

been founded in 1392, by the same individual, who endowed it with lands for a minister and certain poor persons, whose revenue, at its suppression was valued at £19. 3. 10. : upon the petition of the Earl of Nottingham it was rebuilt, in 1570, and restored under the title of Queen Elizabeth's hospital, for a master and twelve poor brethren.

DONNINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of **STOW** on the **WOLD**, upper division of the hundred of **SLAUGHTER**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from **Stow** on the **Wold**, containing 201 inhabitants. A battle was fought here in 1645, in which the royalists under Lord **Aston** were defeated by Colonel **Morgan**; this victory occasioned the surrender of the king's garrison at **Oxford**, and hastened the termination of the protracted war.

DONNINGTON, a parish in the hundred of **RADLOW**, county of **HEREFORD**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from **Ledbury**, containing 103 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Hereford**, rated in the king's books at £3. 9. 9. The Rev. E. **Freeman** was patron in 1817. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**.

DONNINGTON, a joint chapelry with **Hugglescote**, in the parish of **IBSTOCK**, hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, county of **LEICESTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E. by E.) from **Ashby de la Zouch**, containing 683 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Peter**.

DONNINGTON, a parish in the hundred of **Box and STOCKBRIDGE**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, county of **SUSSEX**, 2 miles (S.S.W.) from **Chichester**, containing 267 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Chichester**, rated in the king's books at £9. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Bishop of **Chichester**. The church is in the early style of English architecture. The **Arundel** and **Portsmouth** canal passes through the parish.

DONNINGTON-WOOD, a chapelry in the parish of **LILLESALL**, **Newport** division of the hundred of **BRADFORD** (South), county of **SALOP**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.N.E.) from **Wellington**. The population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Salop**, and diocese of **Lichfield and Coventry**, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the **Marquis of Stafford**. The chapel is dedicated to **St. George**. There is a place of worship for **Baptists**.

DONYATT, a parish in the hundred of **ABDYCK** and **BULSTONE**, county of **SOMERSET**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.S.W.) from **Ilminster**, containing 518 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Taunton**, and diocese of **Bath and Wells**, rated in the king's books at £15. 15. **R. T. Combe, Esq.** was patron in 1822. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**. The river **Ise** runs through the parish, and over it are four bridges. At a place called **Crockstreet** there are three potteries. **John Dunster**, citizen and cloth-worker of **London**, founded, in 1625, an almshouse, with an endowment now producing £48 per annum, for three poor men and three women.

DONYLAND (EAST), a parish in the **Colchester** division of the hundred of **LESTING**, county of **Essex**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E. by S.) from **Colchester**, containing 562 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Colchester**, and diocese of **London**, rated in the king's books at £10. The Rev. **Charles Hewitt** was patron in 1801. The church is dedicated to **St. Lawrence**. The

navigable river **Colne** forms the eastern boundary of the parish, and there receives the river **Roman**.

DONYLAND (WEST), county of **Essex**. See **BERECHURCH**.

DORCHESTER, a borough and market town, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of **Uggascome**, **Dorchester** division of the county of **DORSET**, on the southern bank of the river **Frome**, 120 miles (S.W. by W.) from **London**, containing 2743 inhabitants. The early existence of this town is evident from the etymology of its Roman names *Durnovaria* and *Durinum*, "a place on or near the *Varia*," which was the old British appellation of the **Frome**. **Ptolemy** describes it as the chief town of the **Durotriges**, and calls it *Dunium*; it was named by the Saxons *Dornceaster*, whence the modern *Dorchester* is derived. In **Athelstan's** charter to **Milton abbey**, dated at this place, **Dorchester**, which then belonged to the crown, is called *Villa Regalis*, to distinguish it from **Dorchester** in **Oxfordshire**, which was styled *Villa Episcopalis*. The Roman station stood on the **Via Iceniana**, and the remains of its ancient walls, the several vicinal roads leading from it, and the discovery of coins and other relics of antiquity, evince it to have been a place of great importance. In the Saxon age, two mints were granted to this place by **Athelstan**. In 1003, it was besieged and burnt, and its walls thrown down, by **Sweyn**, King of **Denmark**, in revenge for the attempt to shelter to extirpate the Danes by a general massacre. In the reign of **Elizabeth**, several Roman Catholics were executed here; and, in 1595, the ravages of a plague were very extensive. In 1613, a fire consumed several houses, together with the churches of the Holy Trinity and All Saints: the damage amounted to £20,000. A second conflagration took place in 1662, and a third in 1775. During the civil wars, according to **Lord Clarendon**, **Dorchester** was considered one of the strongest holds of the parliament: it was fortified for this purpose in 1642-3; but, on the approach of the Earl of **Caernarvon**, with two thousand men, the town was immediately relinquished, and the governor fled by sea to **Southampton**: the Earl of **Essex** afterwards took possession of it. In 1645, an action took place here between **General Goring** at the head of fifteen hundred cavalry, and about four thousand of the parliamentary troops under **Cromwell**, in which the latter sustained a defeat, but kept possession of the town. In 1685, on the occasion of the Duke of **Monmouth's** rebellion, the assizes were held here, before Judge **Jefferies**, when twenty-nine out of thirty persons tried in one day, were found guilty and condemned: on the following day, two hundred and ninety-two pleaded guilty and were condemned, of whom eighty were executed: on the morning of trial, **Jefferies** ordered the court to be hung with scarlet.



Corporate Seal and Arms.

The town, is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, the river **Frome**, flowing on the north-western side; it occupies an area of about eighty acres, and consists principally of three spacious streets, the union of which, in the centre of the town, where the corn-market is held, is

called Cornhill: these streets severally terminate in the roads to London, Weymouth, and Exeter; and from West-street, in a northerly direction, is the road to Bath: they are kept remarkably clean, well paved, and lighted. A small theatre was erected in 1828: races are held annually in September. The town is environed for two-thirds of its extent by a fine promenade, overshadowed with lofty trees; and the surrounding scenery, which consists of extensive downs, sloping hills, and fertile enclosures, watered by branches of the Frome, forms a picturesque and beautiful landscape. It is also surrounded by a tract called Fordington Field, partly meadow-land, and partly in tillage, without any enclosure, seven miles in circumference; it belongs to the duchy of Cornwall, and is held by the owners on lives, with a widowhood. Six hundred thousand sheep were formerly computed to have been constantly fed within a circuit of six miles, and that number is now exceeded: the high estimation of Dorchester mutton is attributable to the sweet herbage of the soil; and the water, which springs from a chalky bed, is particularly favourable for brewing beer, which is here made to a great extent, and of a superior quality. During the reigns of Elizabeth, Charles I., and James I., there was a flourishing cloth manufactory; but this branch of business has greatly declined, there being only a little blanketting and linsey now manufactured, in addition to the spinning of worsted-yarn. The principal market day is Saturday, and there is an inferior market on Wednesday. The fairs are on Candlemas-day, Trinity-Monday, St. John the Baptist's and St. James's days; the three last being principally for sheep and lambs.

Dorchester is a borough by prescription and charter, and, in the reign of Edward II., was under the government of two bailiffs and burgesses. In 1610, James I. granted fifteen burgesses and two bailiffs, who were to choose a recorder and other officers. By charter of Charles I., the borough was incorporated under a mayor, two bailiffs, six aldermen, six common-council-men, with a recorder, town clerk, and other officers, of whom the mayor, the late mayor, the recorder, two bailiffs, and one capital burgess, are justices of the peace within the borough. The mayor and the two bailiffs are chosen annually by the corporate body, from among the capital burgesses, from whom the aldermen are also appointed by the same mode. A court of record is held "every Monday, from three weeks to three weeks," for the recovery of debts not amounting to £40. The town-hall was erected by the corporation in 1791; underneath is the market-house. The shire-hall is a plain and commodious edifice of Portland stone, containing court-rooms wherein the assizes and quarter sessions for the county are held: by a right vested in the corporation the sessions for the borough are also held in this edifice. The new county gaol was erected on the site of the old castle, between 1789 and 1795, at the expense of £16,179. 10. 6., on the plan of the benevolent Howard, and comprises the county gaol, penitentiary, and house of correction: the exterior is handsome, and the interior is divided into various departments for the classification of prisoners, having four wings, which, though detached, communicate with the central building by cast-iron bridges. This borough has returned two members to parliament from the 23rd of Edward I., who are elected by about four hundred

voters: the franchise was formerly in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, but is now equally vested in non-residents having real estates within the borough, and paying church and poor rates, which arrangement has led to a very minute division of the portion of land so entitled, to feoffees in trust, in order to produce a preponderance in the number of electors. The primary title to this property has long been vested in the noble family of Cooper, Earls of Shaftesbury, whose influence is necessarily paramount. The ancient family of Williams has also considerable weight. The mayor is the returning officer. During the usurpation, Cromwell, in 1653, appointed one member for the borough.

The town is divided into three parishes, viz., All Saints', commonly called All Hallows, or the lower parish, St. Peter's, and the Holy Trinity, in the arch-deaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol. The living of All Saints' is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £4. 4. 7., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation. The church was rebuilt after the great fire. The living of Trinity parish is a rectory, to which the rectory of St. Peter's was united by act of parliament in 1610, rated in the king's books at £17. 8. 6½., and in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation. The church, erected nearly on the site of an ancient edifice pulled down in 1821, in consequence of its dilapidated state and its protruding so far into the street, is an elegant and commodious structure, ornamented with beautifully painted glass, and containing a marble tablet to the memory of Dr. Cuming, who, according to the epitaph, was buried in the church-yard, rather than in the church, "lest he who studied, while living, to promote the health of his fellow citizens, should prove detrimental to it when dead." The living of St. Peter's, formerly a rectory, has for ages been considered only a curacy to the rectory of the Holy Trinity parish, to which it was united by act of parliament in the 7th of James I., the church having been used as a chapel of ease since that period: St. Peter's is, however, for all legal purposes, a distinct parish, having its own officers, maintaining its own poor, and the inhabitants contributing only to the repairs of their own church: the living is now a perpetual curacy, having been endowed in 1823 with £1400 private benefaction, £1500 royal bounty, and £2000 parliamentary grant, under the provisions of an act passed in the sixth year of Queen Anne's reign. The church is ancient, spacious, and well built, and consists of a chancel, nave, and side aisles, and an embattled tower with pinnacles, ninety feet in height: it contains several ancient and curious monuments, one to the memory of Denzil, Lord Holles, of white marble, which represents that nobleman in a recumbent posture, and bears a Latin and English inscription; also the handsome tomb of Sir John Williams, of Herringstone, Knt., and his lady. In the north aisle, in a stone coffin, lies the effigy of a knight, cross-legged, and completely armed in a coat of mail and helmet, with belt, spurs, and shield, but without armorial device: there is a similar figure in the south window: they are supposed to represent two crusaders belonging to the family of the Chidiocks, founders of the neighbouring priory, and to have been removed hither on the demolition of the priory church. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wes-

leyan Methodists, and Unitarians. A free grammar school was founded and endowed in the year 1579, by Mr. Thomas Hardy, of Wyke, near Weymouth; the government is vested in trustees: it has a trifling exhibition of £5 per annum, arising from the profits of the markets, at any college in either University; in addition to which, there are two exhibitions, of £10 per annum each, at St. John's College, Cambridge, for scholars either from St. Paul's school, London, or from the free school of Dorchester. A second school was re-founded by the corporation, about 1623, having existed prior to the establishment of the grammar school, and intended as a subordinate institution: the master is appointed by the corporation, and instructs gratuitously five boys of their nomination, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. A handsome almshouse, called Napper's or Napier's Mite, adjoins the free school; it was founded by Sir Robert Napper, in 1615, for ten poor men: near the priory is another, founded and endowed previously to 1617, by Matthew Chubb, one of the representatives of this borough, for nine poor women; and in the vicinity of All Saints' church, are Whetstone's almshouses, for the maintenance of four persons, or four couple, at the discretion of the corporation. Dorchester hospital, erected in 1616, was originally a kind of work-house, and having been subsequently otherwise occupied, was again converted to its primary use, in 1744, for the poor of the three parishes: it is now used both as a workhouse and an hospital, each of the parishes appointing three guardians, and partly for the boys of the National school also.

This town, when in the possession of the Romans, was entirely surrounded by a wall and a fosse, having two exterior ramparts visible on the south and west; on which side there are still remains of the old wall, sixty-five paces in length, six feet thick, and, in some places, twelve feet high: its foundation is on the solid chalk-rock, and the wall is built of rag-stone, laid obliquely and covered with mortar; every second course, in the Roman manner, running the reverse way, and having occasional horizontal ones for binding, intermixed with flint. A great part of these fortifications was levelled and destroyed in making the walks which partially surround the town, particularly in 1764, when eighty-seven feet of wall were pulled down, and only sixty-seven feet left standing. A castle, probably of Roman origin, formerly stood here, the site of which is placed, by tradition, in a large field near the county prison, still called Castle Green; but there are not the slightest traces of the building. A priory of the Franciscan order was constructed from the materials, a little eastward from the castle, by a member of the Chidock family, some time previously to the 4th of Edward I. The church was pulled down at the Reformation, and the house altered by Sir Francis Ashley for his own residence; it contains many of his armorial bearings and insignia. Here Danzil, the celebrated Lord Hollis died, after which the mansion was converted into a Presbyterian meeting-house, and so continued till 1722. Opposite to it, on the north, are the priory close and meadows. Several Danish burial places, or tumuli, are scattered round the town. In 1725, a large tessellated pavement was discovered, at the depth of three or four feet, in a garden near South-street; and, in 1747, a brazen image of some Roman deity, probably of Bacchus, was found at the depth of five feet. In preparing the foundations for the new gaol, a

great number of Roman coins were dug up, including those of Antoninus Pius, Vespasian, Constantine, Carausius, Valerian, Valens, and Gallienus. In the immediate vicinity of the town are some interesting remains of a supposed Roman amphitheatre, of the Roman camp of Poundbury, and of the Roman or British one of Maiden castle. Henry Pierpoint, Earl of Kingston, was created Marquis of Dorchester, March 25th 1645, but the title, after having been revived on the 23rd of December, 1706, finally became extinct on the death of Evelyn Pierpoint, the last duke of Kingston.

