

our antiquaries concerning this place of the Britons, fortified both by art and nature. Horsley thinks it likely that this engagement was on the banks of the river Stour, a little to the north of *Durovernum*, or Canterbury, in the way towards Sturry, which is about fourteen English miles from the Downs; others, well acquainted with this part of Kent, have conjectured it to have been on the banks of the rivulet below Barham-downs, and that the fortification of the Britons was in the woods behind Kingston, towards Bearstead; and the distance as well as the situation of this place, and the remains of Roman works about it, almost in a continued line to Deal, add some strength to this conjecture. Some have placed this encounter below Swerding-downs, three miles north-west from Bearstead, and the intrenchment in the woods above the downs behind Heppington, where many remains of intrenchments, &c., are still visible." The next morning, having divided his army into three bodies, Cæsar sent both his horse and foot in pursuit of the Britons; soon after which, before the rear of them had got out of sight, some horsemen arrived from Q. Atrius, to inform him that the night before there had happened a dreadful storm, which had shattered almost all his ships, and cast them on shore. Upon this intelligence, the Roman general, countermanding his orders, returned himself in person to the fleet, and there found that about forty of his ships were entirely lost, and that the rest of them were so much damaged as not to be refitted without great labour. Wherefore, having chosen some workmen from among his soldiers, and sent for others from the continent, he wrote to Labienus, in Gaul, to build him as many ships as he could with those legions that were left him; and he himself determined to have his fleet hauled on shore, and to enclose it, with his camp, within the same fortification. In the execution of this, the soldiers laboured ten days and nights without intermission; and at this day, upon the shore about Deal, Sandown, and Walmer, there is a long range of heaps of earth, where Camden supposes this ship camp to have been, and which, in his time, he says, was called by the people, as he was told, Rome's work; though some have conjectured that the place of Cæsar's naval camp was where the town of Deal now stands. This work having been completed, Cæsar returned to the scene of conflict, and found on his arrival that the Britons had assembled in greater numbers from all parts. Whilst the Romans were on their march they were briskly attacked by the British horse and chariots, whom they repulsed with great slaughter, and drove them into the woods. Not long after this, the Britons made a sudden sally out of the woods, and sharply attacked the advanced guard of the Romans, who, not expecting it, were employed in fortifying their camp; upon which, Cæsar immediately despatched the two first cohorts of his legions to their assistance: but the Britons, whilst the soldiers stood amazed at their new mode of fighting, boldly broke through the midst of them, and returned again without the loss of a single man. Quintus Laberius Durus was slain in this action, but some fresh cohorts coming up, the Britons were at last repulsed. The next day the Britons shewed themselves on the hills at some distance from the Roman camp, appearing but seldom, and with less eagerness to harass the enemy's horse than the day before. But about noon, when

Cæsar had sent out three legions and all the cavalry, under the command of C. Trebonius, to forage, they suddenly rushed on the foragers from all parts, inso-much as to fall in with the legions and their standards. The Romans, however, returning the attack briskly, drove them back, and their cavalry did not desist from the pursuit until they had utterly routed them and slain a great number. Upon this rout, the British auxiliaries, which had come from all parts, left them, nor did the Britons ever after this engage the Romans with their united forces. Cæsar then led his army to the river Thames, towards the territories of Cassivelaunus, the principal leader of the defeated Britons. In the mean time, Cassivelaunus, to make a diversion, sent his messengers into Kent, which was then governed by four petty princes, whom Cæsar styles Kings, and commanded them to raise what forces they could, and suddenly attack the camp where the Roman ships were laid up; which they did, but were repulsed with great slaughter in a sally made by the Romans, who made prisoner one of the kings named Cingetorix, and returned without loss to their trenches. On the submission of Cassivelaunus, which followed this defeat, Cæsar, having imposed an annual tribute on the vanquished, and received the hostages which he demanded, marched back through Kent to the sea-shore, from which he shortly after took his last leave of Britain. In the course of the second invasion and first effectual conquest of Britain by the Romans, in the reign of Claudius, their first descent appears to have been on the south-western coast, but it is plain, from Dion Cassius's account, that Plautius, who commanded this expedition, waited for the promised assistance of the emperor on the southern, or Kentish, side of the Thames; and it has been thought by many, that the place of his encampment was where those large remains of a Roman camp, or intrenchment, are still to be seen at Keston down, near Bromley. In the division of Britain by Constantine, Kent was included in *Britannia Prima*; and, after the Saxon pirates had begun to infest the south-eastern coast, this was one of the maritime districts placed under the command of the officer called *Comes Littoris Saxonici*, or Count of the Saxon shore, under whom there were, within the limits of this county, according to the *Notitia*, the commander of the Tungrian soldiers stationed at Dover; the commander of the detachment of soldiers of Tournay, at Limne; the commander of the first cohort of Vetascians, at Reculver; the commander of the second legion, called Augusta, at Richborough; and the commander of the detachment of the Albuci, at Anderida. The Romans also built several watch-towers, forts, and castles, on the coast, as well to overawe the Britons, and preserve a safe intercourse with the continent, as to guard against the assaults of the Saxon pirates. They made three public, or consular, ways in Kent, the principal of which led from Dover to London, forming part of the great military way, afterwards denominated by the Saxons, Watling-street.

Ebbs-fleet, in the Isle of Thanet, near Richborough, in this county, is remarkable as having been the place of landing, in 449, of the Saxon chiefs Hengist and Horsa, who, with their followers, were retained by the British sovereign, Guorteyrn, or Vortigern, to serve against the northern invaders, the Picts and Scots. It was about the year 455 that Hengist, aiming at an independent sove-

reignty in Britain, began the conquest of the territory in the immediate vicinity of the Isle of Thanet, his original station. A series of battles ensued between Hengist and Horsa on the one side, and Guortemir and Catigern, two sons of Vortigern, on the other: the first of these was fought on the banks of the Darent; the next at a place called Eagle's-ford, now Aylesford, which is memorable for the death of Horsa, on the side of the Saxons, and of Catigern on that of the Britons; and a third was fought at Stonar, from which last defeat the Saxons fled to their ships; and it is asserted that Hengist and his followers remained absent from Britain until the death of Guortemir, which happened not long after. The great battle which, according to the Saxon chroniclers, completed the establishment of Hengist in Kent, was fought at Crayford in 457: the Britons, being defeated in this with great slaughter, abandoned Kent, and fled in terror to London. Eight years afterwards, the Britons attacked Hengist again, but were utterly routed; and in 473 they attempted another battle with him, but with such a calamitous issue, that they are declared to have fled from the Saxons as from fire. All the battles of Hengist, particularised by the Saxon chroniclers, were fought in Kent; one of the last of them having occurred at Wippeds-Fleet, or Wipped-fleet, in the Isle of Thanet. Hengist was succeeded in the sovereignty of Kent by his son Esca, who reigned twenty-four years. No subsequent event of importance is recorded of this small kingdom until the reign of Ethelbert, the fourth successor of Hengist, who acceded in 560, and held the sceptre for upwards of half a century: this latter monarch was defeated at Wimbledon in Surrey, by Ceawlin, King of Wessex, whose territories he had invaded, in the first battle which occurred among the sovereigns of the Anglo-Saxon octarchy. Ethelbert also became afterwards remarkable as the first of the Anglo-Saxon kings converted to Christianity by the Roman missionaries, who, in 596, landed in the Isle of Thanet, already memorable for the first disembarkation of the Saxon conquerors of Britain. Kent now became a Christian kingdom, and its metropolis, Canterbury, acquired that ecclesiastical pre-eminence over the other English cities which it has retained to the present day. This kingdom, however, owing in a great measure to its narrow limits, and its situation in an angle of the island, was one of the weaker powers of the octarchy; and after first becoming tributary to the kingdom of Mercia, about the year 800, was finally annexed to that of Wessex, by Egbert, in 823, who had sent his son Ethelwulf and Bishop Ealstan thither with a competent army, by which the last of the Kentish sovereigns was expelled beyond the Thames.

Although the Danes had, for some years before the accession of Egbert to the sovereignty of all England, harassed the coast of Britain, yet this shire, or earldom, as it was then denominated, remained free from their piratical incursions until the year 832, when they invaded it with a numerous fleet, landing in the Isle of Sheppy, and plundering that island and the neighbouring country. In 838 they landed, and extended their ravages as far as Canterbury, Rochester, and even to London. In 851, having been driven from Essex, they retired to the Isle of Thanet, where they wintered; but King Athelstan attacking them at Sandwich, both by sea and land, defeated them, and

took nine of their ships. The next spring, having advanced up the æstuary of the Thames with three hundred and fifty ships, they landed in Kent, and pillaged Canterbury; and in 853 they invaded the Isle of Thanet with a considerable force, where, being attacked by Earl Alcher with the men of Kent, and Earl Huda with those of Surrey, an obstinate battle ensued, in which the two English commanders lost their lives. In 865, in the reign of King Ethelbert, they again landed in the Isle of Thanet, where they wintered, in order to commence their incursions in the spring: the Kentish men offered them a large sum of money to depart peaceably, which, however, they had no sooner received, than they laid waste all the eastern part of the county with fire and sword. In the reign of Alfred, one division of the Danish fleet, under the piratical chief Hesting, or Hastings, sailed up the Medway to Rochester, in order to take that city by surprise; but failing in this design, they closely besieged it, until it was relieved by the arrival of Alfred with his army, on whose approach they fled hastily to their ships, leaving their plunder behind them. In 893, entering the mouth of the river Limene, or Rother, and sailing up as high as Appledore, they strongly intrenched themselves there, while another division entering the Thames, landed at Milton near Sittingbourne, and built the castle, the site of which is now called the Castle-ruff, after which they mercilessly ravaged the adjoining country. In 902, in the reign of Edward the Elder, a battle was fought between the Kentish men and the Danes, at a place called Holme, or Holme-wood, in Sussex, in which the latter were defeated. During the three years' peace which shortly after ensued, King Edward provided a hundred sail of ships on the Kentish coast, as a security against the Danish descents. In 980, in the calamitous reign of Ethelred II., they again laid waste the Isle of Thanet; and, in 992, they landed and plundered several parts of the county. In 994, Sweyn, King of Denmark, and Olave, King of Norway, came to Sandwich, with a fleet of ninety-three ships, and having plundered it and the coast of Kent, returned with their booty: the next year they entered the Thames, and having been repulsed in an attack on London, they ravaged the coasts of Kent and Essex. In 998, the Danish forces under Sweyn sailed up the Medway, and attacked Rochester: the Kentish men assembled to defend the city, but were overpowered after a furious battle, upon which the Danes utterly devastated the western parts of the county. In 1006, after the general massacre of the English Danes, King Sweyn again arrived at Sandwich, and laid waste the neighbouring country. At length King Ethelred assembled at Sandwich, in order to oppose to the Danes the most powerful fleet that England had yet possessed, which, however, by the treachery and dissensions of its principal commanders, was rendered of no avail; and in the next spring, the Danes again landed in the Isle of Thanet, under Heming and Anlaf, from the former of whom several places in this county still retain the name of Heming's Dane: these leaders, joining their forces in Kent, plundered the country, and then laid siege to Canterbury; but the inhabitants purchased their departure with the sum of £3000. After wintering in the Isle of Thanet, they refitted their ships in Kent, and after various expeditions into different parts of England, they crossed the Thames,

in 1010, and marching into the marshes of Kent, burned and destroyed whatever they met with. One of the most memorable events of this disastrous period was the siege, capture, and destruction of the city of Canterbury and its inhabitants, which speedily followed, and from which they returned to their fleet lying in the Thames at Greenwich, carrying with them the Archbishop Elfeg, or Alphage, whom they had made prisoner, and whom they afterwards barbarously murdered there. In the contest between Canute and Edmund Ironside, Canute, having been obliged to raise the siege of London to sail down the Thames with his fleet, and thence up the Medway, in order to secure his navy, Edmund, passing the Thames, marched after him through Surrey into Kent, and encountering him at Otford, in this county, put the Danes to flight, and pursued them as far as Aylesford, in their retreat to the Isle of Sheppy. The last incursion of the Danish pirates in this county was in 1046, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, when twenty-five of their ships arrived unexpectedly at Sandwich, plundered the neighbouring country, and immediately retired.

At the battle of Hastings the Kentish men formed the van of the English army, according to ancient privilege conferred upon them by former sovereigns, for the prowess by which they had distinguished themselves in battle. During the time that the English and the Norman armies were encamped in sight of each other, prior to that memorable engagement, some fresh vessels from Normandy having crossed the strait, in order to join the great fleet stationed off Hastings, their commanders landed, by mistake, several miles further to the north-east, in the neighbourhood of Romney, when the inhabitants of the neighbourhood assembled to oppose them, and a conflict ensued, in which the Normans were overpowered. William was apprised of their defeat when in the midst of his triumph, and, to prevent a similar disaster befalling the rest of the recruits which he expected from the continent, he resolved, without loss of time, to secure the possession of the south-eastern shores. Accordingly, he marched along the Kentish coast from south-west to north-east, ravaging the country in his way, and revenging the rout of his soldiers at Romney, by burning the houses there, and slaughtering the inhabitants. From Romney he proceeded to Dover, which was at that time the strongest place on the whole coast: the garrison, however, speedily surrendered; and at this place William passed eight days in repairing and strengthening the fortifications; then changing the direction of his route, he turned aside from the coast, and marched towards London, along the great Roman way, called Watling-street, which led to the capital through the middle of the Kentish territory. On his departure from Dover, according to the historians of the age, William was met by the inhabitants of Kent with offers of submission, and received from them hostages in token of their allegiance. In 1088, this county was thrown into disturbance, and the crown lands within it ravaged, in consequence of the intrigues of Eudes, or Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and Earl of Kent, which ended with the capture of Rochester by William Rufus, after a siege of six weeks, that city having been held against him by Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, and the other partisans of his uncle. The year 1170 is memorable for the return of the primate,

Thomas à Becket, from his long exile, and still more so for his murder at Canterbury; nor is the year 1172 less remarkable for the voluntary penance which Henry II. underwent at his tomb. The additional celebrity which the ecclesiastical metropolis of England now derived from the elevation of Becket to the dignity of a saint and martyr extended itself to the whole county, so that "St. Thomas of Kent" became a popular designation for the most renowned of the English saints, and the principal roads to Canterbury, more especially that from London, were thronged with pilgrims from all parts of England, and even from the continent, to pay their devotions and make their offerings at his shrine. In 1215, Rochester castle was held by the barons against King John, who took it after a two-months' siege, and had all the common soldiers of the garrison hanged. In the following year, Louis the Dauphin landed his army at Stonar, from a fleet of six hundred and eighty vessels, and advanced to Rochester, which he took, and then proceeded to London; Dover castle being at the same time successfully defended against him by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent. In 1381, the insurrection under Wat Tyler commenced at Dartford, and the insurgents encamped on Blackheath, whence they proceeded to London. In 1450, also, the rebels under Jack Cade encamped upon Blackheath, from which place, on the approach of Henry VI. with fifteen thousand men, they retired to Sevenoaks, where they defeated and slew Sir Humphrey Stafford and his brother William, who commanded a detachment of the royal army, after which Cade re-encamped on Blackheath, and from that place entered London: on the same heath, in the February following, a great number of his partisans craved pardon of the king upon their knees. In 1459, four thousand French troops, under Marshal de Breze, landed on the coast, and burned the town of Sandwich. In 1471, Thomas Neville, the bastard Fauconbridge, encamped his army of seventeen thousand men upon Blackheath, whence he proceeded to his unsuccessful attack upon London. In 1497, the Cornish insurgents, under Lord Audley and others encamped on Blackheath, where they were surprised by the Earl of Oxford, two thousand being killed, and their leaders made prisoners. In January 1554 the insurrection under Sir Thomas Wyatt, to oppose the intended marriage of Queen Mary with Philip II., King of Spain, commenced at Maidstone. On the breaking out of the civil war, in 1642, ten or twelve parliamentarians contrived to possess themselves of Dover castle by surprise, on the 1st of August; and in 1648, on the formation of the celebrated Kentish Association, the royalists, under Sir John Mayney and Sir William Brockman, were defeated by General Fairfax, at Maidstone. The year 1677 is memorable in the Kentish annals for the daring attack made by a part of the Dutch fleet, under Admiral de Ruyter, on the shipping in the Medway. In December 1688, the fugitive king, James II., was seized at Sheerness, on board a small vessel bound for France, and conveyed, by Captain William Amis, to Faversham. In the course of the last continental war, when apprehensions were entertained of an invasion by the French emperor, every precaution was taken for the protection of this exposed point of the kingdom, by strengthening the different forts, forming a line of Martello towers along the coast, cutting the Grand Military

canal, &c. The main route between the English metropolis and the continent of Europe having lain for so many centuries through the heart of this county, the various landings and embarkations of sovereigns and other remarkable personages, whether native or foreign, upon its shores are too numerous for recital: among the most memorable occurrences of this kind are, the landing of the Emperor Charles V. at Dover, from Corunna, May 16th, 1520, on a visit to Henry VIII.; that of Charles II. at the same place, May 26th, 1660, on his being recalled to the British throne; the embarkation of Louis XVIII. at the same port, in April 1814, at the time of the restoration of his family to the sovereignty of France; and the landing, on June 6th of the same year, also at Dover, of Alexander I., Emperor of Russia, and Frederic William III., King of Prussia, on a visit to his late Majesty George IV., while Prince Regent, on the occasion of the general peace.

This county comprises the two dioceses of Canterbury and Rochester, in the province of Canterbury, the former consisting of the southern, the latter of the northern, part of the county. The diocese of Canterbury forms an archdeaconry, containing the eleven deaneries of Bridge, Canterbury, Charing, Dover, Elham, Limne, Ospringe, Sandwich, Sittingbourne, Sutton, and Westbere, in which are two hundred and eighty-two parishes. The diocese of Rochester contains the three deaneries of Dartford, Malling, and Rochester, which form the archdeaconry of Rochester, and the deanery of Shoreham, which is a peculiar belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury: the whole diocese contains one hundred and thirty-two parishes, making the total number of parishes in the county four hundred and fourteen, of which, one hundred and sixty-nine are rectories, one hundred and sixty-two vicarages, and the remainder perpetual curacies, or united to other parishes. For the purposes of civil government the whole county is divided into five great districts, called lathes, namely, those of St. Augustine, Aylesford, Scray, Shepway, and Sutton at Hone. The lathe of St. Augustine comprises the hundreds of Bewsborough, Bleangate, Bridge and Petham, Cornilo, Downhamford, Eastry, Kinghamford, Preston, Ringslow, or the Isle of Thanet, Westgate, Whitstable, and Wingham. The lathe of Aylesford comprises the hundreds of Brencley and Horsemenden, Chatham and Gillingham, Eythorne, Hoo, Larkfield, Littlefield, Maidstone, Shamwell, Toltingtrough, Twyford, Washlingstone, and Wrotham, and the lowey of Tonbridge. The lathe of Scray comprises the hundreds of East Barufield, Barclay, Blackbourne, Boughton under Blean, Calehill, Chart and Longbridge, Cranbrooke, Faversham, Felborough, Marden, Milton, Rolvenden, Selbritten, Tenterden, Teynham, and Wye, and the liberty of the Isle of Sheppy. The lathe of Shepway comprises the hundreds of Alosesbridge, Folkestone, Ham, Hayne, Hythe, Langport, Loningborough, Martin-Pountney, Newchurch, Oxney, Stouting, Street, and Worth, the franchise and barony of Bircholt, the cinque-port of Romney, and the liberty of Romney-Marsh. The lathe of Sutton at Hone comprises the hundreds of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington; Blackheath; Bromley and Beckingham; Codsheath; Lessness; Ruxley; and Westerham. This county includes the cities of Canterbury and Rochester; the cinque-ports of Dover, Hythe, New Romney, and Sand-

wich; the borough of Queenborough, and the market towns of Ashford, Bromley, Chatham, Cranbrooke, Dartford, Deal, Elham (the market of which is held only once in five or six years, to prevent the forfeiture of the charter), Faversham, Folkestone, Gravesend, Greenwich, Lydd, Maidstone, Margate, Milton, Ramsgate, Sevenoaks, Sittingbourne (the market of which is held monthly), Smarden, Tenterden, Tunbridge (this market being also held monthly), Westerham, Woolwich, and Wrotham. Of the above, Deal, Dover, Faversham, Folkestone, Margate, Ramsgate, and Sandwich, are sea-ports; and, besides those at Chatham and Woolwich, there are extensive dock-yards for the Royal navy at Deptford and Sheerness. Two knights are returned to parliament for the county, two citizens for each of the cities, two barons for each of the cinque-ports, and two burgesses for each of the boroughs. Kent is included in the Home circuit: the assizes are held at Maidstone, at which place are the county gaol and house of correction: there are one hundred and sixty-eight acting magistrates. By long usage this county is divided into two great districts of nearly equal extent, commonly called East Kent and West Kent; the former, comprising the lathes of St. Augustine and Shepway, and the upper division of the lathe of Scray; the latter, the lathes of Sutton at Hone and Aylesford, and the lower division of the lathe of Scray; and it is usual for the justices of the peace for the county to confine the exercise of their authority, except upon extraordinary occasions, to the division in which they respectively reside. The quarter sessions for the county are also held four times in the year in each of these divisions, that is, twice originally, and twice by adjournment, as follows: they are held originally, for East Kent, at Canterbury, on the Tuesday after Epiphany and on the Tuesday after the feast of St. Thomas à Becket; and by adjournment, for West Kent, at Maidstone, on the Thursday next after each of those days: they are also held originally, for West Kent, at Maidstone, on the Tuesday after Easter and the Tuesday after Michaelmas; and by adjournment, for East Kent, at Canterbury, on the Friday next after each of those days. The following places, together with others of minor importance, are exempt from the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, as lying within the liberty of the cinque-ports, *viz.*; Sandwich, Deal, Dover, New Romney, Hythe, Folkestone, Faversham, and Tenterden: the other places which have a separate jurisdiction are, the cities of Canterbury and Rochester, the corporate town of Maidstone, and the liberty of Romney-Marsh, which last is under the jurisdiction of a bailiff and jurats. The rates raised in the county for the year ending March 25th, 1827, amounted to £384,120. 11., and the expenditure to £392,253. 16., of which £337,832. 18. was applied to the relief of the poor.

The contiguity of Kent to the German ocean and the British channel subjects it to cold sea-winds, which in the spring season, and more especially when they blow from the north-east, frequently injure vegetation in the vicinity of the coast. The winds which mostly prevail are the north-easterly and south-westerly, the chilling effects of the former being often severely felt. The south-western part of the county is more enclosed, and, being sheltered by hills on the north-east, the climate is something milder; but in consequence of the soil being principally a cold wet clay, the harvest is later there

than in other parts of the county, which are more exposed. The air of the Isle of Sheppy is very thick, and the district is much subject to noxious vapours, which rise from the vast tracts of marshes adjoining, rendering it very unhealthy: from this cause the country there is not very populous, and, in the marshes more especially, the few inhabitants are chiefly men employed in taking care of the cattle, who are provincially called *lookers*: nearly the same may be said of Romney-Marsh. The effect of the climate on the agriculture of Kent will be seen from a statement of the respective periods of the commencement of the wheat harvest in different parts of the county: in the Isles of Sheppy and Thanet, which are the most forward parts of the county, it usually commences in the last week of July; between Canterbury and Dover, six or seven days later; and later still by ten or twelve days on the cold hills which run through the centre of the county, as well as in the Weald.

The surface of the county is divided by two nearly parallel chains of hills, called the Upper and the Lower, or the Chalk and the Gravel hills, which run through the middle of it from west to east; extending from the neighbourhoods of Folkestone and Hythe on the eastern, to the vicinity of Westerham on the western, border. The northern range, and the substratum of the whole northern side of the county, are composed chiefly of chalk and flints; the southern range of iron and rag-stone; and below these last-mentioned hills lies the Weald of Kent, an extensive and nearly level tract, occupying the whole southern side of the county, from the border of Surrey to that of the marshy tract at the south-eastern extremity of the county, of which Romney-Marsh forms the principal portion, and being in some places rich and fertile, is productive of excellent pasturage and fine timber. It has already been observed that the county is commonly divided into the two grand districts of East Kent and West Kent. East Kent includes two tracts of land, one very dry and open, the other much sheltered by woods and coppices; the open part lies between the city of Canterbury and the towns of Dover and Deal; the enclosed part extends in length from Dover, by Elham and Ashford, to Rochester, and in breadth from the Isle of Sheppy to Lenham, &c. All that portion of East Kent which lies in the vicinity of Faversham, Sandwich, and Deal, is very fertile, and for the most part under tillage. The Isle of Thanet, at the north-eastern extremity of the county, is now only insulated by a small sewer, which communicates both with the river Stour and the sea: the bed of the once famous harbour of the *Portus Rutupensis* now forms a valuable marshy tract of above twenty-five thousand acres in extent. Including Stonar, Thanet isle contains nearly forty-one square miles, or about twenty-seven thousand acres, of which three thousand five hundred are excellent marsh land, and twenty-three thousand arable. It is in a high state of cultivation, and has always been celebrated for its fertility, which has been greatly increased by the inexhaustible supply of sea-weed, a most valuable species of manure, constantly thrown on its shore by the tides. The Isle of Sheppy lies eastward from the mouth of the Medway, and is separated from the rest of the county by an arm of the sea, called the Swale, which is navigable for ships of two hundred tons' burden. It is about

eleven miles long, and eight miles across, in the broadest part, and contains seven parishes, including the borough of Queenborough and the naval station of Sheerness. The southern side of the island, where there are two streams running into the Swale, and forming the islets of Elmley and Harty, is for the most part low and marshy: the land rises gradually towards the centre of the isle, on its south-eastern and western sides; but on the north is a range of cliffs about six miles in length, which gradually decline in height at each extremity, the more elevated parts continuing for about two-thirds of their whole extent. The highest of them, which are in the neighbourhood of Minster, are not less than ninety feet perpendicularly above the level of the shore: they consist of clay, and being washed at their base by the tides, which beat against them with uncommon violence when driven by strong north-east winds, they are continually wasting and falling down upon the beach at the highest parts, occasioning a great loss of land, as sometimes nearly an acre has sunk down in one mass. These cliffs belong to the three manors of Minster, Shurland, and Warden, the owners of which let them out to the proprietors of copperas works, who employ the neighbouring poor to collect the pyrites, or copperas stones, from the shore.

About four-fifths of this island consist of pasture land of two sorts; *viz.*, marsh land, which includes a large tract of rich fattening land; and upland pasture, a great part of which is very poor, and is used for breeding sheep. Most of the arable land is very productive of wheat and beans, especially towards the northern side, in the parishes of Minster and East Church. The enclosures on the hills are small, and are surrounded by thick hedge-rows; and as the country is finely varied with hill and dale, and the prospects are very pleasing and extensive, in fine weather the Isle of Sheppy is remarkably pleasant. Good fresh water is very scarce in most parts of it: the roads throughout are very good, owing to the abundance of materials, and the limited travelling on them. The Isle of Grain, situated between the mouth of the Medway and the mouth of the Thames, is no longer an island; the channel which separated it from the main-land, and communicated with the two rivers, being now filled up: the tract still called the Isle of Grain is about three miles and a half long, and two and a half wide, being low and marshy. West Kent, comprehending the Weald, a great part of the rag-stone shelf, between the Weald and the chalk range, together with all the district lying between the towns of Westerham, Deptford, Rochester, and Maidstone, and their vicinities, forms a great variety of country, having soils and features of almost every description, with many varied and beautiful prospects. The rag-stone shelf of land is chiefly enclosed, having much of its surface undulating, the hills shelving in different directions, but mostly across the rag-stone shelf, so that the little rills of the vales are collected into larger rivulets, which run nearly along the middle of the range; those rising eastward of Lenham discharging themselves into the Stour, and those rising westward of that town into the Medway: the sides of these rag-stone hills descending to the Weald, are thickly covered with villages. The Weald of Kent was, in ancient times, one immense forest; but it has by degrees been cleared of a great part of its wood and cultivated, though it is

yet more thinly peopled than any other portion of the county. When viewed from the adjoining hills, in consequence of the few and slight elevations in its surface, this tract has the appearance of an immense plain of great richness and beauty, in which the meadows, seats, and villages, seem dispersed among the stately oaks which still abound in every part of it. At its south-eastern extremity is the Isle of Oxney, which is formed by the different channels of the Rother, of which, however, the northernmost is now forsaken by the waters of that river, and is about ten miles in circumference, having an upland ridge running through the middle of it, and low fertile marshes next the river. Great quantities of hops and fruit are grown in this western district; and the surplus of corn not consumed in it is exported, chiefly to London. Romney-Marsh is an extensive tract of rich land, enclosed from the sea by a strong earthen wall thrown up between the towns of Romney and Hythe. In form it is an irregular oblong quadrangle, of about twelve miles long, and eight broad, containing about forty-four thousand acres, and including sixteen parishes, with the corporate towns of Romney and Lydd. The embankment of Romney-Marsh is of very ancient date: it is divided into three districts, *viz.*, Romney-Marsh, properly so called, containing about twenty-four thousand acres; Walland-Marsh, about twelve thousand; and Denge-Marsh, about eight thousand. The bank which protects the first of these portions from the sea, called Dimchurch Wall, is upwards of three miles in length: the side next the sea is covered with common fagots and rag-stone, fastened down by oak piles and overlaths, which prevents the sea from washing away the earth. The expense of repairing this wall and the drainage amounts to the annual sum of four thousand pounds, which is raised by scot on the acreage of the whole of Romney-Marsh. The other two districts, Walland-Marsh and Denge-Marsh, are rated separately, to defray their own expenses of drainage, &c. Few oxen are fed in this tract compared with those kept on other rich marsh lands; but the number of sheep bred and fattened is thought to exceed that of any other district of the same extent in the kingdom. The fences are either ditches, or oak posts and rails, there being hardly any hedges or trees, excepting a few in the neighbourhood of some of the villages: immense quantities of oak posts and rails are annually brought into these marshes from the woodlands of the Weald. The chalk district occupies the whole northern side of the county, from the range of chalk hills which intersects it from east to west, to the Thames and the sea, excepting only the marshy tracts, which form a narrow stripe along the whole course of the Thames, lie in greater breadth about the mouths of the Thames and Medway, and the borders of the Swale, run thence in a narrow line along the coast as far as the high grounds of the Isle of Thanet, and stretch in a wider expanse across that corner of the county to the eastern coast; and to this may be added the lower part of the vales, through which flow the Medway and the Greater and the Lesser Stour. The most westerly portion of this large district possesses some of the most pleasing scenery in the county, being, from its vicinity to the metropolis, one of the most ornamented as well as most populous parts, and commanding, from Shooter's Hill and other eminences, fine prospects over the Thames on one side, and

over a richly-cultivated country on the other, beautifully diversified with numerous handsome seats and pleasant villages.

The soils of East Kent are various; the principal being chalk, loam, strong cledge, hazel mould, and stiff clay. The chalk soil consists of loose chalky mould on a substratum of rock chalk, and is mostly found on the tops and sides of the ridges of this district: its depth is from three to six or seven inches; in some places there is a slight mixture of small flints, and in others of black light mould, provincially called *black hover*. The whole of these chalky soils are naturally of little value, but where they have been improved, they have become excellent turnip-land: the chalk soil in the Isle of Thanet is found on the tops of the poor chalky ridges, about sixty feet above the level of the sea, its depth being from six to eight inches; but the vales between the ridges and the flat lands on the hills have a depth of dry loamy soil of from one to three feet, with less chalk, and of a much better quality. The west end of the Isle of Thanet, even on the hills, has a good mould from one to two feet deep, a little inclining to stiffness; but the deepest and best soil is that which lies on the south side of the southernmost ridge, running westward from Ramsgate to Monkton, where it is a deep, rich, sandy loam: the lowlands are mostly dry enough to be ploughed flat, without any water-furrows: the soil of the marshes is a stiff clay, mixed with sea-sand and small marine shells: the substratum of the whole of the isle is the dry chalk rock. The loamy soil is a very dry, soft, light mould, from six to ten inches deep, on a stratum of red soft clay, from three to seven feet deep, under which is generally a layer of chalky marl, and then the chalk rock; this soil may be made to produce good crops of every kind of grain and grass. The strong cledge is a stiff tenacious earth, with a small proportion of flints, and, in some places, small particles of chalk; it is from six to ten inches deep, lies on the chalk rock, which is the substratum of almost all this district, and in favourable seasons produces good crops of wheat, clover, beans, and oats. The hazel mould is a light dry soil on a clay bottom, more or less mixed with flints or sand. The stiff clay lies on the tops of the highest hills, and is generally a wet soil: in some places it has a layer of a yellow clay between the surface mould and the chalk rock. In the vales about Dover, and Stockbury near Maidstone, are small tracts of land consisting of beds of flint with hardly any mould to be seen. There is very little gravel and not much sand in this district; a little of the latter is found in the vicinity of Hythe and Folkestone. The rich flat lands in the vicinity of Faversham, Sandwich, and Deal, have two kinds of soil; a rich, sandy loam, seven or eight inches deep, having a sub-soil of strong loam, clay, or chalk, of various depths; and a stiff clay, some of which, in the lower parts, is rather wet. Almost the whole of the Isle of Sheppy is a deep, strong, stiff clay; but some of the upper parts of the island have a few gravelly fields: the soil of the marshes is a stiff clay, having on its surface a rich vegetable mould, an inch or two deep.

