citizens of Winchester. Several immunities were added during subsequent reigns, until the time of Charles I., under whose charter the government is vested in a mayor, recorder, and thirty-four common council-men; twelve of whom, including the recorder and justice, are styled capital burgesses, from among whom the mayor is annually chosen by the common council, who also fill up vacancies in their own body, and have the power of electing an unlimited number of free burgesses. The mayor, recorder, and justice, (who is chosen by the corporation), are justices of the peace within the borough, and have power to hold a court of record, for the recovery of sums not exceeding £40, every Friday, at which either the mayor, recorder, or his deputy, must preside, assisted by any number of the capital burgesses, in all not less than four. The petty sessions for the Devizes division of the hundred of Potterne and Cannings are held here, as are also the quarter sessions for the county, in rotation with Salisbury, Warminster, and Marlborough. This borough returned members to all the parliaments of Edward I., to those of the 1st, 8th, and 19th of Edward II., and 4th of Edward III., since which its returns have been constant. The right of election is vested in the corporation, including a few honorary members: the mayor is the returning officer. Meetings for the nomination of county members and coroners are always held in this town. The town-hall is a handsome modern edifice, having a semicircular front, supported by Ionic columns on a rustic basement: it contains appropriate offices for public business, and a large room used for public meetings and assemblies;

on the ground floor a cheese market is held. A new gaol, constructed of brick and stone, was erected in 1810, about a mile north-westward from the town: it consists of the governor's house, which is polygonal in form, and occupies the centre, having an infirmary above it, and from the top commands a fine prospect towards Bath and Gloucester; the cells, which in this part of the building are also polygonal, are separated from the boundary wall by a considerable space of ground, laid out in gardens: the front of the house and the whole boundary wall are very substantially built of hewn stone.

Devizes comprises the parishes of St. John and St. Mary the Virgin, the livings of which form a united rectory, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, and in the patronage of the Crown. St. John's church is a spacious structure, partly in the Norman style and partly in the later style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower, and consists of a nave and two aisles, transept, chancel, and two chantry chapels; the oldest portion, which comprises the chancel, transept, and tower, is supposed to have been built by Bishop Roger, about the same period as the castle: the chancel is arched with bold ribs springing from clustered capitals, and the tower is supported by two circular and two pointed arches, enriched with foliage and zigzag mouldings of different periods: it contains several marble monuments of the families of Heathcote and Sutton. St. Mary's, in the north-eastern part of the town, has evidently been erected at different periods: the chancel is the oldest portion, being in the early Norman style, and built probably soon after the Conquest; the south porch, having a pointed arch, with zigzag mouldings, is a fine specimen of the prevailing style in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I.; the rest of the edifice was rebuilt by William Smyth, who died in 1436: the tower and body of the church are embattled and crowned with pinnacles: the nave and aisles are spacious and lofty, and the arches which separate them spring from octagonal columns: the architecture of the chancel resembles that of St. John's. At the eastern extremity of the town, and beyond the limits of the borough, is St. James' chapel, belonging to the vicarage of Bishop's Cannings. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Presbyterians, and Wesleyan Methodists.

The Boar Club charity school, in which about forty boys are clothed, and, after three years' education, apprenticed, is supported by the donations and annual subscriptions of the members. A National school was erected at the expense of John Pearse, Esq.: there are likewise schools on the Lancasterian system, and infant schools. The site of the ancient castle, of which there are no vestiges, has been converted into pleasure grounds. Richard of Devizes, a Benedictine monk of the twelfth century, who wrote a chronicle of English History, was a native of this place. Mr. Joseph Allein, a non-conformist divine, and polemical writer of some celebrity, was born here in 1633. The late Sir Thomas Lawrence, the eminent portrait painter and President of the Royal Society, passed much of the earlier part of his life in this town.

DEVONPORT, (formerly called Plymouth Dock,) a celebrated naval arsenal, in the parish of STOKE-DA-

MERALL, hundred of ROBOROUGH, county of DEVON, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Plymouth, and 218 (W. by S.) from London. The population is returned with the parish. In the reign of William III., a naval arsenal was established here under the name of Plymouth Dock, and to this event the town is indebted for its importance and present magnitude: in 1824, the appellation of Devonport was conferred upon it by royal permission. It was first fortified in the reign of George II., but the works have been much improved under an act of parliament passed in the 21st of George III. In the early part of the American war, Colonel Dixon, then commanding engineer at Plymouth, applied, on behalf of the troops in garrison at Dock, to the corporation of Plymouth, for supplies of water from a leat, a stream which had been conveyed to that borough by Sir Francis Drake; the application was refused for the alleged reason that this stream was insufficient to supply both places: various other plans were devised and proposed without success, till 1792, when Mr. Bryer, Messrs. Jones and Grey, and others, submitted a plan to the government, and also to the inhabitants, for supplying the latter with water on the same terms as those of Plymouth, and the government departments at a stipulated price; which plan, under an act of parliament obtained in the same year, though not without strenuous opposition, was carried into effect by means of a stream brought from Dartmoor, in a circuitous line of thirty miles, to a reservoir on the north side of the town.

Devonport is situated on an eminence, bounded on the south and west by the mouth of the Tamar, which, expanding into an irregular estuary, forms the capacious harbour at Hamoaze, and on the east by Stonehouse creek. The town is of an oblong figure, and the streets, which are regular and well built, nearly intersecting each other at right angles, are paved and lighted; the foot-paths, when washed by a shower, have a remarkably beautiful appearance, being paved with marble obtained on the manor, which receives a considerable polish from the action of the weather and the feet of passengers. The Fore-street, which crosses the upper part of the town in a direct line, is approached through a plain but handsome gateway on the east, where there is a fosse with a draw-bridge: the houses are in general respectable, and some of a superior order; the entire thoroughfare forming a good approach to the dock-yard. The town is protected on the north-east and south sides by a wall about twelve feet in height, called "the King's interior boundary wall;" skirted on the west by the dock-yard and gun-wharf; and fortified on the sea side entrance by heavy batteries on Mount Wise: immediately south of the town are the houses of the Port Admiral and Governor, the telegraph, and grand parade. Without the wall is a line, or breastwork, with a fosse excavated in the solid rock, of from twelve to twenty feet in depth, planned by a Mr. Smelt, of the engineer department, and begun about the year 1756. In the lines are three barrier gates: the North Barrier, which leads to the passage across the Tamar; the Stoke Barrier, leading towards Tavistock, and the Stonehouse Barrier, conducting towards Stonehouse, Plymouth, &c. On the south side of the town, immediately above the sea-shore, is Richmond walk, raised under the direction of the Duke of Richmond, when master-general of the ordnance, for the accommodation of the inhabitants; it

commands a fine view of Mount Edgecumbe, and forms a healthy and pleasant promenade. There is a small theatre in the southern part of the town: the public subscription library is ornamented with an Egyptian façade; and there is an elegant assembly-room at the royal hotel. Southward from the town are hot, cold, shower, vapour, and swimming-baths, with six convenient lodging-houses handsomely furnished. The commerce will be noticed in the account of Plymouth, of which port Devonport is a branch. The principal quays are at Mutton Cove, North Corner, and Morice Town. On the south is a ferry to Mount Edgecumbe, and another on the north-west, to Torpoint. The market days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, but the market is not chartered: the market-place is of recent erection, and, for extent and accommodation, is inferior to none in the western part of England; it is well supplied with all kinds of provision, particularly with fish, but it is not a corn market.

The government of the town is vested in commissioners, among whom are the lord of the manor, who holds courts leet and baron at Michaelmas, the stewards of the manor, the rector of the parish, the commissioner of his majesty's dock-yard, the port admiral, the mayor, aldermen, and recorder of the boroughs of Plymouth and Saltash, the manorial lords of East Stonehouse, and of East and West Anthony, with the stewards of those manors: the affairs of the poor, the lighting, watching, and cleansing of the town, and the granting of licenses to porters and watermen, are all under their superintendence. The county magistrates hold petty sessions every Wednesday at the town-hall, for the despatch of business connected with the town and parish. The town-hall includes, in addition to its principal room, which is seventy-five feet by forty, a watch-house, temporary prison, engine-house, &c.; the front is decorated with a noble Athenian-Doric portico, finished with a horizontal blocking-course and tablet, instead of the usually adopted pediment; near this edifice is a column erected to commemorate the naming of the town anew; it is a fluted column of the Doric order, and from its summit, which is accessible by a spiral flight of one hundred and forty steps, there is a most splendid view. The port admiral's house is a new and elegant structure; the semaphore near it communicates with the flag-ship in the harbour, and is the first of thirty-two telegraphic stations connecting this place with the Admiralty in London. It is said that a communication has been conveyed to and from the metropolis in the short space of fifteen minutes. The dock-yard, one of the finest in the world, is bounded on the east by the town, from which it is separated by a wall, which is in some places thirty feet high, extending from north to south; its water boundary forms a curve bending outwards in a westerly direction; it occupies an area of seventy-two acres, including the projections of the jetties, and was extended to its present dimensions in 1768: the land entrance is from Fore-street, having a carriage gate and a gate for foot passengers. Near this entrance is a chapel recently built by government, on the site of one erected in 1700, "by the generous and pious contributions of officers and seamen belonging to a squadron of men of war" under the superintendence of George St. Leo, Esq., at that time commissioner of the yard. In addition to a stipend from government, the chaplain receives twopence per

month from the pay of each of the officers and seamen belonging to ships laid up in ordinary. Opposite to this edifice are the military guard, and navy pay offices. To the south-west is a row of excellent houses occupied by the commissioner and other officers of the establishment, and fronted by a double row of lime trees, from which is a descent by a number of steps to two handsome buildings, one of which, the "Joiner's shop," is surmounted by a cupola. Facing these are the basin and dock, constructed in the reign of William III; the latter is sufficiently capacious for a seventy-four gun ship, being in length one hundred and ninety-seven feet three inches, in width sixty-five feet ten inches, and in depth twenty-three feet one inch: the basin is bounded on each side by jetty heads; that on the south is named "the Master Attendant's stairs." Adjoining to this jetty is a handsome edifice of lime-stone, with the quoins and cornices of Portland-stone, four hundred and eighty feet in length, and three stories high, forming one side of a quadrangle, and called the "Rigging House:" over it is the sail loft; and different store-houses complete the quadrangle, the area of which is the "Combustible Store-house," entirely composed of iron and stone, the geometrical staircase of which is greatly admired. To the southward is a slip for cleaning the bottoms of vessels, and beyond it the Camber, a canal seventy feet wide, terminating in a basin, which is bounded on the north by the boat-house: this was the boundary of the yard previously to 1768; all beyond, in a southerly direction, is called the New Ground. Here are the "Blacksmith's Shop," a building about two hundred and ten feet square, containing forty-eight forges, the fires of which annually consume one thousand three hundred chaldrons of coal, the anchor-wharf (the largest anchors made here weigh five tons), a boiling-house, mast-house, and pond, of which the last is enclosed from the sea by a strong wall ten feet thick, and three hundred and eighty long: it is supplied with water through two openings, of about forty feet wide, crossed by light wooden bridges.

Near the mast-house, in a southerly direction, is a small mount, called Bunker's hill, surmounted by a battery of five cannon (nine pounders), one of which is a beautiful brass piece, made at Paris: from this elevation the prospect is very fine and extensive. In the dock-yard are two lime-stone buildings, parallel to each other, two stories high, and one thousand two hundred feet long, called rope houses; the largest cables made here are twenty-five inches in circumference, and one hundred fathoms long, weighing 116 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lb., and worth £404. 9. 3.; a cable of this weight contains three thousand two hundred and forty yarns. Behind these buildings, in addition to dwellings and store-houses, is the Mould, or Model loft. On the north is the jetty, north stairs, and double dock, so called from being sufficiently large to contain two ships at a time: the gates form the segment of a circle, with their convex sides to the sea. The second dock, called the Union, or North dock, is two hundred and thirty-nine feet four inches, by eighty-six feet seven, and twenty-six feet ten in depth: it is constructed of blocks of granite, faced with Portland-stone, and was built in 1762. The New North dock, two hundred and fifty-nine feet nine inches, by eighty-five feet three, and twenty-seven feet eight inches deep, is said to be the largest in the kingdom;

it was finished in 1789. Amongst the objects of prominent interest, is the Breakwater, erected for the security of the harbour, for an account of which see Plymouth. The immense roofs over the docks, being on the principle of an arch without a buttress, are extraordinary specimens of architectural skill; the square contents of one of them amount to one acre, thirty-nine poles, and two hundred feet. The buildings on the gun-wharf, which is separated from the northern part of the dock-yard by a branch of the town, were erected after designs by Sir John Vanburgh; the armouries, and the immense piles of ordnance in the yard, each marked with the name of the ship in Hamoaze bay to which it belongs, are worthy of especial notice. The barracks are calculated to accommodate three thousand troops. The harbour of Hamoaze is about four miles long, and half a mile broad: its greatest depth, at high water, is between eighteen and twenty fathoms, at low water, about fifteen: it is a grand repository for ships of war of all classes.