DORCHESTER, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of DORCHESTER, county of OXFORD, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Oxford, and 49 (N. W.) from London, containing 854 inhabitants. The town is situated on the banks of the river Thame, over which there is a stone bridge, at a short distance to the north of its junction with the river Isis, or Thames. It is a place of great antiquity, supposed to have been a British town, and afterwards a Roman station, called by Richard of Cirencester *Dorocina*, being situated on the Roman road passing through the centre of the island, and Roman coins and medals having been frequently discovered here. Under the Saxons it flourished greatly, and Cynegils, King of Wessex, having been converted to Christianity, and baptized at Dorchester, by Birinus, an Italian priest, founded here a bishoprick, of which Birinus was the first bishop; and the see continued, with a short intermission, to be fixed here till after the Norman Conquest, when it was removed to Lincoln. King Athelstan held a council at Dorchester, in 958, when he granted a charter to the abbey of Malmesbury, in which this place is styled the celebrated city of Dornacestre. According to Leland, it suffered greatly from the incursions of the Danes. After the removal of the bishoprick it rapidly declined in importance, so that William of Malmesbury, who wrote about 1140, mentions it as small and thinly inhabited; and subsequently it fell into a state of great decay. About the middle of the twelfth century, however, Bishop Lincoln placed here a convent of regular canons, instead of the clergy who had formerly occupied the cathedral, whose revenue at the dissolution was £219. 12. The market has long been discontinued; but there is still an annual fair on Easter Monday.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Dorchester, and in the patronage of the Trustees of Malmesbury place. The church, which was formerly the cathedral, is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul: it is a large and very curious structure, with a tower at the west end, and exhibits in its various parts the different styles from the Norman to the later English. In the north aisle there is a remarkable Norman doorway; the windows of the chancel display much regularity in their ornamental tracery; some stone statues are peculiarly rich canopies, and in the windows above them are remains of fine stained glass. There is a very ancient leaden font, with Norman arches and figures in niches on the sides of it; and among the sepulchral monuments are some which appear to be extremely ancient. Leland mentions three parish churches here, but there are no traces of two of them. A grammar school, founded in 1656, by John Fettiplace, has an endowment of £10 per annum, for the education of six boys. In the church-yard is still

standing a part of the conventual buildings, now used for the free grammar school. On the west side of the town is a double intrenchment, called Dike hills, supposed to be of Roman origin.

DORE, a chapelry in the parish of **DRONFIELD**, hundred of **SCARSDALE**, county of **DERBY**, 5 miles (N.W. by W.) from **Dronfield**, containing 476 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Derby**, and diocese of **Lichfield and Coventry**, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant. **Earl Fitzwilliam** was patron in 1807. A new chapel has been erected upon a more convenient site than that of the ancient one. The **Rev. Robert Turie**, in 1720, gave £40 towards endowing a school, in aid of which, the **Duke of Devonshire**, and other benefactors, have, by various bequests and donations, raised the income to £37. 18. per annum, this sum being applied to the education of thirty children, in a school-room recently erected by subscription.

DORE-ABBAY, a parish in the hundred of **WENTREE**, county of **HEREFORD**, 12 miles (S.W. by W.) from **Hereford**, containing 523 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Hereford**, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of **John Hickford, Esq.** The church is dedicated to the **Holy Trinity and St. Mary**. An abbey of white monks, in honour of the **Blessed Virgin Mary**, was founded in the reign of **Stephen**, by **Robert**, son of **Harold**, lord of **Ewyas**, which consisted of an abbot and eight religious, whose revenue at the dissolution was valued at £118. 2.

DORKING, a market town and parish in the second district, hundred of **WORTON**, county of **SURREY**, 12 miles (S.W. by W.) from **Guildford**, and 23 (S.S.W.) from **Woking**, on the road through **Epsom** to **Worthing**, **Bognor**, and **Brighton**, containing 3312 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Dorchinges*, appears to have derived its name from its situation in a valley abounding with water. It was probably founded by the **Danes**, after its destruction by the **Danes**. It had become a town of some importance prior to the **Norman Conquest**, at which period it was held in royal demesne, and had a church and three mills. In the reign of **Edward I.**, it obtained the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair, and was endowed with many privileges. In a survey by the **mayor** in 1649, the town is stated to have been improved, and to have been paved: the sum of £1000 for the county were held here in 1699, but that particular cause does not appear; the quarter sessions were also held here occasionally. The town is situated in a sandy vale, and towards the south side of it, on a stratum of sand-rock, in which excellent cellars are excavated: a small stream flowing into the river **Mole**, intersects the vale, which is sheltered to the north by a ridge of chalky downs, extending to **Farnham** on the western side of the county into **Surrey**, and abounding with picturesque scenery: the soil is luxuriantly fertile, and the heights command extensive and magnificent views, embracing the metropolis on one side, and the **British channel** on the other. In the environs are several handsome villas and stately mansions, of which **Shrub Hill** deserves notice on account of its fine hanging gardens. **Box Hill**, about a mile from the town, a picturesque eminence planted with box trees, in the reign of **Charles II.** by the

Earl of Arundel, from which circumstance it takes its name, commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, and is a place of resort for summer excursions from **London**. **Betchworth castle**, occupying the site of an ancient fortress of that name, on the western bank of the river **Mole**, is beautifully situated in an extensive park, celebrated for the stateliness of its fine chestnut trees, some of which are seven yards in girth, and produce fruit equal to the **Spanish tree**. There were also two other ancient fortresses in the parish, called **Benham** and **Evtons castles**, which are stated to have been demolished by the **Danes**: vestiges of the moat that surrounded each are still apparent, and the former has given name to a meadow in which it stood. The vale beneath **Box Hill**, called *Holmwood* or *Holm-dale*, was for several ages the retreat of the ancient **Britons**, in their conflicts with the **Romans**, and afterwards that of the **Saxons**, when the county was harassed by the **Danes**, on which account it has become the subject of a distich declaratory of the unconquerableness of the dale: in the reign of **Charles II.** it was celebrated for red deer, which the **Duke of York**, afterwards **James II.**, preserved for his own sport: it was subsequently noted for the production of immense quantities of strawberries, which were conveyed to market in horse-loads, but is now overgrown with furze. The streets are spacious, and the foot-paths have been recently paved; the houses, though mostly of ancient date, are in general well built, and of neat appearance: the town is lighted with oil by subscription, and supplied with water brought from a spring by water-works, the property of a private individual, who has constructed baths adjoining them for the public accommodation. A book society has been formed under the patronage of the gentry resident in the neighbourhood; a reading society is principally supported by the inhabitants of the town; and a circulating library has been established by a number of subscribers, who pay an annual subscription of £2. 2. in advance. The trade is principally in meal and lime, the latter being considered superior in quality to any produced elsewhere; poultry (of which a particular species, having five claws, stated to have been brought hither by the **Romans**, is known among the poulterers as *Dorking fowls*), is sold in large quantities for the supply of the **London market**. The county magistrates hold petty sessions here for the division; and a court leet and court baron are held in October, under the lord of the manor. The custom of **Borough English** prevails in this parish, which is divided into the several districts of **Eastborough**, including **West Betchworth** and part of the town; **Chipping borough**, including the remainder of the town; **Holmwood borough**, including the northern and southern suburbs; **Milton borough**, including the hamlet of **Milton-street**; and **Westcote borough**, so called from a hamlet about a mile and a half west of the town.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Surrey**, and diocese of **Winchester**, rated in the king's books at £14. 13. 11½, and in the patronage of the Co-heirs of the **Duke of Norfolk**. The church, dedicated to **St. Martin**, is a spacious cruciform structure, principally in the later style of English architecture, with a low embattled tower rising from the centre; the upper part of the tower was rebuilt in 1672, and the church extensively repaired, but it still retains much of its original

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great number of Roman coins were dug up, including those of Antoninus Pius, Vespasian, Constantine, Carausius, Valerian, Valens, and Gallienus. In the immediate vicinity of the town are some interesting remains of a supposed Roman amphitheatre, of the Roman camp of Poundbury, and of the Roman or British one of Maiden castle. Henry Pierpoint, Earl of Kingston, was created Marquis of Dorchester, March 25th 1645, but the title, after having been revived on the 23rd of December, 1706, finally became extinct on the death of Evelyn Pierpoint, the last duke of Kingston.

DORCHESTER, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of DORCHESTER, county of OXFORD, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Oxford, and 49 (N. W.) from London, containing 854 inhabitants. The town is situated on the banks of the river Thame, over which there is a stone bridge, at a short distance to the north of its junction with the river Isis, or Thames. It is a place of great antiquity, supposed to have been a British town, and afterwards a Roman station, called by Richard of Cirencester *Dorocina*, being situated on the Roman road passing through the centre of the island, and Roman coins and medals having been frequently discovered here. Under the Saxons it flourished greatly, and Cyneigils, King of Wessex, having been converted to Christianity, and baptized at Dorchester, by Birinus, an Italian priest, founded here a bishopric, of which Birinus was the first bishop; and the see continued, with a short intermission, to be fixed here till after the Norman Conquest, when it was removed to Lincoln. King Athelstan held a council at Dorchester, in 958, when he granted a charter to the abbey of Malmesbury, in which this place is styled the celebrated city of Dornacestre. According to Leland, it suffered greatly from the incursions of the Danes. After the removal of the bishopric it rapidly declined in importance, so that William of Malmesbury, who wrote about 1140, mentions it as small and thinly inhabited; and subsequently it fell into a state of great decay. About the middle of the twelfth century Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, placed here a convent of Augustine canons, instead of the clergy who had belonged to the cathedral, whose revenue at the dissolution was £219. 12. The market has long been discontinued; but there is still an annual fair on Easter-Tuesday.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Dorchester, and in the patronage of the Trustees of Mr. Fettiplace. The church, which was formerly the cathedral, is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul: it is a large and very curious structure, with a tower at the west end, and exhibits in its various parts the different styles from the Norman to the later English. In the north aisle there is a remarkable Norman doorway; the windows of the chancel display much singularity in their ornamental tracery; some stone slabs have peculiarly rich canopies, and in the windows above them are remains of fine stained glass. There is a very ancient leaden font, with Norman arches and figures in relief on the sides of it; and among the sepulchral monuments are some which appear to be extremely ancient. Leland mentions three parish churches here, but there are no traces of two of them. A grammar school, founded in 1656, by John Fettiplace, has an endowment of £10 per annum, for the education of six boys. In the church-yard is still

standing a part of the conventual buildings, now used for the free grammar school. On the west side of the town is a double intrenchment, called Dike hills, supposed to be of Roman origin.

DORE, a chapelry in the parish of DRONFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, county of DERBY, 5 miles (N.W. by W.) from Dronfield, containing 476 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant. Earl Fitzwilliam was patron in 1807. A new chapel has been erected upon a more convenient site than that of the ancient one. The Rev. Robert Turie, in 1720, gave £40 towards endowing a school, in aid of which, the Duke of Devonshire, and other benefactors, have, by various bequests and donations, raised the income to £37. 18. per annum, this sum being applied to the education of thirty children, in a school-room recently erected by subscription.

DORE-ABBEY, a parish in the hundred of WERTREE, county of HEREFORD, 12 miles (S.W. by W.) from Hereford, containing 523 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of John Hickford, Esq. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Mary. An abbey of white monks, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded in the reign of Stephen, by Robert, son of Harold, lord of Ewyas, which consisted of an abbot and eight religious, whose revenue at the dissolution was valued at £118. 2.

DORKING, a market town and parish in the second division of the hundred of WOTTON, county of SURREY, 12 miles (E.) from Guildford, and 23 (S.S.W.) from London, on the road through Epsom to Worthing, Bognor, and Brighton, containing 3812 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Dorchinges*, appears to have derived its name from its situation in a valley abounding with springs of water. It was probably founded by the Saxons, and, after its destruction by the Danes, was rebuilt, and had become a town of some importance prior to the Norman Conquest, at which period it was held in royal demesne, and had a church and three mills. In the reign of Edward I., it obtained the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair, and was endowed with many privileges. In a survey of the manor in 1649, the town is stated to have considerably improved, and to have been paved: the summer assizes for the county were held here in 1699, but from what particular cause does not appear; the quarter sessions were also held here occasionally. The town is situated in a sandy vale, and towards the south side of it, on a stratum of sand-rock, in which excellent cellars are excavated: a small stream flowing into the river Mole, intersects the vale, which is sheltered on the north by a ridge of chalky downs, extending from Farnham on the western side of the county into Kent, and abounding with picturesque scenery: the soil is luxuriantly fertile, and the heights command extensive and magnificent views, embracing the metropolis on one side, and the British channel on the other. In the environs are several handsome villas and stately mansions, of which Shrub Hill deserves notice on account of its fine hanging gardens. Box Hill, about a mile from the town, a picturesque eminence planted with box trees, in the reign of Charles I., by the

Earl of Arundel, from which circumstance it takes its name, commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, and is a place of resort for summer excursions from London. Betchworth castle, occupying the site of an ancient fortress of that name, on the western bank of the river Mole, is beautifully situated in an extensive park, celebrated for the stateliness of its fine chesnut trees, some of which are seven yards in girth, and produce fruit equal to the Spanish tree. There were also two other ancient fortresses in the parish, called Benham and Ewtons castles, which are stated to have been demolished by the Danes: vestiges of the moat that surrounded each are still apparent, and the former has given name to a meadow in which it stood. The vale beneath Box Hill, called Holmward or Holmdale, was for several ages the retreat of the ancient Britons, in their conflicts with the Romans, and afterwards that of the Saxons, when the county was harassed by the Danes, on which account it has become the subject of a distich declaratory of the unconquerableness of the dale: in the reign of Charles II. it was celebrated for red deer, which the Duke of York, afterwards James II., preserved for his own sport: it was subsequently noted for the production of immense quantities of strawberries, which were conveyed to market in horse-loads, but is now overgrown with furze. The streets are spacious, and the foot-paths have been recently paved; the houses, though mostly of ancient date, are in general well built, and of neat appearance: the town is lighted with oil by subscription, and supplied with water brought from a spring by water-works, the property of a private individual, who has constructed baths adjoining them for the public accommodation. A book society has been formed under the patronage of the gentry resident in the neighbourhood; a reading society is principally supported by the inhabitants of the town; and a circulating library has been established by a number of subscribers, who pay an annual subscription of £2. 2. in advance. The trade is principally in meal and lime, the latter being considered superior in quality to any produced elsewhere; poultry (of which a particular species, having five claws, stated to have been brought hither by the Romans, is known among the poulterers as Dorking fowls,) is sold in large quantities for the supply of the London market. The county magistrates hold petty sessions here for the division; and a court leet and court baron are held in October, under the lord of the manor. The custom of Borough English prevails in this parish, which is divided into the several districts of Eastborough, including West Betchworth and part of the town; Chipping borough, including the remainder of the town; Holmwood borough, including the northern and southern suburbs; Milton borough, including the hamlet of Milton-street; and Westcote borough, so called from a hamlet about a mile and a half west of the town.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £14. 13. 11½, and in the patronage of the Co-heirs of the Duke of Norfolk. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a spacious cruciform structure, principally in the later style of English architecture, with a low embattled tower rising from the centre; the upper part of the tower was rebuilt in 1672, and the church extensively repaired, but it still retains much of its original

character; a flight of steps leads down from the church-yard, the ground of which has been raised to a considerable height above the level of the foundation of the church: the interior is lighted with several fine windows, in which is some good tracery; and in the south transept, near the chancel, is an elegant tablet, erected by public subscription to the memory of the Right Hon. the Earl of Rothes, who died suddenly, in 1817, while hunting in Betchworth park. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Independents. A National school for boys and girls, and an infant school, established in 1829, in which are one hundred and fifty children, are supported by subscription. An almshouse, containing eighteen apartments, was founded on Cotmandean common, and endowed by Mrs. Susannah Smith, with land producing £40. 10. per annum. The rents of an estate, purchased with a sum of money left for that purpose, by Mrs. Margaret Fenwicke, producing £52. 10. per annum, are distributed in marriage-portions to servant maids, and apprentice-fees to poor children; and there are several other charitable bequests for the relief of the poor of the parish. Traces of the Roman Stane-street, which passed through Dorking, are frequently discovered in digging the ground in the church-yard; and on the summit of a hill, three miles and a half from the town, is Anstie Bury, a Roman encampment, enclosing more than eleven acres, defended by a triple intrenchment, and having the entrance on the east side, where the works have been levelled by the plough. On Winterfield farm, near this camp, a wooden box was discovered in 1817, about ten or twelve inches below the surface of the ground, containing seven hundred Anglo-Saxon coins, of which the uppermost were firmly cemented together by an incrustation formed by the decomposition of the metal used as an alloy to the silver; these coins were purchased on the spot by Robert Barclay and George Dawdney, Esqrs., who presented them to the trustees of the British Museum, in order that they might select such as might be found requisite to complete their series: many curious fossils have been found in the chalk-pits; and within two miles of the town is Mag's well, the water of which is slightly impregnated with sulphate of magnesia and iron; it closely resembles the Malvern water, and is used as an alterative. Jeremiah Markland, a learned critic, who resided here, and died in 1763, and Abraham Tucker, Esq., author of the "Light of Nature," who resided at Betchworth castle, were buried in the chancel of the church; and John. Hooe, translator of Tasso and Ariosto, was interred in the church-yard: the Rev. John Mason, author of a Treatise on Self-Knowledge, lived for several years in this town.