The various soils of West Kent are chalk, loam, clay, gravel, sand, and hazel mould. The chalky soils are like those of East Kent, and are found on the sides of the hills, and at different places along the

borders of the Thames, between Dartford and Rochester. The loamy soils are of various depths, and are found chiefly in the vallies, being all fertile: what in Kent is called hassock, or stone-shatter, is a mixture of sandy loam with a large proportion of light-coloured Kentish rag-stone; it is from six inches to several feet deep, the substratum being the solid stone rock: great quantities of fruit and hops are produced on this soil. The principal part of Romney-Marsh is a fine soft loam with a mixture of sea-sand, and the herbage it produces is of the first quality for fattening. The inferior parts of this marsh, being those which are used in breeding, are such as have a less portion of sea-sand, and are a stiff clay; and such as have too much of sand and gravel, which latter lie near the sea-shore: the sub-soil is frequently seen in alternate layers of clay and sand, and sometimes beach and sand. The clay of the western part of Kent is of different sorts; one is cold, much mixed with flints, from eight to fourteen inches deep, and extremely tenacious; it is found on the top of the chalk-hills, having in some places a yellow clay between it and the chalk; another is cold, wet, and stiff, with a small mixture of rag-stone, and is found chiefly in the low grounds of the western part of the county. An extremely stiff moist clay, mixed with stones and flints of different sorts, and found about Seal and Wrotham, is provincially called coomb. Pinnock, too, is a provincial name for a red sticky clay, mixed with small stones, the substratum of which is the rag-stone rock. The clay, which is by far the most predominant kind of soil in the Weald, is there either stiff and exceedingly heavy, or a wet sort which ploughs somewhat lighter: the first, chiefly found on eminences, or their declivities, is seven or eight inches deep, and rests on a stratum of stiff yellow clay, which has in some places a substratum of excellent marl; the other lies in lower situations, and is seven or eight inches deep, the sub-soil being in some places a yellow clay, and in others a soft sand-stone rock. Gravelly soils are chiefly found about Dartford and Blackheath; they are from five to eight inches deep, with a sub-soil of rocky gravel or sand: there are other soils, called gravel, in the lower part of this district, which are a mixture of the small pieces of Kentish rag-stone, with sand and loam. The sandy soils of West Kent are mostly black, and are found chiefly on commons and heaths: in the Weald there is some white sandy land, which is much improved by marl and lime. A fine hazel mould is found on the sides of the hills at different places throughout the whole district.

The crops most commonly cultivated are wheat, barley, beans, oats, peas, canary-seed, radish-seed, turnips, and cole-wort. In a county where soils are so various, it is very difficult to make an accurate estimate of produce: of wheat, in some places, two quarters per acre is a very good crop, while in others, double that quantity is a very indifferent one: about twenty two bushels per acre is estimated as the general average crop. The produce of barley is from one and a half to seven quarters per acre. Of beans the common tick is the sort most cultivated in Kent; and it produces from two to six quarters per acre, according to the quality and condition of the land. The produce of oats is from three to six or seven quarters per acre; that of peas, from one and a half to five quarters

per acre. Potatoes, cabbages, tares, clover, trefoil, sainfoin, lucerne, and burnet, are also cultivated, but less generally than the crops above-mentioned. The produce of canary-seed is from three to five quarters per acre, and it is sold to seedsmen in London, who export it to all parts of Europe. Radish-seed is much cultivated on the best loamy soils of the Isle of Thanet and East Kent, for the supply of the London seedsmen, who retail it to all parts of the kingdom; the produce is from eight to twenty-four bushels per acre. For the London seedsmen are also grown spinach-seed, in the Isle of Thanet and East Kent, the produce of which is from two to five quarters per acre; kidney beans, in the Isle of Thanet and the vicinity of Sandwich, the produce being from ten to twenty bushels per acre; and cresses and white mustard-seed, which produce from eight to twenty bushels per acre. Some flax is cultivated, and produces per acre from eight to twelve bushels of seed, and from one to two packs of flax of two hundred and forty pounds each, the quality of which is somewhat similar to that imported from Holland, but inferior. Woad for dyeing is much cultivated in the western part of the county, on poor and stiff, and in some instances on chalky, soils. The quantity of land in natural meadow in the uplands of East Kent is comparatively small, and the greater part of the hay used in that district is produced in the marshes. The Weald abounds in natural grass land, which produces a vast quantity of hay of excellent quality. Other parts of the county have scattered parcels of meadow land, some of which are of good quality; but in general the meadows of Kent are much inferior to those of many other counties: the downland sheep-walks on the chalky hills of East Kent can hardly be called pasture. The grass land of the marshes, which are situated along the borders of the rivers, or of the sea, is of very considerable extent: Romney-Marsh contains forty-four thousand acres; the marshes on the borders of the Stour comprise twenty-seven thousand; and those on the Medway, the Thames, and the Swale, about eleven thousand five hundred collectively. The whole of these tracts is appropriated to the fattening of cattle and sheep, or to the breeding of sheep: the system of grazing in the marsh lands of the Isle of Thanet and East Kent is generally to buy in lean cattle and sheep, and keep them till they are fit for the butcher: the inferior parts of the marshes, and the whole of the upland pasture, which is generally very poor, are assigned to the breeding of lambs, or the feeding of young lean sheep, which latter are sold out to the fattening graziers at about two years and a half old. The grass lands at the western part of the county are fed off in various ways. There is no breed of cattle peculiar to this county; those bought in by the graziers to be fattened in the marshes of East Kent are chiefly from Wales, and are brought by the Welch drovers to Canterbury and other markets. The majority of the dairy cows are selected from these droves, while others are a mixture of these and home-bred cattle: in West Kent the dairies are small. In the Weald, the cattle, whether for the dairy or for the plough, are chiefly of the Sussex breed. The principal part of the cattle fed in Romney-Marsh are the property of farmers in the upland districts, who, in return, take lambs for the graziers to keep during winter. Oxen are not so generally used in the labours of agriculture

in East Kent as in the western part. Kent has long been famous for a fine breed of sheep, called in that county Romney-Marsh sheep, the greater number of them being bred in that district; but in Smithfield market, where numbers of them are constantly sold, they are called Kent sheep: their carcasses and legs are rather long, their bones large, compared with other breeds, and their faces and legs white. These sheep are remarkable for arriving at an extraordinary degree of fatness at an early age, and for possessing large fleeces of very long fine wool: the fat wethers, at two years old, weigh from twenty-two to twenty-eight pounds per quarter. Many fold flocks of lean sheep are kept in the uplands of East Kent, and are mostly of this breed, as also are all the sheep of the Isle of Sheppy; but the latter, in consequence of the inferiority of the soil, are somewhat smaller than those of Romney-Marsh, and their wool is lighter and finer. Many South-Down sheep are bred and kept in the eastern part of the county, and in the uplands of that district are also flocks of the Wiltshire and Dorsetshire breeds: the Romney-Marsh sheep, in some few flocks, have been crossed with the new Leicester. Several flocks of the sheep kept in West Kent are of the South-Down breed: Wiltshire and Dorsetshire sheep are also found there. There are considerable fairs for the sale of fat and lean cattle, at Maidstone and Ashford, as well as at other places in the Weald: fortnight markets for the sale of fat cattle and sheep have also been established at different places, and from these unsold stock is frequently taken away by drovers, being then consigned to salesmen at Smithfield market. The hogs of East Kent are of various sorts, the smaller of which are those that have been intermingled with the Chinese breed: many pigs are reared in this district, and having been fed on the corn stubbles for the butchers, are killed in the autumn for roasting pork. In the western part of the county are some of the large Berkshire breed. Many hogs are fed on acorns in the woods of the Weald, and fattened on corn in the winter. In the Isle of Sheppy the horses are chiefly bred from a sort that has been in the island from time immemorial; in the other parts they have been crossed with other breeds. West Kent is principally supplied with cart horses by dealers who bring them at three, four, or five years old, from the midland counties: in the Weald, horses and oxen are not unusually yoked together. The chief hop plantations are situated around Canterbury and Maidstone. Those near Canterbury, called the City Grounds, surround it to the distance of two or three miles, and comprise between two and three thousand acres. The best portion of the plantations of East Kent, the hops growing in which are esteemed of a very rich quality, are upon a deep, rich, loamy soil, with a thick sub-soil of loamy brick-earth. The plantations in the vicinity of Maidstone extend through the several parishes on the rag-stone shelf of land which lie below the hills that border on the Weald: the quality of the hops grown here is somewhat inferior to that of the hops of Canterbury and East Kent. The hop plantations of the central parts of the county are so extensive, that thrice the labouring population of the district is required to gather the crops; so that numbers of people are employed from London and other places. No certain report can be made of the produce of the hop-plantations, it being

so variable: the average is considered not to exceed seven hundred weight per acre. In the neighbourhood of Gravesend and Deptford a great quantity of vegetables is raised for the supply of the metropolis. Great quantities of fruit, chiefly apples, cherries, and filberts, are grown in the vicinity of Maidstone, the young trees being frequently planted among the hops; and it is doubted, whether a soil more adapted to the growth of corn, fruit, and hops, conjointly, exists in the kingdom. This fruit is chiefly sent to the London market by water, and some of it is taken to the north of England by the coal vessels. Besides the manures in common use in other counties, chalk is employed in Kent, for the improvement of wet stiff soils which possess no calcareous particles: lime burned from chalk is much applied to the lands of the Weald. Immense quantities of seaweed are thrown on the shores of the Isle of Thanet, and the farmers are very diligent in removing it to the top of the cliffs, lest the next succeeding tide should wash it away: this manure is mixed with that of the farm-yard. Woollen rags, sprats and other fish, and rape cake, are used as manure in the hop plantations. A society for the encouragement of agriculture and industry was established at Canterbury, in January 1793, under the patronage of the late Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. and the late Filmer Honeywood, Esq., at that time members of parliament for the county.

The waste lands of Kent consist of about twenty thousand acres, dispersed in various parts of the county, in commons, heaths, &c. The soil of a few of these is a cold sterile loam, that of others a wet stiff clay, but of most of them it is gravel and sand. They are generally covered with furze and fern, interspersed with patches of grass, and are grazed by lean cattle and sheep. The chief woodlands of East Kent are scattered between the great road from Rochester to Dover, and the range of chalk hills that runs from Folkestone, by Charing, to Debtling: besides the immense quantity of hop-poles cut for the neighbouring plantations, which are their chief produce, they also furnish piles for securing the seawalls of the marshes, and props to be used in the Newcastle coal mines. West Kent abounds in woods and coppices, of which there are about thirteen thousand acres; some of those of the Weald are still in their original forest state. The kinds of wood which grow in this county are chiefly oak, beech, ash, hornbeam, chestnut, birch, and hazel. Faggots for fuel are plentiful in West Kent; coal from Newcastle and Sunderland is brought to the sea-ports of the county, and thence distributed through the interior. The manufacture of silk has been carried on to a great extent at Canterbury, but is now giving way to that of cotton. At Dover and at Maidstone are extensive mills for the manufacture of paper of all kinds, the white paper made at the latter place having long been in high repute: at Maidstone also the woollen manufacture is carried on. There are salt-works at Stonar, near Sandwich, and in the Isle of Grain. At Whitstable and Deptford are large copperas works: gunpowder is made at Dartford and Faversham. At Crayford are extensive works for the printing of calico and the bleaching of linen. And in the Weald of Kent, bordering on Sussex, were formerly furnaces for the casting of iron. A quantity of sacking and hop-bagging is manufactured within the limits of the county. Under this head may be noticed the ship-building for

the Royal navy, carried on at Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, and Sheerness.

The two great rivers of Kent are the Thames and the Medway. The Thames forms the northern boundary of the county for a distance of upwards of forty miles, and first touches it at Deptford, about three miles below London bridge, where it is joined by the Ravensbourne, whence, flowing by Greenwich, Woolwich, and Erith, it receives the united waters of the Cray and the Darent, and continues its course, by Greenhythe and Northfleet, to Gravesend, immediately below which town it passes through the road called the Hope, and joins the waters of the Medway and the German ocean at the Nore: in the whole of this course it is navigable for merchant vessels of the largest burden. The Medway is formed by the confluence of four streams, two of which rise in Sussex, one in Surrey, and the other in Kent: that which rises in Surrey enters this county a little above Eaton bridge, and flowing to Penshurst joins another of the principal branches, and then continues its course past Tunbridge to Yalding, where it forms a junction with a very considerable stream from the other two of its sources, and, having received the waters of various other minor streams, it passes by Maidstone and Aylesford to the towns of Stroud, Rochester, and Chatham; below which, having formed numerous creeks and islands, it falls into the German ocean at the mouth of the Thames, between the Isle of Grain and the naval station of Sheerness. This river was made navigable for small barges as high as Tunbridge, about the middle of the last century, under the provisions of an act passed in the year 1740: up to Chatham it is navigable for vessels of the largest burden. The Medway is well stocked in the higher part of its course with the usual river fish, and lower down with smelts, soals, flounders, dabs, thornbacks, &c. But its principal fishery is that of oysters, which is also carried on in the various creeks which are formed towards its mouth, and is under the jurisdiction of the corporation of Rochester, the mayor and citizens holding a yearly court, called the Admiralty court, for its regulation. There are six smaller rivers; the Greater Stour, the Lesser Stour, the Rother, the Darent, the Cray, and the Ravensbourne. The Greater Stour rises from two principal heads in the eastern part of the county, and flowing to Ashford, there takes a north-easterly course to Canterbury, whence it runs to the Isle of Thanet, and takes a south-easterly course between the island and the main land to Sandwich, where it becomes navigable for coasting vessels, and having made a circuit to the north, falls into the British channel at Pepperness. The Lesser Stour, rising from various heads, flows along the western side of Barham Downs, and passing through a line of beautiful country, nearly parallel with the higher course of the Greater Stour, falls into the last-mentioned river in its course round the southern part of the Isle of Thanet, about a mile from Stourmouth. The trout in both these rivers is remarkably fine: there is a peculiar kind of trout which frequents the Greater Stour in the latter part of the year, and appears to be of the salmon species, the ordinary weight being about nine pounds, though it is sometimes much more. Towards the mouth of this river there is yet another sort, commonly called "Fordwich trout," the weight of which varies from four to twelve pounds; but it is now much less abundant than formerly. The Rother rises

at Gravel-hill, in the parish of Rotherfield, in the county of Sussex, and flowing eastward, becomes the boundary between this county and Sussex, near Sandhurst, and having skirted the south side of the Isle of Oxney, quits Kent, and empties its waters into Rye harbour. The Darent, which pursues its entire course through this county, rises on the borders of Surrey, near Westerham, and flows in a north-easterly direction to Riverhead; then taking a northerly course, it passes through a considerable extent of country to Dartford, where it becomes navigable, and assumes the name of Dartford creek, falling into the Thames between two and three miles further down, at Long Reach. The Cray rises at Newell, in the parish of Orpington, and flowing through the district called the Crays and through Crayford marshes, it falls into Dartford creek, half way between Dartford and the Thames. The Ravensbourne rises on Keston common, and running through the parishes of Hayes, Bromley, Lee, and Lewisham, on the north-western border of Kent, it falls into the Thames at Deptford, where it receives the name of Deptford creek, and is navigable for small craft for the distance of about a mile from its mouth. In different parts of the county are numerous springs, the water of which is chalybeate, but those of Tunbridge Wells are the most celebrated. At Sydenham, in the parish of Lewisham, are some springs of medicinal purgative water, resembling those of Epsom, which, from their proximity to Dulwich, have received the name of Dulwich Wells.

Owing to the peninsular situation of this county, between the English channel and the long estuary of the Thames, it has little connexion, except through the medium of that great river, with the grand system of canal navigation which branches through the midland districts of England. The only work of this nature that can be regarded as belonging exclusively to Kent, is the cut from the Thames at Gravesend to the Medway at Rochester, which saves, for barges, a circuitous navigation by the mouths of those two great rivers. The canal extending from the Thames at Deptford, to Croydon in Surrey, runs through a small portion of the western border of the county; and the Grand Surrey canal touches its north-western extremity. The Grand Military canal, constructed as a defensive work during the last continental war, at the time of the threatened invasion from France, commences eastward near Hythe, and quits this county for Sussex, near Fairfield. The great road from London to Dover enters Kent near New-cross turnpike, and pursues its course for the most part along the line of the ancient Watling-street, over Blackheath, and through Dartford, Gravesend, Stroud, Rochester, Chatham, and Canterbury. A long line of road branches from the former near New-cross, and passes through Lewisham, Eltham, Foot's Cray, Wrotham, Maidstone, and Ashford, to Hythe and Folkestone; and another diverges from the same spot through Lewisham, Bromley, Sevenoaks, and Tunbridge, to Rye and Winchelsea in Sussex.

Among the more remarkable features of the coast of Kent may be specified the North and South Forelands, the promontory of Dungeness, and the cliffs of Dover. In connexion with this coast should also be noticed the well-known road, or anchorage-place, called the Downs, which lies opposite to the town of Deal, the

southern boundary being formed by the Goodwin Sands: its width is about six miles, its length about eight, and its depth varies from eight to twelve fathoms. This is the common rendezvous of the East India and other fleets, both on their outward and homeward bound voyages; and in certain states of the wind nearly four hundred sail have anchored there at one time. The situation of the Goodwin Sands (supposed to have derived their name from Goodwin, the celebrated Anglo-Saxon earl of Kent,) forms the principal security of this much-frequented road, serving as a break-water during the prevalence of southerly winds. These sands extend in length about ten miles, the north sand head being nearly opposite to Ramsgate, and the south sand head to Kingsdown: at low water they are dry in many places, and parties frequently land on them. Several years ago, in consequence of the numerous accidents to shipping, the corporation of the Trinity-house formed the design of erecting a light-house on them; but after the sand had been penetrated by boring to a great depth, the scheme was given up as impracticable, as no solid foundation could be obtained. A floating light, however, has been placed on the eastern side of the north sand head, and has proved of important service. The county abounds with rich, extensive, and interesting prospects; the most striking of which are those from the heights of Greenwich and Woolwich, Dover castle and cliffs, Gad's hill near Rochester, Maram's Court, Wrotham and River hills, the high grounds in the parish of Minster, Wye down, and the hills of Boughton, Boxley, Gravesend, Hampton, Holwood, Oldbury, and Shottington.

Kent having been the portion of Britain from which, both in the Roman and in the Saxon conquest, the Britons were first expelled, contains few remains of antiquity purely British. Brass celts and other weapons have been dug up in places supposed to have been the scenes of conflicts between the Britons and their invaders; and a very few cromlechs are still to be found within the limits of the county; the most remarkable of which, for its magnitude and good preservation, is that commonly called Kit's Coty House, which, from its name and situation, some antiquaries have conjectured to have been a monument over the grave of the British prince, Certign, slain in one of the battles with Hengist. The Roman stations here were *Anderida*, supposed to have been at Newenden; *Dubris*, Dover; *Durobriva*, Rochester; *Durolevum*, Judde Hill, Newington, or Sittingbourne; *Durovernum*, Canterbury; *Lemania*, Lymne; *Noviomagus*, Keston, or Crayford; *Regulbium*, Reculver; *Rutupium*, Richborough; and *Vagniacæ*, Northfleet, or Southfleet. The principal remains of Roman buildings are at Canterbury, Dover, and Richborough; and numerous other remains, such as weapons, utensils, &c., have been dug up in various parts of the county, on or near the sites of the several stations.

Owing to the great number of parishes into which the county is divided, the churches are numerous; but, excepting the ancient cathedrals of Canterbury and Rochester, its ecclesiastical buildings are in general more remarkable for the number of interesting monuments which they contain, than for architectural grandeur or beauty. Besides the church of Barlaston, which is one of the most perfect specimens of pure Saxon in the kingdom, the following are worthy of no-

tice for their antiquity or curiosity, viz., St. Mary's Dover, and those of Maidstone, Minster, Patricbourne, Reculver, Romney, and Sandwich. In this county was made the first settlement in England of the four following monastic orders, viz., of Augustine canons at Canterbury, in 605; of Grey friars, or Franciscans, at the same place, in 1224; of Trinitarian friars at Mottenden, in the same year; and of White friars, or Carmelites, at Aylesford, in 1240. The religious houses in Kent before the Reformation were, of the Benedictine order, two abbeys, three priories, and five nunneries; of the Cluniac, one priory; of the Cistercian, one abbey; of Secular canons, five colleges; of canons Regular, four abbeys and five priories; of Dominicans, one priory and one nunnery; of Franciscans, two priories; of Trinitarians, one priory; of Carmelites, three priories: the number of Alien priories was four: there were two commanderies of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and fifteen hospitals, besides several hermitages, chantries, and free chapels. The principal remains of monastic buildings are those of St. Augustine's abbey, Canterbury, and the abbeys of Boxley, Bradsole, or St. Radegund's, and West Malling. Of ancient castles, the most interesting specimens are at Canterbury, Chilham, Rochester, and Dover; besides which, there are similar remains at Allington, Cooling, Hever, Leeds, Leybourne, Limne, Saltwood, Stutfall, Sutton-Valence, and Tunbridge. The great hall of the ancient royal palace at Eltham is, perhaps, the noblest specimen remaining in the county of the domestic architecture of the middle ages. Besides the magnificent buildings of the naval hospital at Greenwich, with its fine park, anciently and so long a favourite residence of the English sovereigns, this pleasant and fertile county abounds with elegant mansions, fine parks, and thriving plantations. Among the most distinguished of the former may be noticed Knowle park, anciently a stately residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, and now that of the Earl of Plymouth; Penshurst, the ancient seat of the Sidney family; Waldershare park, that of the Earl of Guildford; and Lee priory, that of Sir S. E. Brydges, Baronet. Charlton house, the seat of Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart.; and Summer Hill, that of — Alexander, Esq., are very perfect specimens of the domestic architecture of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

A peculiar custom respecting the descent of real property having always prevailed in this county, has produced a marked distinction between Kent and almost every other county in England, with regard to the occupation of land and the number of freeholders, the latter being very numerous in it, so that the Kentish yeomanry have long formed one of the strongest and most independent divisions of that important class of British subjects. The name *Gavelkind*, by which this custom is generally known, is merely a modern pronunciation of the Saxon compound *Gafel-kind*, *Gafel* signifying a rent, or acknowledgment in money or in kind, and *Gafel-kind* lands, those for which a rent was paid, or, in other words, lands held by socage tenure, in contradistinction from those which were held by military service. And so predominant has the former of these tenures anciently been in this county, that all lands within it are in the courts presumed to be "of the nature of gavelkind," that is, to have been anciently and originally holden in socage tenure, unless the con-

trary can be proved; such being regarded and designated "the common law of Kent." The descent of gavelkind land, in the right line, is to all the sons equally, "but the hirth for fire shall remain to the youngest sonne;" if there be one son only, then wholly to such only son, as at common law. In default of a son the descent is, as at common law, to all the daughters; if there be but one daughter, to such daughter alone. The partible quality in the descent amongst males is not limited to the right or lineal line, but extends likewise throughout the collateral line. So also the right of 'representation' prevails both lineally and collaterally, as in common law inheritances. This customary descent is not confined to an estate in fee-simple; it extends also to an estate tail in gavelkind land. The most important of the customary privileges annexed to all lands of this nature within the county of Kent are the following:—I. That the husband is tenant by the courtesy of only a moiety of the wife's land of inheritance, whether he has issue by her or not, and this estate continues during the period of his widowhood only; whereas, by the common law, to make a tenancy by the courtesy there must have been issue born alive of the wife during the existence of the marriage, and the husband is tenant of the whole of such lands during his life absolutely.—II. That the wife has dower of a moiety of such lands of inheritance, whereof the husband was seized during espousals, but if she commit fornication, or afterwards marry, her dower is forfeited; whereas, by the common law she is endowed of one-third only, to continue for her life absolutely. III. That the heir should continue in wardship until fifteen years old, and at that age he has power to alienate his lands; whereas, by the common law, the wardship in socage continues only until the infant attains fourteen years, and he is incapable of alienating until twenty-one. IV. In a writ of right touching gavelkind land, the Grand Assize is not chosen by four knights, but by four tenants in gavelkind, who do not associate to themselves twelve knights, but twelve tenants in gavelkind. Statutes have at times been made for disgavelling particular lands in Kent; but these statutes, although strongly drawn, declaring that the lands should thenceforth be to all intents as lands at common law, and that they should descend as such lands do, yet it has been adjudged that they took away the partibility in descent only, and not the other qualities and customs appertaining to the tenure; inasmuch as these last are merely collateral, and not essential to the nature of gavelkind. Another legal custom is peculiar to the Weald, within the limits of which the proof of woodlands having ever paid tithe lies on the parson to entitle him to take tithe of it, contrary to the general custom in other places, where proof of the exemption lies upon the owner; nor has the lord waste within the Weald, the timber growing thereon belonging to the tenant: the custom which excludes the lord from the waste is called *land-peage*. The title of Duke of Kent was borne by the deceased Prince Edward, fourth son of George III., brother of his present Majesty, and father of the Princess Victoria of Kent, now heir presumptive to the British crown.

KENT CHURCH, a parish in the hundred of **WANTHORPE**, county of **HEREFORD**, 13 miles (S. W. by S.) from Hereford, containing 311 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Here-

ford, rated in the king's books at £10. 12. 3½., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A school here has an endowment of £8 per annum. A rail-road runs through the parish.

KENTFORD, a parish partly in the hundred of **LACKFORD**, but chiefly in that of **RISBRIDGE**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 4½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Newmarket, containing 109 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with the vicarage of Gazeley, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £7. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

KENTISBERE, a parish in the hundred of **HAYRIDGE**, county of **DEVON**, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Cullompton, containing, with the parish of Blackborough, 1143 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £27. 18. 11½., and in the patronage of the Wyndham family. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a fine wooden screen and rood-loft.

KENTISBURY, a parish in the hundred of **BRAUNTON**, county of **DEVON**, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Ilfracombe, containing 307 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £12. 10. 7½. Mr. and Mrs. Sweet were patrons in 1776. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Mary Jones, in 1783, gave a small rent-charge for the instruction of children.

KENTISH-TOWN, a chapelry in the parish of **ST. PANCRAZ**, Holborn division of the hundred of **OSWALDSTONE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 3 miles (N.) from London. The population is returned with the parish. This is a pleasant and populous village between London and Highgate: it consists of several handsome detached houses, with gardens and lawns, and a line of buildings along the road, which is not regularly paved, but lighted with gas. To the south of the village passes the Paddington canal, on the banks of which are coal wharfs: there is a public brewery, and the adjoining fields are chiefly occupied by cow-keepers. The chapel is a neat modern building. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school for three hundred children of both sexes, belonging to this place and Camden Town, is supported by subscription.

KENTMERE, a chapelry in that part of the parish of **KENDAL** which is in **KENDAL** ward, county of **WEST-MORLAND**, 9 miles (N. N. W.) from Kendal, containing 212 inhabitants. 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 Land-owners. There are quarries of blue slate and limestone in this township. The river Kent, which rises a little to the northward, forms a lake here one mile in length. Bernard Gilpin, an eminent divine, was born at this place in 1517.

KENTON, a parish in the hundred of **EXMINSTER**, county of **DEVON**, 8½ miles (S. S. E.) from Exeter, containing 1891 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £34. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome structure in the later style of

English architecture, and has a rich wooden screen, on which is inscribed the Creed, in Latin. There is a chapel of ease at Star-cross, in this parish. The river Ex is navigable for large ships along the eastern boundary of the parish. Kenton was once an ancient borough, and had a weekly market and an annual fair. Courts leet and baron are held annually by the lord of the manor. A curious custom prevails here regarding tenancy, by which the heirs of a tenant, retaining their occupancy for three descents in succession, establish their claim to the inheritance.

KENTON, a township comprising East and West Kenton, in that part of the parish of GOSFORTH which is in the western division of CASTLE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Newcastle upon Tyne, containing 1204 inhabitants.

KENTON, a parish in the hundred of LOES, county of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Debenham, containing 252 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of Lord Henniker. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

KENWYN, a parish in the western division of the hundred of POWDER, county of CORNWALL, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (N. W.) from Truro, containing, with a portion of the town of Truro, which is in this parish, 6221 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, united to that of St. Kea, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £16. The church, dedicated to St. Cuby, has lately received an addition of one hundred sittings, of which sixty are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £50 towards defraying the expense. This parish comprises a considerable part of the environs of the town of Truro.

KENYON, a township in the parish of WINWICK, hundred of WEST DERBY, county palatine of LANCASTER, 1 mile (E. N. E.) from Newton in Mackerfield, containing 396 inhabitants.

KEPWICK, a township in the parish of OVER SILTON, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, North riding of the county of YORK, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Thirsk, containing 170 inhabitants.

KERDISTON, a parish in the hundred of EYNSFORD, county of NORFOLK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. W. by N.) from Reepham, containing 160 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Reepham, not rated in the king's books, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

KERESLEY, a hamlet in that part of the parish of St. MICHAEL which is in the county of the city of COVENTRY, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Coventry, containing 386 inhabitants.

KERMINCHAM, a township in the parish of SWERTENHAM, hundred of NORTHWICH, county palatine of CHESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Congleton, containing 176 inhabitants.

KERSALL, a hamlet in that part of the parish of KNESSALL which is in the northern division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, county of NOTTINGHAM, 6 miles (S. E.) from Ollerton, containing 83 inhabitants. This place 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.

KERSEY, a parish in the hundred of COSFORD, county of SUFFOLK, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. W. by W.) from Hadleigh, containing 621 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. In 1580, Robert Nightingale bequeathed 40s. per annum for the instruction of poor children, also a tenement, since rebuilt by the parish, for the residence of three poor families. Here was a priory of canons of the order of St. Augustine, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Anthony, but the periods of its foundation and dissolution are unknown.

KERSWELL (ABBOT'S), a parish in the hundred of HAYTOR, county of DEVON, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S.) from Newton-Bushel, containing 437 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £11. 1. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A Cluniac priory was founded here subordinate to the priory of Montacute in Somersetshire.

KERSWELL (KING'S), a parish in the hundred of HAYTOR, county of DEVON, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Newton-Bushel, containing 679 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with the vicarage of St. Mary Church, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Independents, and another for Wesleyan Methodists. A school-house, built by the Rev. A. Hick, is supported by voluntary contributions.

KESGRAVE, a parish in the hundred of CARLFORD, county of SUFFOLK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Ipswich, containing 102 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Sir J. G. Shaw, Bart.

KESSINGLAND, a parish in the hundred of MUFORD and LOTHINGLAND, county of SUFFOLK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Lowestoft, containing 579 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Edmund. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. This parish is bounded by the North sea on the east, where there is a signal station.

KESTON, a parish in the hundred of RUXLEY, lathe of SUTTON at HONE, county of KENT, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Bromley, containing 252 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the exempt deanery of Shoreham, which is under the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £6. 10. Holwood hill, the residence of the late Rt. Hon. William Pitt, occupies an eminence in this parish, and commands a delightful prospect of the surrounding country: here are traces of a camp nearly two miles in circumference, supposed to have been a *Castra aestiva* of the Romans, and Roman coins, tiles, and bricks, with two stone coffins, have been found at different periods. Here is a fine cold spring, called Ravensbourne, the water of which is considered to possess excellent tonic properties.

KESWICK, a market town in that part of the pa-

fish of CROSTHWAITE which is in ALLERDALE ward below Darwent, county of CUMBERLAND, 27 miles (S.S.W.) from Carlisle, and 291 (N.W. by N.) from London, containing 1901 inhabitants. This place is more celebrated for the picturesque beauty of its lake, and the magnificent scenery by which it is surrounded, than for historical interest. Prior to the time of Edward I. it was the property of an ancient family, one of whose descendants in the female line, in the reign of James II., was created Earl of Derwentwater. James, the third earl, having taken part in the rebellion of 1715, was, in the early part of the following year, beheaded on Tower hill, and his large estates being forfeited to the crown, were settled upon the commissioners of Greenwich hospital, to whom the manor now belongs. The town is romantically situated in a deep valley, on the banks of the lake Derwentwater, embosomed in hills of various elevations, and sheltered by the towering Skiddaw, which crowns the lofty range of mountains that bounds the northern extremity of the vale. The houses, though chiefly of stone and generally well built, are rather neat than handsome in their appearance. A neat market-house, crowned with a turret, was erected, in 1814, by the commissioners of Greenwich hospital, for the transaction of the public business; and there are some good inns and respectable lodging-houses for the accommodation of the numerous parties that make this town the principal station in their tour of the Lakes. There are two museums, both well supplied with specimens of the most curious and valuable minerals and fossils with which this part of the country abounds. An annual regatta takes place on the last Thursday and Friday in August, the sports chiefly consisting of rowing, horse-racing, and wrestling.

The lake Derwentwater, which is within less than a mile of the town, and separated from it by rising ground, is nearly three miles and a half in length, and one mile and a half in breadth, of an irregularly elliptical form, and equally remarkable for the perfect tranquillity and brilliant transparency of its waters, which reflect with additional lustre the beautiful and sublime scenery that adorns its banks. On the bosom of the lake are some picturesque islands, of the richest verdure and most luxuriant foliage. Lord's island, of five acres in extent, was formerly the site of a noble mansion belonging to the Earls of Derwentwater, the foundations of which, now the only remains, may, with difficulty, be distinguished in the woods by which they are overspread. Vicar's island, containing six acres, anciently belonged to the abbey of Fountains, at the dissolution of which it was given, by Henry VIII., to John Williamson, Esq., and was for some time inhabited by a company of Dutch miners: it is now elegantly laid out in plantations and pleasure grounds, in the centre of which is a handsome villa, the residence of General Peachy. Herbert's island, comprising four acres, was so called from its having been for many years the site of a hermitage occupied by that saint, of whose cell there are still some faint remains, though almost concealed in the recesses of a thick grove: in honour of the saint, Appleby, Bishop of Carlisle, granted forty days remission of penance to all who should visit the hermitage on the anniversary of his decease. About twenty years since, the late Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart. built a small grotto, or fishing-

VOL. II.

cottage, on this beautiful island, which is almost in the centre of the lake. There is also an island, called the Floating island, which occasionally rises from the bottom, but constantly adhering by its sides to the earth beneath, it never changes its position: it is covered with reeds and rushes interspersed with a variety of aquatic plants, and forms by its sterility a striking contrast to the others. The smooth surface of the lake is occasionally disturbed by a visible agitation of the water, when there is not a breath of wind in any part, and when the atmosphere is perfectly calm: this phenomenon is called the "Bottom Wind," but the cause of it has not been satisfactorily ascertained. The lake, through which the river Derwent has its course, also receives the waters which in heavy rains issue in torrents from the fells of Borrowdale, by which it is bounded on the south: these falls present a spectacle of awful grandeur, the torrent tumbling over huge abrupt masses of rugged cliffs, separated by a tremendous chasm; and near the south-east extremity of the lake are the falls of Low-dore, an immense amphitheatre of precipices, from which the waters, rushing with impetuosity, and frequently interrupted in their descent by projecting rocks, form a stupendous cataract, the roar of which, when the violence is aggravated in rainy seasons, may be heard for many miles. At the extremities of the fall are Gowder crag, five hundred feet in height, of rude and terrific aspect, and Shepherd's crag, in the fissures of which are almost every variety of forest trees, plants, and flowers, growing with wild luxuriance. Within this concave range of rugged cliffs is a powerful echo, of which the numerous reverberations are repeated with great force and distinctness of articulation; a cannon discharged in this situation produces, on its explosion, an effect equal to that of a park of artillery, the successive reverberations continuing with diminished force until they gradually die away. The northern extremity of the lake is characterised by features of majestic grandeur and romantic beauty, the more prominent of which are the Skiddaw and Saddleback mountains; the former, three thousand and twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, of a dark-coloured slate interspersed with verdure, in several parts affording pasturage for sheep, and terminating with a double apex almost constantly enveloped in mist; the latter, undulating with graceful curve to the height of two thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine feet, of similar hue with Skiddaw, and having its northern declivity covered with herbage, and overspread with various mountain plants. In the distance, the Carrock Fell, two thousand two hundred and ninety feet in height, is seen among the interesting group of objects which add so much beauty and magnificence to the scenery for which Keswick and its vicinity are so deservedly celebrated.