There are two episcopal chapels of ease: St. Aubyn's, a neat edifice with a portico and octagonal spire at the west end, erected by subscription in 1771; and St. John's chapel, also erected by subscription in 1799: the inhabitants have also free access to the dock-yard chapel. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Moravians; the chapel belonging to the Baptists has a front in the Hindoo style. A classical subscription school was erected by subscription, and opened in 1821: about one hundred scholars are educated in it. The public school for boys adjoins St. John's chapel, and was erected, also by subscription, in 1809; over it is a school-room for girls, of whom there are about one hundred: the children are clothed and educated. The Baptists and Methodists have their respective schools. A public dispensary, for this and the adjoining town of East Stonehouse, was established in 1815; and a savings bank in 1829. The work-house, under the management of the commissioners, contains an excellent infirmary, and schools for children of both sexes.

DEVONSHIRE, a maritime county, bounded on the north by the Bristol channel, on the east by the counties of Somerset and Dorset, on the south by the English channel, and on the west by Cornwall, extending from $50^{\circ} 12'$ to $51^{\circ} 17'$ (N. Lat.), and from about 3° to $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ (W. Lon.): it is about two hundred and eighty miles in circumference, of which one hundred and thirty miles embrace a line of sea coast; including, according to the ordnance survey, one million five hundred and nineteen thousand three hundred and sixty acres, or two thousand three hundred and seventy-four square miles. The population, in 1821, amounted to 439,040. This portion of the island was called by the Cornish Britons *Dunan*, (apparently from the inequality of its surface), of which name the *Δανονιον*, and *Damnonium* of the geographer Ptolemy, seem to be only the Greek and Latin modifications. The Welch called it *Deuffneynt*, which, according to Camden, signifies deep vallies, a denomination which, like the former, is descriptive of the surface of the county. A softening of this last word, with the addition of the word *scyre*, signifying a share or portion, appears to have produced the Anglo-Saxon *Devenascyre*, *Devnascyre*, and *Devenshire*, in modern English *Devonshire*. This territory was probably inhabited at a very remote period, and its inhabi-

tants, the Cimbri, are supposed to have had commercial transactions with the Phœnicians, the Greeks, and other foreign nations. The settlement of a portion of the Belgic invaders of Britain, in the south-eastern parts of Devon, compelled some of the aboriginal inhabitants to emigrate to Ireland, and confined the remainder within the north-western part of their ancient territory. Devonshire under the Romans formed an important part of Britannia Prima, and in the early period of the Saxon era it became part of the kingdom of the West Saxons, or Wessex. The numerous remains of fortresses indicate that it was, at a very remote period, the scene of frequent warfare; and it is probable that many of them were constructed by the aboriginal Britons, as means of defence against the Belgæ and other invaders: but the earliest military transaction authentically recorded, is the battle at *Beamdune*, now Bampton, in which Cynegils, King of the West Saxons, vanquished the Britons with great slaughter, about the year 614. According to Matthew of Westminster. Brien, the nephew of Cadwallo, the last British king, was besieged in Exeter, by Penda, King of Mercia, in 633; but Cadwallo himself having collected an army, repaired to the assistance of his nephew, and defeated the Saxon king. The Danes, at the commencement of their ravages in the south of England, wintered in Exeter in 876 and 877, and in the latter year were besieged there by King Alfred, who compelled them to enter into a truce. In the ensuing year, the Danish chief, Hubba, having landed on the northern coast, was defeated, with the loss of his famous standard of the raven. In 894, the Danes again landed in Devonshire, and besieged Exeter, but retreated to their ships on the approach of Alfred's army. About the year 926, Athelstan is supposed to have vanquished Howell, King of Cornwall, near Exeter, and to have expelled the Britons (who then inhabited that town in common with the Saxons) beyond the river Tamar. William of Malmesbury relates, that the Danes laid waste Devonshire, and burnt Exeter, in the reign of Ethelred, in which reign, in the year 997, they sailed up the Tamar, and ravaged the country as far as Lidford. In 1001, having landed at Exmouth, they marched to Exeter, and, after an ineffectual attack upon that city, plundered the surrounding country, and returned with great spoil to their ships. In 1003, having again landed at Exmouth, they gained possession of Exeter, and nearly destroyed it.

In 1067, Exeter held out against William the Conqueror, but was surrendered to that king in person; and in the next year, the sons of Harold having landed in Somersetshire, made great ravages in the counties of Devon and Cornwall. In 1069, the disaffected Saxons, having taken up arms in Devonshire, attempted to regain possession of Exeter, but the citizens refused to admit them, and the king sent some forces by which the insurgents were defeated with great slaughter. On the accession of William Rufus, Exeter was laid waste by Robert Fitz-Baldwin, who had taken up arms in behalf of Robert, Duke of Normandy; and soon after that of Stephen, the extensive manors of Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devon, were devastated, on account of his adherence to the Empress Matilda. The interval between this period and the middle of the fifteenth century is devoid of historical events, with the exception of some attacks made by

the French upon the maritime towns, in which Teignmouth, Plymouth, and others, were plundered and burnt. During the intestine wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, Devonshire was much divided: although no battle is recorded to have been fought within its limits, bloodshed sometimes occurred between the partizans of the two houses; and in 1472, the Lancastrian forces from Cornwall and Devon, under Sir John Arundell and Sir Hugh Courtenay, mustered at Exeter, whence they marched to the field of Tewkesbury. In 1497, the Cornish rebels appeared before Exeter, but were repulsed by the citizens, and marched forward into Somersetshire. In the same year Exeter was besieged by Perkin Warbeck, when the siege was raised by Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon, attended by several Devonshire knights, with the *posse comitatus*; upon which Warbeck and his followers proceeded towards Taunton. In 1549, some serious commotions took place in the county, occasioned by the change of religion, which broke out at Sampford-Courtenay on Whit-Monday, the day after the act for reforming the church service had been carried into execution. The disturbance was at first confined to some riotous proceedings among the lower orders, but assumed, by degrees, a more serious aspect; and the disaffected, amongst whom were several of the gentry, assembled all over this county and that of Cornwall. On the 2nd of July they laid siege to Exeter, having previously transmitted to the king certain articles, to which they demanded his assent. The council, on the 8th of July, drew up an answer, refusing to comply with their demands, but discussing the alleged grievances at considerable length, and exhorting them to return to their allegiance; this they sent to the rebels, but it failed to produce the desired effect. Lord Russell was then ordered down to suppress the rebellion: he marched into Devonshire with a considerable force, by way of Honiton, and after defeating the insurgents in several engagements, compelled them to raise the siege of Exeter, which had been reduced to the greatest distress, entering that city on the 6th of August, to the great joy of the inhabitants: most of the ringleaders were eventually taken and executed.

At the commencement of the protracted contest between Charles I. and the parliament, the whole of Devonshire was under the control of the committees; and most of the inhabitants, especially in the northern part of the county, were attached to the parliament. Plymouth was fortified against the king by the townsmen; Exeter was garrisoned by the parliament, in October, 1642; and about the beginning of 1643, Sir George Chudleigh, an active parliamentary officer, was stationed at Tavistock with some troops of cavalry raised in the county. From this period until the final decline of the royal cause, the course of events was powerfully influenced by the operations of the royalist forces raised in Cornwall and commonly called the Cornish army. After the defeat of the parliamentary troops at Bradock down, near Liskeard, on the 19th of January, 1643, the Cornish forces, having captured Saltash, quartered at Tavistock; whence Sir John Berkeley made incursions into various parts of the county, dispersing the parliamentarians in all directions. In February, Sir Nicholas Slanning being intrenched at Modbury with two thousand men, was defeated by the Devonshire club-men. About this period a treaty of

pacification for the counties of Devon and Cornwall was set on foot, and a cessation of hostilities agreed on; but the negotiations were soon broken off. After the battle of Stratton, in May of the same year, the king's forces, under Sir Ralph Hopton, marched into Devonshire, established some small garrisons near Exeter, as a check upon that city, and advanced to Tiverton. Later in the summer, as Lord Clarendon informs us, the king had no force in this county, except a small garrison at Columbjohn, the seat of Sir John Acland. Sir John Berkeley was then sent into Devonshire with a regiment of horse, to take the command of the royalist troops, to recruit their numbers, and adopt measures for blockading Exeter, which was in consequence closely invested. About the same time, the parliament, which had a strong fort at Appledore, garrisoned Barnstaple and Bideford: its power being thus strengthened in the north of the county, Colonel John Digby was sent thither by the king, with a regiment of horse, and soon procured reinforcements from Cornwall: having defeated a considerable detachment from these garrisons, Appledore fort, Barnstaple, and Bideford, successively surrendered to him in the beginning of September. Exeter was surrendered to Prince Maurice on the 4th of the same month, and Dartmouth on the 4th of October. Plymouth was then the only important post in the county that remained in the possession of the parliament, and the siege, or blockade, of it was prosecuted for many months, with varied success. In July, 1644, the Earl of Essex arrived with his army, and fixed his quarters at Tiverton, upon which Barnstaple was once more secured for the parliament: and about the end of the same month the earl marched into Cornwall, the king's forces at the same time retiring from before Plymouth. The king having determined to follow Essex, entered the county by way of Honiton, on the 25th of July, came to Exeter on the 26th, and to Crediton on the 27th; on the 30th he was with his army at Oakhampton, and on the 31st at Lifton, whence he passed into Cornwall by way of Polston bridge. On his return, the king was at Tavistock with his army on the 8th of September; he then invested and summoned Plymouth, but the garrison refusing to surrender, the blockade was renewed. On the 14th he returned with his army to Tavistock; on the 16th he marched thence to Oakhampton; and on the 17th they arrived at Exeter, and the army was quartered about Bradninch, Crediton, &c.: on the 23rd they halted at Honiton on their route eastward. In October, Ilfracombe and Barnstaple surrendered to the royal forces. Whitelocke relates that in 1645 the club-men of Devon declared for the parliament. From this period the royal party sustained a series of reverses; nor, observes Lord Clarendon, is it to be wondered at that these disasters should have been hastened by the cruelties and oppressions of Sir Richard Grenville, the licentious conduct of Lord Goring, and the dissensions among all the king's generals. In the midst of these dissensions, Sir Thomas Fairfax, commander in chief of the parliament's army, entered Devonshire, and pursued his victorious career till he had reduced every town and fortress in the county. Having reached Honiton on the 14th of October, he stormed the castle and church of Tiverton on the 19th; on the 26th of December he held a rendezvous of his army at Cadbury fort, and on the 29th Ashburton sur-

rendered to the parliament. Fairfax was there with his army on the 10th of January, 1646, about which time the blockade of Plymouth was finally abandoned. Dartmouth was stormed and taken by Fairfax on the 18th, assisted by the co-operation of the fleet under Admiral Batten. Fairfax then marched into the northern part of the county. Having held a rendezvous of his army at Ashreigny, on the morning of the 16th of February, he attacked Lord Hopton the same night in his quarters at Torrington, and totally defeated his army: a thanksgiving was appointed for this victory, which appears to have been the death-blow to the power of the royalists in the west. Exmouth fort was surrendered on the 15th of March. Exeter, which had been blockaded from the 9th of February, was surrendered upon articles by its governor, Sir John Berkeley, on the 9th of April; and on the 11th Barnstaple surrendered to Fairfax in person, on nearly the same terms as Exeter; which city he entered with his victorious army on the 14th, and stayed there four days. The last garrison in the county that held out for the king was Charles-fort, at Salcombe Regis, which was defended by Sir Edmund Fortescue until the beginning of June, when it was surrendered on honourable terms. In 1688, this county became memorable as having witnessed the first scene of the Revolution. The Prince of Orange landed at Torbay on the 5th of November, made a public entry into Exeter on the 8th, and remained there until the 21st, on which day he quitted it, accompanied by several gentlemen of Somerset and Devon, and proceeded to Axminster, where he remained four days. In 1690, Teignmouth was burned by the French, and in 1719, in consequence of their great preparations for the invasion of England, several regiments of horse and foot were sent into Devonshire, and there was an encampment on Clist heath. In 1779, the combined fleets having appeared off Plymouth, caused great alarm, especially on account of the dock-yard, and the numerous prisoners of war then collected at that port; the prisoners were removed to the county bridewell at Exeter. During the expectation of a French invasion, in 1778, several regiments of volunteers were raised in the county; and in the following year, ordnance was brought from Plymouth for the defence of Exeter, and a camp was formed on Woodbury down. These preparations were repeated in 1803.