DORMINGTON, a parish in the hundred of GREY-TREE, county of HEREFORD, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Hereford, containing, with the chapelry of Bartestree, 172 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £4. 6. 8., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of E. T. Foley, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

DORMSDEN, a chapelry in the parish of BARKING, hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, county of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Needham, containing 74 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Andrew.

The Stow-Market and Ipswich navigation bounds the parish on the north-east.

DORMSTON, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of PERSHORE, though locally in the middle division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, county of WORCESTER, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Alcester, containing 113 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy exonerated, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Thomas Taylor Vernon, Esq.

DORNE, a hamlet in the parish of BLOCKLEY, upper division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, county of WORCESTER, though locally in the upper division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, county of Gloucester, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Moreton in the Marsh, containing 45 inhabitants. Tradition relates that Dorne was once a city of some importance; and this is confirmed by the discovery, from time to time, of ancient foundations, with some Roman and British coins.

DORNEY, a parish in the hundred of BURNHAM, county of BUCKINGHAM, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Eton, containing 279 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 10. 5, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Sir Charles Harcourt Palmer, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. James, has a handsome tower. The parish is bounded on the west and south by the Thames.

DORNFORD, a hamlet in the parish of CHESINGTON, hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HERTFORDSHIRE, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Stilton. The population is returned with the parish. This was the *Durobrivæ* of Antoninus, implying the passage of the river, and is now, in the same sense, called Dornford, to which the Roman road leads straight from Huntingdon; there are evident traces of the ruined city, besides many ancient coins which have been found on its site.

DORRINGTON, a parish in the wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Sleaford, containing 284 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £6. 3. 9., and endowed with £200 royal bounty. Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. was patron in 1823. The church is dedicated to St. James.

DORRINGTON, a township in that part of the parish of MUCKLESTON which is in the Drayton division of the hundred of BRADFORD (North), county of SALOP, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Drayton in Hales, containing 185 inhabitants.

DORSETSHIRE, a maritime county, bounded on the north by the counties of Somerset and Wilts; on the east by the county of Southampton; on the west by the county of Devon, and part of that of Somerset; and on the south by the British channel: it extends from $50^{\circ} 30'$ to $51^{\circ} 6'$ (N. Lat.), and from $1^{\circ} 58'$ to $3^{\circ} 18'$ (W. Lon.), comprising about seven hundred and seventy-five thousand acres, or one thousand two hundred and eleven square miles. The population, in 1821, amounted to one hundred and forty-seven thousand four hundred.

Prior to the landing of Caesar, Dorsetshire was inhabited by the *Durotriges*, and *Morini*, two tribes of the

DORSETSHIRE



THEY ARE ENGRAVED FOR LEWIS' GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

Britons, whose names signify dwellers on the sea-shore. By the Saxons it was styled *Dor satta*, which is of similar meaning, signifying the dwellers by the water. The Romans included it in the division called *Britannia Prima*, and the Saxons in the kingdom of *Wessex*. Of the early history of this county there are but few authentic memorials. On the departure of the Romans, the Saxons, notwithstanding the vigorous opposition they met with from King Arthur, obtained possession of this and most of the other western counties; and Cerdic, who landed in the year 495, completed his conquest of these parts in 530, by the capture of the Isle of Wight; and, having founded the kingdom of *Wessex*, was crowned at Winchester in the following year: several memorials of his name are preserved near the southern coast of Dorsetshire. This kingdom became at length the most considerable of the heptarchal states. In 1002, Sweyn, King of Denmark, having landed at Exeter to revenge the massacre of the Danes, in his march from that city to Wilton, destroyed Dorchester, Clifton, Sherborne, and Shaston (now Shaftesbury); this having been the first instance in which Dorsetshire endured, to an extent worthy of being recorded, the miseries inflicted by that people. During the Norman times, history does not furnish us with any material events as having occurred in this county. There is an account indeed of a dreadful plague which broke out in Dorsetshire in 1348, so terrible that in many of the villages all the inhabitants died, the houses fell down, and were never again inhabited. In 1588, great preparations were made to fortify the southern coast, on the approach of the Spanish Armada; and Portland, in particular, was strongly fortified and garrisoned. During the parliamentary war the most considerable of the higher orders were attached to the king; but the people, where the clothing trade was carried on, which was the case in several parts of the county, were chiefly disaffected. Lyme and Poole were constantly garrisoned by the parliament. Wareham, Melcombe-Regis, Weymouth, Bridport, Dorchester, Shaftesbury, Blandford, and Sherborne, being open and generally ungarrisoned, were alternately occupied as each party was master of the field. Sherborne castle, Corfe Castle, Chidock castle, and the castle of Portland, were garrisoned by the king; but except the sieges of Lyme, Corfe Castle, and Sherborne castle, the rising of the club-men, and a few small skirmishes, nothing very remarkable happened within this county. In 1685, the Duke of Monmouth landed at Lyme, and thence marched into Dorsetshire, which was the seat of the rebellion at that time. An action took place at Bridport; and the duke was taken in a snare called the Island, in the midst of the heath, in the parish of Horton, having concealed himself in a bush, where is still to be seen an ash-tree, bearing upon its sides the initials of the numerous persons who have visited it. Many of his followers were tried at Dorchester, where several were executed, as also in various other places within this county. On the 5th of November, 1688, the Prince of Orange landed with his forces at Lyme, Torbay, and the adjacent parts of the coast, without any opposition, and encamped about Exeter. In 1756, a camp of six regiments of foot and two of dragoons was formed on Pimperne down, near Blandford; and in the following year another near Dorchester.

This county was successively under the episcopal jurisdiction of the see of Dorchester in Oxfordshire, of that of Winchester, and of that of Sherborne; and when the last was united to that of Sarum, it remained part of that diocese till the 31st of Henry VIII., when it became part of the newly constituted bishoprick of Bristol, by patent, June 4th, 1542. Of the six deaneries into which that diocese is divided, five are within this county, viz., those of Bridport, Dorchester, Pimperne, Shaston, and Whitchurch, comprising two hundred and fifty-eight parishes, of which one hundred and sixty-three are rectories, sixty-two vicarages, and thirty-three perpetual curacies. The archdeaconry of Dorset is co-extensive with the diocese of Bristol, and comprises the whole of this county. The bishop holds his triennial, and the archdeacon his yearly, visitation, at Bridport, Dorchester, Blandford, Shaftesbury, Cerne-Abbas, or Whitchurch. For civil purposes it is separated into the following divisions: Blandford (North and South), Bridport, Cerne (sub-division), Dorchester, Shaston (East and West), Sherborne, and Sturminster. Blandford North division contains the hundreds of Coombs-Ditch, Pimperne, and Rushmore, and the liberty of Dewlish: Blandford South division contains the hundreds of Corfe-Castle, Beer-Regis, Hundredsbarrow, Hasilor, Rowbarrow, and Winfrith, and the liberties of Bindon, Owermoigne, and Stoborough. Bridport division contains the hundreds of Beaminster-Forum and Redhone, Eggerton, Godder-Thorne, and Whitchurch-Canonicorum, and the liberties of Broadwindsor, Frampton, Lothers and Bothenhampton, and Poorstock. Cerne sub-division contains the hundreds of Buckland-Newton, Cerne, Totcombe and Modbury, and Whiteway, and the liberties of Alton-Pancras, Piddletrenthide, and Sydling-St. Nicholas. Dorchester division contains the hundreds of Culliford-Tree, George, Piddletown, Tollerford, and Uggscombe, and the liberties of Fordington, Isle of Portland, Piddlehinton, Sutton-Pointz, Wayhouse, and Wyke Regis and Etwall. Shaston East division contains the hundreds of Badbury, Cogdean, Knowlton, Loosebarrow, Monckton-up-Wimbourne, and Wimbourne-St. Giles, with parts of the hundreds of Cranborne and Sixpenny-Handley. Shaston West division contains the remaining parts of the hundreds of Cranborne and Sixpenny-Handley: and the liberties of Alcester and Cillingham. Sherborne division contains the hundreds of Sherborne and Yetminster, and the liberties of Halstock and Ryme-Intrinsica; and Sturminster division contains the hundreds of Brownshall, Redlane, and Sturminster-Newton-Castle, and the liberty of Stower-Provost. Dorsetshire contains the town and county of the town of Poole, the borough and market towns of Bridport, Dorchester, Lyme-Regis, Shaftesbury, Wareham, and the united boroughs of Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis. The borough of Corfe-Castle, which is not a market town, and the market towns of Beaminster, Blandford-Forum, Cerne-Abbas, Sherborne, Sturminster-Newton, and Wimbourne-Minster. Bridport, Lyme-Regis, Poole, Wareham, and Weymouth are ports also. Two knights are returned to parliament for the shire, and two representatives for each of the nine boroughs: the county members are elected at Dorchester. Dorsetshire is included in the western circuit; the assizes were anciently held, sometimes at Sherborne, and sometimes, though very rarely, at Shaftes-

bury; but generally, in latter times, and now always, at Dorchester, where the shire-hall and county gaol have long been. The Epiphany quarter sessions are held at Blandford; the Easter, at Sherborne; the Midsummer, at Shaftesbury; and the Michaelmas, at Bridport. There are sixty-three acting magistrates. The rates raised in the county for the year ending March 25th, 1827, amounted to £120,455. 7., the expenditure to £115,453. 12., of which £99,108. 17., was applied to the relief of the poor.

The surface of the county is hilly, and a considerable portion of it consists of open downs, affording pasturage to numerous flocks of sheep, of which, however, more are fed in the vicinity of Dorchester than in any other part of the county, though great numbers of both sheep and oxen are fattened in the vale of Blackmore, which is celebrated as rich pasture land, containing upwards of one hundred and seventy thousand acres. There are also in this district several large apple orchards, producing excellent cider. On the south-western side are many vales of great luxuriance; but on the south-eastern, there is much waste land, dreary and barren, scarcely supporting, even in the summer months, a few sheep and cattle, and supplying the neighbouring villages with turf for fuel. Even in this part, however, cultivation is advancing, and detached portions have been improved. The soil of these downs is principally a light chalk, covered with a turf remarkably fine, producing hay, in the enclosed parts, of an excellent quality. About Bridport the lower lands are mostly a deep rich loam, intermixed with flint, well adapted to the growth of beech trees. To the north of Sherborne, where is some of the best arable land in the county, it is a stone brack, which is the case in the isles of Portland and Purbeck: in the centre of the county the soil is good, and the land well managed. Dorsetshire is not a well-wooded county, and, in general, native timber is scarce and dear. In some spots, where the land is cold and wet, such as Duncton, in the vale of Blackmore, Heycombe wood, in the vale of Sherborne, and others of a similar nature, some plantations may be seen. The climate is noted for its mildness and salubrity; and this, added to the beauty of its scenery, has procured this county the appellation of the Garden of England. Weymouth has long been celebrated as a fashionable watering-place; and, owing to the general calmness of the sea there, its pleasant situation, and its commodiousness for bathing, has, through the repeated visits of the royal family, risen to a place of consequence.

The principal articles of produce are corn, cattle, butter, sheep, wool, timber, flax, and hops. Of the different kinds of grain, barley affords the best returns, and from ten to twelve thousand bushels of malt are made annually: the strong beer is in high repute; the ale also is particularly celebrated, and in some respects unequalled. The sheep have long been celebrated, and it is supposed that not fewer than eight hundred thousand are constantly kept in the county, of which number more than one hundred and fifty thousand are sold annually, and sent out of it. They are highly esteemed for the fineness, shortness, and close texture of their wool, which is much used in the manufacture of broad cloth; the aggregate quantity annually sold being estimated at ninety thousand weighs of thirty-one pounds each. The Dorsetshire sheep are horned, white-faced, with long,

small, white legs, the carcass being rather long and thin; the mutton is fine-grained and of good flavour, weighing, in wethers of three years and a half old, from sixteen to twenty pounds per quarter. Many of the ewes are bought by the farmers within forty miles of London, for the sake of their lambs, which come earlier than most others, and are fattened for the London market. But besides the peculiar Dorsetshire breed, there is a very small kind in the isles of Portland and Purbeck, and the neighbouring coast, inferior in size to the Welch sheep, weighing, when full fed, not more than eight or nine pounds per quarter. Little regard is paid in this county to the breed of horses: oxen are frequently used in agriculture, and those are mostly the red Devonshire ox, with a mixture of the Hampshire and Wiltshire: the pigs are of a light colour, and not equal to those of Hampshire and some other species. Butter is the chief article of produce, though some cheese is also made. The mackerel fishery is of considerable consequence: vast quantities are taken near Abbotsbury, and along the shore from Portland to Bridport: they are generally caught from the middle of March, if the season be not too cold, till Midsummer, and sometimes later. The fishery, however, has not been so productive of late years as formerly, and the exposed situation of the coast renders it very uncertain, even in the best of seasons.