The manufacture of woollen goods is carried on to some extent, consisting chiefly of kerseys, swanadowns, tolinets, blankets, &c.: there are also a carpet manufactory, and a manufactory for black-lead pencils, the material for which is obtained in the celebrated mine at Borrowdale, in this neighbourhood. The mountains abound in mineral wealth: a mine of lead is now in successful operation a little below the lake; and upon Greta river, which passes by the town, are corn-mills, and a forge for the manufacture of spades, scythes, and edge tools. The market, held on Saturday, is very

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considerable for corn, which is pitched; and, in addition to the varieties of fish which the lake produces in abundance, it is supplied with mutton of superior flavour, and with provisions of every description. The old shambles, which stood at the northern end of the town-hall, were pulled down in 1815, when new ones were erected. The fairs are on the Saturdays before Whitsuntide and Martinmas, for hiring servants; and on the Saturday next after October 29th, for cheese and sheep: on the first Thursday in May, and every other Thursday for six weeks following, there are small fairs for horses and cattle, and a large cattle market is held on the 11th of October. The commissioners of the hospital hold a copyhold court, and a court baron in May and October, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The parish church stands about three quarters of a mile north-westward from the town. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists in the town, and adjoining it is a building formerly used as a place of worship by the Society of Friends, but now a school of industry for girls. About a mile to the south, on an eminence, the summit of which forms a level plain of considerable extent, is a supposed Druidical temple. Sir John Banks, Lord Chief Justice in the reign of Charles I., was born here, in 1589; during his absence from home, Corfe Castle, where he then resided, was defended against the parliamentarians by the intrepidity of Lady Banks and her daughters, who, assisted only by their domestics, kept possession of it until relieved by the royal forces. The workhouse for the parish was founded by Sir John Banks, who in 1644 bequeathed £200 for building a manufactory, and lands now producing £200 per annum, for employing the poor. Robert Southey, L.L.D., the poet-laureat, resides at Greta hall, near Keswick. William Green, an eminent landscape painter, who published, in two volumes, a description of the Lakes in Cumberland, Lancashire, and Westmorland, was for sixteen years a resident at this place.

KESWICK, a parish in the hundred of **HUMBLEYARD**, county of **NORFOLK**, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Norwich, containing 104 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Intwood, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. J. Musket, Esq. was patron in 1789. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

KESWICK (EAST), a township in that part of the parish of **HAREWOOD** which is in the lower division of the wapentake of **SKYRACK**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 4 miles (S. W.) from Wetherby, containing 296 inhabitants. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

KETSBY, a parish in the hundred of **HILL**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 8½ miles (N. N. W.) from Spilsby, containing, with the parish of South Ormsby, 261 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of South Ormsby, united in 1774 to the vicarage of Calceby and the rectory of Driby, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln. The church, which was dedicated to St. Margaret, is in ruins.

KETTERING, a market town and parish in the hundred of **HUXLOE**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 15 miles (N. E. by N.) from Northampton, and 75 (N. W.) from London, on the high road from London to Leeds, containing 3668 inhabitants. The Saxon name of

this town was **Cytringham**, the etymology of which is uncertain. At the Norman survey the manor and church belonged to the abbey of Burgh, or Peterborough, and continued in the possession of that house until the dissolution. The town, which is but indifferently built, is situated on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which flows a small stream, that joins the Ice brook, a branch of the river Nen. The market-place is a spacious area, surrounded by good private houses and respectable shops. A reading-society, or book-club, has been established for half a century; and another has recently been formed, for the middling and lower classes of the inhabitants. The manufacture of shoes has been carried on for many years, affording employment to a considerable number of persons: wool stapling and combing, and the spinning of worsted yarn, are extensively pursued; the weaving of silk shag for hats has been recently introduced, and a few persons are employed in the weaving of ribands and Persians: there are also two brush manufactories. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held on the Thursday before Easter, Friday before Whit-Sunday, Thursday before Old Michaelmas-day, and the Thursday before the festival of St. Thomas. Courts leet and baron are held annually for the appointment of constables and other officers; and the petty sessions for Kettering division are holden usually once a fortnight. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £34. 13. 4., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Lord Sondes. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome edifice in the later style of English architecture, with a fine tower at the west end, having double buttresses, and octagonal turrets at the angles, and surmounted by an octagonal crocketed spire: round the base of the spire, and connected with the angular turrets, is an embattled parapet, enclosing a walk which commands an extensive and beautiful prospect. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. A free grammar school for poor children of this parish is endowed with land producing about £120 per annum, the benefaction of a person unknown. There is likewise a small charity school for girls; and a National school is supported by voluntary contributions. An hospital for six poor widows was founded by Mr. Sawyer, in 1686, and subsequently endowed by Martha Baker and others. Mrs. Rachael Sawyer bequeathed £100, directing the interest to be applied in apprenticing poor children; and there are several other bequests for charitable purposes. In 1726, several coins were discovered here of Trajan, Marcus Aurelius, Constantine, and other Roman emperors; also of Carausius, who assumed the purple in Britain; together with a brass seal having the figure of St. Michael engraved on it, and other antique remains. Dr. John Gill, an eminent oriental and biblical scholar, was born here in 1697.

KETTERINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of **HUMBLEYARD**, county of **NORFOLK**, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Wymondham, containing 175 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £4. E. Atkins, Esq. was patron in 1786. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

KETTLEBASTON, a parish in the hundred of Gosford, county of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Bildeston, containing 190 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8. The Rev. Thomas Fiske was patron in 1801. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The children of a Sunday school in this parish are partially clothed by means of a small rent-charge.

KETTLEBURGH, a parish in the hundred of Loes, county of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Framlingham, containing 360 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of the Earl of Gosford. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The river Deben runs through this parish.

KETTLEBY, a hamlet in the parish of WRAWBY, southern division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Glandford-Bridge. The population is returned with the parish.

KETTLESHULME, a township in the parish of PRESTBURY, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, county palatine of CHESTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Macclesfield, containing 354 inhabitants. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. There is a small endowment for the instruction of children.

KETTLESTON, a parish in the hundred of GALLOW, county of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Fakenham, containing 230 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

KETTLETHORPE, a parish in the wapentake of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Lincoln, containing, with the hamlets of Fenton and Laughton, 399 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £28. Sir W. A. Ingilby, Bart. was patron in 1806. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul.

KETTLEWELL, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 16 miles (N. E.) from Settle, containing, with the township of Starborton, 663 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £5, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. R. Tennant, Esq. was patron in 1786. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has lately received an addition of one hundred and fourteen sittings, of which seventy-one are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £160 towards defraying the expense. A school was built by Solomon Swale, and endowed with property for its repair; three children are instructed by means of a rent-charge of 30s. per annum, the donor of which is unknown.

KETTON, a township in the parish of LAMFLUGH, ALLERDALE ward, above Darwent, county of CUMBERLAND, 8 miles (E.) from Whitehaven. The population is returned with the parish.

KETTON, a parish in East hundred, county of

RUTLAND, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Stamford, containing 797 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Tixover, rated in the king's books at £8, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Ketton in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is principally in the early style of English architecture, but at the west end is an intermixture of Norman; the date of the south porch is 1232. Here is a place of worship for Independents. In 1791, Sophia Eliz. Edwards gave £1000 three per cents. for the support of a school of industry.

KEVERNE (ST.), a parish in the hundred of KERRIER, county of CORNWALL, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Falmouth, containing 2505 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £18. 11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Rev. James Pascoe was patron in 1817. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school was founded and endowed, in 1698, by Sampson Sandys, for teaching and apprenticing poor children, which has received subsequent augmentations: the master receives a stipend of £15 per annum; and there are six reading-schools in the parish, with small salaries for the teachers. In this parish also are three fishing coves, named Coverack, Porthalla, and Porthonstock, at the first of which there is a good pier for small vessels. A fair for cattle is held on the first Tuesday after Twelfth-day. The English channel bounds the parish on the east and south: there is a signal station at the extreme southern point, called Blackhead. Here was formerly a college of Secular canons, dedicated to St. Achelran, and subsequently a cell of Cistercian monks, subordinate to Beaulieu abbey in Hampshire.

KEVERSTONE, a joint township with Raby, in the parish of STAINDROP, south-western division of DARLINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Barnard-Castle, containing 203 inhabitants.

KEW, a parish in the second division of the hundred of KINGSTON, county of SURREY, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from London, containing 683 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the Thames, over which a handsome stone bridge of seven arches, replacing a former structure of wood, was erected in 1789, connecting it with Brentford. George III., who resided for a considerable length of time in a mansion since called the Nursery, in which most of the royal family were brought up, and in which his consort Queen Charlotte died, greatly improved and extended the gardens, which he united to those of Richmond, and began to erect a royal palace in the ancient style of English architecture, which, after remaining for several years in an unfinished state, was taken down in 1828. The royal gardens, which are supposed to contain one of the most extensive and complete collections of exotic plants in Europe, are tastefully laid out, and embellished with temples of the various orders of Grecian architecture, a Turkish mosque, and a Chinese pagoda of considerable elevation, from the summit of which a most extensive prospect is obtained of the scenery on the banks of the Thames, and of the surrounding country. The Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge have residences on the south side of the

green, and in the environs are several handsome villas. Kew, formerly a chapelry to Kingston, was constituted a separate parish by act of parliament in 1770. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Petersham, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, endowed with £600 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Anne, was built by subscription among the inhabitants, in 1714, on a site given by Queen Anne, as a chapel of ease to the vicarage of Kingston, and made parochial in 1770: it was enlarged by George III., who built the side aisles and the portico; and his late Majesty, George IV., erected the organ gallery, and presented to the parish the organ on which his royal father had been accustomed to play. The free school was founded, in 1721, by Dorothy, Lady Capel, who endowed it with one-twelfth part of an estate at Faversham, at present producing about £450 per annum, which sum is divided by her trustees in the church at Kew among twelve parishes, of which Kew is one: the sum arising to each is £37.10., which, augmented by annual subscriptions, is appropriated to the instruction of nineteen boys, of whom two are apprenticed yearly: the school-house was erected in 1824, to which his late Majesty munificently contributed, and granted it the appellation of "The King's Free School."

KEW (ST.), a parish in the hundred of TRIGG, county of CORNWALL, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Wade Bridge, containing 1218 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £19.11.0 $\frac{1}{2}$. T. Pitt, Esq. was patron in 1777. The church, dedicated to St. Kew, has considerable remains of painted glass. There is a small sum for the instruction of children. The river Camel, on the south of this parish, is navigable to Padstow and the Bristol channel.

KEWSTOKE, a parish in the hundred of WINTERSTOKE, county of SOMERSET, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Axbridge, containing 429 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £9.12.6., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is in the later style of English architecture, with Norman portions. A priory of Augustine canons was founded here about 1210, by William de Courtenay, and dissolved in 1534, when its revenue was valued at £110.18.4 $\frac{1}{2}$: the remains of the monastic buildings, now principally converted into a farm house, are the chapel, refectory, and barn.

KEXBOROUGH, a township in the parish of DARTON, wapentake of STAINCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Barnesley, containing 440 inhabitants. John Sylvester, Esq. erected a school, and endowed it with a rent-charge of £5 per annum, for which eight children are instructed.

KEXBY, a township in the parish of UFFON, wapentake of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Gainsborough, containing 171 inhabitants.

KEXBY, a township in that part of the parish of CATTON which is in the wapentake of OUZZ and DAWENT, East riding of the county of YORK, 6 miles (E.) from York, containing 149 inhabitants.

KEYHAM, a chapelry in that part of the parish of

ROTHLEY which is in the eastern division of the hundred of GOSCOTE, county of LEICESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Leicester, containing 210 inhabitants. This chapelry is within the peculiar jurisdiction of the Lord of the Manor of Rothley.

KEYHAVEN, a tything in that part of the parish of MILFORD which is in the hundred of CHRISTCHURCH, New Forest (West) division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Lymington. The population is returned with the parish.

KEYINGHAM, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East riding of the county of YORK, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Hedon, containing 639 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £12, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In 1802, Edward Ombler, Esq. bequeathed £200, directing the interest to be appropriated to the education of children; and in 1807, Edward Marriott bequeathed the residue of his estate, amounting to £255 four per cents. for a similar purpose.

KEYMER, a parish comprising North and South Keymer, in the hundred of BUTTINGHILL, rape of LEWES, county of SUSSEX, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Hurstpierrepont, containing 679 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Clayton, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester. The church is in the early style of English architecture.

KEYNE (ST.), a parish in the hundred of WEST, county of CORNWALL, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Leskeard, containing 153 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £5.18.6 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Lieut. Cory, R. N. The church is dedicated to St. Kayne, who lived in the fifth century, and is said to have been the daughter of Braganus, Prince of Brecknockshire. Near the church is St. Kayne's well, long celebrated in legendary tales for its peculiar virtues: the roof of the enclosure supports, in a singular manner, five trees, two of oak, two of ash, and one of elm, planted more than half a century ago. The Looe navigation passes on the eastern side of this parish.

KEYNSHAM, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of KEYNSHAM, county of SOMERSET, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Bath, containing 1761 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £11.19.7., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham. The church is a spacious edifice in the later style of English architecture. The town is situated upon the river Avon, which is navigable hence to Bath, and across it is a bridge leading into Gloucestershire: on this river are some mills belonging to a brass and copper company at Bristol. A court-leet is held for the hundred; also a hundred court for the recovery of debts under 40s. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. A school-room was built, in 1705, by Sir Thomas Bridges, and endowed with £500, for the education of twenty poor boys: he likewise founded an almshouse for six poor

widows, who receive £4 each per annum. An abbey of Black canons was founded, by William, Earl of Gloucester, about 1170, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Peter, and St. Paul: its revenue, at the dissolution, was valued at £450. 3. 6. In this parish is a mineral spring of reputed efficacy in ophthalmia.

KEYSOE, a parish in the hundred of **STODDEN**, county of **BEDFORD**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.S.W.) from Kimbolton, containing 649 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

KEYSTON, a parish in the hundred of **LEIGHTON-STONE**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E. by E.) from Thrapston, containing 196 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £29. 5. Earl Fitzwilliam was patron in 1807. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

KEYTHORPE, a liberty in that part of the parish of **TUGBY** which is in the hundred of **GARTREE**, county of **LEICESTER**, 9 miles (N. by E.) from Market-Harborough, containing 26 inhabitants.

KEYWORTH, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of **RUSHCLIFFE**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.S.E.) from Nottingham, containing 454 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £7. 5., and in the patronage of H. Keyworth, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, has a curious tower, with one smaller erected upon it. There are places of worship for Independents. This parish is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s.

KIBBLESTONE, a liberty in the parish of **STONE**, southern division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, county of **STAFFORD**, containing 1089 inhabitants. This was anciently a large park, and there are still the vestiges of some large fish-ponds, one of which supplies a stream that falls into the Trent at Walton bridge, turning in its course several mills for grinding flints used at the potteries. At Meaford, within this liberty, is an old mansion, long possessed by the Jervis family, in which the gallant admiral, Earl St. Vincent, was born, and which is now occupied by his nephew, Viscount St. Vincent, Baron Meaford. There is a petrifying spring issuing out of the rocks near Catwalton.

KIBBLESWORTH, a township in that part of the parish of **CHESTER LE STREET** which is in the middle division of **CHESTER** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, 5 miles (S.) from Gateshead, containing 237 inhabitants.

KIBWORTH-BEAUCHAMP, a parish in the hundred of **GARTREE**, county of **LEICESTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W.) from Market-Harborough, comprising the chapelry of Kibworth-Harcourt, and the township of Smeeton-Westerby, and containing 1372 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £39. 15., and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of **Merton College**, Oxford. The church, dedicated

to St. Wilfrid, is a spacious edifice, with a tower supporting a spire nearly one hundred and sixty feet high. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. A free grammar school was founded, in 1709, by Sir Nathaniel Edwards; the school-house was rebuilt in 1775. The Union canal passes through the parish; and at Smeeton-Westerby there is a small chalybeate spring. Dr. John Aikin, an ingenious physician and public writer, (brother of Mrs. Barbauld and of Lucy Aikin, likewise celebrated authoress of several valuable works,) was born here in 1747, and died at Stoke-Newington in 1822.

KIBWORTH-HARCOURT, a chapelry in the parish of **KIBWORTH-BEAUCHAMP**, hundred of **GARTREE**, county of **LEICESTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by N.) from Market-Harborough, containing 396 inhabitants. The chapel has been demolished. In this chapelry are the remains of an ancient encampment, consisting of a large mound encompassed by a moat.

KIDBROOKE, a liberty (anciently a parish) in the hundred of **BLACKHEATH**, lathe of **SUTTON** at **HONE**, county of **KENT**, 2 miles (S.S.W.) from Woolwich, containing 73 inhabitants. Cecilia, Countess of Hereford, in the 5th of Henry VI., gave this place, to the prior and convent of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark, who obtained from the Bishop of Rochester a grant of impropriation. In old records, the church, which has long been demolished, is described as a rectory, but a few years since the civil authorities of Charlton endeavoured to shew that Kidbrooke was only a hamlet belonging to that parish: it now chooses its own officers, and maintains its own poor. A free chapel has lately been erected by Dr. Greenlaw, who is the officiating minister. Kidbrooke gives the title of baron to the family of Hervey, Marquises of Bristol.

KIDDAL, a joint township with Potterton, in the parish of **BARWICK** in **ELMETT**, lower division of the wapentake of **SKYRACK**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E. by E.) from Leeds, containing 124 inhabitants.

KIDDERMINSTER, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of **HALF-SHIRE**, county of **WORCESTER**, comprising the incorporated market town of Kidderminster, having separate jurisdiction, the chapelry of Lower Mitton, and the hamlet of Wribbenhall, and containing 15,296 inhabitants, of which number, 10,709



Seal and Arms.

are in the town of Kidderminster, 14 miles (N.) from Worcester, and 126 (N.W. by N.) from London. Its ancient name was *Chidderminster*, *Kid*, or *Chid*, signifying, in ancient British, the brow of a hill, *Dwr*, water, and *Minster*, a church; an etymology highly characteristic of its situation. At the time of the Conquest it was a royal manor, and continued so until the reign of Henry II., when it passed into private hands, and among its possessors was Waller the poet. The town is situated on the eastern bank of the river Stour, about three miles from its confluence with the Severn: it is of an irregular form, contains several good and well-built houses, but the greater part consists of

small dwellings inhabited by the workmen employed in the different factories. The entrances to the town are spacious; in those from Worcester, Bridgenorth, and Bewdley, where improvements have been made by cutting away the rock to lower the road, houses have been excavated in the sides of the rock. The town is well paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. In the reign of Henry VIII. Kidderminster was noted for the manufacture of broad cloths, to which, at different periods, succeeded linsey-woolseys, friezes, and tammies and flowered stuffs. About the year 1735 the manufacture of carpets was introduced, which has continued to flourish with progressive improvement, and now constitutes the staple trade of the town. On its introduction the Scotch carpets were the principal articles made, but the Wilton and Brussels carpets (the former begun by the grandfather of the present Mr. Broom, in 1745,) have been within the last few years brought to a high degree of perfection: the elegance and variety of the patterns, the brilliancy and permanency of the colours, arising, as it is supposed, from the peculiar property of the water of the Stour in fixing the dyes, and the great improvement in their texture, have given to the carpets of Kidderminster a decided superiority over those of every other place. In 1772, the number of carpet-loom was about two hundred and fifty; at present there are nearly one thousand six hundred. A considerable quantity of carpets is constantly being exported to almost every part of the kingdom. From a return to parliament it appears that, of the whole quantity of wool produced in the kingdom, one twenty-eighth part is consumed here in the weaving of carpets. The trade in bombazines is also carried on, but not to the same extent as formerly: in 1772, here were one thousand seven hundred silk and worsted looms; at present there are not more than one-fifth of that number. In the town and neighbourhood are five spinning-mills; but a great quantity of the yarn is obtained from Halifax, and other towns in Yorkshire. On the banks of the Stour are several dye-houses, in connexion with the various manufactories. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal passes through the town to Stourport, where it joins the river Severn, by which a medium of conveyance by water is afforded to all parts of the kingdom, and a supply of coal and other useful commodities is obtained. The market days are Thursday, chiefly for corn, and Saturday for provisions: the fairs are, the last Monday in January, the Monday before Easter, Ascension-day, June 20th, September 4th, and the last Monday in November. The market-place has been greatly enlarged by the corporation, at an expense of £10,000, and is arranged in separate divisions for the various kinds of goods exposed for sale.

Kidderminster was a borough by prescription, and sent members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has made no return. It received a charter of incorporation in the twelfth year of the reign of Charles I., but the charter at present in force was granted August 31st, 1837, by which the government of the town is vested in a high steward, a recorder, a high bailiff, a low bailiff, twelve aldermen (exclusively of the high bailiff) twenty-five assistants, with a town clerk, constables, &c. The high bailiff is elected annually by the aldermen, from among their own body. A sin-

gular custom has prevailed at the election of this chief magistrate, when the people assemble in the principal streets to throw cabbage stalks at each other: the bell at the town-hall gives the signal for the commencement of the municipal affray, which, from its duration and the mode of procedure, is called the "lawless hour." When it is over, the bailiff elect and the other members of the corporation, in their robes, parade the streets, preceded by flags, drums, and trumpets, inviting the principal families in the neighbourhood to meet and throw apples at them: but this custom has of late been falling into disuse. The high bailiff, the late bailiff, the recorder, and the three senior aldermen, are justices of the peace, and hold quarterly courts of session for the borough, on the Friday in the week in which the general quarter sessions for the county are held, for the trial of all offenders not charged capitally. A court of requests is also held every fortnight, by commissioners appointed under an act passed in the 12th of George III., for the recovery of debts under 40s., the jurisdiction of which extends over the whole parish. The town-hall is a neat building of brick; the lower part is appropriated as shops, and the upper part to the holding of the courts and the transaction of the public business of the corporation: it also contains a spacious assembly-room, and under the building is a small prison for the confinement of malefactors prior to their committal to the county gaol.

The living is a vicarage with the curacy of Mitton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £30. 15. 7½., and in the patronage of Lord Foley. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious and venerable structure, partly in the decorated, and partly in the later, style of English architecture, with a handsome square embattled tower, strengthened with buttresses, and crowned with pinnacles: the walls of the nave and aisles are finished with panelled battlements, and the whole exterior of the building, which occupies the summit of a hill overlooking the river, has an imposing grandeur of appearance; the chancel, which is in the decorated style, contains several ancient monuments and recumbent figures; the nave is separated from the aisles by a beautiful series of pointed arches and clustered columns, and lighted by a fine range of clerestory windows enriched with elegant tracery. A new church, dedicated to St. George, and containing two thousand and three sittings, of which one thousand two hundred and eighty-nine are free, was built by grant from the parliamentary commissioners, in 1824, at an expense of £16,131. 4. 2., to which was added £2000 raised by the inhabitants: it is a handsome structure in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty and richly-ornamented tower, and, standing on an eminence, forms a prominent feature in the view of the town: the altar-piece is embellished with a representation of the Descent from the Cross, woven in carpet-work, with exquisite brilliancy of colour and elegance of design, by Mr. Bowyer, a manufacturer in the town, and by him presented to the parish; but this characteristic piece of workmanship has been wantonly cut in different places by a sacrilegious outrage, of which the perpetrator and his motive have not yet been discovered. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar. Besides the chapel at Mitton, there is a proprietary chapel at Whitbushall, the living of

which is a donative, in the gift of Lord Foley. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians.

The free grammar school is of uncertain origin: it was made a royal foundation by charter of Charles I., and has an endowment in lands and tenements, from the produce of which the head master receives a salary of £260, and the second master one of £130 per annum: they are chosen by trustees appointed under the charter, and have each a house rent-free, and the privilege of taking private pupils: this school is entitled to the fifth of six scholarships founded in Worcester College, Oxford, by Sir Thomas Cookes, from which the candidates for his fellowships in that college are chosen. An ancient chapel adjoining St. Mary's church has been for many years appropriated to the use of the school. A free school was also founded, in 1795, by Mr. Nicholas Pearsall, who endowed it with a sum of money for providing a salary for the master, by whom twenty-five boys, chiefly dissenters, receive the rudiments of a classical and commercial education. A National school for boys was erected in 1817; and there is one for girls, originally founded as a small charity school in 1730: in the former two hundred and thirty boys, and in the latter one hundred and ninety girls, are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and about twenty in each are clothed. St. George's National school was built, in 1827, by subscription, aided by a grant from the National Society, for the instruction of two hundred and fifty children of each sex; and there are various other institutions of a similar kind, supported by subscription, some of which have small endowments. An infant school has been recently established, in which are one hundred and fifty children, but no building has yet been erected for the purpose. The dispensary was established in 1824, and the building erected on a site near the old church, given for that purpose by William Lea, Esq., of Stone: the institution is under the direction of a president, vice-president, and a committee of governors, by whom a resident surgeon is appointed, with a salary of £100 per annum: it receives also the gratuitous attendance of the members of the medical profession in the vicinity. There are six almshouses founded, in 1629, by Sir Edward Blount, for six aged men and their wives, who receive £8 per annum each. H. Higgins, Esq., in 1684, bequeathed four messuages for the same purpose, to which a fifth has been added, for aged persons nominated by the corporation: the inmates live rent-free, but have no pecuniary allowance. Two houses were also given in trust to the corporation for the same use, by Sir Ralph Clare, K.B. There are various charitable donations and bequests for distribution among the poor. On Wassall hill, about half a mile from the bank of the Severn, are the remains of a small camp, supposed by Dr. Nash to have been occupied by Henry IV., in his pursuit of Owen Glyndwr, after the burning of the city of Worcester; and at Blackstone rock, between Stourport and Bewdley, are the remains of a hermitage and chapel, now converted into an out-house for agricultural implements. There are several chalybeate springs in the parish, of which the most strongly impregnated is at Round hill, near the town; and the dropping well, on Barish common, is celebrated for its efficacy in curing diseases of the eye. Richard Baxter, the celebrated non-conformist, was for some time vicar of this parish;

on being ejected from his ministry, he established an Independent congregation, consisting of a number of his parishioners who, having adhered to his ministry when ejected from his living, are supposed to have formed the first separate church of that denomination.

KIDDINGTON, a parish comprising the hamlet of Over Kiddington in the hundred of CHADLINGTON, and that of Nether Kiddington in the hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, and containing 252 inhabitants. Nether Kiddington is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.), and Over Kiddington $3\frac{1}{4}$ (S. E. by E.), from Neat Enstone. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £7. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Lord Viscount Dillon. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and situated in Nether Kiddington, is supposed to have been built about the year 1400; but the chancel is evidently of earlier date, having probably belonged to the original edifice. In 1466, the emoluments of the ancient rectory of Asterley being considered inadequate for the support of an incumbent, they were formally incorporated with those of this rectory, and thenceforth both parishes became united under the name of Kiddington. There is a farm-house still called Asterley, which claims the privilege of being extra-parochial; and in a large field, termed Chapelbreke, are the supposed sites of the ancient church, mansion-house, and village of Asterley; foundations, mouldings of lancet windows, and other fragments of old masonry, having from time to time been discovered on the spot. A branch of the river Isis runs through the parish. In the gardens of a private mansion in this village is an ancient stone font, found in the chapel of Edward the Confessor at Islip, where was a royal palace, stated, by tradition, to have been that in which the monarch was baptized, in 1010. The ancient road Akeman-street runs through the parish. In Hill wood are visible traces of a Roman encampment; and at other places in the neighbourhood are vestiges of earth-works.

KIDLAND, an extra-parochial liberty, in the western division of COQUETDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 12 miles (N. W. by W.) from Rothbury, containing 62 inhabitants.

KIDLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Woodstock, comprising the townships of Gosford, and Water-Eaton, and the hamlet of Thrup, and containing 1153 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, and annexed to the Headship of Exeter College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a small endowment, the bequest of Roger Almont, for teaching two children.

KIGBEAR, a hamlet in that part of the parish of OAKHAMPTON which is in the hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, county of DEVON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Oakhampton, containing 116 inhabitants.

KILBOURNE, a township in the parish of HORSLEY, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, county of DERBY, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Derby, containing 498 inhabitants.

KILBURN, a hamlet in the parish of St. JOHN, HAMPTON, Holborn division of the hundred of OSWALDSTON, county of MIDDLESEX, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from London. The population is returned with the

parish. The village, which is situated on the ancient Watling-street, on the road to Edgware, contains some good houses occupied by genteel families, the short distance from the metropolis rendering it a desirable place of residence. There is a medicinal spring, called Kilburn wells, the water of which possesses aperient properties. Near the close of the reign of Henry I., a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist, was founded here on the site of an ancient hermitage, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was estimated at £121. 16.

KILBURN, a parish partly in the wapentake of **BIRDFOURTH**, North riding, and partly within the liberty of **RIPON**, West riding, of the county of **YORK**, comprising the township of Hood with Osgoodby-Grange, and Kilburn, and containing 530 inhabitants, of which number, 500 are in the township of Kilburn, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Easingwold. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a trifling sum, the gift of Ann Berry, in 1768, for the education of one girl.

KILBY, a parish in the hundred of **GUTHLAXTON**, county of **LEICESTER**, 6½ miles (S.S.E.) from Leicester, containing 409 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, endowed with £500 private benefaction, £1000 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Sir H. Halford, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

KILDALE, a parish in the western division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 5½ miles (E. by N.) from Stokesley, containing 209 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £10. 3. 4. R. Bell Livesay, Esq. was patron in 1811. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a very ancient structure, said to have been founded at an early period of the Saxon octarchy: near it is the site of an old castle. About 1312, the friars of the order of the Holy Cross began to erect an oratory here, but the work having been interdicted by Archbishop Grenfield, it was abandoned.

KILDWICK, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWCRoss**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the chapelry of Silsden, and the townships of Bradley's Both, Cowling, Farnhill with Cononley, Glusburn, Kildwick, Steeton with Easburn, Stirton with Thorlby, and Sutton, and containing 8605 inhabitants, of which number, 175 are in the township of Kildwick, 4 miles (S.S.E.) from Skipton. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of York, rated in the king's books at £10. 8. 1½, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is principally in the later style of English architecture.

KILGWRRWG, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of **RAELAND**, county of **MENMOUTH**, 5½ miles (S.S.E.) from Usk, containing 113 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff, endowed with £800 royal bounty,

and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rev. Mr. Birkin.

KILHAM, a township in the parish of **KIRK-NEWTON**, western division of **GLENDALÉ** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 7½ miles (W.N.W.) from Wooler, containing 246 inhabitants.

KILHAM, a parish partly within the liberty of **ST. PETER** of **YORK**, and partly in the wapentake of **DICKERING**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, 5½ miles (N. N. E.) from Great Driffield, containing 971 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean of York, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stately edifice. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The town, pleasantly situated on a declivity of the Wolds, now consists of one irregular street, extending from east to west nearly one mile and a quarter, but was once a much larger place, vestiges of foundations having been often discovered. It had anciently a market, which, from the vicinity and greater convenience of that at Great Driffield, had long been declining, and is now entirely discontinued. Fairs for cattle are held on August 21st and November 12th; the latter is also a statute fair. A free school was founded, in the 9th of Charles I., by John, Lord D'Arcy, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £30, for which sum, and trifling quarterages paid by the pupils, from eighty to one hundred children are instructed. A branch of the river Hull has its source in the parish; and at Hempit Hole a remarkable intermittent spring, called the Gipse, issues with such violence from the earth as to form an arch sufficiently elevated for a man on horseback to pass beneath it. Near the Rudston road is a fine mineral spring, possessing medicinal properties.

KILKHAMPTON, a parish in the hundred of **STRATTON**, county of **CORNWALL**, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Stratton, containing 1024 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £26. 3. 11½. Lord Carteret was patron in 1810. The church, dedicated to St. James, is remarkable for the singular richness of its architecture, particularly the south doorway, which is a beautiful specimen of the Norman style, exhibiting shafts and bands of zig-zag mouldings, with the beak-headed ornaments; some other portions of the fabric are of much later date: it contains an enriched pulpit, a very ancient font, and several handsome monuments, the most striking of which is one to the memory of the renowned warrior Sir Beville Grenville, Earl of Corbill, and Lord of Thorigny and Grenville, in France and Normandy, descended in a direct line from Robert, second son of Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, and slain in the parliamentary war, at the battle of Lansdown, July 5th, 1643. One of his ancestors, who came over with the Conqueror, is said to have founded the church. This place had anciently a market. There are fairs on Holy Thursday, the third Thursday following, and on August 28th; the first and last are considerable cattle fairs. It is stated that the pious Hervey conceived his "Meditations among the Tombs" at Kilkhampton.