This county is in the diocese of Exeter, and province of Canterbury, and is divided into the three archdeaconries of Barnstaple, Exeter, and Totness, comprising twenty-four deaneries, *viz.* in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, the deaneries of Barum or Barnstaple, Chulmleigh, Hertland, Shirwell, South Molton, and Torrington; in the archdeaconry of Exeter, those of Aylesbeare, Cadbury, Christianity or Exeter, Dunkeswell, Dunsford, Honiton, Kenne, Plymtree, and Tiverton; and in the archdeaconry of Totness, those of Holsworthy, Ipplepen, Moreton, Oakhampton, Plympton, Tamerton, Tavistock, Totton or Totness, and Woodleigh. The office of rural dean is, in this diocese, an efficient office, the deans being elected annually at the visitations. The number of parishes is four hundred and sixty-six, of which two hundred and fifty-one are rectories, one hundred and forty vicarages, and seventy-five perpetual curacies. For civil purposes, the county is divided into three districts, called the North, East, and South divisions, comprising thirty-three hundreds; *viz.* in the North

division, the hundreds of Black-Torrington, Braunton, Fremington, Hartland, North Tawton with Winkley, Shebbear, Sherwill, South Molton, and Witheridge; in the East division, those of Axminster, Bampton, Cliston, Colyton, East Budleigh, Halberton, Hayridge, Hem-yock, Ottery-St. Mary, and Tiverton; and in the South division, those of Coleridge, Crediton, Ermington, Exminster, Haytor, Lifton, Plympton, Roborough, Stanborough, Tavistock, Teignbridge, West Budleigh, and Wonford. It contains the city of Exeter, the borough and market towns of Ashburton, Barnstaple, Dartmouth, Honiton, Oakhampton, Plymouth, Plympton, Tavistock, Tiverton, and Totness; the borough of Beer-Alston, which has no market, and the market towns of Axminster, Bampton, Bideford, South Brent, Brixham, Chagford, Chudleigh, Chulmleigh, Cullompton, Colyton, Crediton, Devonport, Hatherleigh, Holsworthy, Ilfracombe, Kingsbridge, Modbury, South Molton, Moreton-Hampstead, Newton-Abbot, Sidmouth, Stonehouse, East Teignmouth, Topsham, Torrington, and Uffculme. Of the above, eight are sea-ports, *viz.* Barnstaple, Bideford, Brixham, Dartmouth, Exeter, Ilfracombe, Kingsbridge, and Plymouth; besides which, there are the ports of Axmouth, Comb-Martin, Hartland, Salcombe, Teignmouth (within the port of Exeter), and Torquay. Lundy island is also within the limits of this county. Twenty-six members are returned to parliament, *viz.* two knights for the shire, two representatives for the city of Exeter, and two for each of the boroughs: the county members are elected at Exeter: Devonshire is included in the western circuit: the assizes and quarter sessions for the county are held at Exeter: there are one hundred and sixty-seven acting magistrates. The stannary laws, which have been in force from an early period in the mining district, in the south-western part of the county, constitute the only peculiarity in the civil jurisdiction of Devonshire; the stannary parliaments, the practice of holding which has long fallen into disuse, anciently met in the open air, on an elevated spot called Crockern-tor, in Dartmoor: the stannary towns are Ashburton, Chagford, Plympton, and Tavistock. The rates raised in the county for the year ending March 25th, 1827, amounted to £247,641. 8.; the expenditure to £244,887. 10., of which £213,538. 11. was applied to the relief of the poor.

The principal branch of manufacture is that of woollen cloth, which was made here so early as the reign of Edward I.; but only frieze and plain coarse cloth were made in Devonshire until that of Edward IV., when the manufacture of Kersey was introduced. The Devonshire kersey had acquired celebrity, and was an important article of commerce to the Levant in the early part of the sixteenth century: the trade in that article experienced a still further increase in the succeeding century, towards the latter part of which it was at its greatest height. During the continental war, the woollen trade sustained a most serious decline in its foreign consumption, from which it has but partially recovered. More than two-thirds of the cloths now made in the county are for the East India Company, who purchase about one hundred and fifty thousand pieces annually. The principal manufacturing towns are Exeter, Crediton, Cullompton, Ashburton, and South Molton; the secondary ones are Totness, Tavistock, Kingsbridge, Modbury, Brent, Chagford, and Barnstaple, and the

villages of Buckfastleigh, Bishop's Morchard, and North Tawton. The general state of the woollen trade, as compared with the period of its greatest prosperity, may be ascertained from the entries at the custom-house at Exeter, from which city by far the greater part of the woollen goods manufactured in the county is exported. The years 1768 and 1787 are considered to have been the periods of the greatest prosperity of the trade; in the former, three hundred and thirty thousand four hundred and fourteen pieces of cloth were exported from Exeter; in the latter, two hundred and ninety-five thousand three hundred and eleven pieces: in 1820, the number was one hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty-nine. The principal foreign markets now are those of Spain and Portugal: and besides the trade with the East India Company, long ells are purchased for the private trade of India, and have been introduced into China by American and other foreign vessels. At some of the towns in which the clothing trade has been discontinued, the operative manufacturers are employed in preparing materials for the masters in other towns. The manufacture of bone-lace, at Honiton and Bradninch, introduced probably in the reign of Elizabeth, is now much on the decline. Large quantities of shoes, made at Ashburton, Kingsbridge, and Dartmouth, are sent to Newfoundland. The principal exports are woollen goods, fish, corn, malt, cider, timber and bark, silver, copper, tin and lead ores, antimony (from Cornwall), manganese, marble, granite, lime, pipe and potters' clay. The principal imports are coal, culm, dried fish from Newfoundland, hemp, tallow, deals, iron, wine, and grocery.

This county is more uniformly hilly than any other of the same or nearly the same extent in England, the proportion of level ground in it being extremely small. The Forest of Dartmoor is the highest ground in Devonshire, its mean height being estimated at one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two feet, and its extreme height at two thousand and ninety: the highest point of Exmoor, on the border of Somersetshire, is one thousand eight hundred and ninety feet; and Sholsbury Castle, in the parish of High Bray, is one thousand five hundred feet high. The general character of a great proportion of the county is a continued succession of hills of the same height. This circumstance, and the lofty banks and hedges by which most of the high roads are shut in, render them tedious and unpleasant to the traveller. Nevertheless, the county possesses many remarkably fine distant views, particularly near the coast, and in many parts the scenery is beautifully picturesque, especially on the banks of some of the rivers. The soil is extremely various, but may in general be characterized according to the stratified substances which it covers, as aganitical, slaty, calcareous, arenaceous, argillaceous, gravelly, and loamy. The poorest of all these is the soil that covers the granite of Dartmoor, which has also the disadvantages of a cold wet climate; that which lies on the slate district possesses greater or less degrees of fertility, and is fit for all the purposes of agriculture; very extensive tracts of it, however, are of a thin staple; others are in contact with a cold bed of clay, and some are so elevated as to have a very low degree of temperature. In general, the more broken the surface is, the less it partakes of these defects, the broadest swells being the most barren. The portions of this soil most

distinguished for their fertility, appear to owe it to their contiguity to lime-stone or green-stone rocks, which occur frequently in the slate district, more especially in the South Hams. The red colour which characterizes the best soils, both in the South Hams and in the eastern division of the county, and which seems to be so closely connected with the principle of fertility, proceeds from an abundant mixture of iron in a highly oxydised state. This soil prevails in that part of the South Hams which is bounded by the rivers Dart and Erme: the hills and slopes are excellent corn and sheep lands; the valleys are remarkably rich, and consist chiefly of orchards and irrigated meadows; the former being noted for cider, the latter producing the finest hay, and the earliest grass. The soil of that part of the South Hams which lies between the river Dart and Torbay, is still more red and fertile, generally on a sub-stratum of marble-rock, and produces excellent pasturage for cattle. The other part of the South Hams, situated north-west of the river Erme, is nearly similar to those already described. There is also an abundance of rich meadow land in the vales of the Exe and the Otter. A considerable part of the county north of Hatherleigh and Holsworthy, and extending eastward to Chulmleigh, Bradninch, &c., is principally on clay. A large district, extending from Dartmoor, westward, to the Tamar, northward, to Hatherleigh and Holsworthy, and eastward, towards Newton-Bushell, is sandy or gravelly. North-east of the Taw the soil is light, on a sub-stratum of grey *wacke*, or, as it is called in Devonshire, *dunstone*. Towards Hartland Point there is much clay and moorland. The soil about Black-down and Holden is flinty. The rich red soil, which is of great depth, is sometimes used as a manure for the poorer lands. The principal manures are sea-sand, brought in great quantities from Bude, on the northern coast of Cornwall (for the conveyance of which a canal has been constructed), and lime. It has been estimated that the waste lands in the county amount to three hundred and twenty thousand acres, being a fifth of the whole surface. Of these, Dartmoor is computed to contain fifty-three thousand six hundred and forty-four, exclusively of the numerous and extensive commons which adjoin it. There are also very extensive commons adjoining Exmoor, as also near Bridestowe, besides Roborough-down, Black-down near Plymouth, Black-down on the borders of Somersetshire, Haldon, &c. Of the land in cultivation, somewhat the greater portion is pasture land; in the South Hams, however, the arable predominates, in the proportion of at least three to one; and in the northern parts of Devon the grazing land prevails in about the same proportion.

An abundance of corn grows in the neighbourhood of Hartland, Bideford, and Ilfracombe, and a considerable quantity of it is exported. The principal corn markets are those of Exeter, Tavistock, Totness, Barnstaple, Plymouth, and Kingsbridge. A large quantity of potatoes is produced in the South Hams: in 1820, ninety thousand four hundred and ninety-eight bushels were shipped from Dartmouth. Plymouth and its populous neighbourhood are entirely supplied from the tract south of Dartmoor. The cultivation of apples for the making of cider was first an object of general care about the commencement of the seventeenth century. A great quantity of cider is now made, in a productive year, for exportation, besides the

vast quantity made for home consumption. In the year 1820, eleven thousand two hundred and sixty-five Devonshire hogsheads (each of sixty-three gallons) were sent from the ports of Exeter and Dartmouth (the former including Teignmouth, and the latter Salcombe), besides what was shipped by the growers, and therefore not liable to duty. There are orchards in almost every part of the county; but the cider of the South Hams is preferred; and it is there only, and in the neighbourhood of Exeter, that it is made for exportation: it is sent to London, Newcastle upon Tyne, Sunderland, Leith, Swansea, Liverpool, and from that place by the canals into Yorkshire. A considerable quantity of butter is sent from the neighbourhood of Honiton, Axminster, &c. to London. The number of cattle bred in the county is considerable: the breed most esteemed is the North Devon, which is most prevalent in that district, though in general request throughout the county, on account of its great superiority for the purposes of grazing or draught. The Devonshire cattle are for the most part sent in droves from various parts of the county, to the graziers in Somersetshire, Essex, &c., who fatten them for the London market. The native breeds of sheep are the Exmoor, the Dartmoor, and the Old Devonshire dim-faced nodd sheep; the two former are the most prevalent, but the latter has been much improved by a cross with the New Leicester: the Dorsetshire breed prevails in that part of Devonshire which borders upon that county. The wool is the chief object of attention with the owners of the forest or moorland flocks, which are large and numerous. It is a remarkable circumstance, that the rot has never yet been known to have originated with sheep constantly depasturing upon either of the forests of Dartmoor or Exmoor. A small breed of horses, between the pack-horse and the larger cart-horse, is much in use in different parts of the county; but in the less hilly portions, where one and two horse carts are more commonly in use, a larger breed is preferred. In the southern and western parts of the county mules and asses are continually employed in carrying packs of sand from the sea-side to the distance of several miles inland. The native Devonshire hog grows to a large size, and is long in all its dimensions, but has been much improved by a cross with the Leicester breed, and a further cross with the Chinese, which have considerably reduced its size, and rendered it much more profitable.