The principal articles of manufacture are rope-yarn, ropes, and sail-cloth, which are chiefly carried on in the neighbourhood of Bridport and Beaminster. A manufacture of the same kind, but on a smaller scale, has been established in the Isle of Purbeck. At Shaftesbury is a manufactory for making all kinds of shirt buttons, which affords employment to a great number of men and children. A sort of flannel, or coarse woollen cloth, is likewise made at this town, called muslin, but the chief trade in this latter article is carried on at Sturminster. There is a large manufactory for shirt buttons at Blandford. At Stalbridge is a manufactory for spinning silk, and at Sherborne is another on a larger scale. At Wimbourne considerable business is transacted in the worsted trade, and more than one thousand women and children are employed in spinning stockings. Though neither coal nor metallic minerals have ever been obtained in Dorsetshire, the stone quarries of Purbeck and Portland have long been celebrated. Purbeck, though called an island, is more properly a peninsula, of an irregular oval form, about twelve miles in length and seven in breadth. The soil is altogether calcareous, and, for the most part, a continued mass of either white or brownish limestone, the latter having a mixture of sea-shells. The quarries on the south side of the island afford an inexhaustible fund of natural curiosities. The best quarries are at Kingston, Worth, Langston, and Swanwich; the stone got in the last of these is white, free of shells, susceptible of a good polish, and not unlike alabaster. About Wareham and Morden is found a stone of an iron colour, called fire-stone. Near Dunshay, marble of various colours, blue, red, grey, and spotted, is obtained, but all of a coarse grain. Much of the stone of this district was used in the building of St. Paul's cathedral, Westminster bridge, and Ramsgate pier, and may be discovered in many of our ancient cathedral churches, as also in grave-stones and monuments. The rocks in the Isle of Portland rise fre-

quently to the height of one hundred, or one hundred and fifty feet, and large masses lie scattered on the shore. These are composed of calcareous grit, containing moulds, or larox, of various shells, and emitting, when rubbed with steel, a bituminous smell. The grit is cemented together by a calcareous paste. The quarries are scattered among these rocks, more or less, in every part of the isle, but those of most repute are at Kingston. At this place is a pier, where upwards of six thousand tons of stone, on an average, are supposed to be shipped annually. The first stratum in these quarries is about one foot of blackish or reddish earth; then six feet of stone not fit for exportation: below this is the bed of good stone, ten or twelve feet deep, and beneath it flint or clay. The stratum of stone that is worked for sale lies nearly parallel with the upper surface of the island, and without much earth or rubbish on it. When the beds are cleared, the quarry-men proceed to cross-cut the large flats, which is done with wedges. The beds being cut into distinct lumps, are squared by the hammer to the largest size which they will admit, and blocks are thus formed from half a ton to six or eight tons' weight. The colour of the Portland-stone, or freestone, as it is sometimes called, from the freedom with which it may be broken into any shape, is well known, as almost white, and as composing the materials of the most splendid erections in London, as well as in other parts of the British empire.

The principal rivers are the Frome, the Stour, the Piddle, and the Ivel. The Frome rises in the north-western part of the county, near Evershot, and passing by Dorchester, falls into Poole bay. The Stour enters this county from Wiltshire, near Gillingham, and pursuing a southern and south-east course, runs into Hampshire. The Piddle rises in the north, and flowing to the south-east, unites with Poole. The Ivel, anciently the Yoo, has its origin from several springs near Horethorn, in a little hill north-east of Sherborne, from which town it flows into Somersetshire, and falls into the Parrett. The Dorset and Somerset canal passes through a portion of this county: it has its commencement in the Kennet and Avon canal at Bradford, near Bradford, and terminates in the river Stour near Gainscross in Shillingstone-Parish: the principal objects of this canal are to supply the manufacturing towns and districts through which it passes with coal, and to open an inland communication between the Bristol channel, the Severn, the Thames, and the southern coast of the island. The navigation is continued from Gainscross by means of the river Stour, which has been made navigable across the county, and terminates at Christchurch harbour, in Hampshire. The road from London to Lyme-Regis enters the county near Woodyates Inn, and passes through Blandford, Dorchester, and Bridport to Lyme. In the north-eastern part of the county are several ditches and valleys, which Dr. Stukeley supposes to have been successively made by the Belgæ, in their progressive conquest of this part of Britain. Several Roman stations and roads have been traced in this county; of the former, the principal is the *Via Iceniana*, or Icening way, which enters Dorsetshire from Wiltshire, near Woodyates, and passes through Dorchester, to the west of which it takes the name of the Ridge-way, and quits the county in its course towards Seaton in Devonshire, being distinctly visible in different

parts of its line. The Roman stations, according to the best authorities, are *Londinis*, or Lyme-Regis, *Canca Arixa*, or Charmouth, *Durnovaria*, or Dorchester, *Vindagladia*, or Wimbourne-Minster, *Clavinio*, or Weymouth, *Morino*, or Wareham, and *Bolclaurio*, or Poole. Among these, in various directions, numerous barrows are dispersed, as well as other memorials of our British ancestors. Near Dorchester are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, which is computed to have held near thirteen thousand spectators. A large circular intrenchment may be traced on Woodbury Hill, supposed to have been the *Castra Statica* of the Romans. On Hambleton Hill is another encampment, also the remains of what has been thought a labyrinth. The relics of ancient castles are numerous in Dorsetshire, of which, the most considerable were those of Corfe, Brownsea, and Portland. Numerous barrows, or tumuli, are dispersed over the county, especially the more open part of it.

Before the Reformation there were in this county twenty-nine religious houses (including one preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers) and eight ancient hospitals. The monasteries, the ruins of which may yet be discerned, are those of the monastery of Benedictines at Cranborne, a part of which now forms the parish church, one of the oldest in the county; Cerne abbey, said to have been founded by St. Augustine, the few remains of which are interesting; Milton abbey, whose church is now used as a private chapel; the monastery of Shaftesbury, the ruins of which are discernible near the mansion of Sir Thomas Arundel; some parts of the cloister and domestic buildings of the abbey of Sherborne, now occupied by silk machinery; besides considerable remains of several more. The church of Fordington is partly in the Saxon style: those of Dorchester, Sherborne, Milbourne, Rapisam, Weymouth, and Shaftesbury, are venerable buildings, but this county cannot boast of many ancient ecclesiastical edifices. Mr. Hutchins remarks of the mineral waters, that "they are chalybeate at Farrington, Aylwood, and Corfe; sulphureous at Sherford, Morden, Nottington, and Sherborne; saline at Chilcomb; and petrifying at Sherborne and Bothenwood, near Wimbourne-Minster." The "pebbly desert," called the Chesil Bank, is, as Dr. Maton remarks, one of the most extraordinary ridges or shelves of pebbles in Europe, and perhaps the longest, except that of Mangel in Polish Prussia: its length is supposed to be about seventeen miles, and its breadth in some places nearly a quarter of a mile. Dorset gives the title of duke to the family of Sackville.

DORSINGTON, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, county of GLOUCESTER, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Chipping-Campden, containing 121 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £12. 19. 2. W. Rawlins, Esq. was patron in 1816. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was burnt down in 1754, and rebuilt with brick in 1758. The greater part of the village was destroyed in the same conflagration.

DORSINGTON (LITTLE), a hamlet in that part of the parish of WELFORD which is in the Stratford division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, county of WARWICK, 6½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Alcester, containing, with Bickmersh, 61 inhabitants.

DORSTONE, a parish in the hundred of WEBTREE.

county of HEREFORD, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Hay, comprising the townships of Lower Dorstone and Upper Dorstone, and containing 591 inhabitants, exclusively of a part of the township of Vowmine, which is in this parish, of which number, 402 are in Lower, and 189 in Upper Dorstone. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £7. 11. 10., and in the patronage of the Rev. Thomas Prosser. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There are four fairs for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs, on April 27th, May 18th, September 27th, and November 18th. A castle formerly stood within the parish.

DORTON, a parish in the hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N.W.) from Thame, containing 133 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, endowed with £8 per annum private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

DOSTHILL, a hamlet in the chapelry of WILNECOTE, in that part of the parish of TAMWORTH which is in the Tamworth division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, county of WARWICK, 3 miles (S.) from Tamworth, containing 653 inhabitants.

DOTTON, an extra-parochial liberty, in the eastern division of the hundred of BUDLEIGH, county of DEVON, containing 13 inhabitants.

DOUGHTON, a joint parish with Dunton, in the hundred of GALLOW, county of NORFOLK, 2 miles (W.) from Fakenham. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with that of Dunton, with which the population is returned.

DOUGLAS, a chapelry in the parish of ECCLESTON, hundred of LEYLAND, county palatine of LANCASTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Ormskirk. The population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rector of Eccleston.

DOULTING, a parish in the hundred of WHITESTONE, county of SOMERSET, 2 miles (E.) from Shepton-Mallet, containing 633 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with East and West Cranmore, Downhead, and Stoke Lane annexed, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £29. 12. 6. James Fussell, Esq. was patron in 1823. The church, dedicated to St. Aldelme, is a spacious cruciform structure, with an octagonal tower and spire rising from the intersection, and stands on the site of a chapel, or oratory, erected by the monks of Glastonbury, in honour of that saint, who was distinguished for his learning and piety, and died bishop of Sherborne in 709. In the church-yard is a singularly perfect cross, upon which are carved all the emblems of the Crucifixion, the cross, ladder, crown of thorns, reed, &c. In digging the foundations of the parsonage-house, a number of skeletons was discovered, indicating its having been the cemetery belonging to the ancient chapel. Extensive quarries of freestone are wrought here, whence it is said the materials were obtained for the erection of Wells cathedral.

DOVENBY, a township in the parish of BRIDE-

KIRK, ALLERDALE ward below Darwent, county of CUMBERLAND, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Cocker-mouth, containing 214 inhabitants. Sir Thomas Lamplugh, in 1609, endowed an hospital for four poor widows, with the tithes of Redmain, now worth £50 per annum, £4 of which, for reading prayers at the hospital, are paid to the master of the grammar school, founded by the same individual, with an endowment consisting of land producing £33 a year: the school was built in 1708, by voluntary contributions.

DOVER-COURT, in the county of ESSEX. See HARWICH.

DOVERDALE, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, county of WORCESTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.W. by W.) from Droitwich, containing 60 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £5. 3. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. The Rev. George Thomas was patron in 1807. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

DOVERIDGE, a parish in the hundred of APPLE-TREE, county of DERBY, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (E. by N.) from Uttoxeter, containing 843 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £12. 2. 1. The Duke of Devonshire was patron in 1785. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, has considerable portions in the early style of English architecture. Isaac Dance, in 1786, bequeathed 40s. a year towards the support of a school, which annuity is vested in Lord Waterpark, by whose further contributions twenty-five children are taught in a school-room built by subscription in 1787, at which time a house for the master was also erected. Doveridge is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s. A market formerly held at this place was granted to the prior of Tutbury in 1275, but it has been long disused.

DOVOR, or DOVER, one of the cinque ports, a borough and market town, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the lathe of St. Augustine, eastern division of the county of KENT, 16 miles (S.E. by S.) from Canterbury, and 72 (E.S.E.) from London, containing 10,327 inhabitants. The ancient British name of the town was *Dwyr*, derived from *Dwfyrrha*, a steep place.

By the Romans it was called *Dubris*, and by the Saxons *Dofra*, and *Dofris*, which in Domesday-book are softened into *Dovere*. In the time of the Romans Dover was a sea-port, and at one period was surrounded by walls having ten gates. This is supposed to be the place at which Julius Caesar first endeavoured to effect a landing; but finding the coast dangerous, and the cliffs covered with warriors, he landed about eight miles to the eastward. The Romans attached considerable importance to this position, and the celebrated Roman road Watling-street, which passed over Barham-downs to



Seal of the Harbour, and
Arms of the Town.

Canterbury, in its course towards the western parts of the kingdom, commenced here. At a very early period the Saxon invaders made themselves masters of the castle, and constructed works which are yet in existence. Edward the Confessor granted to Dover a charter of privileges, and in his reign the institution of the cinque-ports is supposed to have taken place, and Dover to have been made one of them. Earl Godwin was governor of the castle, and considerably strengthened its fortifications. After the battle of Hastings, many of the natives fled to Dover castle, as an impregnable fortress, which was however taken by the Conqueror, who put the governor to death, and destroyed the town by fire. According to Domesday-book, Dover equipped twenty vessels annually for the king's service, in consideration of being exempt from all tolls and taxes, and of various other privileges. Some authors have supposed that the house of the Knights Templars, in this place, was the scene of King John's humiliating surrender of his crown to Pandolph, the pope's legate, when he bound himself as a feudatory vassal of the see of Rome; but it is more probable that this ceremony took place at St. John's, in the adjoining parish of Swingfield, where there was a preceptory of Knights Templars, founded previously to 1190. In 1216, Lewis the Dauphin having landed at Stonar, near Sandwich, and captured several strong places, besieged Dover castle, but was unable to take it; and in the reign of Edward I. a great part of the town, with some religious houses, was burnt by the French, who were nevertheless soon driven back to their ships. According to the town records, Dover, in the reign of Edward II., was divided into twenty-one wards, each of which was compelled to provide, at its own charge, a ship for the king's service, and in return the town had the exclusive privilege of a license for a packet boat, to convey passengers to and from France. In 1382, Anne, daughter of the Emperor Charles IV., and afterwards consort of Richard II., arrived here. When the Emperor Sigismund disembarked at Dover, in 1416, on a visit to his cousin, Henry V., he was formally met at the water's edge by the Duke of Gloucester and several of the nobility, with drawn swords, in order to oppose his landing, should the object of his visit prove to be of a hostile nature. In 1520, the Emperor Charles V. was met here by Henry VIII., whence both monarchs proceeded to Canterbury, and there kept the festival of Whitsuntide. Henry, aware of the importance of Dover, then called "the key to the kingdom," contributed £80,000 towards the erection of a pier, which was completed in the reign of Elizabeth, at which period the harbour likewise was constantly undergoing improvements. Its more effectual preservation is to be ascribed to the charter of James I., under which were appointed eleven commissioners (the lord warden of the cinque-ports, the lieutenant of the castle, and the mayor of Dover, being always the principal), as special conservators of the port, incorporated under the title of "Warden and Assistants of the Port and Harbour of the Port of Dover;" and their powers have been repeatedly enlarged by acts passed in subsequent reigns. In 1814, on the restoration of Louis XVIII. to the French throne, his Majesty George IV. (then Prince Regent,) accompanied that sovereign to Dover; and, in the same year, Alexander, Emperor of Russia, and Frederic William, King of Prussia, with the veteran Blücher, and other distinguished foreigners in their train, embarked at Boulogne on board his

majesty's ship the impregnable, bearing the flag of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, as admiral of the fleet, and landed here on a visit to the Prince Regent.

The town, which is built in a semicircular form, is seated in a beautiful valley, between stupendous cliffs of chalk-stone, from the summits of which the view of the sea in front, with the opposite coast of France, is grand and beautiful. It is well built, many of the houses being excellent, and most of them modern; it has one principal street, more than a mile long, and several inferior ones, which are well paved, and lighted with gas, under an act passed in the 3rd of George IV. A theatre and assembly-rooms were erected in 1790. On the parade are warm, cold, and shower baths of salt water, with every accommodation for sea-bathing; also good libraries and reading-rooms. The many respectable families which frequent the town during the summer, have rendered it a watering-place of great celebrity. The environs are delightfully picturesque, and there are several fine views in the neighbourhood.