KILLAMARSH, a parish in the hundred of **SCANDALE**, county of **DEVON**, 9 miles (N. E.) from Chatterfield, containing 779 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with the rectory of Eckington, in the

archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is partly in the Norman style. At the Norman survey this place was called *Chinewoldemaesc*, and the manor was formerly held by the tenure of providing a horse of the value of five shillings, with a sack and a spur, for the king's army in Wales. Robert Turie, in 1720, bequeathed a rent-charge of £7. 10.; which sum, with the produce of sundry other gifts, amounting together of about £22, is paid for the instruction of twenty-five children. The Chesterfield canal, and a railway communicating with the coal mines in the vicinity, pass through the parish.

KILLCOT, a joint tything with Bouldson, in the parish of NEWENT, hundred of BOTLOE, county of GLOUCESTER, containing 408 inhabitants.

KILLERBY, a township in the parish of HEIGHINGTON, though entirely surrounded by that of Gainford, south-eastern division of DARLINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Darlington, containing 107 inhabitants.

KILLERBY, a township in that part of the parish of CATTERICK which is in the eastern division of the wapentake of HANG, North riding of the county of YORK, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from Catterick, containing 48 inhabitants.

KILLINGHALL, a township in that part of the parish of RIPLEY which is in the lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, West riding of the county of YORK, 1 mile (S. by E.) from Ripley, containing 519 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

KILLINGHOLME, a parish comprising North and South Killingholme, in the eastern division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 12 miles (N. W. by W.) from Great Grimsby, containing 438 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Harbrough, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 18. 4. Lord Yarborough was patron in 1792. The church is dedicated to St. Denis. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists.

KILLINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of KIRKBY-LONSDALE, LONSDALE ward, county of WESTMORLAND, 7½ miles (N.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale, containing 335 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale. The chapel was re-pewed in 1824. A school is endowed with £7 per annum, for which, and trifling quarterages, sixteen children receive instruction: the school-room was built by subscription. Killington hall, now a farm-house, is an ancient tower-building, long the residence of the Pickerings.

KILLINGWORTH, a township in the parish of LONG BENTON, eastern division of CASTLE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Newcastle upon Tyne. The population is returned with the parish. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Coal is obtained here. On Killingworth moor the Newcastle races were held till 1790, when it was enclosed for cultivation.

KILLPECK, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, 8½ miles (S. W.) from Hereford, containing 265 inhabitants.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £4. 11. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester. The church, dedicated to St. David, has some fine portions in the Norman style of architecture. It was given by Hugh Fitzwilliam (whose family assumed the name of Kilpet), son of the Conqueror, to the abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester, in 1134, and became a cell of Black monks subordinate thereto till its suppression. The ancient castle of the Kilpecks fell early to ruin, since, in the time of Edward I. a part only of the walls was remaining.

KILMERSDON, a parish in the hundred of KILMERSDON, county of SOMERSET, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Frome, comprising the hamlets of Charlton, Coleford, Kilmersdon, Kilmersdon-Common, Luckington, and Lypeat, and containing 1991 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacies of Ashwick and Coleford annexed, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £6. 18. 6½., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is extremely light and elegant, and has a lofty tower. A new church is in progress of erection at Coleford. There are two places of worship for Methodists and one for Presbyterians. The Rev. Thomas Shute, in 1719, gave a rent-charge of £20 towards the support of a school for forty children, to which Mrs. Mary Freeman, in 1760, bequeathed £100, to be placed at interest for repairs and for the purchase of books.

KILMESTON, a parish in the hundred of FAWLEY, Fawley division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4½ miles (S.) from New Alresford, containing 212 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with the rectory of Cheriton, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the incumbent. Eight poor children are instructed for a trifling sum left by Dame Mary Sadler. Kilmeston is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court held at Winchester every Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount.

KILMINGTON, a parish in the hundred of AXMINSTER, county of DEVON, 1½ mile (W. by S.) from Axminster, containing 484 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Axminster, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. The river Axe runs through the parish. There is a fair for cattle on the first Wednesday in September. Kilmington has the privilege of sending two boys to Axminster free school.

KILMINGTON, a parish in, and forming a detached portion of, the hundred of NORTON-FERRIS, county of SOMERSET, 6½ miles (E. by N.) from Bruton, containing 556 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £21. 9. 4½. The Earl of Ilchester was patron in 1811. The church is dedicated to St. Mary: in it lie the remains of Mr. Hartgill and his son, both murdered, in the reign of Queen Mary, by Lord Stourton and four others, who were convicted and executed; his lordship at Salisbury, in a silken halter, and his accomplices near the spot where the foul deed was perpetrated. About two miles south-west from the church is a small oval intrenchment, called Jack's Castle, supposed to have been the

site of a Danish camp or fortress; and at the south-western extremity of the parish, near Stourhead, is a triangular brick tower, one hundred and fifty-five feet high, erected, in 1772, by Henry Hoare, Esq., with an inscription commemorative of Alfred the Great and his victories over the Danes.

KILNSAY, a hamlet in the parish of **BURNSALL**, eastern division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWECROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 11 miles (E.N.E.) from **Settle**. The population is returned with the chapelry of **Coniston**.

KILNSEA, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESSE**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from **Patrington**, containing, with **Spurm**, 196 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of **York**, rated in the king's books at £6. 8. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £600 royal bounty. **L. Thompson, Esq.** was patron in 1813. The church, dedicated to **St. Helen**, has been suffered to fall to ruin, being situated so near the brink of the cliff, upon which the sea is continually encroaching, that it must ultimately have been swept away; a part of the cemetery having already disappeared.

KILNWICK, a parish in the **Bainton-Beacon** division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the chapelry of **Beswick**, and the townships of **Bracken**, **Kilnwick**, and a portion of **Lockington**, and containing 576 inhabitants, of which number, 230 are in the township of **Kilnwick**, 7 miles (S.S.W.) from **Great Driffield**. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of **York**. **Charles Grimston, Esq.** was patron in 1817. The church is dedicated to **All Saints**.

KILNWICK-PERCY, a parish in the **Wilton-Beacon** division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, 2 miles (E.N.E.) from **Pocklington**, containing 43 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the **Dean of York**, rated in the king's books at £4. 16. 3., and endowed with £600 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to **St. Helen**.

KILPIN, a township in the parish of **HOWDEN**, wapentake of **HOWDENSHERE**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from **Howden**, containing 318 inhabitants.

KILSBY, a parish in the hundred of **FAWSLEY**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from **Daventry**, containing 690 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, annexed to the Precentorship in the Cathedral Church of **Lincoln**, in the archdeaconry of **Northampton**, and diocese of **Peterborough**, rated in the king's books at £14, and endowed with £200 royal bounty: there is also a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £7, and in the patronage of the Precentor. The church is dedicated to **St. Faith**. There is a place of worship for Independents. The **Oxford canal** passes through the parish, and the ancient **Watling-street** marks its western boundary. A bequest from **Abraham Cowley, Esq.**, in land producing £18 a year, is given to the poor in money and bread, a small portion of it being applied also to the instruction of children.

KILTON, a parish in the hundred of **WILLITON** and **FREEMANNERS**, county of **SOMERSET**, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from **Bridg-water**, containing 149 inha-

bitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Taunton**, and diocese of **Bath and Wells**, rated in the king's books at £7. 6. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to **St. Nicholas**.

KILTON, a township in the parish of **BROTON**, eastern division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Guisbrough**, containing 100 inhabitants. There was formerly a castle, which, with the lordship, belonged to the ancient family of **Thwengs**.

KILVE, a parish in the hundred of **WILLITON** and **FREEMANNERS**, county of **SOMERSET**, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from **Bridg-water**, containing 263 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of **Stringston**, in the archdeaconry of **Taunton**, and diocese of **Bath and Wells**, rated in the king's books at £9. 16. 8. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**.

KILVERSTONE, a parish in the hundred of **SHROPHAM**, county of **NORFOLK**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. N. E.) from **Thetford**, containing 31 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Norfolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £7. 14. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown.

KILVINGTON, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of **NEWARK**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 7 miles (S.) from **Newark**, containing, with a portion of the hamlet of **Alverton**, 24 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Nottingham**, and diocese of **York**, rated in the king's books at £6. 12. 1., and in the patronage of the Rector of **Staunton in Vale**. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**.

KILVINGTON (NORTH), a township in the parish of **THORNTON le STREET**, wapentake of **ALLERTON-SHIRE**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from **Thirsk**, containing 68 inhabitants. There is a chapel for Roman Catholics.

KILVINGTON (SOUTH), a parish in the wapentake of **BIRDFORTH**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the townships of **South Kilvington**, **Thornbrough**, and **Upsal**, and containing 405 inhabitants, of which number, 260 are in the township of **South Kilvington**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from **Thirsk**. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Cleveland**, and diocese of **York**, rated in the king's books at £17. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of **Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge**. The church is dedicated to **St. Wilfrid**.

KILWORTH (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of **GUTHLAXTON**, county of **LEICESTER**, 5 miles (E. by S.) from **Lutterworth**, containing 391 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Leicester**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £15. 0. 5. The **Rev. T. Belgrave** was patron in 1811. The church is dedicated to **St. Andrew**. The **Grand Union canal** passes through the north-eastern part of the parish.

KILWORTH (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of **GUTHLAXTON**, county of **LEICESTER**, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from **Lutterworth**, containing 450 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Leicester** and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £10. 8. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to **St. Nicholas**. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

KIMBERLEY, a parish in the hundred of **FOREHOE**, county of **NORFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W.) from **Wymondham**, containing 145 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of **Barnham-Broom**, in the archdeaconry of **Norfolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £6. 12. 3., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. Lord **Wodehouse** was patron in 1820. The church is dedicated to **St. Peter**. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**. In the time of **Henry III.** there was a chapel in the church-yard, the ruins of which are still visible. **Kimberley** hall formerly belonged to the family of **Fastolf**, but in the reign of **Henry IV.** it came into the possession of **Sir John Wodehouse**, who took it down and erected a noble mansion upon its site. Subsequently he was appointed gentleman of the privy chamber to **Henry V.**, attended that monarch into **France**, and conducted himself in the field with so much bravery, that the king granted an augmentation to his arms, with leave to bear the motto "**AGINCOURT**." Here the family resided till 1659, when they removed to the present seat, in which are preserved the fragments of a large old sword and a poniard, used by their ancestor at the battle of **Agincourt**; also a costly pair of necklaces of coral and gold, the gift of **Catherine**, Queen of **Henry V.**

KIMBERLEY, a hamlet (formerly a chapelry) in the parish of **GREASLY**, southern division of the wapentake of **BROXTOW**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**. The population is returned with the parish. The chapel has been demolished.

KIMBERWORTH, a township in that part of the parish of **ROTHERHAM** which is in the northern division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from **Rotherham**, containing 3797 inhabitants. There are places of worship for **Independents** and **Wesleyan Methodists**. A school has been erected partly by subscription and partly by the produce of the old school-room; the annual income, arising from sundry donations, is about £8, for which sum eight poor children are instructed.

KIMBLE (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of **AYLESBURY**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from **Wendover**, containing 360 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated, in 1799, with the rectory of **Great Hampden**, in the archdeaconry of **Buckingham**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £6. 10. 5., endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Earl of **Buckinghamshire**. The church is dedicated to **St. Nicholas**. A school for boys is supported by voluntary contributions. **Kimble**, according to old records, was anciently called *Kunebel*, from **Cunobelin**, or **Cymbeline**, the British king, whose sons here gallantly opposed the Romans, but were defeated and one of them slain. There are still the remains of several intrenchments on the supposed field of battle; and on a circular mound in the neighbourhood are vestiges of a fortification, termed **Belinus' Castle**, where it is said **Cunobelin** resided.

KIMBLE (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of **AYLESBURY**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 3 miles (W. by S.) from **Wendover**, containing 165 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Buckingham**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at

£6. 2. 11. The Rev. **S. T. Chapman** was patron in 1810. The church is dedicated to **All Saints**.

KIMBLEWORTH, formerly a parish, in the western division of **CHESTER** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, 3 miles (N. by W.) from **Durham**, containing 32 inhabitants. The living, a rectory rated in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., and endowed with £200 royal bounty, was united, in 1593, to the perpetual curacy of **Witton-Gilbert**, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of **Durham**. The church has long since fallen to decay, and the place is now considered an extra-parochial liberty.

KIMBOLTON, a parish in the hundred of **WOLPHY**, county of **HEREFORD**, 3 miles (N.E. by E.) from **Leominster**, containing 634 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Hereford**, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of **Hereford**. The church is dedicated to **St. James**.

KIMBOLTON, a market town and parish in the hundred of **LEIGHTONSTONE**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from **Huntingdon**, and 63 (N.N.W.) from **London**, containing 1562 inhabitants. The town is pleasantly situated on the verge of the county, amidst sloping hills and woodlands diversified with fertile valleys. There are a few lace-makers, but the general employment of the inhabitants is in agriculture. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held on the Friday in Easter week, for sheep and pedlary, and on the 11th of December, for cattle and hogs. A constable is appointed at the courts leet and baron held under the Duke of **Manchester**, who is lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Huntingdon**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the Duke of **Manchester**. The church, dedicated to **St. Andrew**, is surmounted by a lofty spire. There are places of worship for **Baptists**, **Independents**, **Moravians**, and **Wesleyan Methodists**. A grammar school is endowed for a master and an usher; and there is an almshouse for four poor widows. **Kimbolton** castle, the magnificent residence of the Duke of **Manchester**, an ancient stone edifice, situated in a spacious park, was the residence of **Catherine of Arragon**, first wife of **Henry VIII.**, subsequently to her divorce, where she also died. In this parish are the remains of **Stonely priory**, a convent of canons of the order of **St. Augustine**, founded by **William Mandeville**, Earl of **Essex**, about 1180, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin **Mary**, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was valued at £62. 12. 3. **Kimbolton** gives the inferior title of baron to the Duke of **Manchester**; it was the birth-place of Lord **Kimbolton**, afterwards Earl of **Manchester**, a parliamentary general in the civil war.

KIMCOTE, a parish in the hundred of **GUTHLAXTON**, county of **LEICESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.N.E.) from **Lutterworth**, containing, with the hamlet of **Cotes de Val** 505 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Leicester**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £20. 16. 3. Lord **Willoughby de Broke** was patron in 1811. The church is dedicated to **All Saints**.

KIMMERIDGE, a parish in the hundred of **HASTLOE**, **Blandford** (South) division of the county of **DORSET**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by W.) from **Corfe-Castle**, con-

taining 90 inhabitants. The living is a donative, in the patronage of the Clavell family. The parish is bounded on the south by Botteridge pool, or Kimmeridge bay, the entrance to which, between two high cliffs, is defended by a battery of two pieces of cannon. Here was formerly a pier, one hundred feet long, sixty broad, and fifty high, constructed, by Sir William Clavell, for the convenience of vessels which resorted to his alum, salt, and glass works, in the vicinity. It was, however, demolished by a great storm in 1745, and in 1748 the ruins of buildings and heaps of ashes were all that remained. On the shore are copperas stones in abundance; and in the cliffs of this and the neighbouring parishes is found a sort of coal, of a bituminous nature, which burns with a strong light, and emits a sulphurous smell; it is naturally a hard substance, but, on exposure to the air, splits into pieces like slate, and is sold to the poor at a moderate price.

KIMPTON, a parish in the hundred of HITCHIN and PIRTON, county of HERTFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Welwyn, containing 866 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of Lord Daer. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is situated on an acclivity rising from the north of the village: it has a square western tower, embattled, and surmounted by a short spire, and contains a fine screen of oak, with almost perfect remains of the ancient rood-loft.

KIMPTON, a parish in the hundred of ANDOVER, Andover division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Ludgershall, containing 366 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £25. 12. 1. George Foyle, Esq. was patron in 1785.

KINDER, a hamlet in the parish of GLOSSOP, hundred of HIGH PEAK, county of DERBY, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Chapel en le Frith, containing 129 inhabitants.

KINDERTON, a joint township with Hulme, in that part of the parish of MIDDLEWICH which is in the hundred of NORTHWICH, county palatine of CHESTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. S. E.) from Middlewich, containing 469 inhabitants. The early and powerful Barons of Kinderton had possessions here at the time of the Conquest; and until about the end of the sixteenth century, they exercised the right of inflicting capital punishment for crimes committed within the barony.

KINFARE, or KINVER, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of SEISDON, county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Stourbridge, containing 1735 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of certain Trustees. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire and the Stourbridge canals form a junction here. There is a free grammar school, of ancient and obscure foundation, in support of which, William Vynsent, in the 34th of Elizabeth, bequeathed certain land, which, with subsequent gifts, produces £112. 12. 11. a year to the master, for the instruction of an unlimited number of children. Within the parish is an ancient fortification, forming a parallelogram three hundred yards long by two hundred broad, deeply intrenched on two sides, and on the other two defended by a hill.

In the neighbourhood is a tumulus, also a large block of stone, called Battlestone, six feet high, and about twelve in girth.

KINGCOMBE, a tything, consisting of Nether and Over Kingcombe, in that part of the parish of TOLLER-PORCUM which is in the hundred of BEAMINSTER-FORUM and REDHONE, Bridport division of the county of DORSET, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Beaminster, containing 159 inhabitants.

KINGERBY, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of WALSLEY, parts of LINCOLN, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (N. W.) from Market-Raisen, containing 84 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. The University of Cambridge presented in 1811. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

KINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Chipping-Norton, containing 464 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £17. 11. 8., and in the patronage of the Rev. J. C. Lockwood. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The river Evenlode bounds the parish on the west, and separates it from Gloucestershire.

KINGMOOR, an extra-parochial liberty, in ESKDALE ward, county of CUMBERLAND, 2 miles (N. W. by N.) from Carlisle, containing 162 inhabitants. It belongs to the corporation of Carlisle, the freemen of which city hold their guild races here annually on Ascension-day. There is a small donation in support of a school.

KINGSBRIDGE, a market town and parish, in the hundred of STANBOROUGH, county of DEVON, 34 miles (S. S. W.) from Exeter, and 207 (W. S. W.) from London, containing 1430 inhabitants. This place is pleasantly situated at the head of the bay, or haven, of Salcombe, on the summit and declivity of a hill, surrounded by others



Corporate Seal.

of greater elevation; and consists chiefly of a long street, in which are some good houses. The town, which is partially paved but not lighted, is bounded on the east by a brook, which separates it from the town of Dodbrook. A mechanics' institute has been established. Races are held in the neighbourhood, generally once a year, but at no fixed period. The woollen manufacture was formerly carried on here very extensively, but it is now inconsiderable: the principal branches of trade at present are in malt and leather, especially the former, a considerable quantity of malt and grain being annually sent from this place. Various articles of commerce are brought coastwise, chiefly in vessels of from fifty to sixty tons' burden, though the haven is navigable for ships of a larger size: about thirty of these vessels belong to Kingsbridge and Salcombe. The market is on Saturday; and there is a fair on the 20th of July, unless that day falls later in the week than Thursday, when the fair is postponed to the following Tuesday, and continued for three successive days, for the sale of woollen cloth, toys, &c. The town is under

the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, but a portreeve, or chief officer, is appointed annually at Michaelmas, at which period a court leet is held by the lord of the manor.

The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Churchstow, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, originally founded about 1330, was considerably enlarged and improved in 1827, when it received an addition of two hundred and eighty-six sittings, of which, one hundred and sixty-five are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £160 towards defraying the expense. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. A free grammar school was founded pursuant to the will of Thomas Crispin, who, in 1689, bequeathed to trustees an estate for its endowment, and also made provision for teaching gratuitously, in addition to the classics, reading, writing, and arithmetic: the number of boys in the grammar school is restricted to fifteen, and if so many are not to be found in the town, the trustees may complete the number from any other place. William Duncombe, in 1691, gave by will property now producing about £350 per annum, for the support of four exhibitioners from this school to Oxford or Cambridge; for apprenticing boys educated in the school; and for the salary of a lecturer at the parish church: by order of the court of Chancery, in 1819, the stipends of the exhibitioners were extended from £10 to £50 per annum. Almshouses for four poor persons were founded by Robert Mydwynter, in the reign of Elizabeth; and a considerable income for the repair of the church, &c., arising from the rents of the town-lands, is vested in trustees.

KINGSBURY, a parish in the hundred of GORE, county of MIDDLESEX, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.N.W.) from London, containing 360 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is principally in the later style of English architecture.

KINGSBURY, a parish in the Tamworth division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, county of WARWICK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Coleshill, containing 1345 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £8. 10., endowed with £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, has lately received an addition of one hundred and fifty sittings, of which one hundred are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £100 towards defraying the expense.

KINGSBURY-EPISCOPI, a parish forming one of the four unconnected portions which constitute the eastern division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, county of SOMERSET, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Langport, comprising the tythings of Barrow, Kingsbury-Episcopi, East Lambrook, West Lambrook with Lake, and Stembridge, and containing 1470 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £17. 18. 1½., and in

the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of Wells. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a stately structure, with an elegant western tower one hundred and twenty feet high, ornamented with eleven statues of kings, and crowned with twenty open-worked pinnacles. The parish anciently belonged to the Bishop of Wells, whence the adjunct to its name. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

KING'S-CAPLE, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Ross, containing 271 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy with the vicarage of Sellack, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

KINGSCLERE, a parish comprising the market town of Kingsclere and the chapelry of Sidnonton, in the hundred of KINGSCLERE, and the chapelry of Ecchinswell in the hundred of EVINGAR, Kingsclere division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, and containing 2851 inhabitants, of which number, 2296 are in the town of Kingsclere, 9 miles (N. E. by N.) from Whitechurch, 21 (N.) from Winchester, and 55 (W. by S.) from London. This place, as the name implies, was anciently a seat of the West Saxon kings; and at Freemantle park, a short distance to the south of the town, was a mansion said to have been a royal residence in the reigns of John and Elizabeth. The town is situated on the edge of the downs, near the northern extremity of the county; the streets are neither lighted nor paved; the inhabitants are well supplied with water. The trade is principally in malt, for making which the fine barley produced in the vicinity is peculiarly adapted. A small spring near the town turns four flour-mills within a mile and a half from its source. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs are held on the first Tuesday after Easter, and the first Tuesday after October 10th, principally for sheep. Kingsclere is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court held at Winchester every Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount; and petty sessions for the division of Kingsclere are held here and at Overton alternately. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £17. 19. 7., and in the patronage of Lord Bolton. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large stuccoed building, with a low tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and at Ecchinswell one for Independents. A free grammar school, supposed to have been of ancient foundation, was endowed by Sir James Lancaster, in 1618, with £20 per annum: the school-room was rebuilt in 1820, when the institution was converted into a National school open to all applicants. A bequest from Robert Higham, in 1722, is appropriated towards the clothing, maintenance, education, and apprenticing, of four boys. A quantity of clothes is annually distributed among the poor, by means of various benefactions. Here is a slightly chalybeate spring; and on the adjacent hills are the remains of two Roman encampments, near which the fragments of two or three human skeletons, and several Roman copper coins, were recently discovered.

KINGSCOTE, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, county of GLOUCESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Tetbury, containing 266 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Beverstone, in the archdeaconry and

diocese of Gloucester, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a small edifice with a low embattled tower. A branch of the river Frome rises here. There are quarries of stone full of petrifications called Clay-rags, which take a polish, and resemble the Derbyshire marble. At a supposed Roman station, called Chestles, in this parish, have been found coins, tessellated pavements, and a curiously-enamelled fibula.

KINGSDON, a parish in the hundred of **SOMERTON**, county of **SOMERSET**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Somerton, containing 536 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £27. 3. 1½. John Tucker, Esq. was patron in 1827. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a place of worship for Independents. The old Roman Fosse-way forms the south-eastern boundary of the parish.

KINGSDOWN, a parish partly in the hundred of **CODSHEATH**, but chiefly in that of **AXTON**, **DARTFORD**, and **WILMINGTON**, lathe of **SUTTON** at **HONE**, county of **KENT**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Wrotham, containing 438 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Maplescombe, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, rated in the king's books at £9. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a small building romantically situated in the bosom of a wood of about one hundred acres in extent. Kingsdown was anciently a chapelry in the parish of Sutton at Hone, and appropriated to the priory of St. Andrew in Rochester. Woodland, or Week, now only a hamlet to Kingsdown, was formerly a distinct parish.

KINGSDOWN, a parish in the hundred of **MILTON**, lathe of **SCRAY**, county of **KENT**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Sittingbourne, containing 75 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £5. 9. 2., and in the patronage of — Lushington, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Catherine.

KINGSEY, a parish in the hundred of **ASHENDON**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Thame, containing 204 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

KINGSFORD, a hamlet in that part of the parish of **WOLVERLEY** which is in the lower division of the hundred of **HALFESHIRE**, county of **WORCESTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Kidderminster. The population is returned with the parish.

KINGSHOLME, a hamlet adjacent to the city of Gloucester, partly in those portions of the parishes of **ST. CATHERINE** and **ST. MARY DE LODGE**, **GLOUCESTER**, which are in the middle division of the hundred of **DUDSTONE** and **KING'S-BARTON**, county of **GLOUCESTER**. The population is returned with the respective parishes.

KINGSLAND, a parish in the hundred of **STREET-FORD**, county of **HEREFORD**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Leominster, containing 989 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £31. 3. 6½., and in the patronage of the Rev. W. Evans. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a massive edifice, built in the

reign of Edward I., by Edward Lord Mortimer, whose relict obtained a grant for a market and a fair, the former of which has been long discontinued, but the latter is still held on October 10th, for horses, cattle, hops, cheese, &c. A free school has been endowed with £15 per annum, by Thomas Woodhouse. Kingsland formerly comprised part of the dower of Catherine, Queen of Charles II.: and tradition relates that near the glebe-house is the site of an ancient castle, the burial-place of King Merwald. In West Field there is a pedestal, erected by the neighbouring gentry, commemorative of the celebrated battle of Mortimer's Cross, fought in 1461, in which the Earl of Pembroke was defeated by the Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV., with the loss of about four thousand men: the earl escaped, but his father, Sir Owen Tudor, was taken prisoner and immediately beheaded.

KINGSLAND, a chapelry partly in the parish of **ISLINGTON**, **Finsbury** division, and partly in that of **HACKNEY**, **Tower** division, of the hundred of **OSSULSTONE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 1 mile (N. E.) from London. The population is returned with the parishes. This place consists principally of several ranges of buildings, extending a considerable distance along the road from London to Tottenham and Edmonton. Here are brick-fields, and some part of the ground is occupied by nurserymen and market-gardeners. Previously to the middle of the fifteenth century there was at Kingsland an hospital, or house for lepers, which, after the Reformation, became annexed to St. Bartholomew's hospital, and was used as a kind of out-ward to that institution; but, in 1761, the patients were removed from Kingsland, and the site of the establishment there was let on a building lease, though the chapel, on the petition of the inhabitants, was suffered to stand, as a proprietary chapel in the patronage of the Governors of the hospital: it is a small edifice in the early style of English architecture. Here are places of worship for Independents.

KINGSLEY, a township in the parish of **FRODSHAM**, second division of the hundred of **EDDISBURY**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Frodsham, containing 924 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school is endowed with four acres and a half of land.

KINGSLEY, a parish in the hundred of **ALTON**, **Alton** (North) division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Alton, containing 373 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Alton. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

KINGSLEY, a parish comprising the township of **Whiston** in the northern, but chiefly in the southern, division of the hundred of **TORMONSLow**, county of **STAFFORD**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Cheadle, and containing 1320 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £16. 15., and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. The church, dedicated to St. Werburgh, has lately received an addition of two hundred and six sittings, of which, one hundred and ninety-two are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £100 towards defraying the

expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The river Churnet and the Uttoxeter canal run parallel to each other through the parish. Here are several coal mines, and a furnace for smelting copper-ore. A free school was founded, in 1703, by John Stubbs, who endowed it with houses and land now producing about £60 per annum, for which one hundred and twenty children are instructed on the National system. Kingsley 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.

KINGSMARSH, an extra-parochial liberty, in the higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W.) from Malpas, containing 46 inhabitants.

KINGSNORTH, a parish in the hundred of CHART and LONGBRIDGE, lathe of SCRAY, county of KENT, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Ashford, containing 372 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £11. 9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. W. S. Coast, Esq. was patron in 1798. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

KINGS-NORTON, county of WORCESTER. — See NORTON (KINGS).

KINGSTHORPE, a parish in the hundred of SPELHOE, county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Northampton, containing 1226 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of St. Peter's, Northampton, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is partly Norman, and partly in the later style of English architecture. There is a place of worship for Baptists. This was anciently a royal demesne, having been governed by a bailiff, and had a common seal, the impress of which was a crowned head between two fleur de lis, with the motto *Sigillum Commune Kingsthorpe*. Among other privileges formerly possessed by the inhabitants was exemption from toll. At present a certain number of freeholders, under the payment of a fixed annual rent to the grantee, hold the manor in trust for the town: the trustees transact all manorial business in a small building called the town-house, erected by Lady Pritchard. Within this lordship are extensive quarries of fine white freestone. Elizabeth Cooke and Margaret Fremeaux, in 1753, assigned to trustees an estate for the support of a free school, the annual rental of which, amounting to £20, is applied towards the instruction of fifteen boys and fifteen girls.

KINGSTON, a parish in the hundred of LONGSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.S.E.) from Caxton, containing 278 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £11. 15. 5., and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to All Saints and St. Andrew. Here were anciently a market and two fairs. A charity school was founded, in 1702, by Mr. Francis Todd, who endowed it with a rent-charge of about £13.

KINGSTON, a parish in the hundred of ERMININGTON, county of DEVON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by S.) from Modbury, containing 525 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Erminington, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of

Exeter. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Erme, and on the south by the English channel.

KINGSTON, or **KINSON**, a chapelry in the parish of CANFORD-MAGNA, hundred of COGDEAN, Shaston (East) division of the county of DORSET, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Corfe-Castle, containing 619 inhabitants. It is within the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Sarum. The chapel is dedicated to St. Andrew. The navigable river Stour runs on the northern side of this chapelry.

KINGSTON, a parish in the hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, county of SOMERSET, comprising the tythings of the Eastern division and the Western division, and the hamlet of Hestercombe, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Taunton, and containing 954 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the curacy of Cothelston annexed, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £18. 17. 11., endowed with £400 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £700 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a fine structure in the later English style, with a western tower ornamented with sculpture, and crowned with pinnacles. There is a place of worship for Independents. Copper mines were formerly worked in the parish, but they have been discontinued. There are sundry bequests for the instruction of the poor, amounting to £16 per annum, which, with voluntary contributions, is applied in supporting a Sunday school.

KINGSTON, a parish in the hundred of TINTINHULL, though locally in the southern division of the hundred of Petherton, county of SOMERSET, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.E.) from Ilminster, containing, with the hamlet of Allowenshay, 264 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £5. 19. 2. W. Harbin, Esq. was patron in 1817. The church is dedicated to All Saints. At Allowenshay, a place of great antiquity, now a hamlet in this parish, there was formerly a church or chapel. Here was born Henry Jeanes, a learned divine and theological writer in the seventeenth century.

KINGSTON, a parish in the liberty of WEST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.S.W.) from Newport, containing 68 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the patronage of G. Ward, Esq.

KINGSTON, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, county of STAFFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by S.) from Uttoxeter, containing 355 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of — Sneyd, Esq.

KINGSTON, a parish in the hundred of POLING, rape of ARUNDEL, county of SUSSEX, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Little Hampton, containing 43 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester. The church is demolished.



Arms.

KINGSTON upon **HULL**, a sea-port, borough, and county of itself, locally in the East riding of the county of York, comprising, within the borough, the parishes of St. Mary and the Holy Trinity, and in the county of the town, the parishes of Kirk-Ella, North Ferriby, Hessle, and the extra-parochial district of Garrison-Side, and containing 31,425 inhabitants, of which number, 28,591 are in the borough of Hull, 39 miles (S.E.) from York, and 170 (N.) from London. This town has arisen since the Norman Conquest; for, at the time of the general survey, the principal place in the neighbourhood was Myton, of which there are now no remains. Edward I., on his return from the battle of Dunbar, where he had defeated the Scottish king, John Balliol, and deprived him of his crown, visited Baynard castle, the seat of the lords of Wake, in this vicinity: while staying there, being engaged one day in the amusements of the chase, he was led to the hamlet of Myton and Wyke, the present site of the town of Hull, and contemplating the advantages of its situation, determined on the foundation of a fortified town and commercial port. He consequently negotiated an exchange with the abbot of Meaux in Holderness, to whom the property belonged, for lands productive of a higher revenue. He then issued a proclamation inviting settlers, to whom he offered advantages sufficient to induce several to accept his proposals. He next built a manor-house, and in a little time had the satisfaction of seeing the town erected, which he dignified with the appellation of *King's Town*, now Kingston, distinguished, by its situation on the river Hull, from Kingston upon Thames, and other places of the same name. In the twenty-seventh year of his reign the harbour was completed, and in the same year he granted a royal charter constituting the place a free borough. From this period its increase and prosperity have been remarkable. A ferry was soon after established over the Humber, and, in 1316, vessels began to sail at fixed periods between Hull and Barton, for the conveyance of passengers, cattle, and articles of traffic, which intercourse has continued to the present day. Ten years afterwards the town was fortified; and so rapid was its improvement, that in the reign of Edward III. it supplied sixteen sail of ships and four hundred and sixty-six men towards an armament for the invasion of France; when the city of London furnished only twenty-five ships and six hundred and sixty-two men. From the earliest period of its history, this town had suffered through the want of a proper supply of fresh water, which the inhabitants were compelled to bring from a considerable distance; and, in 1376, the people of Hessle, Anlaby, Cottingham, and other neighbouring places, conspired to withhold from them this necessary of life. After a long and violent contest, an appeal was made to the pope, who issued his mandate, July 20th, 1413, to prevent all further interruption of the supply of water. In the reign of Richard II., when the Scots were making incursions into England, and threatening the country between the Tweed and the Humber, the fortifications of Hull under-

went considerable repairs, and a strong castle, for the security of the town and harbour, was erected on the eastern side of the river. During the contests between the houses of York and Lancaster, this town continued faithful to the latter, whose cause they resolutely maintained in the battles of Wakefield and Towton. Such indeed was their loyalty, that when the public treasury of the borough was exhausted by the expenses of the war, the corporation took down a stately market-cross, erected at a great expense about thirty years before, to raise money by the sale of the materials for the support of the royal cause. At different periods in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries this place suffered greatly, in common with many others, from pestilential diseases, which swept away vast numbers of the inhabitants, and materially checked the increase of population; yet it continued to prosper and extend its commerce. On the suppression of the monasteries, a strong spirit of discontent manifested itself at Hull; and at the time of the insurrection called the Pilgrimage of Grace, in 1537, while one division took Pontefract, and another entered York, a third took Hull by surprise, and reinstated the monks and friars who had been ejected from their convents. The triumph of the insurgents, however, was but transient, for the main body of them, under Aske, having been dispersed in the neighbourhood of Doncaster, the magistrates of Hull seized Hallam, the ring-leader of the insurrection there, and many of his associates, who, being soon after tried by a special commission, were convicted of rebellion and executed. Not long after this a fresh insurrection broke out in Hull, in consequence of the alterations made by Henry VIII. in the established religion. On this occasion the town was besieged by the insurgents, and taken by stratagem, but the successful party, with Sir Robert Constable at their head, after keeping possession of the castle during thirty days, were compelled to surrender it into the hands of the mayor; when numbers of the rebels were tried for high treason under a special commission, and, being convicted, were hanged and quartered; among whom was their leader, Sir Robert Constable, whose body was exposed on Beverley gate. In the year 1541, Henry VIII. visited Hull, where he was most hospitably received by the body corporate, who presented him with a purse of £100: after taking an accurate survey of the town, the king gave directions for building a castle and two strong block-houses, with other fortifications, for the security of the place. He also gave orders for cutting a new ditch, from Newland to Hull, and that the manor-house, formerly called Suffolk's palace, should be repaired and improved. In 1527, and again in 1549, the town suffered greatly from inundation: the Humber overflowed its banks, and overspread all the low lands, doing immense damage both to town and country. But the commerce of the place continued to flourish, and the merchants increased in wealth and importance.