Geologically considered, this county may be resolved into four grand divisions; the district of granite, and primitive argillaceous slate; that of transition slate, or grey *wacke*; that of red sand-stone; and that of green sand. The granite strata compose the greater part of the elevated tract in the south-western part of the county, known by the name of Dartmoor, which is closely surrounded on all sides by a district of argillaceous slate: the transition slate occupies the northern part of the county, including Exmoor; the red sand-stone occupies the least elevated portions of the county, and skirts the base of the last-mentioned district, extending north-eastward into Somersetshire, and westward as far as Hatherleigh: the green sand formation constitutes the largest portion of the hills in the south-eastern part of the county, and, being unfavourable to agriculture, its surface is generally marked by extensive tracts of common, the intermediate valleys being at the

same time extremely fertile, as they are composed principally of the red marl. It appears, from Strabo, Herodotus, &c., that the Phœnicians, and afterwards successively the Greeks and the Romans, traded for tin with the inhabitants of south-western Britain, and it is believed to have continued to be an article of commerce even in the middle ages. So early as the reign of Richard I., it constituted one of the principal sources of the revenue of the earldom of Cornwall; and in 1250, Henry III. granted a charter of protection to the tanners of Devon. There have been old tin mines in most of the parishes bordering on Dartmoor, and stream-works on most of the rivers in its neighbourhood. The average quantity of tin raised annually within the county, for six years ending at Michaelmas, 1820, was one thousand one hundred and seventy-one blocks, weighing 586 cwt. 9lb., and yielding a duty of £45. 17. 9. The tin was formerly smelted and coined in the county, but, on account of the great diminution in the produce of the mines, it is now taken to Cornwall to be smelted. Some copper mines were in operation early in the last century, but it was not till the commencement of the present that they were worked to much extent: the augmented price of the metal then stimulated the miners to greater exertions, and, from about the year 1800, the quantity of ore dug greatly increased. The average annual quantity of fine copper obtained from the Devonshire mines, which lie chiefly within a few miles of the town of Tavistock, for ten successive years, ending in 1820, was about four hundred tons: four hundred and sixty-three tons were raised in that year, which brought about £39,590.

The lead mines of this county, and of Cornwall, contain a greater proportion of silver than those in any other part of the kingdom. The mines of Beer-Alston and Beer-Ferrers are remarkable for the length of time for which at different periods they have been worked, and for the quantity of silver extracted from them, being in the proportion of from eighty to one hundred and twenty ounces from each ton of lead. The lead veins, or lodes, range from north to south, crossing the usual direction of the copper and tin mines. The greater part of the ore dug in the mines near Tavistock is shipped at Plymouth. Manganese has been found in great quantities in this county, and since about the year 1770, when it was first discovered, has been a considerable article of commerce. There are deep and extensive beds of pipe and potter's clay in the parishes of Hennock, Ilington, Bovey-Tracey, Teigngrace, King's Teington, &c.; both of them being now obtained on Bovey Heathfield, and in the parish of King's Teington, and conveyed by the Stover canal to Teignmouth, whence about twenty thousand tons are annually shipped to most parts of the united kingdom. Several attempts have been made to procure coal, but without effect; and it is the opinion of the most scientific geologists, that coal does not subsist in the Devonshire strata. Various beautiful marbles occur in the lime-stone rocks in different parts of the county, from which also a vast quantity of lime is obtained; and so extensive is the use of this article as manure, that in addition to the immense quantity burnt in the county, there is a number of kilns on the northern coast, used for burning lime-stone imported from Wales. Granite of the best quality may be obtained to almost any extent from the Dartmoor rocks, but on account of the inconvenience of

carriage it has never, until recently, been made an article of commerce. A rail-road has lately been constructed to convey it from Dartmoor to Plymouth; and another rail-road conveys it from the quarries at Heytor to the Stover canal, which communicates with the æstuary of the Teign near Newton-Abbots; the Heytor granite is said to be equal in quality to that of Aberdeen. There are quarries of good building-stone and slate. The soft sand-stone on the side of Blackdown is worked, while wet, into whetstones, which are sent to Bristol, Gloucester, Worcester, &c.

Salmon are caught in all the principal rivers; but the fishery has of late years declined: lampreys are found in the Exe and the Mole. The herring fishery on the northern coast has been, of late years, much less productive than it was formerly. The pilchard fishery, on the southern coast, is carried on chiefly in Bigbury bay, at Dartmouth, and at Brixham. In Torbay is the principal fishery for turbot, soles, whiting, mackerel, and other fish; the Bath and Exeter markets are supplied from it, and a great quantity is sent by sea to Portsmouth, whence the fish is conveyed by land-carriage to London. At Star-Cross are oyster beds, to which the oysters are brought from the Teign, from Weymouth, Pool, Saltash, &c., and having been fed for a while in these beds, are sent to the Exeter market. Young oysters from the Teign are also sent to be fed in the Thames for the London markets.

The rivers are very numerous; the principal are, the Axe, the Otter, the Exe, the Teign, the Dart, the Aven, the Erme, the Yealm, the Plym, the Tamar, the Tavy, the Torridge, and the Taw. The Exe from Topsham to Exmouth is on an average more than a mile broad, and is navigable for large vessels; from the former place barges reach Exeter by means of a canal. The Dart is navigable up to Totness. The Yealme is navigable for sloops and small brigs up to Kitley quay, and for barges and small boats half a mile higher. The Plym is navigable for vessels of war up to Catwater, and for ships of about fifty tons up to Crabtree. The Torridge is navigable for vessels of large burden up to Bideford, and for boats up to Wear-Gifford. The Taw is not usually navigated up to Barnstaple by vessels of more than eighty tons, though vessels of one hundred and forty tons sometimes come up to that port: for boats and barges it is navigable to New-bridge. The Tamar is navigable for vessels of one hundred and thirty tons up to New Quay, about twenty-four miles above Plymouth. The Stover, or Teigrace canal, from Bovey-Tracey to the river Teign, at Newton-Abbots, was completed about 1794, at the sole expense of James Templar, Esq. A canal was completed in 1817, from Morwellham quay to Tavistock, for the importation of coal, lime, &c., and the conveyance of ore from the mines of Morwellham down, &c., with a branch two miles long to the slate quarries at Mill-hill; on the line of this canal is a tunnel through the hills, nearly two miles long; goods are conveyed from the Tamar to this canal, being raised to the height of two hundred and forty feet by an inclined plane. In 1819, an act passed for making a canal from Bude, in Cornwall, to Thornbury, &c., in Devon. A short canal extends from the sea locks, about a mile south of Topsham, to Exeter.

The great road from London to Exeter and Plymouth enters the county between the ninth and tenth mile-stone

from Bridport, and passes through Axminster, Honiton, Exeter, Ashburton, South Brent, and Plympton, to Plymouth; its course through the county being about seventy-seven miles. Another road from Exeter to Plymouth branches off at Alphington, and passes through Totness, its course being about forty-six miles. The great road from London to Falmouth and the Land's End branches off at Exeter, passes through Oakhampton, and quits the county at Polston bridge, forty miles from Exeter. Another road from Exeter to the Land's End passes over Dartmoor, and through Tavistock, entering Cornwall at New-bridge, thirty-five miles from Exeter.

Among British antiquities may be classed the remarkable circular enclosure formed by loose stones, called Grimspound, in the parish of Manaton; and the smaller ones found on many parts of Dartmoor, and in other similar situations; the large cromlech at Drewe's Teignton, and the several tumuli or barrows which occur on the downs in various parts of the county, especially in the north. Of the numerous ancient encampments, many are believed to be British; and it has been the opinion of some antiquaries, that the chain of strong posts on the eastern side of Devonshire was constructed by the Damnonii, to defend their frontier against the Morini: that several of these camps, however, were occupied, if not constructed, by the Romans, appears from the Roman coins that have been found in them. The following are the principal ancient roads still to be traced in parts of their course through the county; the Ik-nield-way, which crosses the county from Dorsetshire into Cornwall, passing through Exeter; the Fosse-way, which fell into, or crossed the former near the eastern border of the county; and the Port-way, which led from the centre of Somersetshire towards Exeter, in the line of the present turnpike-road from Taunton. Of the many Roman stations, the only one, the situation of which has been fixed with certainty, is *Isca Damnoniorum*, near Exeter. Before the Reformation there were thirty-three religious houses, including a preceptory of the Knights Templars; but the relics of monastic buildings, except those of Tavistock abbey, are inconsiderable: there were also twelve collegiate churches, and one collegiate chapel, of which societies only that of the church of St. Peter, at Exeter, remains; the number of ancient hospitals was sixteen, of which seven are still in existence. In the ruins of ancient castles and castellated mansions there is little that is remarkable; those of Berry-Pomeroy castle are probably the most interesting.

In most parts of the cider district the custom still prevails of what was anciently called wassailing the apple-trees, the ceremony being performed, in some places, on Christmas-eve, in others on Twelfth-day eve, by drinking a health to one of the apple-trees in cider, with wishes for its fruitful bearing. The yule, or Christmas log, is still burned on Christmas-eve, in some parts of the county; in other parts they burn a large fagot of green ash. Wrestling is a favourite sport in the north of Devon, in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, and on the borders of Cornwall. Red deer, *feræ naturæ*, the remaining stock of those which inhabited the royal forest of Exmoor, still abound sufficiently in the Devonshire woods, south of the forest, to yield sport to the neighbouring nobility and gentry, and a stag hunt has been for many years kept up in the vicinity. Devonshire gives the title of duke to the family of Cavendish.

DEWCHURCH (LITTLE), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Hereford, containing 330 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Lugwardine, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford. The chapel is dedicated to St. David.

DEWCHURCH (MUCH), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, 6½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Hereford, containing 585 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £9. 13. 4., and in the patronage of T. H. Symons, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. David.

DEWLISH, a parish and liberty in the Blandford (North) division of the county of DORSET, 9½ miles (S. W.) from Blandford-Forum, containing 386 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Milbourn St. Andrew, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated together at £13. 6. 8. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

DEWSALL, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, 5½ miles (S.W. by S.) from Hereford, containing 33 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Governors of Guy's Hospital, London. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

DEWSBURY, a parish comprising the market town of Dewsbury, the chapelry of Ossett, and the townships of Soothill, in the lower division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, and the chapelry of Clifton, and the township of Hartshead, in the wapentake of MORLEY, West riding of the county of YORK, and containing 16,261 inhabitants, of which number, 6380 are in the town of Dewsbury, 34 miles (S. W.) from York, and 188 (N. N. W.) from London. This place is supposed to have derived its name from *Dui*, the tutelar deity of the Brigantes, to whom a votive altar, dedicated by Aurelianus, is still preserved at Bradley, said to have been called *Duis burgh*, or *Duisborough*, from which its present appellation is derived. It was a place of importance during the infancy of the Christian Church in Britain, and was the mother church in this part of the county. Edwine, King of Northumbria, had a royal mansion here, in which his queen Ethelburga, who had subscribed to the Christian faith, was attended by Paulinus, first Archbishop of York, by whom Edwine himself, and subsequently his whole court, were converted to Christianity, in the year 627, in memory of which a cross was erected, with the inscription *Paulinus Hic Predicavit et celebravit*, which was many years since found buried in the ground about a foot from the surface; a fac-simile within the last twenty years was made by order of the Rev. J. Buckworth, and placed in the gardens of the vicarage, together with several Saxon and Norman antiquities, which that gentleman had collected. The town is pleasantly situated at the base of a hill rising from the river Calder, and consists of several good streets and well built houses; it is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. There is a public subscription library; and a mechanics' institution has been established within the last five years. For some years Dewsbury has been

rising into importance for its manufacture of blankets, carpets, and woollen cloths, for which there are numerous factories (one of which is the largest in the kingdom), giving employment to more than five thousand persons in the town and neighbourhood: the water of the Calder is peculiarly favourable for the fulling of woollen goods. Abundance of coal of very superior quality is found in the neighbourhood. The river Calder and the canals afford a direct communication between the eastern and western seas, and with Liverpool, Manchester, Rochdale, Halifax, and Wakefield, to the Humber. The market is on Wednesday: the fairs are on the Wednesdays before Old May-day, and New Michaelmas-day, and October 6th. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £22. 13. 9., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to All Saints, a very ancient structure, having given way in 1767, was rebuilt, with a due regard to the preservation of its ancient character: during the progress of the work, part of a Saxon tomb was found and removed to the parsonage-house. The church, at Dewsbury Moor, dedicated to St. John, and containing six hundred sittings, of which two hundred and forty-eight are free, was erected in 1827, at an expense of £5502. 16. 8., by grant from the parliamentary commissioners, who have built similar churches at Earl's-Heaton and Hanging-Heaton. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan and other Methodists. The charity school has an endowment of £108 per annum, arising from an estate purchased with donations of Mrs. Bedford, Mr. Thomas Bedford, and Mr. William Walker: a separate house for the master, with a large school-room, was built in 1810, at an expense of £1300, defrayed from the sale of coal on the estate; there are one hundred boys instructed in this school by a master, whose salary is £80 per annum. A school-house has been recently built by a decree of Chancery, relating to the Wheelwright charity, at an expense of £600, in which one hundred boys and one hundred girls are instructed on the National system; and an infant school has recently been established. Among the remains of antiquity discovered here were a spear-head of an unknown metal resembling gold, one hundred yards from the river Calder, on the premises of Mr. Halliley; a Roman urn, and other relics.

DIBDEN, a parish in the liberty of New Forest (East) division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. W.) from Southampton, containing 443 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £5. 12. 11., and in the patronage of the Earl of Malmesbury. The parish is bounded on the east by the Southampton water.