The castle is of very ancient foundation, being attributed by the vulgar to Julius Cæsar, but by respectable antiquaries to Claudius. It is situated on a lofty eminence, about half a mile northward from the town, is approached by a bold ascent, occupies a site of thirty acres of land, and consists at the present time of two courts, defended by wide ditches, and communicating with the towers within, by means of subterraneous passages. The lower court, excepting on the side next the sea, is surrounded by an irregular wall, called the curtain, and flanked at unequal distances by numerous towers of different shapes and ages. During the lapse of years they have all undergone very considerable alterations. That which Godwin erected, in the time of Canute, has long been removed, nor was its site known for ages, until recently discovered in making a new road; Chilham or Caldescot tower is the third from the edge of the cliff, and at the back of it was a postern upon the vallum which joined the Roman and Saxon works, with a subterraneous passage into the castle, through which Stephen Pincester is said to have led the reinforcement that enabled Hubert de Burgh successfully to withstand the Dauphin, in the reign of John. This tower was built by Fulbert de Lucy, whose family came over with the Conqueror, and originally named after the manor of Chilham, the possessors of which are still bound to keep it in repair; but Caldescot having succeeded to the command, it subsequently went by his name. In the front of this building is a house for an officer, called the Bodar of the castle, under the lord warden of the cinque-ports, who has power to take within his jurisdiction, and keep in custody in this tower, crown and other debts, fines, or New-gate tower, called also the Constable's tower, has been used ever since the Conquest as the governor's apartments; it stands upon the site of a more ancient tower, said to have been built after a design by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, who was employed by the Conqueror in making designs for castles, and superintending their erection. Crevignor, Craville, or Earl of Norfolk's tower is opposite the north entrance of the quadrangle of the keep, and near it is a subterraneous passage leading to a vault, which is sufficiently capacious to contain a large garrison, and is protected by a draw-bridge, moat, and round tower: the tower in the ditch, and the adjoining subterraneous works

are supposed to have been constructed in the reign of John, by Hubert de Burgh, then constable of the castle, who bravely defended it, in 1216, against the aggressions of the French. Fitzwilliam's, or St. John's tower is the next in order; it was named after Adam Fitzwilliam, who accompanied the Conqueror to England and received from that monarch the scarf from off his own arm at the battle of Hastings, as a reward for his distinguished bravery. Avianches, or Maunsel's tower stands in an angle formed by the curtain wall, and is one of the noblest relics of the Norman towers; it was named after two constables, or governors, the latter of whom was lord warden in the reign of Henry III.: the first floor was a kind of vault, arched with stone, and open in front, and in the wall, which is very thick, is a gallery, or passage, ascended by stone steps, where archers could range one above another, and, through small apertures, command the ditch on either side, as also the approaches to it from the curtain. Through the gallery is an ascent to a platform over the top of the vault, partly surrounded by a wall, and having a spiral stone staircase, which leads to the top of the tower. Near the entrance denominated the Palace Gate is a stately fabric, named, in the reign of Edward IV., Suffolk tower, from de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk; adjoining which is the old arsenal tower, and farther on were formerly the king's kitchen and other offices. All this side of the castle presents a modern appearance, the back part having been cased over, and the front being hid by barracks erected in 1745. The keep, or palace tower, built after a design by Gundulph, stands near the centre of this court: the entrance, originally on the east, is now on the south side; it opened by a grand portal, now walled up, into the state apartments, in general lofty and spacious, which, as was usual in castles in earlier days, were on the third story. The staircase has two vestibules, and was guarded at different heights by three strong gates. Ascending by the vestibule on the right hand, is a room apparently designed for the warden of the first gate, and opposite is another, probably the chapel, adorned on every side with beautiful arches, richly embellished with zigzag and other work. Above this is a third, similarly ornamented, and under the chapel and the first vestibule is the dungeon, in which at different times persons of distinction have been confined. In the walls of the keep are galleries with holes, through which an enemy might be fired at, but so constructed as to protect the defenders. The second floor was intended for the use of the garrison, and the ground-floor for stores. Part of the castle is used for a gaol. In the north angle a well, for ages arched over, has been recently found, and is probably that which Harold, before his accession to the throne, promised on oath to deliver up to William, Duke of Normandy; there are also four other wells, each three hundred and seventy feet deep, within the Saxon lines of defence. The more recent works are, batteries mounted with heavy ordnance, casemates in the chalk rock, magazines, covered ways, and subterraneous passages, with accommodations therein for two thousand men, light and air being admitted through holes cut in the chalk and other apertures, extending to the front of the cliff. The old road to Deal having become so hollow as to afford protection to an enemy approaching the castle from the town, a new one has been constructed under the direction of the board

of ordnance, to the top of the hill, which is completely commanded by the batteries. Near the edge of the cliff is a curious piece of brass ordnance, twenty-four feet in length, cast at Utrecht, in 1544, and called Queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol, having been presented to her majesty by the States of Holland: it carries a twelve-pound shot, and it has been affirmed that, if loaded well and kept clean, it would carry a shot to the French shore. Dovor castle was formerly extra-judicial, but as several of the franchises are lost or in disuse, the civil authorities have of late years exercised a jurisdiction within its limits, independently of the lord warden: it is still extra-parochial. During the late war with France, the western heights of this town were strongly fortified upon the modern system: the works are so admirably arranged, and the position so advantageous, that, whilst a small garrison would suffice for its defence, a large army can be disposed of within the walls. There are three entrances to the heights, one by Archcliff fort, another by the New Military road, and the third from the head of the town, by a staircase of very peculiar construction, called the Grand Military Shaft. The immediate entrance to the harbour is protected by Archcliff fort, at the extremity of the pier, and Amhurst battery at the north pier head. A new military road has been constructed to the fortifications of the western heights, the lines which connect these extending from the eastern redoubt to the sally-port west of Archcliff fort. Thus the whole line of defence round the town is complete, from the castle to Shakspeare's cliff, so called from the sublime but somewhat exaggerated description given by the great dramatist, in his tragedy of King Lear. There is a military hospital of recent erection at the west side of the town. An hospital of ancient foundation, called the *Maison Dieu*, was converted into a victualling office in 1555.

As a port, Dovor derives its chief importance from its proximity to the continent, and, at a large annual expenditure on the harbour, receives and protects ships not exceeding five hundred tons' burden: this expenditure is defrayed out of an annual revenue applicable to the reparation and improvement of the harbour, arising from land granted by royal charter, or devised by will, and let on lease, and from the duty paid on tonnage, &c. During the war this port was famous for privateers, and supplied the service with many cutters and some transports: the docks are well constructed, and there are several good store-houses, and a custom-house. The passage to and from the continent, especially Calais and Boulogne, is a very lucrative source of employment to the inhabitants: steam packets sail daily to Calais and Boulogne. The foreign trade is very trifling, but the coasting somewhat considerable, and many vessels are employed in the fisheries. The number of vessels which entered inwards from foreign parts, in 1826, was six hundred and ninety-one British, and three hundred and eight foreign; and that which cleared outwards, seven hundred and fifty-one British, and three hundred and seventy-six foreign. In 1828, one hundred and twelve ships belonged to the port, of which, thirteen were upwards of one hundred tons' burden. A large quantity of grain is shipped at this port for the London market, and there are several corn mills in the vicinity. At Buckland and River, near the town, are paper-mills, and some business is done in the tanning of leather. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday, and there is an annual fair on the 23rd of November.

Corporate Seal.



Obverse.

Reverse.

The first charter of incorporation was granted by Edward I.; another was offered by Charles II., but not accepted. The old charter was probably surrendered to Charles II., and, in 1684, a new one was granted, according to the provisions of which the town is now governed, though the charter is lost. The corporation consists of a mayor, twelve jurats, thirty-six common council-men, with a recorder, town clerk, and other officers. The mayor, who is coroner for Dover and its liberties, is chosen on the 8th of September. The borough was formerly divided into twenty-one wards, but now comprises only thirteen. It returns two members to parliament: the right of election is vested in the freemen by birth, marriage, apprenticeship, purchase, and gift, the number of whom, resident and non-resident, is upwards of two thousand three hundred: the mayor is the returning officer. A court of record of unlimited extent was granted by charter of confirmation in the 20th of Charles II., to Dover, as well as to the rest of the cinque-ports: the judges of this court are the mayor and jurats; the town clerk issues the processes. Sessions for the town and liberties, which latter comprise the parishes of St. Mary the Virgin, St. James the Apostle, Hougham, or Huffam, and Charlton, in Dover; the parishes of St. John the Baptist, St. Peter the Apostle, Birchington, and the vill of Wood, in the Isle of Thanet; and Ringswold, near Dover, twice a year, or oftener if occasion require, in the town-hall over the market-house. A court of requests was established by an act passed in the 24th of George III., for the recovery of debts not amounting to forty shillings, and upwards of two shillings, the jurisdiction of which extends over the town and port of Dover, including also the parishes of Charlton, Buckland, River, Ewell, Lydden, Coldred, East Langdon, West Langdon, Ringwold, St. Margaret's at Cliff, Whitfield, otherwise Beansfield, Guston, Hougham, or Huffam, Caple le Fern, Alkham, and the liberty of Dover castle.

Dover formerly consisted of the parishes of St. James the Apostle, St. John, St. Martin the Greater, St. Martin the Less, St. Mary the Virgin, St. Nicholas, and St. Peter, the churches of all which have been demolished, and the parishes themselves merged into those of St. James and St. Mary. The living of St. Mary's is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and in the patronage of the Parishioners: the church was built by the prior and convent of St. Martin's, in this town, and has some portions in the Norman style of architecture. The living of St. James' is a discharged rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £4. 17. 6., and

endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty: the church belonged to the castle, and to this day the courts of Chancery and Admiralty for all the cinque-ports and their members are held in it. According to tradition, Lucius, the first Christian British king, built a church within the castle, and endowed it with the duties of the port; of this edifice, the chapel is demolished, but the steeple, in which several Roman bricks are visible, and the principal parts of the external walls, forming the body of the church, are yet standing; it was dedicated to St. Mary, and subsequently called "the Lady of Pity's chapel:" there is still a chapel in the castle for the garrison. There are places of worship for General and Particular Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. A charity school for the maintenance and education of forty-five boys and thirty-four girls was founded in 1789, and is supported by voluntary contributions, in addition to an endowment of £900 five per cent. stock, producing together on an average about £220 per annum: a new building was erected for it in 1820, sufficiently spacious to accommodate two hundred boys and two hundred girls, together with a house for the master and mistress. A school of industry for girls was established in 1819; and there are likewise an infant school, a dispensary, and a savings-bank. A priory of secular canons was founded here in the seventh century, which in 1140 was changed into a Benedictine priory, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £232. 1. 5½. The remains of a preceptory of the Knights Templars at Swingfield, near Dover, and of their successors, the Knights of St. John, are now a farm-house; the eastern or oldest part was the chapel, the east wall of which has three windows of early English architecture, and three Norman ones above them: various other fragments of the original edifice are still apparent, and the remains of foundations to a considerable extent may yet be traced in different parts of the farm-yard. Dr. White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough, who died in 1728; and Earl Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of England, who died in 1764, were natives of this town.

The CINQUE-PORTS, or five havens, viz., Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney, and Hythe, so named from their supremacy over the other ports opposite the coast of France, still retain that designation, although two other ports, viz., Rye and Winchelsea, have been added. They are not mentioned collectively in Domesday-book, but Dover, Sandwich, and Romney, only as privileged ports, whence it has been inferred, that at that period there was no community in these ports; yet John, in his charter to the cinque-ports, expressly refers to charters in the possession of the barons, granted to them by various kings, from the time of Edward the Confessor. Hastings, which, together with Hythe, was added by William the Conqueror, has always been esteemed the first port in precedence; Rye and Winchelsea were added after the Conquest, but more in the character of appendages than equal ports. The members of Hastings are Seaford, Pevensey, Hildney, Rye, Winchelsea, Beaksbourn, Bulverheath, and Grange; those of Sandwich, are Fordwich, Reculver, Sarre, Walmer, Ramsgate, and Deal; of Dover, Faversham, St. Peter's, Woodchurch, Goresend, Kingsdown, Birchington, Margate, Ringwold, and Folkestone; of Romney, Lydd, Promehill, Oswardstone, Dangemars, and Old Romney;

f Hythe, West Hythe: Tenterden is a member of Rye, and Winchelsea has no member. Most of the coast from the north side of the Isle of Thanet to Hastings is within the jurisdiction of the cinque-ports. Anciently they were all safe and commodious harbours, but great alterations have taken place in some of them: the harbours of Hastings, Romney, and Hythe, are entirely destroyed, and the rivers Rother and Stour are becoming gradually more difficult of navigation. Dover harbour, by the annual expenditure of a large sum, is rendered capable of admitting ships of moderate burden, and will probably survive all the other ports. By an inquisition taken at the court of admiralty held near the sea-side at Dover, in June 1682, it was found that the jurisdiction of the admiralty of the cinque-ports extended from Shore-beacon, in Essex, to Red cliff, near Seaford, in Sussex. The offices of lord warden of the cinque-ports and constable of Dover castle are now invariably united. The lord warden has a right of warren over a very extensive tract, called the Warren, and appoints warreners to preserve the game. The freemen of the cinque-ports are styled "Barons," and in former times enjoyed great dignity, being ranked amongst the nobility of the kingdom. Before the formation of two houses of parliament, the members were called over in the following order, *viz.*, on the first day the lower class, as burgesses and citizens; on the second, the knights; and on the third, the barons of the cinque-ports and the peers; whence it may be concluded that the barons ranked with the peers, and above the knights, and that these two superior orders, previously to the investiture of knights and citizens with legislative authority, composed the national council. The barons of the cinque-ports have the honour of bearing the canopies over the king and queen at the coronation, where none but noblemen (except certain of the royal domestics) and privileged individuals form part of the procession, and at the feast after the coronation, they dine at a table on the right hand of the king. In the 34th of Henry VI., the perquisites for this service were at a brotherhood allotted to each of the cinque-ports alternately; and in the 25th of Henry VIII. it was decreed that the canopies should be taken by the ports in this order,—Dover and Romney; Rye, Sandwich, and Hythe; Hastings and Winchelsea. In some of the ports the resident freemen have a voice in the election of the canopy bearers, but those of Dover are chosen by the mayor, jurats, and common council-men. Although the services rendered by the cinque-ports have ceased with the alteration in naval affairs, yet for a long period they were eminently useful. During several reigns they fitted out fleets which formed a great portion of the royal navy, and were engaged in many renowned actions. By their aid, John, who had been obliged to flee to the Isle of Wight, recovered his kingdom, and soon afterwards Hubert de Burgh, with "forty tall ships" belonging to the cinque-ports, defeated a French fleet of eighty ships, carrying reinforcements for Louis the Dauphin. In the reign of Edward III., the shipping of the cinque-ports conveyed the armies of that warlike prince to France, and guarded our coasts; and in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., the "Ports' Navy" was frequently employed on similar services. The records which mention the number of vessels that were, or ought to have been, furnished by the cinque-ports and their append-

ant members, vary; but the general number (before large ships were introduced into the navy) which these ports furnished was fifty-seven, manned and equipped at their own cost, for the space of fifteen days, and if their services were needed longer, they were victualled and paid by the king. Hastings provided twenty-one ships, armed and manned with twenty-one men each, besides a boy; Dover the same number; Sandwich, five ships; New Romney, five ships, and Hythe, five ships, all equipped as above, making the whole number of mariners one thousand two hundred and fifty-four. The last charter granted to the cinque-ports was in the 20th of Charles II., who not only confirmed the preceding charters, but conferred on the freemen additional privileges. This was confirmed by James II., and under it the ports are now governed. The arms of the cinque-ports collectively are the same as those of Dover, and each of the other ports separately.