On the accession of Charles I., in 1625, Hull cheerfully contributed its quota for the prosecution of the war with France; and though the plague, by which it was again visited in this monarch's reign, swept away, in the space of three years, nearly three thousand persons, or one-half of its population, it rose superior to this check, and in a few years regained its former prosperity. Charles I., on his way to the Scottish border, in 1639, visited Hull, which

been made a depot for arms and military stores; on the 29th of March he inspected the fortifications, and having received the homage of the inhabitants, proceeded to Beverley, and thence to York. At the commencement of the parliamentary war during this reign, each party became anxious to obtain possession of the town, it being at that time not only a place of considerable strength by nature, but surrounded with walls and strongly fortified by art, and its importance still further augmented by the immense magazine of arms, ammunition, and military stores which had been collected there. The king, who was then at York, relying upon the assurances of loyalty and attachment which he had received from the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, on his visit to the town, sent the Earl of Northumberland with a party of the royalists to take possession of it, but the mayor refused to receive the king's general, and, after a short consultation, admitted Sir John Hotham, who had been sent down to take upon himself the office of governor for the parliament. The ammunition and stores, which at that time exceeded the quantity in the Tower of London, became an object of great solicitude, and the two houses of parliament addressed a petition to the king at York, requesting that they might be removed to London, to which request his Majesty peremptorily refused to accede. On the 23rd of April, 1642, the king, with his son, Prince Charles, attended by many gentlemen of the county, advanced from York to Hull, and when within a few miles of the town despatched an officer to inform the governor, Sir John Hotham, that he would dine with him that day; to which the governor replied, that he could not, without betraying the trust reposed in him by the parliament, open the gates to the king's retinue, and requested to be excused from receiving the honour of his Majesty's visit. The king having arrived at Beverley gate, demanded admission for himself and twenty of his retinue, which the governor, with renewed protestations of loyalty, persisted in refusing. He then retired with his party to Beverley, where he passed the night, and on the following morning sent a herald to the governor to demand entrance into the town, threatening to proclaim him as a traitor in case of his refusal, and promising indemnity for the past in the event of his compliance; but the herald returned without success, and the king retired to York, whence he despatched a message to the two houses of parliament, complaining of the insult offered to his authority, and demanding punishment of the governor for his disobedience to the royal commands. The parliament, however, so far from attending to the message of the king, passed a vote of thanks to Sir John Hotham, for the resolution with which he had maintained the post committed to his charge. The king having assembled a force of three thousand infantry and eight hundred cavalry, and procured a supply of arms and ammunition from Holland by the sale of the crown jewels, and through the assiduity of the queen, resolved upon the reduction of the town by force, and advanced with this force to besiege it in form; but the governor, in order to prevent the near approach of the assailants, put the banks of the Humber and Hull rivers, and raising the sluices, laid the country adjoining the town for a considerable distance under water. In order therefore effectually to provide for the great distance, he pulled down the Charter-house hos-

pital, and several buildings in Myton-lane, and erected batteries with the materials, and planted cannon on the walls. But notwithstanding these precautions, the king's troops erected several batteries in the vicinity, and brought their cannon to bear upon the town, which for some time sustained a vigorous attack, and was as resolutely defended. The garrison, inflamed with desperation at a report industriously circulated by the parliamentarians, that the king would give no quarter, if he took the town, sallied out to the number of five hundred, with a determination to compel the royalists to raise the siege, and made a furious attack on the besiegers, headed by Sir John Meldrum, a Scotch officer, whom the parliament had sent down to the assistance of the governor, obliging them to retreat with considerable loss to Beverley, where, after holding a council of war, the siege was abandoned, and the royal forces retired to York. It appears that in this siege, the king relied for success less upon the efficiency of his own troops than upon the treachery of Sir John Hotham, with whom he had previously entered into a private treaty for surrendering the town; but the plot being prematurely discovered by the mayor, was frustrated before it could take effect, and the governor and his son, Captain Hotham, being arrested, were sent prisoners to London, where, after trial in the guildhall, they were convicted of treason, and executed upon Tower Hill. After the seizure of the governor, the custody of the town was entrusted to the mayor and eleven commissioners, appointed by the parliament, who retained it till the arrival of Lord Fairfax, who was afterwards appointed governor. The Marquis of Newcastle having subsequently made himself master of Gainsborough and Lincoln for the king, and driven Sir Thomas Fairfax from Beverley, with considerable loss, appeared before Hull with all his forces, and having cut off all supplies of provisions from the adjoining parts of Yorkshire, and diverted the supply of fresh water, succeeded, under a heavy fire from the walls, in erecting a battery called the King's fort, within half a mile of the town, mounted with heavy ordnance, and provided with a furnace for heating balls, which being fired red hot into the town, threw the inhabitants into the greatest consternation. The prudent precautions of the governor, however, counteracted their efficacy, and having again inundated the country surrounding the town, he compelled the assailants to abandon the greater part of their works, and the Marquis of Newcastle soon after raised the siege, and having destroyed the bridges and broken up the roads in the line of his retreat, to prevent pursuit, retired with his forces to York, and Lord Fairfax ordered the day on which he retreated to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving. From this time Hull remained in a state of tranquillity till 1645, when the Liturgy of the church of England being abolished, the soldiers quartered in the town entered the churches, collected the prayer-books, and committed them to a fire kindled for the purpose, amidst the acclamations of the spectators. After the decapitation of Charles I., the Protector visited Hull, and was received by the corporation with a congratulatory address.

The town is situated at the confluence of the rivers Hull and Humber: the streets in the older part are narrow and incommodious; but in other parts of the town they are spacious and more regularly formed.

The houses in general are built of brick: the streets are well paved with excellent durable stone, brought from Iceland as ballast in the ships employed in the whale fishery, and lighted with gas by two companies; one for oil-gas, established in 1821; the other for coal-gas, in 1826: the inhabitants are well supplied with water from copious springs which rise near Kirk-Ella, about four miles from the town, conveyed by a sluice called Spring Dyke, to the confines of the town, and supplied to the houses by means of pipes. The whole town consists of three unequal divisions: that which was first built is completely insulated by the docks, which have been constructed on the site of the ancient military works: on the north side of the old dock is the parish of Sculcoates, in which are several handsome streets that have risen up within the last forty years: and of still more recent date is that part which lies westward from the Humber dock, occupying the supposed site of the ancient hamlet of Myton, which name it still retains: the Garrison side is extra-parochial, and is connected with the principal part of the town by a bridge of four arches, with a draw-bridge in the centre over the river Hull. In 1443, the town was divided into six wards, which number was increased to eight, in 1824. The exchange is a neat building, with a portico in front; the area is divided by two Doric pillars, which help to support the ceiling; above is a news-room. A subscription library was established in 1775, and the present building in Parliament-street, having a spacious reading-room, was erected in 1800: it contains about twenty thousand volumes; and there are about five hundred subscribers, who pay £1. 5. each annually. The Lyceum library was instituted in 1807; and the members, in 1830, completed the erection of a handsome hall in Charlotte-street: the number of subscribers, at 12s. 6d. each, is about two hundred. The Theological library contains many scarce volumes of great value; a building on the south side of Trinity church, formerly used as a chapel, was appropriated to its use in 1669. The Literary and Philosophical Society, established in 1822, has a museum attached, comprising a good collection of specimens in natural history and the arts. The public rooms, of which the first stone was laid on the day on which his present Majesty King William IV. was proclaimed, form a handsome edifice of brick, ornamented with quoins and cornices of stone; the west, which is the principal front, has an elegant portico of the Grecian Ionic order, and the south front, in all other respects, is of corresponding character. The basement story will contain a regular arrangement of baths, fitted up with every accommodation, and the various offices connected with the institution: the principal floor contains a spacious and splendid public room, ninety-one feet and a half in length, forty-one feet wide, and forty feet in height, to be elegantly fitted up for assemblies, concerts, and public meetings; the vestibule leading to this room is forty-one feet long and sixteen feet and a half wide, attached to which is a cloak-room, twenty-three feet long and eighteen feet wide. On the same floor are a handsome dining-room, forty-eight feet long and twenty-four feet wide; an elegant drawing-room, forty feet long and twenty-four feet wide; and a committee-room, sixteen feet long and ten feet wide, all of which have communication with the

large room. The attic floor contains a lecture-room, forty-five feet long and forty-one feet in width, adjoining which are an apartment for the lecturer and a room for apparatus, and a museum, one hundred and twenty-one feet long and twenty-four feet wide, which is lighted from the roof, and will contain valuable specimens of antiquity and natural history, of which the society, since its formation, have accumulated a numerous and highly interesting collection. The geological department comprises an extensive assortment of the various specimens of rock and fossil remains of the Yorkshire coast, the bones of various animals formerly common to this part of the country, but now peculiar to the tropical climates, lately discovered at Cliff, near Cave, by the honorary curator, Mr. Dikes, and a large collection of bones from the celebrated cavern at Kirkdale: the zoological department contains numerous fine specimens of birds and fish, and various other curiosities which the confined state of the room in which they are for the present deposited excludes from public inspection. There is also a mechanics' institute, formed June 1st, 1825, which possesses a good library. The botanical garden was opened in June 1812; it is in the environs of the town, and comprises about five acres of land, suitably laid out in compartments for alpine, aquatic, and other plants: the proprietors, in number two hundred and seventy, are holders of four hundred and seventy-nine transferable shares, of the value of five guineas each, subject to an annual subscription of a guinea and a half. There are also a few subscribers who are not shareholders. The entrance lodges, of which one is appropriated to the use of a botanical library, and the other as a residence for the curator, were erected in 1813, when the centre and the east wing of the green-house were also built, and in 1825 completed by the addition of the west wing; the property of the institution is vested in sixteen trustees, and the garden, established principally through the exertions of J. C. Parker, Esq. has become a valuable and interesting object of attention. The Hull Medical and Chirurgical Society, to which a museum is attached in the infirmary, was instituted in 1821. Wallis's museum, in Myton-gate, contains many natural and artificial curiosities, collected by the proprietor during the last sixty years. There is also a Florists' and Horticultural Society of recent establishment. The theatre royal, situated in Humber-street, is a neat and well-arranged building, erected in 1809. There is also an olympic circus, in Humber-street, and assembly-rooms have been fitted up and recently opened in North-street. The public baths are situated on the bank of the Humber, the water of which, by an improved method of filtration, is raised without sediment, and visitors enjoy the benefit arising from the use of it in every possible way.

Hull has long been famed for its trade and shipping, for which its situation is peculiarly favourable; the port is situated on the northern shore of the estuary of the Humber, and on the left bank of the river Hull: its jurisdiction extends from the mouth of the river to Bridlington harbour on the north, including all the intermediate coast. It carries on a considerable foreign trade with Norway, Sweden, Holland, Hamburg, France, Spain, and America, to which it exports the manufactured goods, and produces of the counties of York, Nottingham, Derby, Stafford, and

Chester, with which it has great facility of intercourse, by means of the Aire, Calder, Ouse, Trent, and other large rivers which fall into the Humber, and the numerous canals communicating with them; in consequence of which it possesses greater advantages for inland traffic than any other port in the kingdom: the manufactured goods and produce brought into this port from the West riding of the county of York alone are estimated at five millions sterling per annum. It carries on also a very extensive coasting trade in corn, wool, manufactured goods, and other articles of merchandise. The whale fishery originated at this place in 1589, when the merchants fitted out two vessels for Greenland; this branch of commerce was attended with progressive increase, and soon formed a considerable part of the staple trade: at present no ships are sent from this port to Greenland, the whole being fitted out for Davies' straits: one thousand three hundred and eighteen ships have been fitted out from Hull since the year 1800, averaging nearly forty-four annually; of this number forty-seven have been lost, nine of them during the past year (1830); the quantity of oil produced from the blubber exceeds that of all other ports in the kingdom, one hundred and thirty-three thousand one hundred and fifty-seven tons having been brought in during the above period, exclusively of the year 1830.

The harbour was constructed in the reign of Richard II., but the principal source of the commercial prosperity of the town arises from the capacious docks with which the port is now provided. In 1774, a subscription was opened for making a wet dock on the north side of the town, now called the Old dock, and an act of parliament was obtained for carrying the project into execution, by which act the shareholders were incorporated under the name of "The Dock Company of Kingston upon Hull," and received from the crown a grant of the military works of the town, and a vote from parliament of £15,000, towards defraying the expense of the undertaking. The first stone was laid October 19th, 1775, and the whole undertaking completed in four years. The length of this dock is six hundred yards, its width eighty-five yards, and depth twenty-three feet, and it occupies forty-eight thousand one hundred and fifteen square yards of excavated land. Originally the number of shares was one hundred and twenty, but the trade of the port requiring further accommodation, two other acts of parliament were obtained, one in 1802, and the other in 1805, by which the company were empowered to increase the number to one hundred and eighty: the money arising from the sixty additional shares amounted to £22,308, which sum was appropriated towards making a new dock. The first stone of this dock was laid on the 13th of April, 1807, and having been completed at an expense of £220,000, it was opened on the 1st of June, 1809: it is called the Humber dock, and communicates with the river from which it takes its name, by a lock of excellent construction, large enough to admit a fifty-gun ship: it is three hundred yards in



Seal of the Dock Company.

length, one hundred and fourteen yards wide, and thirty feet deep, and occupies thirty-five thousand four hundred and ninety-eight square yards. A dredging machine, worked by a steam-engine of six-horse power, is used to cleanse this dock from the mud which accumulates: this machine raises fifty tons of mud in an hour, which is transferred to barges, and conveyed to a situation in the Humber where it can be washed away by the current. The Old dock is cleansed by a similar machine worked by two horses. These two docks are capable of holding six hundred sail of vessels. A Junction dock, uniting the two former, has lately been completed, by which means vessels are enabled to pass round the town: it occupies thirty thousand three hundred and sixty-two square yards of land, and is capable of containing sixty sail of ships, leaving sufficient room for others to pass. Besides these wet docks, there are two basins, the Old dock basin, and the Humber dock basin, the former occupying an area of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six square yards, and the latter thirteen thousand three hundred and ninety-three, the total area of water of the several docks and basins is twenty-six acres and three roods, for the convenience of repairing vessels. In the year ending October 30th, 1830, one thousand one hundred and eighty-six vessels entered inwards from foreign parts, and one thousand and thirty-seven cleared outwards. The tonnage upon which dock duties were paid for the same period was three hundred and thirteen thousand eight hundred and fifteen, including coasters. The number of ships employed in the coasting trade in 1829 was one thousand four hundred and seventy-seven, entered inwards, and one thousand six hundred and seventy-nine, cleared outwards. The number of vessels belonging to the port in 1829 was five hundred and seventy-nine, averaging a burden of one hundred and twenty-seven tons; and eleven ships were built in the dock-yards at this port in the same year. The docks, to which are two entrances, one from the river Humber on the south, and the other from the river Hull, or the harbour, on the east, are amply provided with extensive quays, and spacious and commodious warehouses, and, under the judicious regulations of the Dock Company, are carefully guarded from accident by fire; an engine, with lighters for floating it to any part of the docks, is constantly in readiness in case of need, and firemen, constables, and watchmen, are constantly on duty day and night. The greatest caution is also used to prevent any depredation from being committed on the very valuable cargoes which are transhipped at this port by the company, who keep a sufficient number of known and responsible labourers for loading and unloading the vessels. To facilitate the passing and re-passing of vessels from the several docks, signals are used by the dock-master, under the authority of the Trinity House, by which body also, to obviate any irregularity, or partiality, in discharging the ships, the master and all his assistants are appointed. No fees or gratuities are allowed to the officers or servants employed in the docks, and heavy penalties are inflicted for partiality or neglect in the discharge of their duties. Of the ancient fortifications there remain only two of the forts erected by Henry VIII., by which, and by several batteries on the east side of the river, the town and harbour are defended. The citadel commands the entrance of the Hull roads and the Humber. The ma-

gazine is capable of containing twenty-thousand stand of arms, and ordnance stores for twelve or fifteen sail of the line, defended by a regular garrison under the command of a governor, who is generally a nobleman of high military rank. The custom-house is a large and handsome edifice, in Whitefriar-gate, originally built by the Corporation of the Trinity House, for the purpose of an inn, with a room for public entertainments, fifty-two feet long by twenty-four feet wide, and twenty-two high, which is now the long room for the transaction of the general official business. The pilot office, situated opposite the ferry-boat dock, consists of a modern lofty brick building: the pilots attended the observatory by turns, from six in the morning till nine in the evening, from the vernal to the autumnal equinox, and the remainder of the year from nine in the morning till six in the evening: it is under the direction of commissioners appointed by the Humber Pilot act. A life-boat was established at Spurn in 1810, and the crew resident there are maintained and regulated by the Wardens of the Trinity House. The excise office is situated in a street called The Land of Green Ginger. The principal articles of manufacture are turpentine and tar, white lead, soap, tobacco and snuff, sails, sail-cloth, ropes, and chain-cables; and there are several mills worked by steam and by wind, for the extraction of oil from linseed and rape seed, and the preparation of the residuum of the former for feeding cattle. There is an extensive sugar-refinery, which has been conducted by the Thornton family for one hundred and thirty years, and affords employment to about eighty persons. A large portion of the produce is exported to Germany, Prussia, and the Mediterranean. There are also some large breweries. The market days are Tuesday and Friday; the former for corn, which is sold in the corn exchange: there is also a customary market for provisions, on Saturday: in the market-place, which has been recently improved, is a fine equestrian statue of William III.

The town was incorporated by charter of Edward I. in which the inhabitants are styled "free burgesses," and the chief magistrate the warden. Richard II. confirmed and extended the charter of Edward I., and vested the government in a mayor and four bailiffs; and Henry VI., who erected the town and liberties into a county of itself, under the designation of "The Town and County of the Town of Kingston upon Hull," empowered the inhabitants to elect thirteen aldermen, one of whom was to be mayor. Under this charter, which has been confirmed and enlarged with additional privileges in succeeding reigns, the government is vested in a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, sheriff, chamberlain, &c. assisted by a town clerk, sword-bearer, two mace-bearers, and subordinate officers. The mayor is chosen annually on the 30th of September, by the burgesses generally, from two aldermen nominated to that office: the recorder is appointed by the king, on the nomination of the mayor and aldermen, and holds his office for life: the sheriff is chosen annually, by the



Corporate Seal.

burgesses at large, from two burgesses nominated by the mayor and aldermen; and the chamberlain and water-bailiff in the same manner, from burgesses nominated by the mayor: the town clerk is appointed by the king, on the nomination of the mayor and aldermen, and holds his office for life: there are other officers appointed by the mayor and aldermen, of which the principal is the "town's husband," who keeps the accounts of the corporation, and receives their rents. There is also an annual officer of the corporation, called the water-bailiff, who collects the port dues belonging to that body. The mayor, recorder, and aldermen are justices of the peace, and have exclusive jurisdiction within the town and county of the town. The corporation possess admiralty jurisdiction within the limits of the port, and hold general quarter sessions of the peace. They hold a court of record for civil actions to any amount, under the charter of the 18th of Henry VI., at which the mayor and sheriff preside, and of which the town clerk is prothonotary; and a court of requests is held every fortnight, by commissioners appointed under an act passed in the 48th of George III., for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5. The jurisdiction of both these courts extends over the whole of the town and county of the town. The freedom of the borough is inherited by birth, acquired by servitude, and obtained by purchase or gift of the corporation: every son of a burgess, born after the father has taken up his freedom, is entitled to be admitted at the age of twenty-one, whether he was born within the borough or not; and an apprentice, having served his time to a burgess, is entitled, though the master resides without the limits of the borough. On the gift of the freedom it is necessary there should be present, in order to constitute a court, the mayor and seven aldermen. The assizes for the town and county of the town were formerly held here by the judges when on their circuits, but an arrangement has long since been entered into, by which the business is transferred to the assizes at York. A new gaol and house of correction, situated on the Humber bank, has lately been erected, at an expense of £22,000, upon the plan recommended by Mr. Howard, which thus supersedes the old prison and former house of correction, both of which were exceedingly defective. In the parish of Sculcoates is a neat hall for the administration of justice, and for other public purposes, where the petty sessions for the Hunsley-Beacon division and other parts of the East riding are held every Tuesday. This borough returned burgesses to parliament in the 33rd of Edward I., but from that time it omitted sending till the 12th of Edward II., since which it has regularly returned two members: the right of election is vested in the burgesses at large: the sheriff is the returning officer. Andrew Marvel, a man of stern and compromising integrity, represented this borough in parliament from 1658 to 1678, in which year he died, and was interred in the church of St. Giles' in the Fields, London, at the expense of the corporation, having been the last member of parliament who received pay from his constituents.

Hull, about the year 1534, was made the see of a suffragan bishop, who had a stately palace in the High street, but it did not long retain that distinction, as the office was abolished on the death of Edward VI. The

borough comprises the parishes of St. Mary and the Holy Trinity, both in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York. The living of St. Mary's is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of S. Thornton, Esq.; the church, of which the greater part was demolished in the reign of Henry VIII., consists principally of the chancel of the original structure, which was enlarged in 1570, and to which a steeple was added in 1696: it contains some good windows in the later style of English architecture. The living of the parish of the Holy Trinity is a vicarage not in charge, in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation: the church is an ancient and spacious cruciform structure, with a lofty and every beautiful tower rising from the intersection, and supported on piers and arches of elegant proportion: the east end is in the decorated style of English architecture, the transepts being fine specimens of the earliest period of that style; and the window in the south transept is filled with tracery, and enriched with mouldings of curious character: the nave is separated from the aisles by slender piers and graceful arches, and, being only partly pewed, affords a fine open view of the chancel, in which are some beautiful niches and stalls, and a superb monument in the decorated style, with a rich canopy and buttresses. The church, dedicated to St. John, in this parish, was completed, in 1792, at the sole expense of the Rev. Thomas Dikes, L.L.B.: it is a neat edifice of brick, to which a tower has been subsequently added. The living is a perpetual curacy, the right of presentation to which, on the demise of the founder, will belong to the Vicar. The parliamentary commissioners for the erection of churches have also granted a sum for building a church, or chapel, in Myton, within this parish, which is now in progress. There are places of worship for General and Particular Baptists, the Society of Friends, those in the late Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, Independents, Primitive, Wesleyan, and New Connexion of Methodists, Swedenborgians, Unitarians, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a synagogue: there is a mariners' chapel, also a floating chapel in the junction dock, supported by the contributions of churchmen and dissenters.

The grammar school was founded, in 1486, by Dr. Alcock, a native of Beverley, and successively Bishop of Rochester, Worcester, and Ely; and the present school-house was rebuilt in 1583: the school is open to all the sons of burgesses, on the payment of 40s. annually, for classical instruction only: writing and arithmetic have been recently introduced, and are now taught at a charge of four guineas per annum for the sons of freemen, and eight guineas for the sons of non-freemen. An exhibition to Oxford or Cambridge was founded in its behalf, by Thomas Ferres, alderman, in 1630: and a scholarship of one of the colleges at Cambridge, by Thomas Bury, in 1637, which have been for a long time consolidated: the total yearly income of the property in trust for this purpose is £62. 2. 2½. Among the distinguished masters of this school may be enumerated John Clarke, M.A., author of the *Essay on Study*, and translator of some of the classics; and Joseph Milner, M.A., author of the *History of the Christian Church*. Of the eminent men educated here may be noticed, Andrew Marvel; Mason, the poet; Isaac Milner, D.D., late Dean of Carlisle; W. A. Lawrence, Esq., the senator and philanthropist; and

Archdeacon Wrangham. The Vicar's school, in which upwards of fifty boys are educated, was founded about 1737, by the Rev. William Mason, vicar of this parish, and father of the poet: the sum of £400 was originally raised for its endowment, and several legacies have since been added. The Marine school, near the Trinity House, was established in 1786, and is supported by the funds of that fraternity; thirty-six boys are completely clothed, and instructed in writing, arithmetic, and navigation. Cogan's charity school for girls was founded, in 1753, by an alderman of that name, who endowed it with about £2000 three per cent. consols., for clothing and instructing twenty poor girls. A further sum of £500 in the same stock was added by the founder, in 1760: the property produces annually upwards of £400. In 1822 the number was increased to forty, and a marriage portion is given to those girls who remain in respectable service seven years. National schools, open to children of all denominations, were erected, in 1806, at an expense of £3000, and afford instruction to three hundred boys, and one hundred and seventy girls, each of whom pays one shilling per quarter. The Church of England Sunday School Association, and the Sunday School Union, both founded in 1819, instruct not fewer than seven thousand children, who are superintended by one thousand six hundred and thirty teachers. The Dissenters also support a considerable number of schools, and their Sunday schools are upon an extensive scale.

The "Guild of the Holy Trinity," established by the masters, pilots, and seamen of the Trinity House in Hull, in 1369, for the relief of decayed seamen and their widows, was incorporated by charter of the 20th of Henry VI., which has been renewed and confirmed by seven others. This corporate body consists of twelve elder brethren, six assistants, and an indefinite number of younger brethren, who are pilots of a superior class: from the former two wardens, and from the latter two stewards, are annually chosen. The annual expenditure exceeds £11,500; the revenue arises from property in land and the funds, from tolls, imposts, and duties on goods brought into or conveyed out of the port of Hull, and various other sources; of this amount, the primeage of threepence per ton on goods yields about £3400 annually, on an average; the property given by Alderman Ferres, of which the brethren of the Trinity House are trustees, produces about £1660 annually; a levy of sixpence per month on the wages of all seamen employed in vessels belonging to the port, produces an additional £700 per annum, which last sum is appropriated to the relief of distressed members of the Merchant Seamen's hospital, and the remainder arises from the funded property and other sources. The Trinity House was originally founded in 1457, and was rebuilt in 1753: the building forms a handsome quadrangle surrounding a spacious area: the north, south, and east sides consist of single apartments for thirty-four pensioners: the front is ornamented with a freestone pediment of the Tuscan order, in the tympanum of which are the king's arms, with the figure of Neptune on one side, and that of Britannia on the other. On the side towards the west are the hall and housekeeper's rooms, with kitchens and other offices, over which are two elegant council-chambers, for transacting public business. The various apartments of this building contain several curiosities brought

from foreign countries, and are decorated with a number of paintings. Adjoining the front of the Trinity House is a handsome chapel, built in 1772, and fitted up in an elegant manner for the purpose of divine worship. Robinson's hospital contains six rooms for younger brethren and their wives: it was granted to the corporation in 1682, by the founder, William Robinson, Esq., then sheriff of Hull, and in 1769 rebuilt and enlarged with six additional rooms, for the reception of as many widows. The Marine hospital contains nine rooms, of which eight are occupied by seamen and their wives, the other by an unmarried seaman. Watson's hospital affords accommodation for six widows. Ferres's hospital, recently erected at an expense of £2000, has accommodation for twenty or thirty inmates. The Merchant Seamen's hospital supplies accommodation for twenty seamen and their wives: there are also several out-pensioners of various classes; and temporary relief is afforded to poor shipwrecked mariners and their families. A marine school is also supported by this society, in which thirty-six boys are clothed and educated for the sea service. The charter-house was founded in the year 1384, by Michael de la Pole, first Earl of Suffolk of that name: having been destroyed in the time of Charles I., it was rebuilt at the end of the civil war; this building was taken down in 1780, and the present spacious and handsome structure was erected in its stead: it was enlarged in 1803, and now furnishes accommodation for twenty-eight men and twenty-nine women: the establishment is under the direction of a master, who has a stipend of £200 per annum, with a house and garden. The revenue of this hospital, which in 1660 amounted to no more than £54, now amounts to more than £5000, arising from the rental of land, and a share in the Hull Dock Company's concerns. Gregg's hospital was founded in 1416, for twelve poor women. Harrison's hospital, founded in 1550, for ten poor women, was enlarged in 1795, by Mrs. Mary Fox, who increased the number to fourteen. Gee's hospital, built about the year 1600, affords an asylum to ten poor aged women. Sir John Lister, alderman, and M.P. for Hull, founded an hospital, in 1641, for the reception of twelve aged persons, with suitable apartments for a lecturer. In 1775, Mr. John Buttery assigned to the mayor and burghesses three mortgages, amounting in value to £410, in trust for the benefit of Weaver's hospital, which is occupied by six poor women. Crowle's hospital was established in 1661, for twelve poor women of the age of fifty and upwards. Dr. Thomas Watson, Bishop of St. David's, erected almshouses for fourteen aged persons, about 1687, which were endowed with £300 by his brother, William Watson, in 1721. The hospital in Salthouse-lane contains rooms for four poor persons; and the indigent receive extensive benefit from sums bequeathed for the purpose of employing them, for putting out apprentices, and for occasional distributions in money and bread. The charity hall, or workhouse, established by an act passed in the 9th and 10th of William III., is under the direction of the mayor and aldermen, with twenty-four other persons chosen from the six wards of the town, who are incorporated by the name of "The Governor, Deputy Governor, Guardians, and Assistants of the Poor:" the provisions of the original act were confirmed and extended by the 8th of Queen Anne, and again by the 15th and 28th of George II.

The general infirmary, a short distance from the town, on the Beverley road, was erected in 1782, at an expense of £4126: it has accommodations for seventy in-patients; the average expenditure is £1400, annually raised by subscription: three physicians and three surgeons attend gratuitously. The dispensary for Hull and Sculcoates was instituted, Sept. 1st, 1814, at an annual expense of £350: and there are, an asylum for the insane, established in the same year, and capable of containing from eighty to ninety patients; a lying-in charity, instituted in 1802; a dispensary for curing diseases of the eye and ear, in 1822; the Poor and Strangers' Friend Society, established in 1795; an Educational Clothing Society, in 1820; a Humane Society, in 1800; and other associations of a similar kind, which confer important benefits. There is an Annuitant Society; and a savings bank was established in 1819.

A few religious houses existed here previously to the general suppression; but their remains have all been swept away by the tide of modern improvement. In 1331, Giffred de Hotham, a devout knight, founded a priory for Black monks, in the street called Blackfriargate. Of this religious house, a square tower, and a pile of buildings used as an inn, remained about half a century ago, behind the old guildhall, at the top of the market-place: these were removed when the house of correction was built; and when, subsequently, the hall itself was pulled down, and the present range of buildings erected for shambles, in 1806, some groined arches of brick were discovered under the hall. Hull is the birthplace of several persons of distinction, among whom are Dr. Thomas Johnson, an eminent physician and botanist; Sir John Lawson, a distinguished naval officer in the reign of Charles II.; the Rev. W. Mason, the poet, and the friend and biographer of Gray; William Wilberforce, Esq.; Mr. Porden, the architect; Charles Frost, Esq., F.S.A., author of some tracts on legal subjects; John Crosse, Esq., F.S.A., and John Broadley, Esq., F.S.A., the patrons of literature and science; A.H. Haworth, Esq., F.R.S., author of "Lepidoptera Britannica, &c.;" William Spence, Esq., F.L.S., author of tracts on Political Economy, and an Introduction to Entomology; Thomas Thompson, Esq., author of tracts on the Poor Laws, &c.; and P. W. Watson, Esq., the author of "Dendrologia Britannica:" all these were natives of the town or neighbourhood, and residents in Hull. Andrew Marvel, M.P. for this borough in the reign of Charles II., is also commonly supposed to have been born here, but the place of his nativity was Winestead, near Partington, in the East riding, of which place his father was rector. The titles of Duke of Kingston, and Earl of Kingston upon Hull, formerly belonged to the Pierrepont family, but in 1773 they became extinct.

KINGSTON near LEWES, a parish in the hundred of SWANBOROUGH, rape of LEWES, county of SUSSEX, 2 mile (S. W.) from Lewes, containing 172 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with which that of Iford is united, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £8. 13. 0. Mrs. Jackson was patroness in 1822.

KINGSTON by SEA, otherwise KINGSTON BOWSEY, a parish in the hundred of BARNBOURNE, rape of BRAMBER, county of SUSSEX, 1½ mile (E.) from New Shoreham, containing 56 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester.

of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £12. 19. 2. W. Goring, Esq. was patron in 1809. This place is situated opposite to the entrance to Shoreham new harbour, which bounds it on the south.

KINGSTON upon **SOAR**, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of **RUSHCLIFFE**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Kegworth, containing 166 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Ratcliffe upon Soar, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, endowed with £1000 royal bounty. William Strutt, and William Harrison, Esqrs. were patron in 1827. The church is dedicated to St. Wilfrid: the doorway of the western porch is Norman, and the east end is in the latter style of English architecture, built for the reception of a monument of uncommon splendour to one of the Balyngton family, the remains of whose ancient mansion are still visible in the neighbourhood.