DICKLEBURGH, a parish in the hundred of DISS, county of NORFOLK, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Scole, containing, with the hamlet of Langmere, which is in the hundred of Earsham, 804 inhabitants. The living is a rectory in four portions, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £28, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge: it was anciently divided into four portions, each having a rector of its own, who alternately performed divine service. The church is dedicated to All Saints. At the Conquest there was a large town within the parish, called Semere, now only a hamlet.

DIDBROOK, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, county of GLOUCESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E.) from Winchcombe, containing 291 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with which the rectory of Pinnock is consolidated, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £7. 9. 10., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of C. Hanbury Tracy, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. George, appears from an inscription to have been built about 1470; it is in the later style of English architecture, with an embattled tower and some stained glass. There is a chapel of ease at Hayles, in this parish.

DIDDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of TOZELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from St. Neot's, containing 157 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 4. $7\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The river Ouse runs through this parish.

DIDDLEBURY, a parish in the hundred of MUNSLOW, county of SALOP, comprising the townships of Diddlebury, Middlehope, Peaton, and Sutton, and containing 987 inhabitants, of which number, 434 are in the township of Diddlebury, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Ludlow. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £12. 1. 3., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Here was formerly an Alien priory, which, with the patronage of the church, belonged to the abbot and convent of Sagium, or Seez, in Normandy, and was afterwards appropriated to the abbey of Shrewsbury.

DIDLING, a parish in the hundred of DUMFORD, rape of CHICHESTER, county of SUSSEX, 4 miles (S.W. by W.) from Midhurst, containing 81 inhabitants. The living is a rectory with Trayford, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester. The church is in the early style of English architecture.

DIDLINGTON, a tything in the parish of CHALBURY, hundred of BABBURY, Shaston (East) division of the county of DORSET, 1 mile (N.W.) from Chalbury, with which the population is returned. Here was anciently a chapel, the remains of which are still visible, having been converted into a farm-house: foundations of houses have often been discovered in a neighbouring field.

DIDLINGTON, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of GREENHOE, county of NORFOLK, 6 miles (E.S.E.) from Stoke-Ferry, containing 71 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage with the rectory of Colveston, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £12. 14. 7. Robert Wilson, Esq. was patron in 1808. The church is a neat structure, and the windows are ornamented with various devices in stained glass.

DIDMARTON, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S ASH, county of GLOUCESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W.) from Tetbury, containing 101 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory united to the rectory of Oldbury on the Hill, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £8. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a small building of a singular form, with a turret of wood.

DIDSBURY, a chapelry in the parish of MANCHESTER, hundred of SALFORD, county palatine of LANCASTER, 3 miles (W.) from Stockport, containing 933 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty. The chapel is dedicated to St. John. There are fairs for cattle, held April 30th and October 22d. Sir Edward Moseley, in 1685, conveyed certain lands, which, with subsequent donations, produce £46 a year, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, who teaches forty children in a school-room built by subscription.

DIGBY, a parish in the wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Sleaford, containing 277 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united, in 1717, to the rectory of Bloxham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. 2. 11. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket.

DIGSWELL, a parish in the hundred of BROADWATER, county of HERTFORD, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.E. by S.) from Welwyn, containing 204 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 4. 2. The Rev. J. J. Watson, D.D. was patron in 1811. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, has a chapel on the north side, and a square embattled tower at the west end; it contains many ancient effigies in brass, with various other sepulchral emblems. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Mimeram, and on the south by the Lea.

DILHAM, a parish in the hundred of TUNSTEAD, county of NORFOLK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.E.) from North Walsham, containing 420 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage with the vicarage of Honing united, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 7. 11., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

DILHORNE, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, county of STAFFORD, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Cheadle, containing, with the township of Forsbrook, 1409 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £8. 13., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield and Coventry. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a spacious structure; the body is modern, but the chancel and tower are very ancient, the latter being of an octagonal form, large, and unadorned, and esteemed the most perfect specimen of the Norman style to be found in England. Adjoining the churchyard is the free grammar school, said to have been founded by an earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of Henry VIII., and endowed by the inhabitants; the income is about £250 a year, which is applied to the maintenance of a schoolmaster, who instructs from fifty to sixty children, but they are not taught the classics. Dilhorne 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.

DILLIKER, a township in that part of the parish of KENDAL which is in LONSDALE ward, county of WEST-

MORLAND, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E. by E.) from Kendal, containing 89 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Lune.

DILLINGTON, a hamlet in that part of the parish of EAST DEREHAM which is in the hundred of LAUNDITCH, county of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.N.W.) from East Dereham, containing 29 inhabitants.

DILSTON, a township in the parish of CORBRIDGE, eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Hexham, containing 162 inhabitants. Its name, a corruption of Devilstone, is derived from its situation on a rivulet called Devil water, which, after flowing through a deep and gloomy dell, falls into the Tyne on the northern boundary of the parish. There is a tower remaining of the ancient baronial residence of the Devilstones, also a chapel formerly belonging to the mansion of the Ratcliffes, earls of Derwentwater, and which shared the fate of their other estates, on the attainder of the last earl, who was beheaded for high treason in 1716. Though the chapel is not used for divine service, it is kept in repair as a mark of respect for the unfortunate family, many of whom lie buried in a vault in it. Bede says that Oswald, armed with faith in Christ, killed Ceadwall, the British tyrant, at this place, which he calls *Devilesbourne*.

DILTON, a chapelry in the parish and hundred of WESTBURY, county of WILTS, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.S.W.) from Westbury, containing 2006 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a fair for cattle, horses, and cheese, on the 24th of September.

DILWORTH, a township in that part of the parish of RIBCHESTER which is in the lower division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, county palatine of LANCASTER, 7 miles (N.E.) from Preston, containing 969 inhabitants.

DILWYN, a parish in the hundred of STRETFORD, county of HEREFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E. by N.) from Weobley, containing 1026 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £6. 2. 6., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A chapel formerly stood at Little Dilwyn. A school is endowed with a house, orchard and garden, given by Lacon Lambe, Esq., and with nine acres of land by Thomas Phillips, Esq., which, with annual donations of £2. 2. each from the vicar and Samuel Peploe, Esq., constitutes the master's salary. There are also a Sunday and a working school supported by voluntary donations and collections. Here is thought to have been formerly a monastic establishment to which were annexed certain lands, called College lands, previously belonging to the priory of Wormsley.

DINCHOPE, a township in the parish of BROMFIELD, hundred of MUNSLOW, county of SALOP, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.W. by N.) from Ludlow, containing 83 inhabitants.

DINDER, a parish in the hundred of WELLS-FORUM, county of SOMERSET, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Wells, containing 175 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Wells, rated in the king's books at £2. 10. $7\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

DINEDOR, a parish in the hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Here-

ford, containing 301 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the curacy of Rotherwas, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £8. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Worcester College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

DINGESTOW, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of RAGLAND, county of MONMOUTH, 4 miles (W. S.W.) from Monmouth, containing, with the extra-parochial liberty of Grace-Dieu park, 174 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the chapelry of Tregare, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff, rated in the king's books at £4. 10., and in the patronage of the Archdeacon and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The river Trothey runs through the parish, and sometimes overflows the adjacent grounds.

DINGLEY, a parish in the hundred of CORBY, county of NORTHAMPTON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Market-Harborough, containing 150 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £9. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of H. H. Hungerford, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a Sunday school with a trifling endowment. The parish is bounded on the north-west by the river Welland, and is beautifully diversified with hill and dale. On the site of Dingley hall there was formerly a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem; it was founded in the reign of Stephen, and at the dissolution possessed a revenue valued at £108. 13. 5. per annum: near the spot an ancient bead and a coin of Cunobeline have been found.

DINHAM, a hamlet in the parish of LANVAIR-DISCOED, upper division of the hundred of CALDICOTT, county of MONMOUTH, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Chepstow, containing 30 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel, but it has been demolished.

DINKLEY, a township in the parish and lower division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, county palatine of LANCASTER, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Blackburn, containing 238 inhabitants.

DINMORE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of GRIMSWORTH, county of HEREFORD, 9 miles (N. by W.) from Hereford, containing 14 inhabitants. On Dimmore hill stood a commandery of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by a brother of the order, in the reign of Henry II.

DINMORE, an extra-parochial liberty, locally in the parish of Clungunford, hundred of PURSLOW, county of SALOP, containing 12 inhabitants.

DINNINGTON, a township in the parish of PONTESLAND, western division of CASTLE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Newcastle upon Tyne, containing 205 inhabitants. A few years ago foundations and fragments of an ancient building, supposed to have been a chapel, and some human skulls, were discovered near the village.

DINNINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of SEAVINGTON-ST. MICHAEL, southern division of the hundred of PETHERTON, county of SOMERSET, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Crewkerne, containing 208 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

DINNINGTON, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, West

riding of the county of YORK, 7 miles (N. W.) from Worksop, containing 189 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

DINSDALE (LOW), a parish in the south-western division of STROCKTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Darlington, containing 111 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £4. 11. 5½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is dedicated to St. John. There is a trifling endowment for a school, left by Thomas Wivill, in 1675. A sulphureous well was discovered in 1789, at the depth of seventy-two feet from the surface; it has received the name of Dinsdale Spa, and has become a place of great resort since the recent erection of a commodious inn by Lord Durham, and an extensive suite of hot and cold baths, for the greater comfort of invalids: the water is serviceable in chronic and cutaneous cases: nearly surrounding the spa are beautiful plantations and walks. About two miles up the river Tees are the remains of an old bath, the water of which is of a saline quality; and below the village is a productive salmon-fishery, belonging to Lord Durham. Francis Place, the celebrated painter, was born here; he discovered a species of earth for making porcelain, and manufactured some at York, where he died in 1728.

DINSDALE (OVER), a township in that part of the parish of SOCKBURN which is in the wapentake of ALBERTONSHIRE, North riding of the county of YORK, 6½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Yarm, containing 66 inhabitants.

DINTING, a township in the parish of GLOSSOP, hundred of HIGH PEAK, county of DERBY, 9½ miles (N. by W.) from Chapel en le Frith, containing 152 inhabitants.

DINTON, a parish chiefly in the hundred of AYLESBURY, but comprising also the hamlet of Aston-Mollins in the hundred of ASHENDON, and the liberty of Moreton in the hundred of DESBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Aylesbury, containing 817 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £17. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, has a small portion in the Norman style of architecture. The river Tame runs through the parish; and there is a petrifying spring, called Holywell. Fossils of the *cardium* and *buccinum* genera are found here in abundance.

DINTON, a parish in the hundred of WARMINSTER, though locally in the hundred of Dunworth, county of WILTS, 5 miles (W.) from Wilton, containing 517 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Magdalene College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. At Great Teffont, in this parish, is a chapel of ease. There is a place of worship for dissenters, who have assumed no particular denomination. The celebrated lawyer, statesman, and historian, Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, was born here in 1608.

DIPPENHALL, a tything in the parish and hundred of CRONDALL, Basingstoke division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 1¼ mile (W.) from Farnham, containing 312 inhabitants. Dippenhall is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court held at Winchester every Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount.

DIPTFORD, a parish in the hundred of STANBOROUGH, county of DEVON, 5½ miles (W. S. W.) from Totness, containing 653 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £29. 2. 1. Miss Taylor was patroness in 1817. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

DIRHAM, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S ASH, county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Marshfield, containing, with the tything of Hinton, 526 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £14. 12. 6. W. Blaithwayt, Esq. was patron in 1828. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome building, with portions in the early and later styles of English architecture. The Rev. W. Langton, in 1668, devised two-thirds of the proceeds of £600, now amounting to £60. 12. a year, for educating and apprenticing poor children of the parish. The Rev. Peter Grand, in 1791, bequeathed a house and an annuity of £10, producing together £42 per annum for the master; and £16 a year is paid to a schoolmistress at Hinton, for teaching twenty children. Several small springs rise in the parish, which unite and form the river Boyd. There are remains of huge ramparts, called Barhill camp, near which Ceawlin, the Saxon, in a most sanguinary battle, slew Commeal, Condidan, and Fariemeiol, petty kings of the Britons, and took possession of their country.

DISCOVE, a tything in the parish and hundred of BRUTON, county of SOMERSET, 1 mile (S. E. by S.) from Bruton, containing 43 inhabitants. At this place, called in Domesday-book Dinescove, were discovered, in 1711, some remains of a Roman tessellated pavement.

DISEWORTH, a parish in the western division of the hundred of GOSCOTE, county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Loughborough, containing 718 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Master and Wardens of the Haberdashers' Company. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Diseworth 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. William Lilly, the celebrated astrologer, was born here in 1602.

DISHFORTH, a chapelry in that part of the parish of TOPCLIFFE which is in the wapentake of HALLIKELD, North riding of the county of YORK, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Boroughbridge, containing 340 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of York, endowed with £1200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Topcliffe. There is an endowment of £6 per annum, for teaching six children.