DOWDESWELL, a parish in the hundred of **BRADLEY**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.E. by E.) from Cheltenham, containing 181 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Rector of Withington, who does not however exercise any authority. Miss Rogers was patroness in 1826. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a cruciform structure, built in 1577, with a tower and spire rising from the intersection. There are remains of several ancient fortifications, and some leaden coffins have been found within the parish. Near Andover's Ford a battle was fought between Charles I. and the parliamentary forces.

DOWLAND, a parish in the hundred of **NORTH TAWTON** with **WINKLEY**, county of **DEVON**, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Hatherleigh, containing 196 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty. Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart. was patron in 1797.

DOWLES, a parish in the hundred of **STOTTESDEN**, county of **SALOP**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. by W.) from Bewdley, containing 61 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £4. William Burton and another were patrons in 1818. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

DOWLISH (WEST), a parish in the hundred of **ABDICK** and **BULSTONE**, county of **SOMERSET**, 1 mile (S.E. by S.) from Ilminster, containing 32 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £3. 7. 6. W. Speke, Esq. was patron in 1827. The church, which was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has been demolished, and the inhabitants attend the church of Dowlish-Wake.

DOWLISH-WAKE, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of **PETHERTON**, county of **SOMERSET**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S.E. by S.) from Ilminster, containing 319 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £8. 9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. W. Speke, Esq. was patron in 1827. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

DOWN, a parish in the hundred of **RUXLEY**, lathe of **SUTTON** at **HONE**, county of **KENT**, 6 miles (S.S.E.) from Bromley, containing 340 inhabitants. The living

is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Orpington, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church contains various sepulchral memorials of the Petlees, lords of the manor from Edward III. to Henry VIII., whose once sumptuous mansion has been converted into a farm-house. There is a place of worship for Baptists. George Phillips, Esq., in 1771, bequeathed £100, the interest of which is paid to a schoolmistress for teaching eight children.

DOWN (EAST), a parish in the hundred of **BRAUNTON**, county of **DEVON**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.E.) from Barnstaple, containing 422 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £18. 3. 9. The Rev. J. P. Coffin was patron in 1800. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. At a place called Nortcote are several stones, probably commemorative of some British heroes slain in battle.

DOWN (ST. MARY), a parish in the hundred of **NORTH TAWTON** with **WINKLEY**, county of **DEVON**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.E.) from Bow, containing 400 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £12. 13. 4. Miss Wyvill was patroness in 1812. The church has a Norman door-way, and contains some curiously carved oak seats, and ancient tiles in the same style. The river Yeo passes through the parish.

DOWN (WEST), a parish in the hundred of **BRAUNTON**, county of **DEVON**, 4 miles (S.) from Ilfracombe, containing 562 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £8. 14. 9., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, contains a monument to the memory of Sir J. Stowford, a justice of the common pleas in 1343, for the welfare of whose soul the prior of Wells founded a chantry, and endowed it with a stipend for the maintenance of a priest.

DOWNHAM, a parish in the hundred and Isle of **ELY**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 3 miles (N.N.W.) from Ely, containing 1350 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £17. 2. 1., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. A palace at this place was formerly one of the principal residences of the diocesans, but since the arrest of Bishop Wren, by order of parliament, in 1642, it has gone to decay; there are still considerable remains, the offices having been converted into a farm-house.

DOWNHAM, a parish in the hundred of **BARSTABLE**, county of **ESSEX**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Billericay, containing 315 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £12. 2. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. R. B. De Beauvoir, Esq. was patron in 1827. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

DOWNHAM, a chapelry in that part of the parish of **WHALLEY** which is in the higher division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 3 miles (E.N.E.) from Clitheroe, containing 620 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £10 per annum and £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty. Earl Howe was patron in 1818. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter. Ralph Assheton, by will without

date, gave £110 to be laid out in land for the support of a school, the income arising from which is £26 a year; of this sum, £21 is appropriated to the instruction of fifteen children, and the rest is retained for repairs: adjoining the school-room are apartments for the master.

DOWNHAM, a township in the parish of **WYMONDHAM**, hundred of **FOREHOE**, county of **NORFOLK**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.E. by N.) from Wymondham, containing 935 inhabitants.

DOWNHAM-MARKET, a market town and parish in the hundred of **CLACKCLOSE**, county of **NORFOLK**, $42\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Norwich, and 85 (N. by E.) from London, containing 2044 inhabitants. This place, which, from its situation near a navigable river, is called in ancient records *Downham Port*, derives its name from the Saxon *Dune*, a hill, and *Ham*, a residence. In the reign of Edgar, the town was granted to the abbey of Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, and the abbot, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, obtained for it the grant of a weekly market, and in that of John, the privilege of an annual fair. Near the foot of the bridge was an ancient hermitage, and adjoining the church was anciently a Benedictine priory, a cell to the abbey of Ramsey, to the abbots of which Henry III. granted very extensive privileges, among which was the power to try, condemn, and execute felons at their gallows of Downham. The town is pleasantly situated on the declivity of an eminence, about a mile to the eastward of the river Ouse, commanding an extensive view to the west of the fens, with which it is connected by an ancient wooden bridge. It consists of three streets, well paved by subscription, and is amply supplied with water from springs. Here is an extensive foundry for casting church bells; and within a mile of the town is a considerable manufactory for mustard, and for the preparation of linseed oil, the machinery of which is propelled by steam. Downham has for ages been celebrated for its butter, of which immense quantities were sent by the navigable river Ouse to Cambridge, and being afterwards forwarded from that town by land carriage to London, it erroneously obtained the name of Cambridge butter. The market, which is amply supplied with wild fowl and fish from the fens, is on Saturday: the fairs are, March 3rd (one of the largest for horses in the kingdom), May 8th for cattle, and November 13th for toys; statute fairs are also held in the week preceding, and in the week following, old Michaelmas-day. The county magistrates hold here a petty session for the division weekly; and a court baron is held quarterly by the lord of the manor.

The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4. Miss Franks was patroness in 1811. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a venerable structure in the ancient style of English architecture, with a low square embattled tower, strengthened with buttresses, and surmounted by a small spire: the interior is remarkable for the dissimilarity of the arches which support the roof: the font, which is octagonal, has at each of the angles a shield, on which are sculptured the arms of St. Edmund. The church-yard, occupying the summit of the eminence on which the town is built, is ascended by a flight of steps on the north-west, and is approached from the south by a fine avenue of lime-trees. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Independents. A

charity school, in which sixty-five boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, on the Lancasterian system was founded in 1808, by the late Mr. Zachary Clarke, and is supported by his widow; and a National school for seventy girls is supported by subscription.

DOWNHAM-SANTON, a parish in the hundred of LACKFORD, county of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.N.E.) from Brandon-Ferry, containing 79 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £1200 royal bounty. The Earl of Cadogan was patron in 1815. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The navigable river Ouse flows on the northern side of this parish, which suffered greatly in the seventeenth century by the sands that overspread the neighbourhood.

DOWNHEAD, a hamlet in the parish of WEST CAMEL, hundred of SOMERTON, county of SOMERSET, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E. by E.) from Ilchester. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel, but it has been demolished.

DOWNHEAD, a chapelry in the parish of DOULTING, hundred of WHITESTONE, county of SOMERSET, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.N.E.) from Shepton-Mallet, containing 208 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Doulting, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints.

DOWNHOLME, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of HANG, North riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Downholme, Ellerton-Abbey, Stainton, and Walburn, and containing 251 inhabitants, of which number, 113 are in the township of Downholme, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.W. by W.) from Richmond. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £5. 15. 10., endowed with £600 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty. John Hutton, Esq. was patron in 1808. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. In a fertile part of this parish, near the river Swale, are situated the ruins of Ellerton nunnery, consisting principally of the shell of the chapel. Tradition refers its foundation to a person of the name of Wymer, or Wy-mor, in the reign of Henry II., for nuns of the Cistercian order: at the dissolution, its annual revenue was estimated only at £8.

DOWNSIDE, a tything in the parish of MIDSUMMER-NORTON, hundred of CHEWTON, county of SOMERSET, containing 442 inhabitants.

DOWNTON, a parish in the hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Ludlow, containing 111 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £4. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Giles.

DOWNTON, a borough town and parish, in the hundred of DOWNTON, county of WILTS, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.S.E.) from Salisbury, and 88 (S.W.) from London, containing 3114 inhabitants. The town consists principally of one long irregular street, neither lighted nor paved, extending from east to west, in the course of which there are three bridges over the Upper Avon, which is here divided into three channels. It appears to have been anciently a place of importance, having given

name to the hundred in which it is situated. Here was a castle, the intrenchments of which may still be traced at the south-east extremity of the town; and in the centre of them is a large conical mount, upon which the keep is supposed to have been erected. King John is said to have had a palace at this place: and in taking down part of an old building, called the Court House, or King John's Stables, were found two wooden busts, imagined to be representatives of that prince and his consort. Downton is a borough by prescription: it first sent members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., and continued to exercise that privilege till the 38th of Edward III., after which there was only one return (in the 1st of Henry V.) until the 20th of Henry VI., since which they have been regularly continued. The right of election is vested in persons having a freehold interest in burgage tenements holden by a certain rent, fealty and suit of court to the Bishop of Winchester, who is lord of the borough, and paying reliefs on descent and fines on alienation. The number of voters is about twenty: the twenty established burgage tenements, which are all numbered, were sometimes divided at contested elections, so as to make the number of voters amount to one hundred or more; but after repeated contests, the late Lord Radnor obtained, by purchase, the entire patronage of the borough; and the deputy steward of the lessee of the hundred, who is chosen at the court leet, and commonly styled mayor, is the returning officer. On the Avon are several paper and grist-mills; and there is a large tan-yard: malting is carried on to some extent, and several persons are engaged in a branch of the silk manufacture, and in making straw-plat. A market was formerly held on Friday, which has been discontinued. There is a fair on April 23d, for cattle, and another on October 2nd, for sheep and horses.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, transept, and chancel, with a central tower, which in 1791 was raised thirty feet higher, at the expense of the late Earl of Radnor, who also largely contributed to the cost of some subsequent repairs in the body of the church; and, more recently, a neat organ and gallery have been erected by subscription. There is a chapel of ease at Nunton, in this parish. There are places of worship for General and Particular Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists. A free school was founded in 1679, by Joseph Ashe, for the instruction of twelve poor boys, the sons of free burgage holders, or in default of such, the children of other inhabitants of the borough, and endowed with a school-house, the rent of the ground on which the fairs are held, and the interest of £130 in the funds. In 1784, Mrs. Emma Noyes left by will £200 to the vicar and churchwardens, to be placed in the funds, and the interest to be applied in payment of a schoolmistress, for teaching six or eight children to read and work, and for the support of a similar school at East Downton. A parochial school is supported by voluntary contributions, for which a school-room has been erected through the exertions of the present incumbent of the parish, the Rev. Liscombe Clarke, Archdeacon of Salisbury. In 1627, William Stockman gave Chadwell farm,

in Whiteparish, now producing between £40 and £50 per annum, for the benefit of poor persons of Downton, "surcharged with children." Here is an ancient cross, called the borough cross, as being the place for elections, except when a poll is demanded: in 1797, it was repaired at the expense of the burgesses. About two miles from Downton is Standlinch, or Trafalgar House, bestowed by the nation, as a token of gratitude for distinguished services, on Admiral Lord Nelson.

DOWSBY, a parish in the wapentake of **AVELAND**, parts of **KESTIVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Bourne, containing 201 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £11. 19. 2. The Rev. T. Forster was patron in 1807. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

DOXFORD, a township in the parish of **ELLINGHAM**, southern division of **BAMBROUGH** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Alnwick, containing 54 inhabitants.

DOYNTON, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of **LANGLEY** and **SWINEHEAD**, though locally in the hundred of **Pucklechurch**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 7 miles (S. by W.) from Chipping-Sodbury, containing 415 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £14. 11. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity; the chancel was rebuilt about 1768. On the summit of some lofty rocks, between which runs the river Boyd, are intrenchments, supposed to be Roman. Veins of lead-ore are found here, but they are not sufficiently productive to pay the expense of working. The Rev. William Langton, about 1666, gave certain money in trust for the purchase of lands, now producing £30. 6. 2. a year; this bequest has been consolidated with two smaller legacies amounting to £6 per annum, making together £36. 6. 2., of which income, £14 is paid to a schoolmistress for teaching children, and the residue is laid out in books, &c. for the school, and in apprentice fees, according to the directions of the testator.

DRAKELOW, a township in the parish of **CHURCH-GRESLEY**, hundred of **REPTON** and **GRESLEY**, county of **DERBY**, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Burton upon Trent, containing 84 inhabitants. It is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s. Here is one of the depôts on the line of the Chesterfield and Trent canal, which at this place passes through a tunnel two hundred and fifty yards long.

DRAUGHTON, a parish in the hundred of **ROTHWELL**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Kettering, containing 170 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £12. 2. 11. J. P. Hungerford, Esq. was patron in 1790. The church is dedicated to St. Catherine. There are quarries of good freestone in the parish.

DRAUGHTON, a township in that part of the parish of **SKIPTON** which is in the eastern division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWECROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Skipton, containing 279 inhabitants.

DRAX, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, West riding of the county

of **YORK**, comprising the townships of **Camblesforth**, **Drax**, **Long Drax**, and **Newland**, and containing 1083 inhabitants, of which number, 370 are in the township of **Drax**, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Snaith. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The free grammar school was erected in 1669, by Charles Reed, Esq., and endowed by him with £2000, for teaching all the poor children of the parish, and for occasionally putting out apprentices; he farther directed, should any be found capable, that they were to be sent to one of the Universities. He also erected six almshouses, to be kept in repair from the same fund, for three aged persons of each sex. This benefactor, when an infant, was discovered lying among some reeds, and was, from that circumstance, named Reed; having been brought up by the parish, he was put to the sea service at the age of sixteen, and after fifty years' absence returned opulent, and testified his gratitude to his preservers by the above benevolent acts.

DRAX (LONG), a township in the parish of **DRAX**, lower division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Snaith, containing 187 inhabitants. A priory of Black canons was founded in the time of Henry I., by William Paynell, to the honour of St. Nicholas, the annual revenue of which, at the dissolution, was valued at £121. 18. 3.