Seal and Arms.

KINGSTON upon **THAMES**, a parish in the first division of the hundred of **KINGSTON**, county of **SURREY**, comprising the market town of Kingston, which has a separate jurisdiction, and the hamlets of Ham with Hatch, and Hook, and containing 6091 inhabitants, of which number, 4908 are in the town of Kingston, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.)

from Guildford, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ (S. W.) from London, on the road to Portsmouth. This town, which, according to Leland, was built in the time of the Saxons, appears to have derived its name *Kyningestun* from its having been held in royal demesne, and the place in which many of the Saxon kings were crowned, among whom were Athelstan, Edwin, Ethelred, Edward the Elder, Edmund, Edward the Martyr, and Edred. Near the town-hall is a large stone, on which, according to tradition, the ceremony of coronation was performed, and statues of several of those monarchs were preserved in the chapel of St. Mary near the spot, which, having been undermined by the digging of a grave, fell down in 1730. The present town appears to have risen from the ruins of a more ancient one, called Moreford, from a ford across the Thames, and which Dr. Gale supposes to have been the *Tamesa* of the geographer of Ravenna, a conjecture resting chiefly on the frequent discovery of numerous relics of Roman antiquity in the immediate vicinity. Vestiges of the old town, a little to the east of the present, were till very lately discernible in the foundations of houses and other buildings, and the site of a Roman cemetery seems to have been ascertained by the numerous sepulchral urns, containing ashes and other relics, that have been found on the spot. Recently, on digging the foundation for a new bridge across the river, several Roman military weapons, consisting of spear-heads and swords, of beautiful workmanship and in a good state of preservation, were discovered, and are now in the possession of a gentleman resident in the neighbourhood: about the same time also were found several human skeletons, with Roman ornaments lying near them, in a field near the spot, on the Surrey side of the

river; these discoveries have given rise to an opinion that Caesar, on quitting his encampment on Wimbledon common, crossed the Thames at Kingston, and not at Weybridge, as has hitherto been imagined; the skeletons being those of some of his troops that fell in endeavouring to force the passage of the river against the opposing Britons, whose slain are supposed to be interred in a tumulus (not yet opened) in a field called the Barrow field, on the Middlesex side of the river, and about half a mile from the spot where the weapons were found. In the latter part of the reign of Egbert, an ecclesiastical council was held at Kingston, at which that prince was present, together with most of the dignitaries of the Anglo-Saxon church, and the nobility. During the parliamentary war, the inhabitants embraced the cause of their sovereign, and suffered severely for their loyalty and attachment to the interests of the king.

The town is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the Thames, over which was a very ancient wooden bridge, noticed in a record of the 8th of Henry III., and, with the exception of Old London bridge, the oldest of that river; it has been replaced by an elegant structure of Portland-stone, consisting of five spacious elliptical arches, completed in 1828, at an expense of £40,000, and surmounted by a handsome cornice and balustrade, with galleries projecting over the piers. The houses are in general indifferently built, and the appearance of the town, which is paved and lighted under the provisions of a local act of parliament, passed in the 13th of George III., is by no means prepossessing: the inhabitants are supplied with water by pumps attached to their houses, and from a conduit on Combe hill, the water of which is conveyed also by pipes under the river Thames, laid down by Cardinal Wolsey for the supply of Hampton Court palace. The air is very salubrious, and the environs abound with beautiful scenery. The trade is principally in malt, a great quantity of which is made: there are also an extensive distillery and brewery, and several flour and oil mills. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday, but the former has nearly fallen into disuse: the fairs are on the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Whitsun-week, for horses, cattle, and toys; August 2nd and the following day, for horses; and November 13th and seven following days, which is a large fair for sheep, of which generally about twenty thousand are exposed for sale; also for horses, of which there are seldom less than a thousand; and for cattle, of which frequently ten thousand head are sold.

Kingston returned members to parliament from the 4th of Edward II. until the 47th of Edward III., since which time it has made no return. The first charter of privileges was granted by King John, in the 10th year of his reign, which was confirmed and extended by succeeding sovereigns; under that of the 14th of Charles I. the government is vested in a corporation, consisting of two bailiffs, high steward, recorder, and an indefinite number of gowmsmen and peers, and a council of fifteen, assisted by a town clerk, two coroners, four serjeants at mace, and other officers: James II., in 1685, granted a new charter for a mayor and twelve aldermen; but, in October 1688, this charter was annulled, the preceding one of Charles I. remaining in force. The bailiffs, who are also clerks of the market, are chosen

from four of the peers and gowmsmen nominated by the council of fifteen, the bailiffs and recorder selecting one, and the peers the other: the fifteen also elect two free tenants of the manor to the office of ale-conner, which forms their introduction into the corporation, and two of their own body become peers, and are eligible to the office of bailiff. The bailiffs, the late bailiffs, and the recorder, are justices of the peace within the town and liberties, and have power to hold sessions for the trial of all offenders not accused of capital crimes. The freedom of the town is inherited by the eldest son on the death of his father, or acquired by servitude of seven years apprenticeship to a member of either of the three companies of Mercers, Vintners, and Cordwainers. Among the privileges which the freedom confers is exemption from tolls throughout the realm, from serving on juries for the county, and, anciently, from contributing to the expenses of the knights of the shire. A singular custom connected with the election of the members of the corporation is observed, and is said to be sanctioned by the charter. A match at foot-ball takes place, in which the lower orders engage with so much zeal and activity, that the inhabitants of the principal streets find it expedient to barricade all the windows in front of their houses.

The corporation hold general courts of session in April and October, and a petty session every Saturday; at which time they also hold a court of record for the recovery of debts to any amount, at which the bailiffs and recorder preside: the steward of this court is the attorney general, for the time being, and its jurisdiction extends over the hundreds of Kingston, Elmbridge, Copthorne, and Effingham. A court for the hundred of ancient demesne is held every third Saturday, before the bailiffs; and as lords of the manor, they hold courts leet and baron on the Tuesday in Whitsun-week. The town-hall is an ancient building erected in the reign of Elizabeth, and partly rebuilt in that of James I., or more probably of Queen Anne, whose statue is set up on the outside of the building, and whose portrait is placed in the hall: the lower part is appropriated to the use of the market, and the upper part comprises rooms for the several courts, and for the general business of the corporation; the windows are ornamented with stained glass, in which are the arms of James I. surrounded by small shields, containing the armorial bearings, or devices of the Saxon and other kings. The town gaol is a small neat building, erected in 1829, at an expense of £1100, for the confinement of debtors. The Winter and the Lent assizes for the county are held in this town, which is included in the home circuit: the court-house in which they are held was built by the corporation, in 1811, at an expense of £10,000, and contains two spacious courts for the crown and nisi prius causes: a grand jury room and requisite offices, attached to which is a house for the accommodation of the judges. The house of correction for the county comprises seven wards, one work-room, two day-rooms, and two airing-yards, for the classification of prisoners.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £20. 6. 8., endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient cruciform struc-

ture, in the decorated style of English architecture, with a tower rising from the intersection, formerly surmounted by a spire, which having been greatly injured by a storm in November 1763, was taken down. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Independents. The free grammar school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, who endowed it with lands and tenements producing about £100 per annum, for a head master and an usher appointed by the bailiffs, with the approval of the bishop of the diocese: there are about fourteen scholars, who are instructed in the classics and mathematics: the remains of an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, are appropriated to the use of the school, and are at present undergoing a course of repair, in which due regard is paid to the preservation of the original architecture. The Blue-coat school for boys, of whom thirty-two are clothed, and that for girls, of whom thirty-six are clothed, are supported by a share of the funds bequeathed for charitable uses by Messrs. Smith, Tiffin, Belitha, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, and others. A National school, in which two hundred and sixty boys, and one hundred and fifty girls, are instructed, and for which school-rooms were built, in 1819, by N. Palmer, Esq., at an expense of £1200; and an infant school for one hundred and fifty children, for which a building was erected, in 1828, at an expense of £600, are supported by subscription. Almshouses for six aged men and six aged women were founded, in 1665, by William Cleave, Esq., alderman of London, who endowed them with houses and lands producing upwards of £400 per annum, to which was added £1000 in the three per cent. reduced annuities, by John Tilsley, Esq., the dividends on which are appropriated weekly in sums of four shillings each, to the almspeople, in addition to £1. 16. per month from the original endowment: the buildings comprise twelve neat tenements under one roof, with a large common hall in the centre. A dispensary is supported by subscription: and there are numerous charitable bequests for the relief of the indigent poor. An hospital, with a chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was founded here, in 1309, by Edward Lovekin, of which the original endowment was considerably augmented by his son, John Lovekin, four times lord mayor of London between the years 1348 and 1356. Dr. George Bate, physician to Charles II.; Dr. William Battie, a physician of considerable repute in cases of insanity; and Judge Hardinge, were interred here.

KINGSTON-BAGPUZE, a parish in the hundred of Ock, county of Berks, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Abingdon, containing 327 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £10. 6. 5½., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. James. At New-Bridge, in this parish, are held two annual fairs, on March 31st and September 28th. A sharp skirmish took place here between the army of the parliament and the royalists, when the former were defeated and driven back, on May 27th, 1644. A charity school has been founded here, but it has no permanent endowment, being supported by annual donations, amounting to about £30.

KINGSTON-BLOUNT, a liberty in the parish of

Asen-Bowary, hundred of **LEWKNOR**, county of **Ox-**
ford, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Tetworth. The population
is returned with the parish.

KINGSTON-DEVERILL, a parish in the hundred
of **MERE**, county of **WILTS**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from
Mere, containing 328 inhabitants. The living is a
rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Salisbury**,
rated in the king's books at £19. 15., and in the pa-
tronage of the Marquis of Bath. The church is dedi-
cated to St. Mary.

KINGSTON-LISLE, a joint chapelry with **Farlow**,
in that part of the parish of **SPARSHOLT** which is in
the hundred of **SHRIVENHAM**, county of **BERKS**, 5 miles
(W.) from Wantage, containing 357 inhabitants. The
chapel, which was dedicated to St. James, has been de-
molished. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

KINGSTON-RUSSELL, an extra-parochial liberty,
in the hundred of **UGGSCOMBE**, **Dorchester** division of
the county of **DORSET**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. by N.) from **Dorches-**
ter, containing 79 inhabitants. Here was formerly
a free chapel, dedicated to St. James, of which a part
of the walls only is now remaining. Since its de-
molition the inhabitants have been permitted, on pay-
ment of £4 per annum to the rector of **Long Bredy**,
to bury in the church-yard there. In ancient records
this place is stated to have been in the parish of **Whit-**
church-Canonicorum: it had formerly a weekly market,
and a fair annually on the eve, day, and morrow of St.
Matthew.

KINGSTON-SEYMOUR, a parish in the hundred
of **CHEWTON**, though locally in that of **Winterstoke**,
county of **SOMERSET**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from **Ax-**
bridge, containing 320 inhabitants. The living is a rec-
tory, in the archdeaconry of **Bath**, and diocese of **Bath**
and **Wells**, rated in the king's books at £29. 3. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$., and
in the patronage of **John Hugh Smyth Pigott, Esq.** The
church is dedicated to All Saints: the altar-piece is
adorned with a painting of the Transfiguration, by
Smirke. The parish is bounded on the south by the
river **Yeo**, and on the west by the **Bristol** channel, the
waters of which make frequent irruptions into the
adjoining lands, two of which, in 1606 and 1703, are
commemorated by inscriptions in the church. The
manor-house, erected in the reign of **Edward IV.**,
though it has undergone many alterations, is still in-
teresting on account of its antiquity.

KINGSTON-WINTERBOURNE, county of **DOR-**
SET.—See **WINTERBOURNE (KINGSTON)**.

KINGSTONE, a parish in the hundred of **WEBTREE**,
county of **HEREFORD**, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from **Hereford**,
containing 406 inhabitants. The living is a discharged
vicarage, consolidated with the rectory of **Thrupton**,
rated in the king's books at £6. 6. 8., endowed with
£400 royal bounty, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and
patronage of the Dean of **Hereford**. The church is de-
dicated to St. Michael.

KINGSTONE, a parish in the hundred of **KING-**
STANFORD, lathe of **St. Augustine**, county of **KENT**,
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from **Canterbury**, containing 301
inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry
and diocese of **Canterbury**, rated in the king's books at
£46. **Sir E. Bridges, Bart.** was patron in 1816. The
church, dedicated to St. Giles, is principally in the de-
scribed style of architecture.

KINGSWEAR, a parish in the hundred of **HAYTON**,

county of **DEVON**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from **Brixham**,
containing 328 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual
curacy, annexed to the vicarage of **Brixham**, in the
archdeaconry of **Totness**, and diocese of **Exeter**, en-
dowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal
bounty, and £300 parliamentary grant. The church
is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. **Kingswear** is
situated on the eastern side of **Dartmouth** harbour,
near the mouth of which are vestiges of a castle, and
on the brow of a hill near the village are some remains
of military earth-works. From **Dartmouth** castle op-
posite to the ruins of a fort here, a chain was formerly
stretched to prevent ships entering the harbour: this
fort was taken from **Sir Henry Carew** by **General Fair-**
fax, in January 1646.

KINGSWINFORD, county of **STAFFORD**.—See
SWINFORD (KING'S).

KINGSWOOD, a hamlet in the parish of **LUDGERS-**
HALL, hundred of **ASHENDON**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**,
9 miles (W. N. W.) from **Aylesbury**, containing 56 in-
habitants.

KINGSWOOD, a township in the parish of **SHOT-**
wick, higher division of the hundred of **WIRRAL**,
county palatine of **CHESTER**, containing 44 inhabitants.

KINGSWOOD, a parish in the upper division of the
hundred of **LANGLEY** and **SWINESHEAD**, county of **GLOU-**
CESTER, 4 miles (E. by N.) from **Bristol**. The population
is returned with the parish of **Bitton**, in which the vil-
lage of **Kingswood Hill** is partly situated. The living is
a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Dorset**, and
diocese of **Bristol**, endowed with £2400 parliamentary
grant, and in the patronage of Trustees. The chapel
is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Here is a free school,
founded in 1748, by the Rev. **John Wesley**, for clothing
and educating in the classics one hundred boys, the
sons of Wesleyan ministers, under the direction of a
governor and six assistants, and supported chiefly by
the voluntary contributions of the Methodist societies.
Here are some extensive collieries, from which the city of
Bristol and its vicinity are principally supplied with coal.

KINGSWOOD, a liberty in that part of the parish
of **EWELL** which is in the first division of the hundred
of **REIGATE**, county of **SURREY**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.)
from **Gatton**, containing 187 inhabitants. Here was
formerly a chapel, which has been demolished.

KINGSWOOD, a hamlet partly in the parish of
LAPWORTH, **Warwick** division of the hundred of **KING-**
TON, and partly in the parish of **ROWINGTON**, **Henley**
division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, county of
WARWICK, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from **Henley** in **Arden**.
The population is returned with the respective parishes.
Here is a place of worship for Unitarians.

KINGSWOOD, a parish in the hundred of **CHIP-**
PENHAM, county of **WILTS**, though locally in the hun-
dred of **Grunbald's Ash**, county of **Gloucester**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles
(S. by W.) from **Dursley**, containing 1391 inhabitants.
The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry
and diocese of **Gloucester**, endowed with £200 private
benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1000 parliament-
ary grant, and in the patronage of the Inhabitants.
The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are places
of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists.
The parish is watered by the **Middle Avon**, on the banks
of which river are several extensive cloth manufactories.
A free school for teaching children to read and write

was endowed with £50 per annum, in 1674, by John Mayo, Esq. An abbey of Cistercian monks from Tintern was founded here, in 1139, by William de Berkeley, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, but the society afterwards removed to Tethbury. In 1170 they once more removed, and settled at Mireford in Kingswood, near the old site, and at the dissolution possessed a revenue of £254. 11. 2. The only remains of the monastic buildings are the foundations of the two churches and a gate-house of the gable form, with a range of ruins on each side.

KINGTHORP, a township in the parish and lythe of PICKERING, North riding of the county of YORK, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Pickering, containing 52 inhabitants.

KINGTON, a tything in the parish and lower division of the hundred of THORNBURY, county of GLOUCESTER, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (W. N. W.) from Thornbury, containing 831 inhabitants.

KINGTON, a parish in the hundred of HUNTINGTON, county of HEREFORD, comprising the market town of Kington, and the townships of Barton and Bradnor with Rustrock, Chickward and Pembers-Oak with Lilwall, and Both-Hergists, and containing 2813 inhabitants, of which number, 1980 are in the town of Kington, 19 miles (W. N. W.) from Hereford, and 154 (W. by N.) from London. The town, which is of considerable antiquity, is situated on the banks of the river Arrow, and consists of two spacious streets. Charles II. is said to have visited it prior to the fatal battle of Worcester, and to have slept at an inn then called the Lion, but now the Talbot. In a barn still standing here, the celebrated tragic actress, Mrs. Siddons, made her first public appearance on the stage. The manufacture of woollen cloth, which was formerly carried on very extensively, has entirely ceased; and glove-making, which, until a very recent period, furnished employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants, has much declined: there is an iron-foundry and nail manufactory, established in 1815, in which about one hundred persons are employed. A rail-road has been constructed from the foundry to Brecon, joining the canal at Newport. An act of parliament was obtained, in 1791, for making a canal from Kington, by Leominster, to join the Severn at Stourport; but it has been left unfinished for want of capital. There is a good market for provisions on Wednesday: fairs are held on Whit-Monday, August 2nd, and September 19th, and annual cattle markets take place on the Wednesdays previously to February 2nd, Easter Sunday, Old Michaelmas-day, October 11th, and Christmas-day. Courts leet and baron for the manor, at the former of which a bailiff is appointed, are held annually. The county magistrates hold here petty sessions for the hundreds of Huntington and Wigmore every Friday. A court for the recovery of debts under 40s. is held once in three weeks.

The living is a vicarage, with the curacies of Brilley, Huntington, and Michaelchurch, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £25. 2. 11., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. A free grammar school was founded pursuant to the will of Lady Hawkins, who, in 1619, bequeathed money for the purchase of an estate

producing £224. 10. per annum, of which the master receives three-fourths as his salary, and the other one-fourth: the school is open to the children of Kington, Brilley, Huntington, and Michaelchurch, and the present number of free scholars is forty-two. On Bradnor hill, about a mile north of the town, are traces of an ancient camp; and there is a rocky eminence in the vicinity, called Castle hill, though it does not appear that any castle ever stood there, or that it was the site of an encampment.

KINGTON, or **KINETON**, a parish in the Kington division of the hundred of KINGTON, county of WARWICK, comprising the market town of Kington, and the chapelry of Combroke, and containing 1071 inhabitants, of which number, 782 are in the town of Kington, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Warwick, and 82 (N. W. by W.) from London. This place, which gives name to the hundred, is so called from its having been a royal residence. About a quarter of a mile to the south-west, on a spot still called Castle hill, was a castle, in which King John is said to have held his court, but there are no vestiges of the building, traces of the moat by which it was surrounded being the only discernible remains; the site is planted with trees, and at a short distance from the spot is a well called King John's well, the water of which, though very pure, possesses no remarkable qualities. The name Kineton, which is the more ancient, is thought by some to have been obtained from its having been at a very early period a considerable mart for cattle, or kine: by this name it was given by Henry I., to the monks of Kenilworth, and coming afterwards into the possession of Milo de Kineton, it was taken from him by Stephen, and restored to the monks. The memorable battle of Edgehill took place near this town, and within half a mile of it, a great quantity of bullets was dug up in 1800: about a mile further, on the road to Edgehill, is a place called Battle Farm, where several of the slain were interred; and in a field about a mile to the west of the town is a tumulus covering several hundred of them: a gold ring was found in the neighbourhood, and the skeletons of human bodies are frequently discovered.

The town is irregularly built: the houses, in general ancient, are of stone, with thatched roofs, and bear some resemblance to the rudest features of the Elizabethan style; but in detached situations there are some handsome modern houses, built of stone and of brick: the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from wells; the air is salubrious, and the environs abound with pleasant walks. There is no branch of trade or manufacture carried on, the inhabitants being principally employed in agriculture. The market, which has almost fallen into disuse, is on Tuesday, and was formerly very considerable for grain; the fairs are, February 5th, which formerly regulated the price of beans for seed, but is now very thinly attended, and October 2nd, which is principally a statute fair for the hiring of servants. The market-place is a small area in which is an old building, or rather a shed, supported on arches of brick, in one angle of which there is a small prison for the temporary confinement of offenders. A constable and head-borough are annually appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor, held in October. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester.

the king's books at £8. 6. 8., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Lord Willoughby de Broke. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient cruciform structure, in the early and decorated styles of English architecture, with some remains of the later Norman style, and having a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, some of which are wanting; in the tower are windows of elegant tracery, and under the battlements is a band of antique heads and bosses. The western entrance is through a richly-moulded and deeply-receding arch, in the most finished style of later Norman architecture: the chancel was rebuilt in 1315, and the nave, aisles, and transepts in 1755: under an arch at the western extremity of the north aisle is the recumbent figure of a monk, removed from the chancel on the rebuilding of the church. A National school, in which forty boys and thirty girls are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, is supported by subscription; and there is a small endowment in land for apprenticing poor boys. At Combroke, a chapelry in this parish, is a free school, with a house for the master.

KINGTON, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of HALFESHIRE, though locally in the middle division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, county of WORCESTER, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Worcester, containing 148 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £8. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were patrons in 1804. The church is dedicated to St. James.

KINGTON (MAGNA), a parish in the hundred of REDLANE, Sturminster division of the county of DORSET, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Shaftesbury, containing 486 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £13. 4. 7., and in the patronage of the Duke of Portland. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

KINGTON (ST. MICHAEL), a parish in the northern division of the hundred of DAMERHAM, county of WILTS, comprising the tythings of Easton-Percey, Kington, St. Michael, and Langley, and containing 969 inhabitants, of which number, 436 are in the tything of Kington, St. Michael, 3 miles (N.N.W.) from Chippenham. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £8. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellesley. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. An annual fair for horses and cattle is held on October 6th. In this parish are considerable remains of three religious houses, the principal of which, a Benedictine nunnery, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded before the time of Henry II., and fell to the abbey of Glastonbury, the revenue of which at the dissolution, was £38. 3. 10.; the remains have been converted into a farm-house. A free school is endowed with an annuity of £5, given by Mrs. S. Bowden in 1730. Isaac Lyte, Esq., an alderman of London, who died in 1659, erected six almshouses, which he endowed with £20 per annum.

KINGTON (WEST), a parish in the hundred of CHIPPENHAM, county of WILTS, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.N.W.) from Chippenham, containing 285 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at

£11. 9. $9\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Near Ebbedown are vestiges of a small Roman camp. In the walk to the glebe-house is a small hollow oak, a favourite resort of Latimer, when that celebrated prelate held the incumbency.

KINGWATER, a township in the parish of LANERCOST-ABBAY, ESKDALE ward, county of CUMBERLAND, 9 miles (N.E.) from Brampton, containing 331 inhabitants. It derives its name from a stream formed by several rills issuing from the mountains, which unite to the northward of Gilsland.

KINGWESTON, a parish in the hundred of CATSASH, county of SOMERSET, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E.) from Somerton, containing 111 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £10. 6. 3. W. Dickenson, Esq. was patron in 1827. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

KINLET, a parish in the hundred of STOTTESDEN, county of SALOP, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.E. by N.) from Cleobury-Mortimer, containing 552 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £8. 2. 4. William Child, Esq. was patron in 1814. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient cruciform structure in the Norman style, and contains several splendid monuments of the family of Blount, whose ancestors came over with the Conqueror.

KINNERLEY, a parish in the hundred of OSWESTRY, county of SALOP, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E. by S.) from Oswestry, containing 1167 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £7. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The ancient castle was demolished during the minority of Henry III., by Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, who agreed to make reparation for the act, though it was never habitable afterwards.

KINNERSLEY, a parish comprising the township of Newchurch in the hundred of WOLPHY, but chiefly in the hundred of STRETFORD, county of HEREFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Weobly, containing 340 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £13. 8. 4., and in the patronage of J. A. G. Clarke, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. James.

KINNERSLEY, a parish in the Newport division of the hundred of BRADFORD (South), county of SALOP, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.N.E.) from Wellington, containing 253 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £6. 1. 8. Earl Gower was patron in 1816. The church is dedicated to St. Chad.

KINNERTON (LOWER), a township in the parish of DODDLESTON, lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.W. by W.) from Chester, containing 85 inhabitants.

KINNEYSIDE, a township in the parish of ST. BEES, ALLERDALE ward above Darwent, county of CUMBERLAND, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.E. by N.) from Egremont, containing 225 inhabitants, of whom many are employed in the extensive lead mines worked here, and others at the smelting-mill belonging to the London Lead Company.

KINOULTON, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of **BINGHAM**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 9 miles (S. E.) from Nottingham, containing, with the extra-parochial liberty of Lodge on the Wolds, 370 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Vicar, rated in the king's books at £7. 18. 11., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. The church is dedicated to St. Wilfrid. There was anciently a chapel at Newbold, in this parish, but no vestiges of it are now visible. The Grantham canal passes through the parish, and the old Fosse road forms its western boundary. Kinoulton 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. In the neighbourhood is an excellent chalybeate spring, called the Spa. Here was formerly a palace belonging to the Archbishops of York, but there are now no vestiges of it.

KINSHAM, a parish comprising Lower and Upper Kinsham, in the hundred of **WIGMORE**, county of **HEREFORD**, 3½ miles (E.) from Presteigne, containing 107 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, and in the patronage of the Earl of Oxford.

KINSHAM, a hamlet in that part of the parish of **BREDON** which is in the middle division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, county of **WORCESTER**. The population is returned with the parish.

KINTBURY, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of **KINTBURY-EAGLE**, county of **BERKS**, 3¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Hungerford, containing 1763 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £20. Charles Dundas, Esq. was patron in 1798. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is partly in the Norman style of architecture. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The Kennet and Avon canal passes through the parish; and on the banks of the river Kennet there is a silk-throwing mill, affording employment to about one hundred persons. Kintbury had formerly a market on Friday, and two annual fairs, one on the festival of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, the other on that of St. Simon and St. Jude, granted, in 1268, to the nuns of Shaftesbury. In digging a grave here, in 1762, a considerable number of Saxon coins of Edred, Edwy, and Edmund, was discovered under a scull.

KINTON, a township in the parish of **LEINTWARDINE**, hundred of **WIGMORE**, county of **HEREFORD**, containing 197 inhabitants.

KINVESTON, a township in that part of the parish of **WOLVERHAMPTON** which is in the eastern division of the hundred of **CUTTLESTONE**, county of **STAFFORD**, containing 19 inhabitants. Dr. James, a distinguished physician, was born here in 1703; he died in 1776.

KINVER, county of **STAFFORD**.—See **KINFARE**.

KINWALSEY, a hamlet in the parish of **HAMPTON** in **ARDEN**, Solihull division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, county of **WARWICK**, containing 20 inhabitants.

KINWARTON, a parish in the Alcester division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, county of **WARWICK**, 1¼ mile (N. E.) from Alcester, containing 41 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the curacies of Great Aine and

Weethley, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £17. 11. 0½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

KIPLIN, a township in that part of the parish of **CATTERICK** which is in the eastern division of the wapentake of **GILLING**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 2¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Catterick, containing 100 inhabitants.

KIPPAX, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of **SKYRACK**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the townships of Allerton-Bywater, Kippax, and Great and Little Preston, and containing 1765 inhabitants, of which number, 958 are in the township of Kippax, 6½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Pontefract. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £5. 7. 1., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. This place is said to have derived its name from a mount raised by the Saxons, called the Keep, whereon the village now stands, and from a remarkable ash which grew near it, hence Keep-Ash, since corrupted to Kippax. There are extensive coal mines in the parish, through which runs the river Air. George Goldsmith, in the 36th of Henry VIII., founded a free school here, and endowed it with cottages and land now producing £22 a year, for which eight children are instructed.

KIRBY, a parish in the hundred of **TENDRING**, county of **ESSEX**, 11¼ miles (S. E.) from Manningtree, containing 853 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with those of Thorpe le Soken, and Walton le Soken, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Sokens, the wills and records being deposited at the residence of the Lord of the Manor, at Harwich; it is rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of W. P. Honeywood, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The parish is bounded on the north by a creek of the North sea, which runs up to Landermere. Here is a wharf for loading and unloading small craft, which occasionally sail to London with corn. A fair is held on the festival of St. Ann, when the lord of the manor holds his annual court.

KIRBY (COLD), a parish in the wapentake of **BIRDPORTH**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 7¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Thirsk, containing 185 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Lord Feversham.

KIRBY (MONKS), a parish in the Kirby division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, county of **WARWICK**, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Rugby, containing, with the chapelry of Copston-Magna, and the hamlets of Easenhall, Paitton, and Stretton under Foss with Newbold-Revel, 1659 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £22. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Edith. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Dugdale fixes here the town of **Cyrcbirig**, built by Ethelfreda, Countess of Mercia; but Gibson places

it at Chirbury in Shropshire, on the frontier of the ancient kingdom of Mercia. A priory of Benedictine monks, a cell to the abbey of Angiers in Normandy, was founded here about 1077, by Gosfred de Wirchia, the possessions of which, after its suppression, were annexed to the Carthusian priory of Axholme, and valued at £220. 3. 4. per annum.

KIRBY on the **MOOR**, a parish in the wapentake of **HALLIKELD**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the townships of Kirby on the Moor, Langthorp, and a portion of Humberton with Milby, and containing 458 inhabitants, of which number, 190 are in the township of Kirby on the Moor, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. by W.) from Boroughbridge. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £7. 13. 6½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

KIRBY (WEST), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of **WIRRAL**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, comprising the townships of Great and Little Caldey, Frankby, Grange, Greasby, Hoose, Great Meolse, Little Meolse, Newton with Larton, and West Kirby, and containing 1140 inhabitants, of which number, 172 are in the township of West Kirby, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Great Neston. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £28. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chester. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, was rebuilt in 1786. A free grammar school was founded at Caldey-Grange, in 1636, by William Clegg, Esq., who endowed it with premises now producing from £30 to £40 a year, to which an annuity of £30 was added in 1677, by a Mr. Bennett, who also left £24 per annum to buy gowns for twenty-four poor persons, and an estate at Neston cum Larton, the annual proceeds of which, amounting to £200, are distributed among the poor on Good Friday. The parish lies at the entrance to the river Dee, which bounds it on the west, and on the north is the Irish sea. At Little Meolse are two hotels well frequented, and affording good accommodation for visitors during the bathing season.

KIRBY-BEDON, a parish in the hundred of **HENSTEAD**, county of **NORFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Norwich, comprising the consolidated parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, and containing 201 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 4. 9½. Mrs. Muskett was patroness in 1822. The church of St. Mary has been demolished.

KIRBY-BELLARS, a parish in the hundred of **FRAMLAND**, county of **LEICESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Melton-Mowbray, containing 203 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant. Sir F. Burdett, Bart. was patron in 1813. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. A college for a warden and twelve priests was founded here, in the reign of Edward II., by Roger Beller, which, in 1359, was made conventual, for a prior and canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, and so continued to the dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £178. 7. 10.

KIRBY-CANE, a parish in the hundred of **CLAVERING**, county of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (N. W.) from Beccles, containing 340 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10. R. Wilson, Esq. was patron in 1820. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

KIRBY-GRINDALYTH, a parish in the wapentake of **BUCKROSE**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the townships of Duggleby, Kirby-Grindalyth, and Thirkleby, and containing 376 inhabitants, of which number, 178 are in the township of Kirby-Grindalyth, 9 miles (E. S. E.) from New Malton. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £8. 9. 7. Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart. was patron in 1789. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

KIRBY-KNOWLE, a parish in the wapentake of **BIRDFORTH**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the chapelry of Bagby, and the townships of Balk and Kirby-Knowle, and containing 505 inhabitants, of which number, 138 are in the township of Kirby-Knowle, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Thirsk. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £8. 2. 1. Sir T. Frankland, Bart. was patron in 1797.

KIRBY-UNDERDALE, a parish in the wapentake of **BUCKROSE**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Pocklington, containing 335 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £6. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

KIRBY-WISK, a parish comprising the joint township of Newsham with Breckenbrough in the wapentake of **BIRDFORTH**, and the townships of Kirby-Wisk, Maunby, and Newby-Wisk, in the eastern division of the wapentake of **GILLING**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, and containing 841 inhabitants, of which number, 197 are in the township of Kirby-Wisk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Thirsk. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £27. 16. 5½. The Duke of Northumberland was patron in 1808. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. In this parish were born Roger Ascham, the learned and accomplished tutor of Queen Elizabeth; Dr. George Hickes, author of the *Thesaurus Linguarum Septemtrionalium*; and Dr. John Palliser, Archbishop of Tuam.

KIRDFORD, a parish in the hundred of **ROTHERBRIDGE**, rape of **ARUNDEL**, county of **SUSSEX**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Petworth, containing 1602 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £11, and in the patronage of the Earl of Egremont. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is principally in the early style of English architecture.

KIRK-ANDREWS upon **EDEN**, a parish in the ward and county of **CUMBERLAND**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Carlisle, containing 141 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Beaumont, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle. The church has long been demolished, and the ruins, removed upwards of sixty years since, were used in the erection of the glebe house. The inhabitants attend divine service at

Beaumont, but bury their dead in the church-yard here. There was a still more ancient church at Kirksteads, about one mile from the site of this, which was attended by the inhabitants of Kirk-Andrews, Beaumont, Grinsdale, and Orton, but at what period it was destroyed is unknown; the cemetery, in which stones curiously carved, and human bones have been found, may yet be traced. The river Eden and the Carlisle canal run through this parish, which is parcel of the barony of Burgh. There is a trifling endowment for the instruction of children. On the common is a triple intrenchment, near which several urns were discovered about forty years ago. The Roman wall passed through the parish.