DISHLEY, a chapelry in the parish of THORPACRE, western division of the hundred of GOSCOTE, county of

LEICESTER, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N.W.) from Loughborough, containing, with Thorpacre, 351 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints. The river Soar and the Loughborough canal pass through the parish.

DISS, a market town and parish in the hundred of DISS, county of NORFOLK, 22 miles (S.S.W.) from Norwich, and 92 (N.E.) from London, containing 2764 inhabitants. This place, formerly *Disce* or *Dice*, was held in royal demesne in the reign of Henry I., and in that of Edward I. became the property of Robert Fitzwalter, who obtained for it the privilege of a market. The town is pleasantly situated near the river Waveney, by which it is separated on the south from the county of Suffolk, and consists of several streets, of which the principal are spacious and well paved: the houses are in general well built, and have a neat and handsome appearance: the inhabitants are amply supplied with water; and at the extremity of the town, and nearly in the centre of the parish, is a mere of seven acres in extent, which abounds with eels. The principal branch of manufacture is that of hempen cloth. The market is on Friday, which is also for the sale of yarn and linen cloth: the fair is on the 8th of November, for cattle and toys. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £33. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Rev. W. Manning. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure in the early and decorated styles of English architecture, with a square embattled tower: the nave is lighted by a fine range of double clerestory windows; and the south porch has a semicircular-headed door-way, over which is a large window of seven lights: it was probably erected by some of the Fitz-Walters, about the close of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Independents. A charity school, originally endowed at Palgrave, in the county of Suffolk, was, in 1713, removed to this town, and kept in a building which was formerly the town-hall. Ralph de Diceto, Dean of St. Paul's in the reign of Henry II.; Walter, a Carmelite friar of Norwich, confessor to John of Gaunt, were natives of this parish; of which also, John Skelton, poet-laureat to Henry VIII., and styled by Erasmus "the light and ornament of English scholars," was rector.

DISSINGTON (NORTH), a township in that part of the parish of NEWBURN which is in the western division of CASTLE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10 miles (N.W. by W.) from Newcastle upon Tyne, containing 65 inhabitants. There was formerly a chapel, subordinate to Tynemouth priory, every vestige of which has been long since obliterated. Admiral Sir Ralph Delaval was born here; he died in 1707.

DISSINGTON (SOUTH), a township in that part of the parish of NEWBURN which is in the western division of CASTLE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9 miles (N.W. by W.) from Newcastle upon Tyne, containing 74 inhabitants.

DISTINGTON, a parish in ALLERDALE ward above Darwent, county of CUMBERLAND, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.E. by N.) from Whitehaven, containing 988 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £7. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. This parish stretches almost to the Irish sea, and contains coal pits, and quarries of excellent lime-stone, much

of which is burnt into lime: mill-stones, and grind-stones are also obtained. There are manufactories for linen-thread, hats, and edge tools. A school was erected in 1754, and is endowed with about £3 a year, arising from land then given by the parish. South of the village are the remains of Hayes castle, the ancient residence of the family of Moresby.

DISTLEY, a chapelry in the parish of STOCKPORT, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, county palatine of CHESTER, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.E.) from Stockport, containing 1533 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £8 per annum private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Thomas Legh, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to All Saints, which was rebuilt in 1558, in the later style of English architecture, has an embattled tower; also windows of stained glass, exhibiting several portraits and armorial bearings. A school is endowed with £10. 5. per annum, the produce of divers benefactions. The Peak Forest canal passes through the parish.

DITCHAMPTON, a parish in the hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, county of WILTS, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (N.) from Wilton, with which the population is returned. The living is a rectory united to the rectory of Wilton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £10. The church, which was dedicated to St. Andrew, has been demolished.

DITCHBURN, (EAST and WEST), a township in the parish of ELLINGHAM, southern division of BAMBROUGH ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, containing 97 inhabitants: the former village is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W.), and the latter 8 (N.W. by N.), from Alnwick. Within this township was a fortified tower with a place of safety for cattle during the border warfare.

DITCHEAT, a parish in the hundred of WHITESTONE, county of SOMERSET, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Castle-Cary, containing 1223 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £46. 5. Mrs. Leir and another were patrons in 1812. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The old Roman fosse-way bounds the parish on the north-west.

DITCHELLING, a parish in the hundred of STREET, rape of LEWES, county of SUSSEX, 3 miles (E.S.E.) from Hurst-Pierpoint, containing 844 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £11, endowed with £210 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Chancellor in the Cathedral Church of Chichester. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is mostly in the early style of English architecture, with some windows in the decorated style. There is a place of worship for Independents. Ditchelling was formerly a market town: a fair for sheep and hogs is held on the 5th of April, and one for pedlary on the 12th of October. In the neighbourhood there is an old quadrangular camp; and vestiges of a Roman road may be traced.

DITCHFORD, a parish in the Brails division of the hundred of KINGTON, county of WARWICK, 3 miles (S.W.) from Shipston upon Stour. The population is returned with Stretton on the Foss. The living is a rectory, annexed, in 1642, to the rectory of

Stretton on the Foss, in the archdeaconry of Gloucester, and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £6. The church, which was dedicated to St. Giles, has been demolished.

DITCHFORD, a hamlet in the parish of **BLOCKLEY**, upper division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, county of **WORCESTER**, though locally in the upper division of the hundred of **Kiftsgate**, county of **Gloucester**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.W. by W.) from Shipston upon Stour, containing 46 inhabitants.

DITCHINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of **LONDON**, county of **NORFOLK**, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E. by S.) from Norwich, containing 761 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of the Duke of Norfolk, who presents to a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

DITTERIDGE, a parish in the hundred of **CHIPPENHAM**, county of **WILTS**, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S.W.) from Chippenham, containing 86 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £2. 8. 9., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rev. E. Northey.

DITTISHAM, a parish in the hundred of **COLERIDGE**, county of **DEVON**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Dartmouth, containing 704 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £34. 15. Viscount Valletort was patron in 1827. The church, dedicated to St. George, has a richly sculptured stone pulpit. The parish, which is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, is crossed by the navigable river Dart, over which there is a ferry.

DITTON, a chapelry in the parish of **STOKE-POGES**, hundred of **STOKE**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. N.W.) from Colnbrook. The population is returned with the parish. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary.

DITTON, a parish in the hundred of **LARKFIELD**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, county of **KENT**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Maidstone, containing 192 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, rated in the king's books at £11. 15. The Earl of Aylesford was patron in 1796. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small building with a square tower at the west end.

DITTON, a township in the parish of **PRESCOT**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.S.E.) from Prescott, containing 455 inhabitants.

DITTON (FEN), a parish in the hundred of **FLENDISH**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.E. by E.) from Cambridge, containing 461 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £26. 12. 1., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A market, now disused, was granted, in 1270, to one of the bishops of Ely, who resided at Bigging, in this parish. A charity school was founded, in 1729, by Elizabeth March, and endowed with the fifth part of an estate, now producing about £100 per annum. An almshouse for six poor widows was built by one of the Willys family, in 1665.

DITTON (LONG), a parish in the second division

of the hundred of **KINGSTON**, county of **SURREY**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.S.W.) from Kingston upon Thames, containing, with the hamlet of Talworth, 595 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £12. 0. 5., and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

DITTON (PRIORS), a parish partly in the hundred of **MUNSLW**, but chiefly within the liberty of the borough of **WENLOCK**, county of **SALOP**, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.S.W.) from Bridgenorth, containing, with the township of Ruthale with Ashfield, which is in Munslow hundred, 685 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £5. 15. 8. John Baxter, Esq. was patron in 1791. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

DITTON (THAMES), a parish comprising the manor of Cleygate, in the second division of the hundred of **KINGSTON**, and the hamlet of Ember with Weston, in the second division of the hundred of **ELMBRIDGE**, county of **SURREY**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.W. by W.) from Kingston upon Thames, and containing 1592 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was formerly a chapel of ease to Kingston upon Thames, from which it was separated and made parochial, by act of parliament in 1769: it is a small building near the bank of the Thames, with a low square tower and wooden spire at the west end, and formerly contained many ancient monuments and sepulchral brasses, which have been either taken away, or are now concealed by the pews. There is a place of worship for Independents. An almshouse for four poor widows, with a small endowment, was founded about 1630, by Elizabeth Hill; and, in 1720, Henry Bridges bequeathed a rent-charge of £30 to endow an almshouse containing tenements for six poor men or women. William Hatton, in 1703, left by will a rent-charge of £20 to the minister of Thames-Ditton, subject to the approval of a majority of the inhabitants, otherwise to poor housekeepers not receiving alms. There is also a considerable number of small benefactions, and the overseers have the privilege of sending three patients annually to the Westminster Infirmary.

DITTON (WOOD), a parish in the hundred of **CHEVELEY**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.S.E.) from Newmarket, containing 812 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with the rectory of St. Mary, Newmarket, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £12. 16. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

DIXON, or **DICKLESTON**, a hamlet in the parish of **ALDERTON**, upper division of the hundred of **TEWKESBURY**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.N.W.) from Winchcombe. The population is returned with the parish. This place in the reign of Edward III. was the seat of the Dicklestons; near the mansion was formerly a chapel, dedicated to All Saints, but it has been long since desecrated. Vestiges of an ancient trenchment are discernible in the neighbourhood.

DIXTON (HADNOCK), a hamlet in the parish of **NEWTON-DIXTON**, lower division of the hundred of

SKENFRETH, county of MONMOUTH, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.E.) from Monmouth, containing 360 inhabitants.

DIXTON (NEWTON), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of SKENFRETH, county of MONMOUTH, comprising the hamlets of Hadnock-Dixton and Newton-Dixton, and containing 565 inhabitants, of which number, 205 are in the hamlet of Newton-Dixton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.E.) from Monmouth. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £7. 3. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and endowed with £200 royal bounty. Lord Viscount Gage was patron in 1823. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

DOBCROSS, a chapelry in that part of the parish of ROCHDALE which is in the upper division of the wapentake of AGRIBIGG, West riding of the county of YORK, 13 miles (S.W.) from Huddersfield. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £1000 royal bounty, and £2000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of certain Trustees.

DOCKER, a township in that part of the parish of KENDAL which is in KENDAL ward, county of WEST-MORLAND, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.E. by E.) from Kendal, containing 89 inhabitants.

DOCKING, a parish in the hundred of SMITHDON, county of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.W. by W.) from Burnham-Westgate, containing 1107 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College, on the nomination of the Bishop of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In the charter of endowment of Eton College, mention is made of the Alien priory of *Dokkyng*: the monks are supposed by Dr. Tanner to have belonged to the abbey de Ibreio in Normandy, to which this church was formerly appropriated. Summerfield House, about two miles north-westward, is a corruption of Suthmere, which at the period of the Norman survey, and later, was a town of some importance, with a church dedicated to All Saints, of which there are not at present any vestiges.

DOCKINGFIELD, a tything in that part of the parish of FRENHAM which is in the hundred of ALTON, Alton (North) division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Farnham, containing 169 inhabitants.

DOCKLOW, a parish in the hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Leominster, containing, with the township of Fencott, 191 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed, with that of Stoke-Prior, to the vicarage of Leominster, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Leominster. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

DODBROKE, a market town and parish in the hundred of COLERIDGE, county of DEVON, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (E.) from Kingsbridge, containing 885 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the Dod, a small stream by which it is separated from the town of Kingsbridge; it is a place of some antiquity, and in the time of Edward the Confessor was the property of Bric-

tric, sheriff for the county. It obtained, in the reign of Henry III., the grant of a weekly market, and an annual fair for two days on the festival of St. Mary Magdalene. The town, situated on the declivity of a hill, is indifferently built, but well supplied with water: it is noted for its white ale, a beverage peculiar to this part of Devonshire, which is ready for use on the day after it is brewed, and in this parish is subject to tithe, in lieu of which, the rector receives a commutation of ten-pence from each inn-keeper. The market, formerly held regularly, is now held only on the third Wednesday in every month: there is a cattle fair on the Wednesday before Palm-Sunday. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £8. 11. 4., and in the patronage of the Rev. Dr. Owen. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is built on rising ground, at the extremity of the town; it is an ancient structure, strengthened with buttresses, and embattled, and contains an ancient stone font in the early English style, and a wooden screen finely carved. Dr. Wolcott, the satirical poet, more generally known by the assumed name of Peter Pindar, was a native of this place.