DRAYCOT-CERNE, a parish in the hundred of **MALMESBURY**, county of **WILTS**, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Chippenham, containing 169 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £6. 7. 11., and in the patronage of the Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellesley. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Dr. Buckridge, successively Bishop of Rochester and Ely, was born here, about 1562; he died in 1631.

DRAYCOT-FOLIATT, a parish in the hundred of **KINGSBRIDGE**, county of **WILTS**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Swindon, containing 24 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £6. 6. 8. A. Godderd, Esq. was patron in 1817. The church has long since been demolished.

DRAYCOT-FOLIATT, a chapelry in the parish of **WILCOT**, hundred of **SWANBOROUGH**, county of **WILTS**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Pewsey. The population is returned with the parish.

DRAYCOTT, a joint liberty and chapelry with **Wilne**, in the parish of **SAWLEY**, hundred of **MORLESTON** and **LITCHURCH**, county of **DERBY**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Derby, containing, with **Wilne**, 1102 inhabitants.

DRAYCOTT, a tything in the parish of **LIMINGTON**, hundred of **STONE**, county of **SOMERSET**, containing 31 inhabitants.

DRAYCOTT, a hamlet partly in the parish of **CHEDDER**, and partly in that of **RODNEY-STOKE**, hundred of **WINTERSTOKE**, county of **SOMERSET**, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Wells.

DRAYCOTT, a township in the parish of **HANBURY**, northern division of the hundred of **OFFLOW**, county of **STAFFORD**, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Uttoxeter, containing 321 inhabitants.

DRAYCOTT, a hamlet in the parish of **BLOCKLEY**, upper division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, county of **WORCESTER**, though locally in the upper division of the hundred of **Kiftsgate**, county of **Gloucester**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.W.) from **Moreton** in the **Marsh**, containing 197 inhabitants.

DRAYCOTT in the **MOORS**, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW**, county of **STAFFORD**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.W.) from **Cheadle**, containing 579 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Stafford**, and diocese of **Lichfield** and **Coventry**, rated in the king's books at £9. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Dowager Lady **Stourton**. The church, dedicated to **St. Peter**, contains some fine old monuments of the **Draycot** family: in the church-yard is a pyramidal stone, similar to those with which the **Danes** marked the depository of their deceased heroes. There is a place of worship for **Roman Catholics**. The parish, through which runs the river **Blythe**, 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. Near the village is the hamlet of **Totmonslow**, which gives name to the hundred; it contains but a few houses, though it is supposed to have been anciently a place of some importance.

DRAYTON, a parish in the hundred of **Ock**, county of **Berks**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.W. by S.) from **Abingdon**, containing 498 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of **St. Helen's**, **Abingdon**, in the archdeaconry of **Berks**, and diocese of **Salisbury**. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Peter**. The **Wilts** and **Berks** canal passes through this chapelry. In 1780, a dreadful fire which raged in the village destroyed more than thirty houses.

DRAYTON, a township in the parish of **BRINGHURST**, hundred of **GARTREE**, county of **LEICESTER**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from **Rockingham**, containing 104 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel, which was dedicated to **St. James**, now desecrated. There is a small endowed free school. **George Fox**, founder of the sect called the **Society of Friends**, was born at this place in 1624.

DRAYTON, a parish in the hundred of **TAVERHAM**, county of **NORFOLK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W.) from **Norwich**, containing 283 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory with that of **Hellesden**, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £6. 2. 9., and in the patronage of the **Bishop of Norwich**. The church is dedicated to **St. Margaret**.

DRAYTON, a hamlet in the parish of **DAVENTRY**, hundred of **FAWSLEY**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N.W. by W.) from **Daventry**, with which the population is returned. A **Roman pavement** was discovered near this place in 1736.

DRAYTON, a parish in the hundred of **BLOXHAM**, county of **OXFORD**, 2 miles (N.W. by W.) from **Banbury**, containing 185 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Oxford**, rated in the king's books at £12. 16. 0½., and in the patronage of the **Earls of Guildford**, **Plymouth**, and **Delawarr**, as co-heirs of the late **Duchess of Dorset**. The church is dedicated to **St. Peter**.

DRAYTON, a parish in the hundred of **DORCHESTER**, county of **OXFORD**, 5 miles (N.) from **Wallingford**, containing 343 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy,

within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of **Dorchester**, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the **Dean** and **Canons of Christ Church, Oxford**. The church is dedicated to **St. Leonard**.

DRAYTON, a parish in the hundred of **ABDICK** and **BULSTONE**, county of **SOMERSET**, 2 miles (S.W.) from **Langport**, containing, with the tything of **Middleney**, 469 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Taunton**, and diocese of **Bath** and **Wells**, endowed with £600 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty. **R. T. Combe, Esq.** was patron in 1816. The church, dedicated to **St. Catherine**, is an ancient structure, with an embattled tower at the west end, and a fine south porch of **Norman architecture**.

DRAYTON, a township in that part of the parish of **PENKRIDGE** which is in the eastern division of the hundred of **CUTTLESTONE**, county of **STAFFORD**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. by E.) from **Penkridge**. The population is returned with the township of **Penkridge**.

DRAYTON, a township in the parish of **OLD STRATFORD**, **Stratford** division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, county of **WARWICK**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from **Stratford upon Avon**. The population is returned with the parish.

DRAYTON (DRY), a parish in the hundred of **CHESTERTON**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 5 miles (W.N.W.) from **Cambridge**, containing 420 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Ely**, rated in the king's books at £21. 1. 3., and in the patronage of the **Dean of Christ Church, Oxford**. The church is dedicated to **St. Peter** and **St. Paul**. There is a school supported by donations from the **Rev. Richard Haslop**, in 1729, and **Elizabeth Hetherington**, in 1777, producing about £7. 17. 6. per annum.

DRAYTON (EAST), a parish in the South-clay division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 4 miles (N.E.) from **Tuxford**, containing 266 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £9. 3. 4., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the **Dean and Chapter of York**. The church is dedicated to **St. Peter**. There are chapels of ease at **Askham** and **Stokeham**, in this parish. Here is a free school endowed with £25 per annum.

DRAYTON (FEN), a parish in the hundred of **PAPWORTH**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.E. by S.) from **St. Ives**, containing 325 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Ely**, and in the patronage of the **Master and Fellows of Christ College, Cambridge**. The inhabitants have the right of sending four boys to the free school of **Fen-Stanton**, in **Huntingdonshire**.

DRAYTON (FENNY), a parish in the hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, county of **LEICESTER**, 6 miles (W.N.W.) from **Hinckley**, containing 118 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Leicester**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £11. 1. 5½., and in the patronage of the **Rev. Samuel Bracebridge Heming**. The church is dedicated to **St. Michael**.

DRAYTON (WEST), a parish in the hundred of **ELTHORNE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.E.) from **Colnbrook**, containing 608 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of **Harmondsworth**, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the **Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London**, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and endowed with £200 private

benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, has an embattled tower at the west end, and contains a font curiously sculptured in compartments. The Grand Junction canal passes through the parish.

DRAYTON (WEST), a chapelry in the parish of **EAST MARKHAM**, South-clay division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 3 miles (N.W. by N.) from Tuxford, containing 117 inhabitants. Henry Walter, in 1688, directed a house to be built, and bequeathed an annual rent-charge of £25 towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster, for teaching all the poor boys of this place, of Bothamsall, Haughton, Elksley, Gamston, Milton, and Bevercotes.

DRAYTON-BASSETT, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of **OFFLOW**, county of **STAFFORD**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.S.W.) from Tamworth, containing 468 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £7. 8. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The Birmingham and Fazeley canal passes through the parish.

DRAYTON-BEAUCHAMP, a parish in the hundred of **COTTESLOE**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Tring, containing 272 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £11. 9. 7. Lady R. Manners was patroness in 1808. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A school has been established on the British system.

DRAYTON in **HALES**, or **MARKET-DRAYTON**, a parish comprising the market town of Drayton in Hales, Drayton division of the hundred of **BRADFORD** (North), county of **SALOP**; and the townships of Almington, Bloore in Tyrley, and Hales, in the northern division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, county of **STAFFORD**, and containing 4426 inhabitants, of which number, 3700 are in the town of Drayton in Hales (including the hamlet of Little Drayton), $19\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.E. by N.) from Shrewsbury, and $159\frac{1}{2}$ (N.W. by N.) from London. Nennius endeavours to identify this with the *Caer Draithon* of the Britons, enumerating it as one of the principal cities belonging to that people; and the correctness of his opinion has not been arraigned by any succeeding writer. It is evident, from the discovery of the foundations of several houses in the adjoining fields, that the town anciently occupied a more extended site than it does at present. In the record of Domesday it is mentioned by the name *Draitune*. The manor was successively in the possession of the abbot of St. Ebrulph, in Normandy, and the abbot of Combermere, in Cheshire; the latter, in 1246, received the grant of a market to be held at Drayton, on Wednesday, and a fair on the eve, day, and morrow, of the nativity of the Virgin Mary. At Blöreheath, about two miles from the town, but in the county of Stafford, a sanguinary encounter occurred, on the 23rd of September, 1459, between five thousand Yorkists under the command of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, and ten thousand Lancastrians under that of James Touchet, Lord Audley; although the numbers were thus disproportionate, the latter were defeated, and their general and two thousand four hundred men slain: after this the earl pro-

ceeded to join the Duke of York at Ludlow, whither he was hastening when interrupted by the opposite party. During the parliamentary war, this neighbourhood was the scene of a skirmish, on the 25th of January, 1643, when Prince Rupert routed the enemy, who were commanded by Sir Thomas Fairfax. The town stands on the north-western bank of the river Tern; it is clean and moderately well paved, and the houses present a neat appearance. There are manufactories for paper, and for hair-cloth for chair-bottoms, and some business is done in malting; but the trade, which was formerly very considerable, has declined, in consequence of the construction of the Grand Trunk canal. The market, formerly of greater repute than at present, is on Wednesday. Fairs, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and hempen and woollen cloth, are held on the Wednesday before Palm-Sunday, Wednesday before June 22nd, September 19th, and October 24th. The petty sessions for the Drayton division of the hundred are held here.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Salop (except that portion of the parish lying in the county of Stafford, which is within the peculiar jurisdiction of the courts leet and baron of the manor of Tyrley), and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £12. 10. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Richard Corbet, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built, with the exception probably of the steeple, in the reign of Stephen; it consists of a nave, aisles, a chancel, and a square tower supported by buttresses and adorned with battlements and pinnacles: the whole of the building, except the tower, was thoroughly repaired in 1787; and it has lately received an addition of one hundred and fifty sittings, one hundred of which are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £100 towards defraying the expense. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. A free grammar school was founded in 1554, and endowed with a rent-charge of £22 per annum by Sir Rowland Hill, and £10 per annum by Lady Lake, for a master and an usher, whose offices were consolidated by a decree of the court of Chancery in 1816, and the master's salary fixed at £25 per annum; the school is open to all the boys of the parish, the usual number of scholars being about sixty. In 1730, the Rev. Richard Price left property producing £8. 14. per annum, for teaching children, and other purposes; and John Bill bequeathed £240, for teaching and apprenticing ten boys. There are also various smaller benefactions, for apprenticing poor children, and other charitable purposes.

DRAYTON-PARSLOW, a parish in the hundred of **COTTESLOE**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Winslow, containing 372 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £12. The Rev. J. Lord, D.D., was patron in 1817. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

DREGG, a parish in **ALLERDALE** ward above Darwent, county of **CUMBERLAND**, comprising the townships of Carleton and Dregg, and containing 433 inhabitants, of which number, 289 are in the township of Dregg, 3 miles (N.W. by N.) from Ravenglass. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of

Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Lord Muncaster. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Joseph Walker, in 1727, gave £260, now producing £11. 14. per annum, for the education of the children of such of the parishioners as had previously contributed towards the erection of a school-house. A school-room was built in 1828, by the Rev. William Thompson, a native of the parish, the master of which is to teach eight children, for 1s. entrance, and 1s. per quarter each; and he is allowed to admit others upon his own terms: the superintendence is vested in seven trustees, one of whom, the Bishop of Chester, is appointed visitor. The parish anciently abounded with oaks, from which it seems to have derived its name, *Derigh* or *Dergh* signifying, in the Celtic tongue, oak; it is intersected by the river Irt, bounded on the south by the Mite, and on the west by the Irish sea, near the shore of which there is a powerful chalybeate spring.

DREWSTEINGTON, county of DEVON. See **TEINGTON (DREW)**.

DREWTON, a joint township with Everthorp, in the parish of NORTH CAVE, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East riding of the county of YORK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by W.) from South Cave, containing 177 inhabitants.

DRIBY, a parish in the Wold division of the wapentake of CANDLESHEOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Alford, containing 82 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united in 1774 to the rectory of South Ormsby, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 19. 4. B. Massingberd, Esq. was patron in 1825. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

DRIFFIELD, a parish in the hundred of CROWTHORNE and MINETY, county of GLOUCESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Cirencester, containing 144 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £8. 2. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of T. Smith, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A free school was founded in 1825, by Arthur Vansittart, Esq. and Susannah Cumberland, the former granting a messuage and garden, and the latter bestowing £300, the interest of which, together with other voluntary contributions, is applied to the instruction of about twenty children on the National system.

DRIFFIELD (GREAT), a parish partly within the liberty of St. PETER of YORK, but chiefly in the Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East riding of the county of YORK, comprising the market town of Great Driffield, the chapelry of Little Driffield, and the township of Emswell with Kelleythorpe, and containing 2471 inhabitants, of which number, 2303 are in the town of Great Driffield, 29 miles (E. by N.) from York, and 193 (N.) from London. The town is agreeably situated at the foot of the Wolds, near the source of one of the streams which being united form the river Hull. It consists principally of a long street, extending from north to south, parallel to which runs the brook, which at the southern extremity of the town is enlarged into a navigable canal, joining the Hull below Frodingham bridge, after a course of three miles. The soil is particularly adapted to the production of corn, the trade in which has greatly increased within the last fifty years, owing

partly to the facility for water carriage afforded by the canal. The market is on Thursday, when the quantity of grain brought for sale is often very considerable. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £7. 10. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £100 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Precentor in the Cathedral Church of York, as Prebendary of Driffield. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a steeple in the later English style, built by one of the Hotham family. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. A dispensary is supported by voluntary contributions; also a National school for one hundred children, established in 1816. At Danes Hill, a hamlet in this parish, is a great number of tumuli, called "Danes' Graves," supposed to be the monuments of Danish chiefs who fell in some engagement in the vicinity.