KIRK-ANDREWS upon **ESK**, a parish in **ESKDALE** ward, county of **CUMBERLAND**, comprising the chapelry of Nichol-Forest, and the townships of Middle Kirk-Andrews, Nether Kirk-Andrews, and Moat, and containing 2235 inhabitants, of which number, 624 are in the township of Middle Kirk-Andrews, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Longtown. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, rated in the king's books at £3. 11. 5., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Sir James Graham, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a very picturesque object, standing alone on the western bank of the Esk: it was erected by Sir Richard Graham upon the site of a more ancient structure, in 1637, at which period Kirk-Andrews was made a distinct parish, having previously been only a chapelry in that of Arthuret, or Easton. Here are four charity schools, with endowments of £5 each bequeathed by Lady Widdrington, in 1754. This parish, which is separated from Scotland by the rivers Liddel, Kershope, and Sark, and by the Scots' dyke, forms a large portion of the English border, and was the scene of almost constant warfare before the union of the two crowns. Near the church is one of the ancient tower fortresses erected for the defence of the border; and on the steep banks of the Liddel is a moated place, called Liddel's Strength, believed to have been the site of the castle of the ancient barons of Liddel. William, King of Scotland, took this castle in 1174; and David Bruce captured it by assault in 1346. About a mile from the church is a quarry of good freestone: over the Esk is a bridge, where many of the rebels, in 1745, were slaughtered by the army of the Duke of Cumberland. There is a cast-iron bridge across the same river at Garristown, also two of stone over the Sark. In this parish is Solway Moss, celebrated for the victory obtained there over the Scots in the reign of Henry VIII., and for its extraordinary irruption in November 1771, when a large tract of land was inundated, though it was afterwards recovered and brought again into cultivation.

KIRK-ANDREWS (NETHER), a township in the parish of Kirk-Andrews upon Esk, **ESKDALE** ward, county of **CUMBERLAND**, containing 516 inhabitants. This township, lying between the rivers Sark and Esk, comprises Solway Moss and a portion of the once debatable lands.

KIRK-BRIDE, a parish in the ward and county of **CUMBERLAND**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Wigton, containing 308 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, rated in the king's books at £5. and in the patronage of the

Rev. Francis Metcalfe. The church, dedicated to St. Bride, or Brydoch, an Irish woman of great sanctity, was built before the Conquest. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house here. The parish is watered by the Wampool, which bounds it on the east and north; the village being situated on the south side of the estuary of that river, in which the sand banks are so often shifted by the violent meeting of the tides and freshes, that no bridge hitherto erected has been found to withstand their united force.

KIRK-BURN, a parish in the Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the townships of East Burn, Kirk-Burn, South Burn, and Tibthorpe, and containing 455 inhabitants, of which number, 119 are in the township of Kirk-Burn, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Great Driffield. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £4. 10. 2½., endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

KIRK-BURTON, county of **YORK**.—See **BURTON (KIRK)**.

KIRKBY, a chapelry in the parish of **WALTON** on the **HILL**, hundred of **WEST DERRY**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Prescott, containing 1035 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rector of Walton. The church is dedicated to St. Chad. A school has been erected here by Lord Sefton, the master receiving £8 a year, the produce of an ancient bequest. There is also a bequest from Thomas Aspe, in 1698, for apprenticing poor children.

KIRKBY, a joint parish with Osgodby, in the northern division of the wapentake of **WALSHCROFT**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Market-Raisen, containing, with Osgodby, 214 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage with that of Owersby, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 18. 4., and endowed with £200 royal bounty. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, though much modernised, appears to have been originally of Norman architecture; in the chancel are some ancient tombs. Thomas Goodrich, Bishop of Ely, and Lord Chancellor in the reign of Edward VI., was born here.

KIRKBY, a joint township with Netherby, in the parish of **KIRKBY-OVERBLOWS**, upper division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Wetherby, containing, with Netherby, 226 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

KIRKBY in **ASHFIELD**, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of **BROXTON**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Mansfield, containing 1420 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £18. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Duke of Portland. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a large stone structure, with a lofty steeple. The rivers Erewash and Meon rise in this parish, and the Mansfield and Pinxton railway, in passing through it, affords a medium of conveyance for

the coal and lime which are obtained here in considerable quantities. Several of the inhabitants are employed in frame-work knitting. A free school, erected by subscription in 1826, is chiefly supported by the Duke of Portland and the rector.

KIRKBY upon BAIN, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of **GARTREE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Horn-castle, containing, with the township of **Tumby**, 591 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the manor court of **Kirkstead**, rated in the king's books at £13. 13. 6½, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school for the instruction of poor children is endowed with land bequeathed by **Richard Brocklesby**, in 1713.

KIRKBY in CLEVELAND, a parish in the western division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the townships of **Great and Little Broughton**, and **Kirkby in Cleveland**, and containing 685 inhabitants, of which number, 168 are in the township of **Kirkby in Cleveland**, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from **Stokesley**. The living comprises a discharged vicarage and a sinecure rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Cleveland**, and diocese of **York**, the former rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 3., and the latter at £21. 8. 6½. The Archbishop of **York** appoints to the rectory, and the Rector to the vicarage. The church, dedicated to **St. Augustine**, was erected, in 1815, upon the site of a smaller cruciform structure. A free grammar school was founded, in 1683, by **Henry Edmunds, Esq.**, who endowed it with a school-house, garden, and an estate at **Broughton**, producing £50 per annum, for the benefit of all the poor children of the parish. A Sunday school, established and supported by subscription, is attended by about sixty of both sexes. There is also a library for the use of the parishioners, selected from books recommended by the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge.

KIRKBY (EAST), a parish in the western division of the soke of **BOLINGBROKE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from **Spilsby**, containing 347 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £5. 12. 1., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of **William Thimbleby, Esq.** The church is dedicated to **St. Nicholas**. A charity school is endowed with land bequeathed by **Gregory and Margaret Croft**, in 1712.

KIRKBY on the HILL, a township in the parish of **KIRKBY-RAVENSWORTH**, western division of the wapentake of **GILLING**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from **Richmond**, containing 161 inhabitants.

KIRKBY in MALHAM-DALE, a parish comprising the township of **Calton** in the eastern division, and the townships of **Airton**, **Hanlith**, **Kirkby in Malham-Dale**, **Malham**, **Malham-Moor**, **Otterburn**, and **Scos-thorpe**, in the western division, of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFF** and **EWGROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, and containing 1005 inhabitants, of which number, 304 are in the township of **Kirkby in Malham-Dale**, 5½ miles (S. E.) from **Settle**. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **York**, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., endowed with

£200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. A free grammar school was founded here, in 1606, by **John Topham**, who endowed it with certain lands which, with subsequent bequests, produce an income of £21 a year, for which, and moderate quarterages, from twenty to thirty children receive an English education; but the classics are taught free to those who apply.

KIRKBY (SOUTH), a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of **OSGOLDCROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the townships of **North Elmsall**, **South Elmsall**, **South Kirkby**, and **Shelbrooke**, and containing 1314 inhabitants, of which number, 633 are in the township of **South Kirkby**, 8½ miles (S.) from **Pontefract**. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **York**, rated in the king's books at £15. 10. 2½. The Rev. **James Allott** was patron in 1813. The church is dedicated to **All Saints**.

KIRKBY le THORPE, a parish in the wapentake of **ASWARDHURN**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 2 miles (E. by N.) from **Sleaford**, containing 166 inhabitants. The living is a rectory in mediety, united, in 1737, to that of **Asgarby**, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated jointly in the king's books at £9. 12. 6. The church, dedicated to **St. Denis**, has a Norman door, with some portions in the early, and a font and wooden porch in the later, style of English architecture.

KIRKBY-FLEETHAM, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of **HANG**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from **Catterick**, containing 566 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Cleveland**, and diocese of **Chester**, rated in the king's books at £9. 18. 2., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**.

KIRKBY-FRITH, a liberty in the parish of **GLENFIELD**, hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, county of **LEICESTER**, 3½ miles (W. by N.) from **Leicester**, containing 18 inhabitants.

KIRKBY-GREEN, a parish in the first division of the wapentake of **LANGOE**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 7¾ miles (N. by E.) from **Sleaford**, containing 68 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £11. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross.

KIRKBY-HALL, a township in that part of the parish of **LITTLE OUSEBURN** which is in the lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 4½ miles (S. E.) from **Aldborough**, containing 55 inhabitants.

KIRKBY-IRELETH, a parish in the hundred of **LONSDALE**, north of the sands, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 4½ miles (N. W. by W.) from **Ulverstone**, comprising the market town and chapelry of **Broughton in Furness**, the chapelries of **Dunnerdale**, **Seathwaite** and **Woodland with Heathwaite**, and the townships of **Low Quarter**, and **Middle Quarter**, and containing 294 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Richmond**, and diocese of **Chester**, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and

£1200 parliamentary grant, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter of York. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, contains several ancient monuments, and the windows exhibit some beautiful specimens of stained glass. Here are extensive quarries of a dark blue slate of excellent quality, with which vessels are laden at the mouth of the river Duddon, which, after separating this parish from that of Millom in Cumberland, empties itself into the Irish sea. There is a small bequest by Samuel Wilson, in 1769, towards the support of a schoolmaster.

KIRKBY-LONSDALE, a parish in LONSDALE ward, county of WESTMORLAND, comprising the market town of Kirkby-Lonsdale, with the chapelries of Barbon, Firbank, Hutton-Roof, Killington, Mansergh, and Middleton, and the townships of Casterton and Lupton, and containing 3769 inhabitants, of which number, 1643 are in the town of Kirkby-Lonsdale, 30 miles (S. by W.) from Appleby, and 252 (N.W. by W.) from London, on the great road from Kendal to Leeds. The name of this place is derived from its having been the chief town of the district which had a church, and the adjunct from its situation in a dale, or valley, on the western bank of the river Lon, or Lune. The town is one of the largest in the county, and consists of several handsome streets, which are lighted, but not paved; the three principal ones meeting nearly in the centre, where is the market-place: the houses are well built of white hewn stone, and roofed with blue slate; many of them have fine gardens attached: the inhabitants are supplied with water from a spring at Totley wood, one mile distant, by means of pipes, under the direction of a joint stock company. The surrounding scenery is highly picturesque, to which the distant mountains, particularly Ingleborough, the loftiest of them, give a grandeur of effect rarely excelled: the peculiar beauty of the valley of Lonsdale, and the eligible society of the neighbourhood, have rendered the town a favourite residence. A book society, supported by subscription, was founded in 1794, to which a small permanent library belongs. The manufacture of knit stockings, for which this place was formerly famous, has greatly declined; and the weaving of carpets, blankets, coarse linen, calicoe, and gingham, is now carried on to a small extent. Several mills, built on the steep banks of the hills, are worked by the Lune, which here turns machinery consisting of seven wheels placed almost perpendicularly under each other, by which two threshing and grinding-mills, a wool-carding mill, and two tanneries, are kept in action. This river, which winds round the town, is crossed by a lofty stone bridge of exquisite workmanship and great antiquity: it is founded on a rock, and consists of three semicircular ribbed arches, the centre arch being much higher than the others: the road-way is inconveniently narrow. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on Holy Thursday, and October 5th and 6th, for horned cattle and horses, and on St. Thomas's day for woollen cloth. The new market-place, formed in 1822, is a spacious quadrangle: in the fish market is an ancient market cross. A court leet and view of frankpledge for the manor are held annually in October; and petty sessions for the Lonsdale ward are held every Thursday. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's

books at £30. 15. 2., endowed with £300 private benefaction, and £300 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a noble structure of great antiquity, with a square tower nearly seventy feet in height, which was rebuilt in 1705: the interior is divided into four great aisles, by three rows of pillars which support the roof: the arched doorway under the tower is evidently of Norman architecture, the bases of some of the pillars, and the shafts of others, are also Norman, and the east window, with light detached pillars, is in the early style of English architecture: the pulpit, which is curiously carved, was erected, in 1619, at the expense of Mr. Henry Wilson, who also founded a library attached to the church, and bequeathed various sums for charitable uses. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Glassites, or Sandemanians. The free grammar school was founded, in 1591, by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, and endowed by Mr. Godshalfe and others: it is under the direction of twenty-four governors, and, by means of several subsequent benefactions, the endowment has been augmented, and produces about £50 per annum, which is received by the master, who has a house for his residence, and instructs in Greek and Latin about forty boys, who pay for being taught writing and arithmetic, besides which he is allowed to take stipendiary pupils: the school has the benefit of four exhibitions, of £5 per annum each, to Queen's College, Oxford, founded by Henry Wilson, in 1638; three, of about £20 each, to Christ's College, Cambridge, on the foundation of the Rev. Thomas Wilson, in 1626; and three at the same college, founded by Dr. Thomas Otway, Bishop of Ossory, who died in 1692. At Sellet Bank, about a mile and a half from the town, is a chalybeate spring; and, according to tradition, an artificial mount in the neighbourhood, called "Cock Pit Hill," is the tumulus of one of the British kings. Lonsdale gives the title of earl to the family of Lowther.

KIRKBY-MALLORY, a parish in the hundred of SPARKENHOE, county of LEICESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.E.) from Hinckley, containing, with the chapelry of Earl-Shilton, 2067 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of Lady Byron. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

KIRKBY-MALZEARD, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, West riding of the county of YORK, comprising the market town of Kirkby-Malzeard, the chapelries of Hartwith and Winsley, and Middlesmoor, and the townships of Cozenley, Fountains Earth, Gravelthorpe, Laverton, Down Stonebeck, and Upper Stonebeck, and containing 4983 inhabitants, of which number, 682 are in the town of Kirkby-Malzeard, 6 miles (W.N.W.) from Ripon. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are held on Whit-Monday and October 2nd; all which, after long disuse, have been recently revived. The living is a vicarage, with that of Masham, either in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of York, or in that of the manor court of Masham, being claimed by both, and the matter not determined; it is in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is

dedicated to St. Andrew. A school, in which fifteen children are instructed and five clothed annually, is supported by the proceeds of a rent-charge of £5, the benefaction of Gilbert Horseman, in 1640, subsequently augmented with the interest of £100 given by Gregory Elaley, in 1716.

KIRKBY-MISPERTON, a parish in PICKERING lythe, North riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Barugh-Ambe, Great Habton, Little Habton, Kirkby-Misperton, and Ryton, and containing 809 inhabitants, of which number, 170 are in the township of Kirkby-Misperton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by S.) from Pickering. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £25. 1. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of Lord Feversham. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. William Smithson, in 1637, bequeathed a rent-charge of £10 per annum towards the support of a school for all the poor children of the parish.

KIRKBY-MOORSIDE, a parish in the wapentake of RYEDALE, North riding of the county of YORK, comprising the market town of Kirkby-Moorside, and the townships of Bransdale (East Side), Fadmore, Farnedale (Low Quarter), and Gillimoor, and containing 2903 inhabitants, of which number, 1878 are in the town of Kirkby-Moorside, 29 miles (N. by E.) from York, and 294 (N. by W.) from London. This is a small and irregularly built town, situated on the banks of the river Dove, and almost surrounded by steep hills. In the vicinity are several corn-mills; a considerable quantity of malt is made here, and there is a small linen manufactory. Near the town are limestone and freestone quarries, and coal mines. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are held on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and September 18th for cattle, sheep, &c. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £14. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, which contains some ancient portions, with later insertions, is dedicated to All Saints. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a Sunday school, with an endowment of £4 per annum, the gift of the Rev. W. Comber, in 1800, but principally supported by subscription. The manor of Kirkby-Moorside was given by James I. to his favourite, the Duke of Buckingham, whose son, the second Duke, having retired hither, died at the manor-house, in 1687.

KIRKBY-MUXLOE, a chapelry in the parish of GLENFIELD, hundred of SPARKENHOE, county of LEICESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Leicester, containing 256 inhabitants. Here are the ruins of an ancient moated and castellated mansion, formerly belonging to the family of Hastings.

KIRKBY-OVERBLOWS, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, West riding of the county of YORK, comprising the chapelry of Stainburn, and the townships of Kirkby with Netherby, Kirkby-Overblows, Ripton, Sicklinghall, and a portion of Swindon, and containing 1646 inhabitants, of which number, 818 are in the township of Kirkby-Overblows, 6 miles (W.) from Wetherby. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £25. 1. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of the Earl of Eglinton. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was

made collegiate previously to 1364, for a provost and four chaplains. A school was erected by subscription in 1782, and £10 a year is paid for teaching six boys.

KIRKBY-RAVENSWORTH, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of GILLING, North riding of the county of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Richmond, comprising the townships of Gayles, Kirkby on the Hill, New-Forest, Newsham, Ravensworth, Whashton, and a portion of Dalton, and containing 1685 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester, as impropriator of the rectory, which is rated in the king's books at £25. 5. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Felix, is a handsome edifice, built, in 1397, on the supposed site of a more ancient one erected by the Saxons. Near it are the grammar school, and hospital of St. John the Baptist, founded, in 1556, by Dr. Dakyn, then rector, who endowed them with lands, &c., at East Coulton, now producing about £1300 per annum. The school is free for all who apply for instruction in the classics; the master receives a salary of £200, and the usher about £70 per annum. The hospital is for the reception and maintenance of twenty-four aged persons of both sexes, who must either be natives of the parish, or resident for ten years within it. The government of the whole is vested in two wardens, elected biennially by ballot, who, with the master of the school, and the inmates of the hospital, form a body corporate, and have a common seal. Here are extensive remains of a castle built by Bodin, ancestor of the Fitz-Hughs.

KIRKBY-STEPHEN, a parish in EAST ward, county of WESTMORLAND, comprising the market town of Kirkby-Stephen, the chapelries of Mallerstang and Soulby, and the townships of Hartley, Kaber, Nateby, Smardale, Waitby, Wharton, and Winton, and containing 2712 inhabitants, of which number, 1312 are in the town of Kirkby-Stephen, 11 miles (S. E. by S.) from Appleby, and 268 (N. N. W.) from London. This town, which derives the adjunct to its name from the saint to whom its church is dedicated, is pleasantly situated in a fertile plain, on the western bank of the river Eden, opposite the hills which separate this county from Yorkshire on the north and south: it consists of one good street, the houses in which are well built, and the inhabitants abundantly supplied with water; but the town is neither paved nor lighted. Races are held annually, on Hartley Ings, about the middle of April. The inhabitants are partly employed in the woollen manufacture, and in knitting stockings, of which a great quantity was formerly exposed for sale at the market, but the trade in this article is on the decline: a silk manufactory has lately been established on a limited scale, and there is a manufactory for spinning and carding wool. In the parish are mines of lead, copper, and coal, which are all worked, though the coal mines are not very productive; a kind of spotted stone is also found here, which is polished to make watch-seals and other ornaments. The market is on Monday, for corn, flour, oatmeal, and provisions. Fairs are held on the first Monday in Lent, the Monday before March 20th, April 25th, and October 2nd, for horned cattle, horses, woollen cloth, blankets, cotton goods, &c.; on the 29th of September chiefly

for horses, and on the 29th of October for cattle and sheep: there are statute fairs for hiring servants on the last Monday in June and the first Monday in July. On the north side of the market-place, which is spacious and convenient, is a market-house, with a piazza, called the cloister: the upper part of the edifice is supported on eight stone pillars, the whole having been erected in 1810, in pursuance of the will of Mr. John Waller, who left a sum of money for the express purpose. The county magistrates formerly held petty sessions here, which, although of late discontinued, it is in contemplation to revive.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, rated in the king's books at £48. 19. 2., and in the patronage of the Rev. T. P. Williamson. The church, which is dedicated to St. Stephen, is an ancient and spacious building, surmounted by a lofty square tower; the interior is divided into three principal aisles, by two rows of plain round-shafted columns which support the roof: there are sepulchral chapels belonging to Smardale hall, Wharton hall, and Hartley castle; in the second of these is a fine alabaster monument, with the effigies of Thomas, Lord Wharton, and his first and second wives; and in the last a monumental figure of a man in armour, supposed to have been erected to the memory of Sir Andrew Harcla, Earl of Carlisle, and governor of Hartley castle, who was beheaded for treason in the reign of Edward II. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school, which stands eastward from the church, was founded, in the 8th of Elizabeth, by Thomas, Lord Wharton, and endowed with property producing £52. 3. per annum: there are two exhibitions, of £3. 6. 8. each, to either of the Universities, and one especially to St. John's College, Cambridge, for a scholar from this school, or that at Appleby, but these have not been claimed for several years. The school is held in an ancient edifice, formerly the rectory house, and is under the direction of eight governors, who appoint the master: it is open to the boys of Kirkby-Stephen and the vicinity, at a small quarterage. Several poor children are instructed in the Sunday school, which is held at the poor-house, and is supported by voluntary contributions. There are divers small bequests for the poor of this parish.

KIRKBY-THORE, a parish in EAST ward, county of WESTMORLAND, comprising the chapelries of Milburn with Milburn-Grange, and Temple-Sowerby, and the township of Kirkby-Thore, and containing 1051 inhabitants, of which number, 377 are in the township of Kirkby-Thore, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by N.) from Appleby. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, rated in the king's books at £37. 17. 11., and in the patronage of the Earl of Thanet. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school with a trifling endowment bequeathed by Mr. John Horn, in 1823. This place received its adjunct designation from Thor, the chief of the Saxon idols, to whose honour a temple was raised here. The rivers Eden and Trombeck run through the parish, and unite their streams at the village, a great part of which, with the hall, was built out of the ruins of Whelp castle, an ancient fortress formerly occupying an adjacent eminence, where, in

1687, were discovered, on turning up its site for cultivation, a four-fold wall, arched vaults, leaden pipes, an altar inscribed "FORTUNAE SERVATRICI," with many other antiquities, the supposed relics of a Roman station called *Brovonacæ*, as fixed by Horsley. An ancient well, several urns, curious earthen vessels, and other relics, are recorded as having been discovered in 1684, near the bridge; and, about 1770, the horn of a moose deer was dug up near the confluence of the two rivers. Not far from the village is a spring slightly sulphureous, termed Potts Well, which rises from an alabaster rock lying at a considerable depth below the surface.

KIRKBY-UNDERWOOD, a parish in the wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (N.W.) from Bourne, containing 167 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £6. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints.

KIRKBY-WHARFE, a parish comprising the township of Ulleskelf within the liberty of St. PETER of YORK, East riding, and the townships of Grimston and Kirkby-Wharfe with Milford (a portion of which latter is also within the liberty of St. PETER of YORK), upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, West riding, of the county of YORK, and containing 574 inhabitants, of which number, 86 are in the township of Kirkby-Wharf with Milford, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.E. by S.) from Tadcaster. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £3. 16. 8., endowed with £500 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Wetwang in the Cathedral Church of York. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has lately received an addition of eighty-six sittings, of which forty-three are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £20 towards defraying the expense. The river Wharfe runs through the parish.

KIRKDALE, a township in the parish of WALTON on the HILL, hundred of WEST DERBY, county palatine of LANCASTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by E.) from Liverpool, containing 1273 inhabitants. The petty sessions for the Kirkdale division of the hundred of West Derby are held here.

KIRKDALE, a parish comprising the township of Norton, with a portion of Wombledon, within the liberty of St. PETER of YORK, East riding, and the townships of Beadlam, Bransdale (West Side), Muscoates, Newton, North Holme, Skiplam, Welburn, and a portion of Wombledon, in the wapentake of RYSDALE, North riding, of the county of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Helmsley, and containing 1816 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, and in the patronage of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford. The church contains some Norman portions, and the chancel is in the early style of English architecture: there is also some ancient stained glass. In the wall over the south door is a stone bearing a Saxon inscription commemorative of the purchase and repairs of St. Gregory's church here in the reign of the Confessor. From this circumstance the church has been called a Saxon edifice, but it is allowed

that the stone has been removed from its original situation, and inserted in the wall for its preservation: the church has lately received an addition of eighty free sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £30 towards defraying the expense. In a cave near this place, three hundred feet in extent, and from two to five feet in height and breadth, various fossil remains of an hyena, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and other animals, were found in 1820.

KIRK-ELLA, county of YORK. — See **ELIA** (**KIRK**).

KIRKHAM, a parish in the hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, comprising the market town of Kirkham, the chapelries of Goosnargh, Hambleton, Ribby with Wrea, Singleton, and Warton, and the townships of Bryning with Kellasnergh, Clifton with Salwick, Little Eccleston with Larbrick, Freckleton, Greenhalgh with Thistleton, Medlar with Wesham, Newsham, Newton with Scales Treales, with Roseacre and Wharles, Weeton, Westby with Plumpton, and Whittingham, and containing 11,925 inhabitants, of which number, 2735 are in the town of Kirkham, 22 miles (S. by W.) from Lancaster, and 226 (N.W. by N.) from London. This place, which is of Saxon origin, derived its name from its church, which, soon after the Conquest, was given by Roger de Poitou to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul in Shrewsbury, from which it was, by Edward I., transferred to the monks of Vale Royal in Cheshire, in whose patronage it remained till the dissolution. The town, which may be considered as the capital of a surrounding district called the Fylde country, though small, is neatly built, and the houses in general respectable. The manufacture of sail-cloth, sacking, and cordage, originally formed the principal source of employment, and is still carried on to a limited extent; the manufacture of cotton has been recently introduced, and a considerable number of hand-looms is employed in the town and neighbourhood. At Wardless, within eight miles of the town, a small port on the north-east bank of the river Wyre, which is accessible to vessels of three hundred tons, several of the principal manufacturers have warehouses for supplying the town with the produce of the countries bordering on the Baltic. The Lancaster canal passes at the distance of about three miles from the town, which suffers from the want of a more varied and extensive course of inland navigation. Within three miles is the estuary of the Ribble, near the mouth of which, a guide is stationed to conduct travellers across the sands at low water to Hesketh bank, the passage of which is dangerous to persons attempting it without such assistance. The market is on Thursday: the fairs are, February 4th and the following day, April 29th, and October 18th. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold a petty session for the hundred of Amounderness every alternate Thursday; and a constable and other officers are appointed annually at the court leet of the lord of the manor: a court of requests is held monthly, under an act passed in the 10th year of the reign of George III., for the recovery of debts under £50, the jurisdiction of which extends over the parishes of Kirkham, Bispham, Lytham, and Poulton, and the townships of Preesall and Stakinine, in the parish of Lancaster.

VOL. II.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £21. 1. 0½., and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was, with the exception of the tower, which is in the Norman style of architecture, rebuilt in 1822, at an expense of £5000, defrayed by a rate on the parishioners: it contains several ancient portions of its original character, and some interesting monuments. There are places of worship for Independents and Swedenborgians, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar school, originally founded by Isabel Wildinge, was, in 1655, endowed with a portion of the proceeds of the rectory of Kirkham, purchased by the Drapers' Company, with funds bequeathed in trust to them by Henry Colborne, Esq.; the endowment was further augmented by the Rev. James Barker in 1670, by Dr. Grimboldson, and other benefactors, the aggregate income now being about £550 per annum: it is conducted by a head master and two under masters, appointed by the Drapers' Company, and is under the management of trustees appointed pursuant to the will of the Rev. James Barker; it is open to all boys of the parish, and has an exhibition of about £100 per annum to either of the Universities, founded by Mr. Barker, who also left £80 per annum for apprenticing boys, to which purpose the endowment of the exhibition is also applied when there is no exhibitor from the school. There are similar schools at Newton with Scales, and at Treales, townships in this parish; and in the chapelry of Goosnargh is an hospital for decayed gentlemen and gentlewomen, with a considerable endowment. A parochial school for girls, established in 1760, has an endowment in houses and land producing about £80 per annum, which is appropriated to the clothing and instruction of forty girls. A National school is supported by subscription; and there are Sunday schools connected with the established church and the dissenting congregations.

KIRKHAM, an extra-parochial liberty, in the wapentake of **BUCKROSE**, East riding of the county of YORK, 5½ miles (S.W. by S.) from New Malton, containing 7 inhabitants. A priory of Augustine canons was founded, in 1121, by Sir Walter L'Espece, Knt., and Adelina his wife, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was estimated at £300. 15. 6.: the ruins of this splendid establishment stand in a delightful vale watered by the Derwent; the fine Gothic tower, covered with ivy, was blown down in 1784; the remaining vestiges are the northern part of the gate, with fragments of the walls.

KIRKHAMMERTON, county of YORK. — See **HAMMERTON** (**KIRK**).

KIRKHARLE, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**. — See **HARLE** (**KIRK**).

KIRKHAUGH, a parish in the western division of **TINDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 2¼ miles (N.W. by N.) from Alston-Moor, containing 286 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £4. 7. 8½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Miss Wilkinson. Here is a small sum for the instruction of children. Castle Nook, in this parish, is the site of a Roman station

which occupies an area of nearly nine acres, being defended on the west by ten breastworks and trenches. At the north-east corner a sudatory was discovered, in 1813, from which flows a copious spring of clear water: near to the eastern wall is the Maiden-way, and in the vicinity, a Roman altar, with fragments of a colossal statue, was found some few years since; here, according to Camden, an inscription was erected, and a palace built, in honour of the Emperor Antoninus, about 213, by the third cohort of the Nervii. Over the stable door of a public house in the vicinity is an altar, on which are carved a *patera* and *urceolus*. An altar, dedicated to Minerva and Hercules, was also found in the church-yard, but has been lost.

KIRKHEATON, a chapelry in the parish of KIRKHARLE, north-eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Hexham, containing 140 inhabitants. The chapel was rebuilt in 1755. The school was endowed by William Lyley, in 1685, with a rent-charge of £5 per annum, which was augmented by a bequest of £100 from Mrs. Frances Beaumont, in 1713: ten children are instructed gratuitously, and the rest pay a quarterage. In 1703, Richard Beaumont, Esq. devised £10 per annum to trustees, for apprenticing poor children of this chapelry. Here are some lime-kilns and a colliery.

KIRKLAND, a joint township with Blennerhasset, in the parish of TORPENHOW, ALLERDALE ward below Darwent, county of CUMBERLAND, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.E. by E.) from Cockermouth. The population is returned with Blennerhasset.

KIRKLAND, a parish in LEATH ward, county of CUMBERLAND, comprising the chapelry of Culgaith, and the townships of Kirkland with Blencarn, and Skirwith, and containing 712 inhabitants, of which number, 217 are in the township of Kirkland with Blencarn, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Penrith. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, rated in the king's books at £8. 10., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. A school was established in 1775, and endowed with land by the commissioners under the enclosure act; the income is about £60 per annum: from forty to fifty children are educated. Coal was wrought at Ardale Head by the late Sir Michael le Fleming; and on Cross fell a lead mine, called Bullman Hills Vein, is in operation, which also yields copper and silver: there is also a smelting-mill. The circumference of the mountain is twenty miles at the base, and its height two thousand nine hundred and one feet above the level of the sea: on its summit and declivities are various kinds of moss, herbs, and minerals. During a great part of the year this mountain is covered with snow, and enveloped in clouds: a little below the apex is Gentleman's well; and from the summit is a fine view over a great part of six counties.

KIRKLAND, a township in the parish of GARSTANG, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, county palatine of LANCASTER, 2 miles (S.W.) from Garstang, containing 511 inhabitants. In 1778, Margaret Butler gave £200 for the erection of a school-house, and endowed it with £100; augmentations were made, in 1788, by Jane Butler's bequest of £240, and in 1813, by Mrs. Elizabeth Cromholme's gift of £200: the annual income is £36, and eleven children are instructed gratuitously.

KIRKLAND, a township adjoining the town, and in the parish and ward, of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, containing 1378 inhabitants.

KIRK-LEATHAM, a parish in the eastern division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Kirk-Leatham and Wilton, and containing 1091 inhabitants, of which number, 686 are in the township of Kirk-Leatham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Guilsborough. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Henry Vansittart, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. A free grammar school was founded by means of a bequest of £5000 from Sir W. Turner, lord mayor of London in 1669, and erected, in 1709, by his nephew, Cholmeley Turner, Esq.; the income is about £350 per annum, of which a master receives a stipend of £100, and an usher one of £50 per annum, but for a very considerable length of time no scholars have been admitted, the building being occupied in separate tenements, rent-free, by poor families. Sir W. Turner likewise erected and endowed a splendid hospital, for the maintenance of forty poor people, viz., ten men and ten women, and an equal number of boys and girls. John Turner, Esq., serjeant at law, bequeathed a sum of money for clothing each child on leaving the institution, which is under the sole direction of Henry Vansittart, Esq., in right of his wife: there are a chaplain, a master and a mistress, a surgeon, and a nurse, who have handsome salaries, and apartments in the hospital, the annual income of which is about £1600. An elegant chapel adorns the centre of the building, the roof being supported by four light Ionic pillars; and from the centre is suspended a chandelier of burnished gold: over the altar is one of the finest paintings on glass in the world, representing the offerings of the Magi. A commodious library is furnished with valuable works, and in a handsome case is a likeness of Sir W. Turner in wax, with the wig and band he used to wear: he was buried in the chancel of the church among the poor of the hospital, and a monument has been erected to his memory at Lazenby in this parish. A chapel in honour of the Virgin Mary, with a chantry or hospital, was founded, in the reign of Edward I., by John de Lythegraynes, and Alice his wife, for a master and six chaplains; the revenue, at the dissolution, was valued at £9. 6. 8.

KIRK-LEAVINGTON, county of YORK. — See LEAVINGTON (KIRK).

KIRK-LEES, a hamlet in that part of the parish of DEWSBURY which is in the wapentake of MORLEY, West riding of the county of YORK, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Huddersfield. The population is returned with the parish. Here was a Cistercian monastery, erected in the reign of Henry II., by Reynerus Flandrensis, and dedicated to the Virgin and St. James, the revenue of which, at the suppression, was valued at £20. 7. 8.: the celebrated Robin Hood was buried here, where his tomb is yet to be seen.

KIRKLEY, a township in the parish of PONTLAND, western division of CASTLE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Newcastle upon Tyne, containing, with Benridge and Cartermeor, 146

inhabitants. Here is a place of worship for Presbyterians.

KIRKLEY, a parish in the hundred of **MUTFORD** and **LOTHINGLAND**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.W.) from **Lowestoft**; containing 337 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Suffolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., and endowed with £400 royal bounty. **Robert Reeve, Esq.** was patron in 1812. The church is dedicated to **All Saints**. This parish is bounded on the east by the **North sea**, and on the north by **Lake Lothing**. **Kirkley** is a small fishing village, in which are three schools supported by the rector.