DODCOT, a joint township with Wilkesley, partly in the parish of WRENBURY, but chiefly in that of AUDLEM, hundred of NANTWICH, county palatine of CHESTER, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Audlem, containing 670 inhabitants. The chapel of Burley Dam, which is in the parish of Audlem, stands in this township; it is a neat modern structure, founded by Sir Lynch Salusbury Cotton, Bart. In that part of the township which is in the parish of Wrenbury, Hugh de Malbanc, in 1133, founded the Cistercian monastery of Combermere, and dedicated it to St. Mary and St. Michael, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was valued at £258. 6. 6.: the site and buildings were granted, in the 32nd of Henry VIII., to William Cotton, Esq., an ancestor of Lord Combermere, whose family seat, occupying the spot, is agreeably situated on the margin of the beautiful lake of Combermere, his lordship deriving the title of baron from this place.

DODDENHAM, a chapelry in the parish of KNIGHTWICK, lower division of the hundred of DODDINGTON, county of WORCESTER, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Worcester, containing 252 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Andrew.

DODDERHILL, a parish partly within the borough of DROITWICH, but chiefly in the upper division of the hundred of HALFESHIRE, county of WORCESTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (N.) from Droitwich, containing, with the chapelry of Elmbridge, 1565 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £12. 12. $3\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of George Penrice, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, is a curious edifice, which having been partly destroyed in the parliamentary war, and rebuilt, consists of the north transept of a Norman church, with a chancel of later date, and a tower in place of the south transept. A free chapel, or hospital, was founded in the 13th of Edward I., and dedicated to St. Mary, by William de Dover, for a master and poor brethren, who were under the government of the prior of Worcester, and whose lands, at the suppression of free chapels in the reign of Edward VI., were valued at £21. 11. 8.

DODDERSHALL, a hamlet in the parish of QUAIN-TON, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by W.) from Aylesbury. The population is returned with the parish.

DODDINGHURST, a parish in the hundred of BARSTABLE, county of ESSEX, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Brentwood, containing 356 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £10. 3. 9. Jarvis Kenrick, Esq. was patron in 1813. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

DODDINGTON, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of WITCHFORD, ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from March, comprising the chapelries of Benwick and Marsh, and the hamlet of Wimblington, and containing 5899 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of Ely, and in the patronage of Sir H. Peyton, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The sum of £500, given in 1719, by Lionel Walden, Esq., a native of the parish, for the erection of a free school, having for many years remained unappropriated, has accumulated to £1800 three per cents., and £500 four per cents., and a school has been recently established, the master of which has a salary of £40 per annum and a house.

DODDINGTON, a township in the parish of WYBURNBURY, hundred of NANTWICH, county palatine of CHESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E.) from Nantwich, containing 39 inhabitants. There is a mutilated tower, which formed part of Doddington castle, erected by Sir John Delves in 1364, where are preserved statues of Lord Audley and his four squires who fought under the Black Prince at Poitiers; near it stood the old hall, which was made a parliamentary garrison in the civil war, taken for the king by Lord Byron, in January 1644, and retaken for the parliament shortly after. Sir Thomas Delves, who died in 1727, gave by deed £1535 for the purchase of land, the income derived from which is applied for the support of schools at Doddington and Weston, in which twenty boys and ten girls of the parish of Wyburnbury are clothed and educated.

DODDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of TEYNHAM, lathe of SCRAY, county of KENT, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Sittingbourne, containing 451 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is principally in the early style of English architecture. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

DODDINGTON, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Lincoln, containing, with the chapelry of Whisby, 227 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 9. 6. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

DODDINGTON, a parish in the eastern division of GLENDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, comprising the townships of Doddington, Earl (otherwise Year'd)-Hill, Ewart, Humbleton, and Nesbitt, and containing 865 inhabitants, of which number, 419 are in the township of Doddington, 3 miles (N. by E.) from

Wooler. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, and in the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland. Until 1725, this was a chapelry to the vicarage of Chatton. Coal is obtained in the parish; and there is a considerable spring near the village, which turns a corn-mill. A school-room has been erected at the expense of the Earl of Tankerville.

DODDINGTON (DRY), a parish in the wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (N.N.W.) from Grantham, containing 227 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage united to a mediety of the rectory of Westborough, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. James.

DODDINGTON (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of HAMFORDSHOE, county of NORTHAMPTON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Wellingborough, containing 442 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £8. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

DODDISCOMBSLEIGH, a parish in the hundred of EXMINSTER, county of DEVON, 6 miles (S.W.) from Exeter, containing 356 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £16. 6. $5\frac{1}{2}$. The Rev. George Hole was patron in 1823. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There was formerly a chapel at a place called Sheldon, in this parish. Here is a small endowed charity school.

DODDLESTON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER, comprising the townships of Doddleston and Lower Kinnerton, and containing 351 inhabitants, of which number, 266 are in the township of Doddleston, 5 miles (S.W.) from Chester. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £7. 0. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains the remains of Thomas Egerton, Baron Ellesmere, Viscount Brackley, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal to James I., and ancestor of the Earls of Bridgewater, who occasionally resided here; he died in London in 1617. A school is supported by charitable contributions. During the siege of Chester, in 1645, the old mansion-house was fortified and garrisoned by the parliamentary general, Sir William Brereton, who here fixed his head-quarters.

DODFORD, a parish in the hundred of FAWLEY, county of NORTHAMPTON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.S.E.) from Daventry, containing 247 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £10. Robert Andrew, Esq. was patron in 1801. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has portions in the early style of English architecture; the font is Norman. Joseph Cook, in 1779, bequeathed £500, the income arising from which is £25 a year, applied in educating and apprenticing poor children; thirty-five are taught by means of this charity. The Grand Junction canal passes along the east side of the parish.

DODDINGTON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S ASH, county of GLOUCESTER,

2½ miles (S.E. by E.) from Chipping-Sodbury, containing 106 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 5½. C. Codrington, Esq. was patron in 1816. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small building, with a low tower. The river Frome has its source in this parish. Urns, bones, and Roman coins, have been discovered in a place called Dodington Field.

DODINGTON, a township in the parish and hundred of WHITCHURCH, Bradford (North) division of the county of SALOP, ¼ of a mile (S.) from Whitchurch, with which the population is returned.

DODINGTON, a parish in the hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, county of SOMERSET, 9½ miles (W. N.W.) from Bridg-water, containing 113 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8. The Duke of Buckingham was patron in 1821.

DODNASH, in the parish of BENTLEY, hundred of SAMFORD, county of SUFFOLK, 7½ miles (S.W.) from Ipswich. A priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. Mary, was founded here, as it is said, by an ancestor of the Howard family, to which the patronage belonged from the time of Edward I. till the dissolution, when it contained a prior and three religious, whose revenue was valued at £42. 18. 8. per annum.

DODWORTH, a township in the parish of SILKSTONE, wapentake of STAINCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 2½ miles (W.S.W.) from Barnesley, containing 1227 inhabitants. The manufacture of linen is here carried on to a limited extent.

DOG DYKE, a township in the parish of BILLINGHAY, first division of the wapentake of LANGOE, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 11 miles (E.N.E.) from Sleaford, containing 231 inhabitants.

DOGMERSFIELD, a parish in the hundred of ODIHAM, Basingstoke division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Odiham, containing 213 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £9. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Lady Mildmay. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Foundations, supposed to be the remains of a palace of the archbishops of Canterbury, which stood here so early as the twelfth century, were discovered a few years since. The Basingstoke canal passes through the parish, which contains a lake covering thirty-six acres.

DOGS (ISLE of), or **STEPNEY MARSH**, in the parish of STEPNEY, Tower division of the hundred of OESULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 5 miles (E.S.E.) from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The population is returned with the parish. The isle comprises about eight hundred and thirty-six acres of ground, and is thought to have received name from a kennel for the king's hounds having been anciently situated upon it. The site of a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is now occupied by a farm-house, sometimes called the Chapel House. There is a ship-canal across it, from Limehouse to Blackwall, to avoid a curve of the Thames between those two places. At the south-eastern part of it is a ferry over the Thames to Greenwich; and near it the Steam Washing-Company have an establishment: there are also mills for extracting oil from lin-

seed, and for making oil-cake for feeding cattle; a manufactory for chain cables, and another for smelling-salts. There is a place of worship for Independents.

DOGSTHORPE, a chapelry in that part of the parish of ST. JOHN the BAPTIST, PETERBOROUGH, which is within the liberty of PETERBOROUGH, county of NORTHAMPTON, 1½ mile (N.) from Peterborough, containing 379 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Botolph.

DOLTON, a parish in the hundred of NORTH TAWTON and WINKLEY, county of DEVON, 6 miles (N.N.E.) from Hatherleigh, containing 748 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £20. 16. 8. J. Cleveland, Esq. was patron in 1823. The church is dedicated to St. Edmund. There are two fairs for cattle, on the Wednesday before March 25th, and October 1st. There are donations amounting to about £7. 11. 6. per annum, for the instruction of children.

DOMINICK (ST.), a parish in the middle division of the hundred of EAST, county of CORNWALL, 2½ miles (E.S.E.) from Callington, containing 690 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £23. 11. 0½., and in the patronage of Mrs. Bluett. William Brent, in 1784, gave £5 per annum for teaching poor children. On the glebe estate are vestiges of a Roman intrenchment, called Berry, and the remains of an old monastery at Baber. The navigable river Tamar forms the eastern boundary of the parish. At Halton was born, in 1579, Francis Rous, a distinguished politician, speaker of the Little Parliament in the time of Cromwell, and provost of Eton College.

DONCASTER, a parish comprising the borough and market town of Doncaster, which has a separate jurisdiction, the townships of Balby with Hexthorp, and Long Sandal with Wheatley, in the soke of DONCASTER, and the township of Langthwaite with Tilts, in the northern division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, West riding of the county of YORK, and containing 9117 inhabitants, of which number, 8544 are in the borough of Doncaster, 37 miles (S. by W.) from York, and 162 (N.N.W.) from London. This place, the *Danum* of Antoninus, a Roman station on the river Don, was by the Saxons called *Dona Ceaster*, from which its present name is derived. According to Camden, the town was entirely destroyed by lightning about the year 759, at which period the castle, of which the founder and the time of its foundation are unknown, is supposed to have been burnt. The town is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the river Don, and the surrounding scenery, especially on the western side, is delightfully picturesque; it consists of several streets, of which the High-street, about a mile in length, is the principal, and is considered to be the best, for width and beauty, on the road from London to Edinburgh; they are well paved, and lighted with gas; at the expense of the corporation, who have ample revenues for the improvement of the town, and the inhabitants are supplied



Corporate Seal.

with water by means of water-works near the Friar's bridge, from a reservoir at the top of the High-street, under the direction of the corporation, the expense being defrayed by a rate. An elegant cross, in the later style of English architecture, stands on an eminence called Hall-cross hill, and has superseded a rude and ancient structure of a similar kind, which was formerly placed in the centre of a road leading into the town, but removed in order to widen and improve the carriage-way. An agricultural society, established in 1803, holds an annual meeting in July or August. A very commodious suite of apartments was erected in 1821, for a public library and news-room, established by private subscription, to which a collection of old books, kept for many years in a room over the church porch, has been recently added: this institution is open to the use of all the inhabitants, though not members of the society.

The races, which for some years have been increasing in splendour and attraction, and are attended by nearly all the families of rank in the North of England, are generally held in the third week in September, and continue five days. About a mile from the town is the celebrated race-ground, on which a very elegant and commodious stand has been built at the expense of the corporation, who also have for many years given an annual plate, of the value £50, of and a subscription of £42 towards the stakes: in addition to these donations are His Majesty's plate of £105, and a gold cup of £105, given by the stewards. An elegant building of the Ionic order, called the Betting-room, was erected in 1826: it is ninety feet in length, and twenty-two feet wide, lighted during the day by a handsome dome, and at night with gas introduced into three superb chandeliers. The theatre is a handsome building, also erected at the expense of the corporation, in 1774; the performances commence in the race week, and continue about six weeks. Doncaster has but little trade or manufacture. There are two or three cast-iron foundries, and a sacking and twist manufactory, but all on a very small scale. The river Don is crossed by two bridges: Friars' bridge was erected by the corporation in 1614, and subsequently widened and handsomely ornamented with iron balustrades: the mill bridge was rebuilt in 1782. A long causeway has been constructed from both the bridges, to obviate the danger arising to passengers from the overflow of the river, which, being navigable to Sheffield, supplies a ready means of conveyance for articles of commerce, which are sent to London, Hull, and other places, in small vessels of from thirty to fifty tons' burden: timber, deals, grocery, and other goods are returned. The market is held on Saturday: fairs are held, February 2d, April 5th, August 5th, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and coarse woollen cloth, and November 16th, which is a statute fair for hiring servants. A wool market commences on the second Saturday in June, and continues every Saturday until the 6th of August. The market-places occupy nearly the centre of the town, consisting of that for holding the corn-market, a spacious area, adjoining which is the market for wheat, or the new shambles, built by the corporation in 1756, the roof of which is slated, and supported on twenty-four columns: an octagonal building was also erected by them in the same year, for the sale of fowls, butter, eggs, &c., and for fish, vegetables, and fruit.