KIRKLINGTON, a parish in that part of the liberty of **SOUTHWELL** and **SCROOBY** which separates the northern from the southern division of the wapentake of **THURGARTON**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Southwell**, containing 240 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of **Southwell**, rated in the king's books at £3. 13. 4., endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant. The church is dedicated to **St. Swithun**.

KIRKLINGTON, a parish in the wapentake of **HALLIKELD**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the townships of **Kirklington** with **Upsland**, **Sutton** with **Howgrave**, and **East Tanfield**, and containing 491 inhabitants, of which number, 337 are in the township of **Kirklington** with **Upsland**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from **Bedale**. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Richmond**, and diocese of **Chester**, rated in the king's books at £25. 7. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Countess of **Ormond**. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**. Here is a small endowment for a school, the bequest of **Lady Ormond**. In the neighbourhood are vestiges of a Roman or Danish encampment.

KIRK-LINTON, or **KIRK-LEVINGTON**, a parish in **ESKDALE** ward, county of **CUMBERLAND**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from **Longtown**, comprising the townships of **Hethersgill**, **Middle Quarter**, and **West Linton**, or **Levington**, and containing 1931 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Carlisle**, rated in the king's books at £1. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of **Mrs. Dacre**. The church, dedicated to **St. Cuthbert**, is a good and uniform specimen of the Norman style. Here is a place of worship for the Society of Friends. This parish is bounded on the north by the river **Line**. Near **Kirk-Linton** hall are the remains of an ancient fortress. The celebrated watchmaker, **George Graham**, esteemed the best mechanic of his time, was a native of this place.

KIRK-OSWALD, a parish in **LEATH** ward, county of **CUMBERLAND**, comprising the market town of **Kirk-Oswald**, and the township of **Staffield**, or **Staffol**, and containing 1069 inhabitants, of which number, 760 are in the town of **Kirk-Oswald**, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from **Carlisle**, and 292 (N.N.W.) from **London**. This place, which derived its name from **St. Oswald**, the canonized King of **Northumberland**, belonged, in the reign of **John**, to **Hugh de Morville**, one of the murderers of **Thomas à Becket**: it was burnt by the Scots in 1314, since which period it has not been distinguished by any events of historical importance. The town is pleasantly situated

on the eastern bank of the river **Eden**, in a beautiful and fertile vale, which gradually widens towards the south, and expands into a large tract of open country. The houses, which are in general well built, are irregularly scattered along the declivities of the hills which enclose the vale. The castle, of which only one square tower and some dark vaults are remaining, occupies a bold eminence to the east of the town, and is said to have been a very noble structure, of which the great hall was more than three hundred feet in length, and embellished with a series of portraits of ancient British kings: it was built by **Ranulph d'Engaine**, enclosed with a quadrangular rampart by **Hugh de Morville**, enlarged and fortified by **Thomas de Multon**, and beautified by **Thomas Dacre**; the acclivities are richly wooded, and defended by a deep ditch on all sides, except that which overlooks the river: the castle was demolished by the **Howards**, and the furniture and antiquities removed to **Naworth** castle. The **Raven beck**, over which is a bridge of one arch, intersects the town; and the inhabitants are supplied with water from a reservoir at the market-cross, into which it is conveyed by pipes from an eminence at a short distance. Within half a mile westward of the town is a bridge of six arches over the river **Eden**, built in 1762. There are flour-mills, a paper-mill, and a mill for carding wool. The parish contains several quarries of freestone, and one of marble, of a blue colour spotted with white. The market, granted in the 2nd year of the reign of **King John**, is on Thursday, and a market for corn was established a few years since on Monday; the corn is pitched in the market-place: the fairs are on the Thursday before **Whitsuntide**, and August 5th for cattle.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Carlisle**, rated in the king's books at £8, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to **St. Oswald**, was, about the year 1523, made collegiate for twelve secular priests; but this society did not subsist for more than ten or twelve years; at the dissolution, the revenue was £78. 17.: the building, situated at a little distance from the town, is very irregular and ill proportioned, and was probably enlarged by the **Dacres** and the **Clifords**, whose arms appear in the windows; it has no steeple, but on the summit of an adjoining eminence a tower has been erected, which is used as a belfry. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists** in the town, and one for **Independents** at **Park-head**, near the eastern extremity of the parish. The free school is endowed with a house and some land producing £10 per annum, to which **John Lowthian** bequeathed £100: fifteen boys are instructed at a trifling expense. A benefit society, said to have been the first established in the country, has existed here for a considerable time. On the side of a hill, in a field about one mile from the town, are two cairns of moderate size.

KIRKSTEAD, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of **GARTREE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 8 miles (S. W. by S.) from **Horncastle**, containing 132 inhabitants. The living is a donative, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the manor court of **Kirkstead**, and in the patronage of the Trustees of **R. Ellison, Esq.** There is a place of worship for Unitarians.

Daniel Disney, about the year 1736, bequeathed a rent-charge of £6 for the instruction of children. A Cistercian abbey was founded here, in 1139, by Hugo Brito, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary: at the dissolution it was valued at £338. 13. 11. per annum.

KIRKTON, a parish in the South-clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, county of NOTTINGHAM, 2½ miles (N.E. by E.) from Ollerton, containing 200 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Sub-Dean of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 14. 9½., and in the patronage of the Duke of Newcastle. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

KIRMINGTON, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (N.) from Caistor, containing 243 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £4. 18. 4., and endowed with £600 royal bounty. Lord Yarborough was patron in 1812. The church is dedicated to St. Helen.

KIRMOND le MIRE, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6¼ miles (E.N.E.) from Market-Raisen, containing 71 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant. Edmund Turnor, Esq. was patron in 1825. The church is dedicated to St. Martin.

KIRSTEAD, a parish in the hundred of LONDON, county of NORFOLK, 7½ miles (N.N.W.) from Bungay, containing 230 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Langhale, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Caius College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

KIRTLING, a parish in the hundred of CHEVELEY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 4½ miles (S.E.) from Newmarket, containing 627 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of Lord Guildford. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is principally in the Norman style, and contains various monuments of the noble family of North: the only relic of antiquity is the gateway of an ancient mansion which belonged to that family.

KIRTLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (E.N.E.) from Woodstock, containing 697 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £11. 9. 4., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. About twenty children are clothed and educated at the expense of Sir Henry Dashwood, aided by a rent-charge of £4. 4. per annum from an unknown benefactor.

KIRTON, a parish in the wapentake of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 4½ miles (S.E.W.) from Boston, containing, with the chapelry of Brothertoft, 1803 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln,

rated in the king's books at £21. 10. 10., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Master and Wardens of the Mercers' Company, London. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a noble cruciform structure in the decorated style, with a square tower at the intersection, and ornamented with battlements and pinnacles: the western entrance seems to have formed part of an earlier edifice, which was probably erected in the thirteenth century. Here were a market and an annual fair, but both disused.

KIRTON, a parish in the hundred of COLNEIS, county of SUFFOLK, 7½ miles (E.S.E.) from Ipswich, containing 578 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The navigable river Deben runs on the north-east of this parish.

KIRTON in LINDSEY, a market town and parish, in the wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 18 miles (N. by W.) from Lincoln, and 147 (N. by W.) from London, containing 1480 inhabitants. The manor was granted by the Conqueror to his half-brother, Robert of Mortaigne, the first Earl of Cornwall, subsequently bestowed by Edward II. on the widow of his favourite, Piers Gaveston, and, having again reverted to the crown, was given by Edward III. to William, Earl of Huntingdon, at whose death it became the property of Edward the Black Prince, who gave a third part to Elizabeth, the widow of the late earl, and the remainder to the Earl of Chandos. It again became attached to the duchy of Cornwall, to which it now belongs. The town is situated on the western declivity of an eminence commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. On Kirton Green stands the duchy court-house, where the manorial courts are held, and where the records are kept. The quarter sessions for the parts of Lindsey are held in the second whole week after Epiphany and Easter, on the first Friday after July 7th, and on the Friday in the first week after the 11th of October. The house of correction is a large stone building, consisting of a centre and two wings; in the centre is the court-room, also used as a chapel, and over it the grand jury-room; the gaoler's apartments are in the western division; the male prisoners occupy the south, and the females the north, wing. This place is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, the jurisdiction of which extends over the borough and parish of Boston, and the wapentake of Skirbeck and Kirton, excepting the parishes of Gosborton and Surfleet. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on the 18th of July and the 11th of December, for cattle and pedlary.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Sub-Dean of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, has a considerable portion in the early style of English architecture, with later insertions; it contains some circular-headed windows, and in the interior are some curious oak seats, screen-work, and piscinae. There is a chapel of ease at Brothertoft, in this parish. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists, both in the New

and Old Connexion. The free grammar school, endowed with about £70 per annum, is now conducted on the National system, and contains about eighty scholars. About one hundred children are instructed in a Sunday school.

KISLINGBURY, a parish in the hundred of **NO-BOTTLE-GROVE**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Northampton, containing 643 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £18. 9. 7., and in the patronage of Mrs. Hughes. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, has some portions in the decorated style, an embattled tower surmounted by a spire, and a fine octagonal font. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A considerable annual income, the produce of divers benefactions, is applied in instructing and apprenticing children.

KITTISFORD, a parish in the hundred of **MILVERTON**, county of **SOMERSET**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Wellington, containing 175 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £11. 10. 5. The Rev. T. Sweet Escott was patron in 1824. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

KNAITH, a parish in the wapentake of **WELL**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Gainsborough, containing 59 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, endowed with £400 royal bounty. The church, formerly belonging to the Cistercian monastery of Heyninges, has two windows, richly ornamented with tracery, in the decorated style of English architecture. The monastery was founded about 1180, and valued at the dissolution at £58. 13. 4. per annum. The river Trent bounds this parish on the west. Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charter-house in London, was a native of this place.

KNAPP, a tything in the parish of **NORTH CURRY**, northern division of the hundred of **CURRY**, county of **SOMERSET**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Taunton. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel.

KNAPTOFT, a parish comprising the chapelry of Mowsley in the hundred of **GARTREY**, the chapelry of Shearsby, and the hamlet of Walton, in the hundred of **GUTHLAXTON**, county of **LEICESTER**, 7 miles (N.E. by E.) from Lutterworth, and containing 864 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £32. 12. 6. The Duke of Rutland was patron in 1817. The church is dilapidated. There are traces of an ancient encampment in the parish. Dr. Richard Watson, late Bishop of Llandaff, was one of the incumbents.

KNAPTON, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of **ERPINGHAM**, county of **NORFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.E. by N.) from North Walsham, containing 312 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £13. 7. 1., and in the patronage of Lord Suffolk and the Master of Peter House, Cambridge, alternately. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul.

KNAPTON, a township in the parish of **ACOMS**, sixty of the city, and East riding of the county, of **YORK**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from York, containing 137 inhabitants.

KNAPTON, a chapelry in the parish of **WINTRINGHAM**, wapentake of **BUCKROSE**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E. by E.) from New Malton, containing 206 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant. John Tindale, Esq. was patron in 1804. The navigable river Derwent runs within a short distance of the village.

KNAPWELL, a parish in the hundred of **PAPWORTH**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E. by N.) from Caxton, containing 136 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £6. 17. 11. The Rev. F. Gunniss was patron in 1786. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

KNARESBOROUGH, a parish comprising the manor of Beach Hill within the liberty of St. Peter of York, East riding, and the borough and market town of Knaresborough, a portion of which is also within the above liberty, the chapelry of Arkendale, and the townships of Bilton with Harrogate, Brearton, and Scriven with Tentergate, in the lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, West riding, of the county of York, and containing 9101 inhabitants, of which number, 5283 are in the borough of Knaresborough, 18 miles (W. by N.) from York, and 197 (N.N.W.) from London. This place is supposed to derive its name from the German word *Knares*, a rocky mountain, thus indicating the situation of its ancient castle, erected by Serlo de Burgh, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and became lord of this manor. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., the castle was garrisoned for the king, but was eventually taken by Lord Fairfax, after the battle of Marston Moor. A priory was founded in the thirteenth century, by Robert Flower, whose father was mayor of York, who was afterwards canonized: it was endowed by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, the brother of Henry III., for friars of the order of the Holy Trinity, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £35. 10. 11. The town is situated on the north-eastern bank of the river Midd, and is surrounded by picturesque and beautiful scenery; the streets are well paved, and lighted with gas; the houses, many of which are handsome buildings, are in general constructed of stone found in the immediate vicinity. There are a subscription library and a news-room. Knaresborough was formerly a favourite watering-place, but has been of late years superseded by Harrogate. The linen and cotton manufactures, which were formerly very extensive, yet employ a considerable number of the inhabitants, though they have somewhat declined, in consequence of the inland situation of the town and the want of facilities for the carriage of goods, and for obtaining coal. The market, held on Wednesday, is one of the principal corn markets in the county: fairs, chiefly for horses, cattle, and sheep, are on the first Wednesdays after January 13th, March 12th, May 5th, August 12th, October 11th, and December 10th, for cattle, horses, and sheep. A statute fair for hiring



Corporate Seal.

servants is held on the Wednesday before November 23rd. The county magistrates hold petty sessions weekly for the wapentake of Claro. Courts of record, for the recovery of debts to any amount within the honour of Knaresborough, comprising the borough, the Forest, and the Forest liberty, are held once a fortnight, before the steward (a barrister), and the under steward, who are appointed by the Duke of Devonshire, lessee of the honour under the duchy of Lancaster. Attached to this court is a gaol for debtors, consisting of a single room, part of the remains of Knaresborough castle, which will afford accommodation for two prisoners only. Sessions for the West riding are held here annually at Michaelmas. Borough courts are held after Michaelmas and Easter, by the Duke of Devonshire. The elective franchise was granted in the first year of the reign of Mary; two representatives are sent to parliament: the right of election is in the proprietors of burghage tenements, eighty-eight in number, who are chiefly non-resident: the bailiff, in whom the government of the borough is vested, is the returning officer; and the influence of the Duke of Devonshire is predominant.

The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the court of the honour of Knaresborough, rated in the king's books at £9. 9. 4½, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of York. The church, which is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has been erected at various periods: it is an extensive edifice, with a tower between the nave and the chancel, and a decorated east window. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, and a Roman Catholic chapel. A free grammar school was founded and endowed by Dr. Robert Chaloner, in 1616, with a rent-charge of £20 per annum, for the education of boys, but there are none on the foundation. A school for boys and girls was endowed by Thomas Richardson, in 1765, with £400 and a dwelling-house, which donation, with subsequent legacies and benefactions, produces an annual income of £101. 16.: thirty boys and girls are educated. A National school for children of both sexes was erected in 1814; and, in 1823, Charles Marshall left £500 to trustees, to apply the interest in providing four suits of clothes every Easter for four scholars who have made the greatest proficiency; the surplus to be used at their discretion in support of the school. Various Sunday schools are well supported and numerous attended. There is a charitable fund of £200 per annum for apprenticing poor children; and another of £150 per annum, distributed in gratuities of £5 each to indigent persons, arising from the joint benefactions of Mrs. Alice Shepherd, in 1806, and Dr. William Craven, in 1812.

The ruins of the castle extend over a circular area about three hundred feet in diameter, and consist of part of the keep and some round towers of excellent masonry, with arches and windows displaying the decorated English style of building. Southward of the castle is an excavation in the rock, called St. Robert's Chapel, founded, in the reign of Richard I., by a native of York; and above it is a hermitage, which contains a figure of the hermit in monastic attire, surrounded by his books. A little higher up is Fort Montagu, an ornamental structure consisting of excavations in the rock, and so called in honour of the Duchess of Buccleuch, with appropriate arbours, green-house, and tea-rooms:

in the vicinity is St. Robert's cave, remarkable in modern times as the scene of a horrible murder committed on the body of Daniel Clarke, by Eugene Aram, a schoolmaster in this town. About a mile from the town are the remains of an ancient encampment, on the point of a hill two hundred feet above the surface of the river, whence there is a fine view of the town and castle. In this parish there are four mineral springs: the sweet, or vitriolic spa, in Knaresborough Forest, discovered in 1620; the sulphureous spa, which is very foetid, and changes silver to the colour of copper; St. Mungo's cold bath; and a dropping well, the water of which is the most noted petrifying spring in England.

KNARESDALE, a parish in the western division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Alston Moor, containing 564 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £4. 18. 9., endowed with £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is an ancient structure, surrounded by vestiges of other buildings. It is believed that the Romans had a lead mine in this parish: on the side of a fell is a medicinal spring called Snope's well. The South Tyne runs through the parish. Knaresdale gives the title of baron to the family of Wallace.

KNAYTON, a joint township with Brawith, in that part of the parish of LEAK which is in the wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, North riding of the county of YORK, 4 miles (N.) from Thirsk, containing, with Brawith, 377 inhabitants. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. There is a small endowment for the instruction of children.

KNEBWORTH, a parish in the hundred of BROADWATER, county of HERTFORD, 4 miles (N.) from Welwyn, containing 266 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £13. 1. 10½. R. W. Lytton, Esq. was patron in 1788. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

KNEDLINGTON, a township in the parish of HOWDEN, wapentake of HOWDENSHIRE, East riding of the county of YORK, 1 mile (W. by S.) from Howden, containing 118 inhabitants.

KNEESALL, a parish comprising the township of Ompton in the South-clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, and the hamlet of Kersall in the northern division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, county of NOTTINGHAM, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Ollerton, and containing 602 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. There is also a chapel of ease in the parish. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

KNEESWORTH, a hamlet in the parish of BASSINGBOURNE, hundred of ARMINGHAM, county of CAMBRIDGE, 2½ miles (N. W.) from Royston, containing 171 inhabitants.

KNEETON, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of BINGHAM, county of NOTTINGHAM, 7½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Newark, containing 104 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated

in the king's books at £4. 9. 4½., endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant. Sir F. Molyneux, Bart. was patron in 1804. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The river Trent is here crossed by a ferry to Hoveringham, and the Fosse road passes along the south-eastern boundary of the parish.

KNEIGHTON, a township in that part of the parish of **MUCKLESTON** which is in the northern division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, county of **STAFFORD**, 5½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Drayton in Hales, containing 148 inhabitants.

KNETTISHALL, a parish in the hundred of **BLACKBOURN**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 5 miles (S. by W.) from East Harling, containing 70 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 7. 11. Thomas Thornhill, Esq. was patron in 1826. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

KNIGHTLEY, a township in the parish of **GNOSALL**, western division of the hundred of **CUTTLESTONE**, county of **STAFFORD**, 3½ miles (S. S. W.) from Eccleshall, containing 322 inhabitants.

KNIGHTON, a chapelry in that part of the parish of **ST. MARGARET**, **LEICESTER**, which is in the hundred of **GUTHLAXTON**, county of **LEICESTER**, 2½ miles (S. S. E.) from Leicester, containing 383 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

KNIGHTON upon **TEAME**, a chapelry in the parish of **LINDRIDGE**, lower division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, but locally in the upper division of the hundred of **DODDINGTREE**, county of **WORCESTER**, 3¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Tenbury, containing, with **Newnham**, 526 inhabitants.

KNIGHTON (WEST), a parish in the hundred of **CULLIFORD-TREE**, Dorchester division of the county of **DORSET**, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Dorchester, containing 229 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of **Broadmayne**, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £8. 15. 5. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Here is a small sum for the instruction of children.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, a chapelry partly in the parish of **ST. MARGARET**, **WESTMINSTER**, but chiefly in the parishes of **KENSINGTON** and **CHELSEA**, Kensington division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 1 mile (W.) from London. The population is returned with the respective parishes. This place consists principally of a long street on the line of the great western road from the metropolis: it is partially paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the Chelsea Water Works. There are many good houses, and a few large and handsome mansions, with gardens and pleasure grounds attached. Great improvement has been recently effected by the removal of a large portion of the wall which separates Hyde Park from the road, and the erection of iron palisades, thus affording a fine prospect over the park from the houses on the opposite side. On the north side, adjoining Hyde Park, are extensive and commodious barracks for cavalry. At the entrance to **Knightsbridge** from London, on the south side of the road, is **St. George's Hospital**. Here are a very considerable ale brewery, and two large flour-cloth manufactories, one of which was established in 1754, and is said to have been the first in the kingdom. **Knightsbridge** is within the

jurisdiction of the court of requests for the recovery of debts under 40s., held in **Kingsgate-street**, **Holborn**. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, belonged originally to an ancient hospital, or lazaret-house, under the patronage of the abbot and convent of **Westminster**; it was rebuilt, in 1629, at the cost of the inhabitants, by a license from **Dr. Laud**, then Bishop of London, as a chapel of ease to **St. Martin's in the Fields**, within the precincts of which parish it was situated, but the site was subsequently assigned to the parish of **St. George, Hanover-square**, and at present forms a part of that of **Kensington**: the present building was erected in 1789. Adjoining the chapel is a charity school, which was founded in 1783, and is supported by voluntary contributions. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

KNIGHT-THORPE, a township in the parish of **LOUGHBOROUGH**, western division of the hundred of **GOSCOTE**, county of **LEICESTER**, containing 52 inhabitants.

KNIGHTWICK, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, though locally in the upper division of the hundred of **DODDINGTREE**, county of **WORCESTER**, 5½ miles (E.) from Bromyard, containing, with the chapelry of **Kenswick**, 170 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £13. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**: the two daughters of Colonel Lane, who were supposed to have been instrumental in securing **Charles II.**, on his flight from Worcester, are interred in it. There is a curious knife, for cutting the sacramental bread, with an agate handle, given about one hundred and fifty years since for the use of the church, by Mr. Cleut. There is a chapel of ease at **Doddenham**, in this parish.

KNILL, a parish in the hundred of **WIGMORE**, county of **HEREFORD**, 2½ miles (N. N. W.) from **Kington**, containing 79 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £4. 10., and in the patronage of Mrs. A. M. Garbett Walsham. The church is dedicated to **St. Michael**.

KNIPTON, a parish in the hundred of **FRAMLAND**, county of **LEICESTER**, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from **Grantham**, containing 310 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £16. 12. 3½., and in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland. The church is dedicated to All Saints. In this parish is a very extensive reservoir for the **Grantham canal**.

KNITSLEY, a joint township with **Conside**, in that part of the parish of **LANCHESTER** which is in the western division of **CHESTER** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from **Durham**. The population is returned with **Conside**.

KNIVETON, a parish in the hundred of **WIRKSWORTH**, county of **DERBY**, 3½ miles (N. E.) from **Ashbourn**, containing 394 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter of **Lichfield** and **Coventry**. The church is dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**. A school was endowed by **John Hurd**, in 1715, with a small rent-charge for the instruction of poor children, twelve of whom are educated gratuitously.

Kniveton 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.

KNOCKIN, a parish in the hundred of **OSWESTRY**, county of **SALOP**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Oswestry, containing 225 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, and in the patronage of the Earl of Bradford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. This parish derives its name from a castle founded here by the family of L'Estrange, who possessed the manor in the reigns of Henry II. and Henry III., the latter of whom directed a precept to the sheriff of this county, commanding the aid thereof, to enable John L'Estrange to erect part of the "Castle of Cnukyn," and to repair the rest for the defence of the borders: his son received from the same monarch the grant of a weekly market, and a fair on the eve and morrow of the festival of St. John the Baptist, both of which are disused. In the reign of Edward III., Madoc, a Welch nobleman, headed an insurrection, and defeated Lord Strange at Cnukyn. Thomas Staveley, first earl of Derby of that name, was, in his father's lifetime, summoned to parliament by the name of Lord Strange of Knokyn. Few vestiges of the old castle remain, except the keep, which may still be seen.

KNODISHALL, a parish in the hundred of **BLYTHING**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Saxmundham, containing 316 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory with Buxlow, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £11, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. John Vernon, Esq. was patron in 1801. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

KNOOK, a parish in the hundred of **HEYTESBURY**, county of **WILTS**, 1 mile (E. S. E.) from Heytesbury, containing 268 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Heytesbury, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Salisbury, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £1000 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

KNOSSINGTON, a parish in the hundred of **GARTREE**, though locally in that of Guthlaxton, county of **LEICESTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Oakham, containing 193 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £6. 11. 8., and in the patronage of the Rev. Thomas Wartnaby. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. An hospital for four widows of beneficed clergymen, who have each a stipend of £30 per annum, was founded by William Scott of Croxton, in this county, but the date of its foundation is unknown.

KNOTTING, a parish in the hundred of **STODDEN**, county of **BEDFORD**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Higham-Ferrers, containing 135 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united, in 1735, to that of Souldrop, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £10. 6. 8. The Rev. J. W. Hawksley was patron in 1792. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

KNOTTINGLY, a chapelry in the parish of **PONTEFRAC**, upper division of the wapentake of **OSGOLDCROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile

(E. S. E.) from Ferry-Bridge, containing 3753 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, endowed with £600 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Pontefract. The chapel is dedicated to St. Botolph. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. A school, in which thirty poor girls are instructed, is supported by bequests of £200 each, from Mrs. Banks in 1792, and Mrs. Eliz. Brown in 1811. The village is situated on the banks of the river Aire, and has long been noted for its great production of limestone. A canal hence to Goole is in progress of formation.

KNOTT-LANES, a district in the parish of **ASHTON** under **LINE**, hundred of **SALFORD**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Manchester, containing 3827 inhabitants.

KNOWLE, a tything in that part of the parish of **CREDITON** which is in the hundred of **CREDITON**, county of **DEVON**, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Crediton, with which the population is returned.

KNOWLE, a joint tything with Brockhampton, in the parish of **BUCKLAND-NEWTON**, Cerne subdivision of the county of **DORSET**. The population is returned with Brockhampton.

KNOWLE, a chapelry in the parish of **HAMPTON** in **ARDEN**, Solihull division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, county of **WARWICK**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Solihull, containing 1082 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the manor court of Knowle, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of H. Greswold Lewis, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to St. Ann, is in the later style of English architecture, and contains some ancient stalls and fragments of stained glass: it was built and a chantry established here by Walter Cook, canon of Lincoln, in the reign of Richard II., and was valued, at the dissolution, at £18. 5. 6. per annum. The name is a corruption of *Cnolle*, or *Knoll*, the summit of a hill: this is supposed to have been the site of a Roman station; an urn, containing coins of the Lower Empire, and weighing 15lb., was discovered in an adjoining field. The petty sessions for the division are held here during the winter months, in conjunction with Solihull. From twenty to twenty-five children of this chapelry are clothed and educated, conjointly with others in the parishes of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, in Warwick, on the foundation of the Hon. Sarah Greville, by a bequest in 1718; at the same time the Hon. Algernon Greville bequeathed £500 for the education of boys and girls, the income arising from which is £25 per annum. There are various benefactions for the relief of the poor, the principal of which is by Fulk Greville, Esq., in 1742, a small portion of the income being also applied towards the instruction of children. A fair for cattle and sheep is held on the first Monday after St. Ann's day. The Warwick and Birmingham canal passes through this parish.

KNOWLE (CHURCH), a parish in the hundred of **HASILOR**, Blandford (South) division of the county of **DORSET**, 1 mile (W.) from Corfe Castle, containing, with the tythings of Briddle and Creech, 400 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the arch-

archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £17. 17. 6. W. Richards, Esq. was patron in 1782. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

KNOWLE (ST. GILES), a parish in the southern division of the hundred of **PETHERTON**, county of **SOMERSET**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Ilminster, containing 91 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £300 royal bounty, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Cudworth in the Cathedral Church of Wells.

KNOWL-END, a township in the parish of **AUDLEY**, northern division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, county of **STAFFORD**, containing 208 inhabitants.

KNOWLTON, a parish in the hundred of **EASTRY**, lathe of **ST. AUGUSTINE**, county of **KENT**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Wingham, containing 34 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £6. 5. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of G. W. H. D'Aeth, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Clement.

KNOWSLEY, a township in the parish of **HUYTON**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Prescott, containing 1174 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Unitarians.

KNOWSTONE, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of **MOLTON**, county of **DEVON**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Bampton, comprising East and West Knowstone, and containing 444 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage with Molland, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £20. 10. 10., and in the patronage of Mr. Courtenay. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a plain Norman tower.

KNOYLE (EAST), a parish in the hundred of **DOWNTON**, though locally in that of Mere, county of **WILTS**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Hindon, containing 954 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £30, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The sum of about £10 per annum, arising from bequests by Charles Trippet, in 1707, and Mary Shaw, is applied towards the instruction of children. The celebrated architect, Sir Christopher Wren, was a native of this parish, of which his father, Christopher Wren, Esq. was rector.

KNOYLE (WEST), a parish in the hundred of **MERE**, county of **WILTS**, 3 miles (E.) from Mere, containing 308 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Newenton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury: the prebend of West Knoyle, which is an appendage to that of Newenton, is rated in the king's books at £8. 12. 11.

KNUTSFORD, a parish in the hundred of **BUCKLOW**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, comprising the market town of Knutsford, and the townships of Bexton, Over Knutsford, Ollerton, Toft, and containing 3585 inhabitants, of which number, 2753 are in the town of Nether Knutsford, $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Chester, and 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ (N. W. by N.) from London. This place, which is of great antiquity, is situated on the banks of a small stream, and near a ford, over which Canute the Dane is said to have passed with his army.

VOL. H.

for the conquest of the northern parts of the kingdom, in the reign of Ethelred II., or that of Edmund Ironside, and thence called *Canute's Ford*, from which the town derives its name. At the Conquest, Knutsford formed part of the barony of Halton, but in the reign of Edward I. it came into the possession of William de Tableigh, who obtained for it a charter of incorporation and various privileges, all which are become obsolete.

The town consists principally of two long streets, and is well paved and supplied with water. The houses are in general indifferently built, and of mean appearance; but in the immediate neighbourhood are several handsome villas: the environs are pleasant; and near the town is a good race-course, the races being held on the last Tuesday in July. Assemblies take place in the town, in November and December. The manufacture of thread, which formerly flourished here to a considerable extent, has, since the introduction of machinery, given place to the weaving of cotton, in which the principal part of the population is employed, working with hand-looms, for the manufacturers at Manchester and the adjacent towns. The Trent and Mersey canal passes within five miles of the town, affording a communication with Liverpool, and thence with various other parts of the kingdom. The market is on Saturday: the fairs, to which a small number of cattle are brought from the neighbouring villages, are, April 23rd, July 10th, and November 8th; a cattle fair is also held at Over Knutsford, on the Tuesday in Whitsun-week. Constables and other officers are appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor, who also holds a court baron: the hundred court, and the Midsummer and Michaelmas quarter sessions for the county, are held in the town. The sessions-house and house of correction for the county were erected in 1817: the former is an elegant edifice, comprising spacious court-rooms, with the requisite accommodation for the business of the sessions; the latter, a spacious and commodious building, contains a governor's house, infirmary, and schools, eight day-rooms, seven airing-yards, in some of which are tread-mills, and one hundred and fifty separate cells, for the classification, employment, and instruction of the prisoners.

Knutsford, with its several townships, was formerly included in the parish of Rostherne, from which it was severed by act of parliament, in 1714, and formed into a separate parish. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £16 per annum private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the alternate patronage, according to the following order, of the Lords of the Manors of Over Knutsford, Nether Knutsford, Ollerton, Toft, and Bexton. The church, erected in 1744, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a neat edifice of brick, with a stone tower. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. The free grammar school was founded and endowed with sixteen marks per annum, in the reign of Edward VI., by an ancestor of the family of Peter Leigh, Esq., of Over Knutsford, who appoints the master and nominates the scholars, with the exception of three, who, under a special endowment, are appointed by the vicar. A parochial school has lately been established, in which seventy boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; and a school, in which one hundred girls are instructed in reading and needlework, is supported by Mrs. Egerton of Tatton. There are also

various charitable bequests for distribution among the poor, the proceeds of which, about £100 per annum, are divided by the vicar, churchwardens and overseers of the parish.

KNUTSFORD (OVER), a township in the parish of **KNUTSFORD**, hundred of **BUCKLOW**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile (S. E. by S.) from **Nether Knutsford**, containing 231 inhabitants.

KNUTTON, a township in the parish of **WOLSTANTON**, northern division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, county of **STAFFORD**, containing 809 inhabitants. **Knutton** 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.

KYLOE, a parish in **ISLANDSHIRE**, county palatine of **DURHAM**, though locally northward of the county of **Northumberland**, adjoining **Berwick upon Tweed**, and containing 990 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Northumberland**, and diocese of **Durham**, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of **Durham**. The church was rebuilt in 1792. Coal and lime are found in this parish.

KYME (NORTH), a township in that part of the parish of **SOUTH KYME** which is in the first division of the wapentake of **LANGOE**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Sleaford**, containing 283 inhabitants.

KYME (SOUTH), a parish comprising the township of **North Kyme** in the first division of the wapentake of **LANGOE**, but chiefly in the wapentake of

ASWARDHURN, parts of **KESTEVEN** county of **LINCOLN**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from **Tattershall**, and containing 100 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Lincoln**, endowed with royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant. **A. Hume, Bart.** was patron in 1806. The church is dedicated to **All Saints**. A priory of **Black canons** was founded, in honour of the **Virgin Mary**, in the reign of **Henry II.**, which was valued at the dissolution at £138. 4. 9. **Sir Gilbert Talbois**, created **Baron of Kyme** in the reign of **Henry VIII.**, is interred in the church.

KYNNERSLEY, county of **SALOP.**—See **KINNERSLEY**.

KYO, a township in that part of the parish of **LANCHESTER** which is in the western division of **CHESTER**, ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from **Durham**, containing 448 inhabitants.

KYRE (GREAT), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of **DODDINGTREE**, county of **WORCESTER**, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from **Tenbury**, containing 162 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Salop**, and diocese of **Hereford**, rated in the king's books at £6. 17. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of **Mrs. Pitts**. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**. An almshouse for eight poor widows, who are partly clothed and receive 2s. 6d. per week, was founded by **Mr. Fettiplace**.

KYRE (LITTLE), a chapelry in that part of the parish of **STOKE-BLISS** which is in the upper division of the hundred of **DODDINGTREE**, county of **WORCESTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from **Tenbury**, containing 121 inhabitants.

THE END OF VOLUME IV