The government of the town, by charter of Richard I., confirmed by succeeding kings, and modified by James II., is vested in a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common council-men, assisted by a town clerk and other officers. The mayor is chosen from among the aldermen, who elect to vacancies in their own body from the members of the common council, in which vacancies are filled up by the mayor, aldermen, and the capital and free burgesses: the mayor may appoint one of the aldermen who has passed the chair as his deputy. The recorder, who must be an outer barrister at least, is elected by the mayor, aldermen, and common council-men. The mayor, and three senior aldermen, are justices of the peace within the borough and soke of Doncaster. The freedom is inherited by birth, or obtained by seven years' apprenticeship within the borough, or by purchase for £3. 6. 8. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session, for determining on offences not capital; and a court of record, under the charter of Henry VIII., for the recovery of debts to any amount. A court of requests is held under commissioners appointed by an act passed in the 4th of George III., for the recovery of debts under 40s. within the borough and soke: the annual session for the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill is also held here, and the county magistrates hold a meeting every Saturday for the adjoining district. The mansion-house, which is an elegant structure, was completed in 1748, and furnished at an expense of more than £8000: it was enlarged in 1800, and an attic raised above the columns to screen the roof. The principal room is decorated with a full length portrait of his late Majesty, George III., in his coronation robes; also with portraits of the present Earl Fitzwilliam, and of the Marquis of Rockingham, in parliamentary robes, both presented to the corporation by the earl. Here the muniments of the corporation are preserved, the feasts of the corporate body held, and concerts and assemblies periodically take place. This town had a residence especially appropriated for its chief magistrate before either London or York. The town-hall, which occupies the site of a church dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was thoroughly repaired and beautified in 1784, and considerably enlarged and improved in 1828, and is now one of the most convenient court-rooms in the county. The corporation are about to remove the present gaol, built in 1778, and to erect a new one upon the radiating plan, adapted to receive four classes of prisoners, with distinct airing-courts to each, the gaoler's house to occupy the centre, and to command an entire inspection of the prisoners.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £32. 19. 9., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York; it is under lay impropriation to Miss Sharp, a lineal descendant of the archbishop of that name, and from this lady the vicar receives an annual stipend of £60. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a spacious cruciform structure, principally in the later style of English architecture, with a tower, of which the details are exquisitely rich. According to Leland, it was partially built with materials from the ruins of the old castle: the exact period of its original erection is uncertain, but a stone, discovered a few years since, during some repairs, with the date of 1071 upon it, strengthens the opinion that part

of it was erected about the time of the Conquest: it has, however, undergone so many alterations that no part of the original structure now remains, though there are some traces of an earlier date. The building consists of a nave, aisles, and a transept, with a choir and side chapels, or chantries, extending north and south to the extremity of the transept. The roof of the nave is sustained by twelve massive octangular pillars, with plain capitals, whence spring ten obtusely pointed arches. The tower is supported by four ponderous octagonal columns, with richly decorated capitals, of a later date than the rest of the fabric; and from these rise four finely pointed arches, on each side of which and in the belfry are monograms, armorial ensigns, &c., commemorative of various benefactors. The height of the church is seventy-eight feet, breadth sixty-eight feet, and length one hundred and fifty-four feet; the height of the tower is one hundred and forty-one feet. In the interior is an ancient font, though probably not of such remote antiquity as the date 1061 upon it implies: a magnificent east window has been recently erected, containing figures of the Apostles and the Prophets, the gift of Mrs. Baker. Among the various monuments is that of Robin of Doncaster, placed just behind the reading-desk, and bearing a curious inscription with the date 1579; the tomb is an altar of free-stone near the north-west supporter of the tower; also the tomb of Ellis, founder of the hospital, and five times mayor of Doncaster. A new church, in the later style of English architecture, called Christ's church, has lately been erected, from a fund of £13,000, granted by John Jarratt, Esq., a native of Doncaster, and formerly an iron-master at Bowling, near Bradford: it consists of a nave and side aisles, is ninety-five feet long and fifty-two feet wide, separated by slender-shafted pillars, and the spire, which is one hundred and sixty feet in height, is remarkable for its lightness and elegance. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Presbyterians, and Wesleyan Methodists.

The grammar school, kept on the ground-floor of the town-hall, was founded for the sons of freemen, by the corporation, who appoint the master, and allow him a salary of £80 per annum: there is a scholarship of £10 per annum in Jesus College, Cambridge, belonging to this and the school at Arksey. A National school has been lately established, in which two hundred and twelve boys, and one hundred and eight girls are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; the girls being likewise instructed in needle-work: it is supported by voluntary contributions, including an annual gift of £20 by the corporation. Sunday schools were introduced here at their first institution. St. Thomas' Hospital was erected in 1588, by Thomas Ellis, whose tomb is in the church, for the support of six poor and decayed housekeepers; the founder endowed it with an estate then let for £10 per annum, but which, from the increased value of land, now produces about £400 per annum, enabling the trustees, who are the mayor and vicar, with others, to give pensions to twelve poor persons not resident, but who are admitted as vacancies arise. A dispensary was established in 1792, and is supported by voluntary contributions, and an annual gift of £105 from the corporation, at whose expense the building was erected. The poor-house, situated in St. Sepulchre's gate, was erected in 1719 by

subscriptions of the more wealthy inhabitants; the annual rent of fifty-nine acres and sixteen perches of land, in a place called the Intacks, with a rate on the inhabitants, under the management of a select vestry, is paid to the master for the maintenance of the poor. Edward Fenwick, of London, bequeathed £100 for the benefit of the poor of Doncaster, at the disposal of the mayor and corporation; Thomas Martin gave £20, charged on lands at Stainforth and Tudwath, to apprentice three, four, or five poor boys, natives of, and resident in, Doncaster; Mr. Quinston Kay, of Ludgate-hill, London, upholsterer, in 1804, gave to the corporation £2000 three per cent. Bank Annuities, and £6000 four per cent. Bank Annuities, producing £300 per annum, in trust, to apply the dividends as follows; viz., £2. 2. to the vicar, or curate, for a sermon on the first Sunday in September, and £5 to be distributed on that day in bread to the poor; £60 to apprentice every year six poor children, of either sex, residing in the township, at the age of fourteen, to some useful mechanical business; £3. 3. annually to the dispensary; £10 to the town clerk, for his trouble in making payments, and keeping accounts; the residue of the dividends to be paid in sums of £1. 1. per month to poor reduced persons, of either sex, being resident, and not less than fifty years of age. John Jarratt, Esq., of Doncaster, invested £2200 with the corporation, for an annuity of £110 per annum, to be divided amongst six reduced housekeepers.

The ancient Roman road, Watling-street, on which the town stands, may be traced over Scawsby Lees, near Adwick le Street, and in many other places northward, towards *Legiolium*, now Castleford, near the confluence of the rivers Aire and Calder; and some years since, a Roman votive altar was dug up in the cellar of a house belonging to John Jarratt, Esq., near St. Sepulchre's gate. Among the religious establishments anciently existing here, were the hospitals of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, founded for lepers in the reign of Henry III.; a house of Grey friars, founded in 1235; and a house of Black friars, of which the founder and the date are unknown. John Lacy, an actor and manager of plays in the time of Charles II., was born here. Thomas Heaton, chaplain to Archbishop Herring, one of the young academics who assisted the Yorkes in the production of the *Athenian Letters*; and Dr. Edward Miller, who in 1804 published the "*History of Doncaster*," resided here. Doncaster gives the title of earl to the Duke of Buccleuch.

DONHEAD (ST. ANDREW), a parish in the hundred of DUNWORTH, county of WILTS, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Hindon, containing 753 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8. T. Warburton, Esq. was patron in 1820. The church has lately received an addition of one hundred and four free sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £180 toward defraying the expense. On the western side of the village, on the summit of Tittle-barn, is an old earth-work, called Castle-ring, enclosing an area of fifteen acres and a half.

DONHEAD (ST. MARY), a parish in the hundred of DUNWORTH, county of WILTS, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Hindon, containing, with the chapelry of Charlton, and the tythings of Dognell and Haystone, 1361 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of

Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £30. 14. 4½., and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford.

DONINGTON, a market town and parish in the wapentake of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 32 miles (S.E. by S.) from Lincoln, and 108 (N.) from London, containing 1638 inhabitants. It is situated in the fen district, through which a wide rampart of earth has been made, forming a convenient road to Sempringham. Hemp is very extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood, for the manufacture of thread and cloth, and for the seed. Canals, called Blacksluice and Hammond-beck, pass through the parish; and there is a port for barges, by which goods are conveyed between Boston and the Washes. A market is held on Saturday; and fairs, May 16th and October 26th, for horses, cattle, flax, and hemp. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £13. 17. 3½., and in the patronage of the Rev. John Wilson. The church is dedicated to St. Mary and the Holy Rood. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a large endowed school, founded by Lord Cowley; and there are also other charities.

DONINGTON, a parish in the Shiffnall division of the hundred of BRIMSTREE, county of SALOP, 5½ miles (E.S.E.) from Shiffnall, containing 330 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8. The Marquis of Stafford was patron in 1773. The church is supposed to have been built early in the fourteenth century, and the additions and alterations, though made at intervals, harmonize with the more ancient parts of the structure: at the foot of the rocky eminence upon which it stands is a spring, formerly called St. Cuthbert's, or St. Cuthbert's well. A free grammar school was founded by Thomas Alcocke, in 1627, at Donnington, then described as being in the parish of Wroxeter; to the original endowment other donations were made in 1658: it is open to twenty boys of Wroxeter and Uppington, but at present only are upon the foundation: two exhibitions at Christ Church College, Oxford, are appropriated to this school, of which the late Dr. Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury, was in early life the master, where Richard Baxter, the non-conformist divine, and Dr. Allertree, Provost of Eton, received the elementary part of their education. Adjoining the parish is the extra-parochial place, Boscobel and White Ladies; it is regarded as within the cure of souls of the minister, and pays six shillings and eightpence in lieu of tithes and offerings: though formerly populous, there is now only the house celebrated as having been the hiding-place of Charles II., within a few hundred yards of which stood the oak, whose branches concealed the king, September 6th, 1653; no vestiges of this tree remain, but there is another close to its site, produced from one of its acorns, and distinguished by the title of The Royal Oak, the brick wall for the protection of which was erected ten years ago by a handsome and lofty iron railing that now surrounds it. The priory of white or Cistercian nuns, dedicated to St. Leonard, is supposed to have been founded either in the reign of Richard I., or in that of John; at the dissolution it contained six religious, and was valued at £31. 1. 4. the nave, choir, and transepts of the

chapel still remain, with a handsome Saxon arch over one of the doors; the interior is used as a burial-place by the Roman Catholic families in the neighbourhood.

DONINGTON upon BAIN, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6½ miles (S.W. by W.) from Louth, containing 269 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £15. 12. 2. Lord Monson was patron in 1797. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

DONINGTON (CASTLE), a parish in the western division of the hundred of GOSCOTE, county of LEICESTER, 9½ miles (N.E.) from Ashby de la Zouch, containing 2560 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 2. 3½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings. The church is dedicated to St. Edward. There is a place of worship for Independents. The parish is bounded on the north-west by the river Trent. Fairs are held, March 18th, on Whit-Thursday, and September 29th. On an eminence are the remains of an old castle from which the parish derives its distinguishing prefix; and there are vestiges of an hospital, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, supposed to have been founded by John Lacy, constable of Chester in the time of Henry II., for a master and thirteen brethren and sisters, who received a portion of the tithes of the parish, and whose revenue at the dissolution was valued at only £3. 13. 4. per annum. Castle-Donington 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.

DONISTHORPE, a hamlet partly in the parish of NETHER SEAL, western division of the hundred of GOSCOTE, county of LEICESTER, and partly in the parish of CHURCH-GRESLEY, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, county of DERBY, 3½ miles (S.W.) from Ashby de la Zouch, containing, with the hamlet of Oakthorpe, 732 inhabitants. Donisthorpe 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.

DONNINGTON, a tything in the parish of SHAW, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, 1 mile (N.) from Spencehamland. The population is returned with the parish. Donnington castle, built by Sir Richard de Abberbury, who was guardian to Richard II. in his minority, stood upon a declivity, at the foot of which runs the river Kennet: it was garrisoned for Charles I., and withstood two sieges during the civil war, in the first of which three of its towers were demolished, and in 1644 it was almost battered down by Colonel Dalbier, from whom a battery in the vicinity, in which he planted his cannon, is still named: the only remains of this once impregnable fortress consist of a gateway flanked by two towers, a great portion of the ruins having been removed and appropriated for the erection of a house close by. A friary of the order of the Holy Trinity was also founded by Sir Richard de Abberbury, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was valued at £20. 16. 6. per annum. An hospital, called God's House, is supposed to have