DRIFFIELD (LITTLE), a chapelry in the parish of GREAT DRIFFIELD, partly within the liberty of St. PETER of YORK, and partly in the Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East riding of the county of YORK, 1 mile (W.) from Great Driffield, containing 75 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, rated in the king's books at £5. 3. 4., endowed with £100 private benefaction, and £700 parliamentary grant, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Precentor in the Cathedral Church of York, as Prebendary of Driffield. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was taken down and rebuilt in 1807: the ancient structure was celebrated as the burial-place of Alfred, King of Northumberland, who died in 705, to whose memory an inscription is still preserved against the south wall of the chancel. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, August 26th, and September 19th, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

DRIGHLINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of BIRSTALL, wapentake of MORLEY, West riding of the county of YORK, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Bradford, containing 1719 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £2300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of J. Birstall, Esq. This was the birthplace of Dr. James Margetson, Archbishop of Armagh, who built here a school and endowed it, in 1678, with a rent-charge of £60 per annum. In the reign of William and Mary, Sir John Tempest and eight others were constituted a body corporate, with a common seal, to act as governors of the foundation, upon which twelve children are educated, as free scholars, and are taught Latin if required.

DRINGHOE, a joint township with Upton and Brough, in the parish of SKIPSEA, northern division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East riding of the county of YORK, 11 miles (E. by S.) from Great Driffield, containing 164 inhabitants.

DRINGHOUSES, a township partly in the parish of the HOLY TRINITY, MICKLEGATE, YORK, partly in the parish of ACOMB, ainsty of the city of YORK, but chiefly in the parish of St. MARY BISHOPSHILL, SENIOR, liberty of St. PETER of YORK, East riding of the county of YORK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W.) from York, containing 156 inhabitants.

DRINKSTONE, a parish in the hundred of **THEDWESTRY**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from **Stow-Market**, containing 456 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Sudbury**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £16. 17. 1. **J. Edgar Rust, Esq.** was patron in 1824. The church is dedicated to **All Saints**. **John Moseley, Esq.**, in 1804, bequeathed £700, which was vested in the funds, for the support of a day and Sunday school, the proceeds of which, in 1828, amounted to £114. 4. 7. There is also a bequest by **Thomas Cranborne**, in 1692, for supplying the poor with work, consisting of land producing £46 a year, which is now applied to apprenticing poor children.



Seal and Arms.

DROITWICH, a borough and market town, having exclusive jurisdiction, though locally in the upper division of the hundred of **Halfshire**, county of **WORCESTER**, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from **Worcester**, and 118 (N. W.) from **London**, and containing 2176 inhabitants. This place was anciently denominated *Wich*, or *Wiche*, from the *wiches*, or salt springs, with which the neighbourhood abounds; and the prefix *Droit*, right or legal, is supposed to refer to some exclusive privilege for the manufacture of salt, obtained by the inhabitants. **Droitwich** appears to have been a town of the ancient **Britons**, called by **Richard of Cirencester** *Salina*, from its saline springs; having been situated on a British road, called the *Saltway*. There is no evidence of its having ever been occupied by the **Romans**; but under the **Saxon** government it rose to importance, and seems to have given name to their province of *Wiccias*, of which **Worcestershire** constituted the principal part. During the war between **Charles I.** and the parliament, the inhabitants adhered steadily to the royal cause, and subsequently received a letter from that unfortunate monarch, acknowledging a due sense of their loyalty. The town is situated on the river **Salwarp**, upon which there are several corn-mills. The manufacture of salt is probably coeval with the town itself; but it was not until the year 1725, that the strong brine, for which it is now famous, was discovered. Its purity is considered superior to that of any salt obtained elsewhere; and the quantity produced amounts to about seven hundred thousand bushels a year. Various acts of parliament have passed for the better regulation of this branch of manufacture. By charter of **James I.** the exclusive privilege of sinking brine pits within the borough was given to the corporation, who granted licenses to others; but this was overthrown about 1690, by a legal decision in favour of an enterprising individual, who, by a breach of this supposed right, successfully encountered the opposition of the party claiming it. Pits then became numerous, and the trade was thrown open to competition, to the great advantage of the community. At the distance of from thirty to forty feet from the surface of the ground is a hard bed of *talc*, or *gypsum*, generally about one hundred and fifty feet thick. A small hole is bored through this to the river of brine, which is in depth about twenty-two inches, and beneath which is a hard rock of salt. The water, which rises rapidly through this aper-

ture, is pumped into a capacious reservoir, whence it is conveyed into iron boilers and heated. This produces evaporation, and the salt, which sinks to the bottom, is collected, dried, and made ready for the market. Previously to 1610, wood alone was used in boiling it; but owing to a scarcity in this article of fuel, coal was then adopted, and has since been continued. Of the brine obtained, one-fourth part is salt, whilst in that of **Northwich**, in **Cheshire**, the proportion of salt is only one-sixth. The want of conveyance by water for a long time operated as an impediment to the extension of the trade, but in 1655 a project was formed for making the **Salwarp** navigable, though not then undertaken. However, soon after the **Restoration**, the design was renewed, and operations commenced: but, when five out of the six locks which were considered necessary for the purpose were completed, the attempt was abandoned, from a conviction of its inefficacy. An act of parliament was then obtained, in 1767, for cutting a canal from this town to the **Severn**: it was consequently begun in 1768, and completed in 1771, under the direction of **Brindley**, the celebrated engineer, at an expense of £25,000. The canal is navigable for vessels of sixty tons' burden, and the junction takes place at **Hawford**. A building, called the **Exchequer-house**, where the payments from the persons who held licenses to make salt, and the other profits derived by the corporation from the brine pits, were made weekly, was erected about the year 1581, but it was taken down about the year 1826, and new court-rooms have been built near the spot on which it stood. At the same time an old market-house was taken down, and a new one formed under the court-rooms; also two good prisons. The malting trade is carried on to a limited extent. The market is on **Friday**; and fairs are held on the **Thursday** before the 20th of **June**, and the **Wednesday** before **St. Thomas' day**; during which a court of *pie-powder* is held.

The town was originally incorporated by a charter from **John**, conferring on the inhabitants various privileges, which have been confirmed and increased by succeeding monarchs. By the charter of the 22nd of **James I.**, which refers to prior charters, the body corporate consists of two bailiffs, a recorder, two justices, a town clerk, burgesses, &c. The bailiffs, the recorder, and the bailiffs for the preceding year, are justices of the peace: the bailiffs are also clerks of the market, and coroners for the borough. A court of record is held every **Thursday** before the bailiffs and town-clerk, for the recovery of debts under £10. A court of session is held quarterly by the bailiffs, recorder, &c.; and a court leet twice a year before the town clerk. The bailiffs and burgesses have the power of enacting by-laws, and in all cases exercise exclusive jurisdiction. The borough returned two burgesses to the parliaments of **Edward I.**, and to those held in the 2nd and 4th of **Edward II.**, from which period the privilege ceased until its renewal in 1554. The right of election, according to a decision of the house of commons in 1690, is vested in the burgesses of the corporation of the salt-springs: the number of voters is about forty, and the bailiffs are the returning officers. The heir apparent, or the adopted heir to a deceased burgess, is entitled to the freedom of the borough; and an heiress communicates the same privilege to her husband; but if a burgess die, leaving daughters, without

having adopted either of them as the successor to his burghage tenure, his burghship becomes extinct. The freedom may also be obtained by gift of the corporation at large. Each person made free must possess, at least, a quarter of a plat of inheritance. The parliamentary influence is possessed by Lord Foley, who nominates both members.

The borough comprises the greater part of the united parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary de Witton, those of St. Peter de Witton and St. Nicholas, and a small portion of that of St. Augustine de Wich, or Dodderhill; all in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester. The parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary were united by letters patent of Edward VI., dated 4th of June, in the second year of his reign, which union was confirmed by an act obtained in the 13th of Charles II. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 12. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, which was rebuilt after having been destroyed by a casual fire in 1293, has some fine portions in the early English style, with additions of later date: the southern entrance, which still remains, appears to be Saxon. The living of St. Peter's is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of Earl Somers. The church has a tower in the later English style, some fine decorated windows, and a small quantity of ancient stained glass. A chapel of ease to this church formerly stood on the bridge, but it was taken down and a new one built in 1763, on a different site. The living of St. Nicholas' is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £4. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church was greatly injured during the parliamentary war, and only about half of the tower remains. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The hospital of St. Mary, in the parish of St. Augustine, was founded for a master and brethren, by Walter de Dove, in the reign of Edward I., under the patronage of the prior and convent at Worcester: part of the building still remains near Chapel bridge. The Coventry charity hospital, which is situated in St. Peter's parish, comprises nineteen tenements occupied by thirty-eight old men and women above sixty years of age: it was founded in consequence of a bequest from Henry Coventry, Esq., who, in 1686, left £1000, to erect a workhouse, or hospital, and £240 for its support. Here is a charity school for forty boys and forty girls, who are educated, clothed, and, on leaving school, apprenticed. Richard de Wich, Bishop of Chichester, was born here: he was a man of extensive erudition for those times, and was canonized by Urban IV., in 1262, nine years after his death. The inhabitants of the borough held his fame in great estimation, and were wont to celebrate an annual festival, with games, &c., in honour thereof. Sergeant Wilde, an eminent republican lawyer, who was made Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, under the Protectorship of Cromwell, was also a native of Droitwich.

DRONFIELD, a parish in the hundred of SCARSDALE, county of DERBY, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Chesterfield, comprising the chapelries of Dore and Holmesfield, the townships of Coal-Aston and Unstone, and the hamlet of Totley, and containing (exclusively of part of the township of Barlow which is in this parish) 3680 inhabitants. The living is a discharged

vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £10. 2. 1., endowed with £600 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a tower and spire at the west end, opposite to which there was once a chantry chapel, now converted into an inn. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. Dronfield, in Domesday-book called Drane-field, had formerly the privilege of a market, but on account of its proximity to Chesterfield and Sheffield, it has been long discontinued. There is a fair for cattle and cheese on April 25th, and another fair on August 11th. Scythes, sickles, and edge-tools, are manufactured here; and there are manufactories for cast ware, various articles in cutlery, and saddlers' ironmongery, also for spindles for cotton works. A great quantity of coal is obtained in the neighbourhood. The grammar school was erected in 1579, by Thomas Fanshawe, Esq., in pursuance of the will of his father, dated in 1567, by which it is endowed with lands now producing an annual income of £200. Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, empowered the above-named executor to make the necessary statutes for its government, and ordained that the vicar and churchwardens, or in default, six wise and honest men, to be chosen by his heirs, should be constituted a body corporate, by the name of "The governors of the grammar school of Henry Fanshawe, Esq." The master's salary is £120, the usher's £66, besides which they have each a dwelling-house; one hundred and thirty children are educated upon this foundation. There are two other free schools in the parish, one at Dore, and another at Holmesfield. At Cawley is a sulphureous spring, with a bath annexed. About two miles from the town are the remains of Beauchief abbey, founded in 1183, for Premonstratensian, or White canons, by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, Lord of Alfreton, one of the executioners of Thomas à Becket, to whom it was dedicated; on its dissolution, in the 26th of Henry VIII., the revenue was valued at £157. 10. 2.

DROXFORD, a parish in that part of the hundred of BISHOP'S WALTHAM which is in the Portsdown division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Bishop's Waltham, containing 1410 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Incumbent, rated in the king's books at £17. 19. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, is a curious specimen of early Norman architecture. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court held at Winchester every Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount.

DROYLSDEN, a township in the parish of MANCHESTER, hundred of SALFORD, county palatine of LANCASTER, 4 miles (E.) from Manchester, containing 2855 inhabitants. The cotton manufacture is carried on here.

DRUMBURGH, a township in the parish of BOWNESS, ward and county of CUMBERLAND, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Carlisle, containing 418 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel, but it has been demolished. This was the station *Gabrosentum*, garrisoned by the *Cohors Secunda Thracum*; the ramparts are still very high, and the deep ditch encloses an area of about one hun-

dred and ten yards square, which has been converted into a garden to Drumburgh castle, built out of the ruins of the fort, and with part of the remains of Adrian's wall, which terminated a little to the westward. Two draw-wells, cased with fine ashlar work, were discovered about 1780.

DRURIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of **WOODHORN**, eastern division of **MORPETH** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E. by N.) from Morpeth. The population is returned with the parish. It is situated on the shore of a bay of the same name in the North sea.

DRYBECK, a township in the parish of **ST. LAWRENCE**, **APPLEBY**, East ward, county of **WESTMORLAND**, 3 miles (S.S.W.) from Appleby, containing 100 inhabitants.

DRYPOOL, a parish in the middle division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESSE**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the townships of **Drypool** and **Southcoates**, and containing 2207 inhabitants, of which number, 1409 are in the township of **Drypool**, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (E.) from **Kingston upon Hull**. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese, of **York**, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant. **W. Wilberforce**, Esq. was patron in 1826. The church, dedicated to **St. Peter**, has been lately rebuilt in the style of the ancient structure, and has received an addition of eight hundred and fourteen sittings, of which five hundred and sixty-two are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £500 toward defraying the expense. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**. The parish is bounded on the east by the river **Hull**, and the village is deemed a part of the town of **Kingston upon Hull**, being contiguous thereto. Near this place was situated the village of **Frisneck**, which was swallowed up by inundations of the **Humber**.

DUCKINGTON, a township in the parish of **MALPAS**, higher division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from **Malpas**, containing 81 inhabitants.

DUCKLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of **BAMPTON**, county of **OXFORD**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from **Witney**, containing, with the hamlet of **Hardwicke**, 497 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Oxford**, rated in the king's books at £24. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of **Magdalene College, Oxford**. The church is dedicated to **St. Bartholomew**.

DUCKMANTON, a parish in the hundred of **SCARSDALE**, county of **DERBY**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from **Chesterfield**, containing, with **Sutton**, 685 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage annexed to the rectory of **Sutton** in the Dale, in the archdeaconry of **Derby**, and diocese of **Lichfield and Coventry**. The church, which was dedicated to **St. Peter and St. Paul**, has been demolished. There is a place of worship for **Independents**. A charity school is endowed with £20 per annum, for teaching twenty children. Iron-ore and coal are obtained at works called the **Adelphi**.

DUDCOTE, a parish in the hundred of **MORETON**, county of **BERKS**, 6 miles (W. by N.) from **Wallingford**, containing 197 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Berks**, and diocese of **Salisbury**,

rated in the king's books at £20. 12. 6., and in the patronage of the Principal and Fellows of **Brasenose College, Oxford**. The church is dedicated to **All Saints**.

DUDDEN, a township in that part of the parish of **TARVIN** which is in the second division of the hundred of **EDDISBURY**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, 3 miles (N.W. by W.) from **Tarporley**, containing 243 inhabitants.

DUDDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of **WILLYBROOK**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 6 miles (W. by N.) from **Wandsford**, containing 352 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of **Gretton**, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of **Gretton** in the Cathedral Church of **Lincoln**. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**. There is a place of worship for **Independents**. Here is a free school for twelve poor children, endowed with £10 per annum under the will of **Mr. Jackson**.

DUDDO, a township in the parish of **NORHAM**, otherwise **Norhamshire**, county palatine of **DURHAM**, though situated to the northward of the county of **Northumberland**, 13 miles (N.N.W.) from **Wooler**, containing 285 inhabitants. On the summit of **Grindon Rigg** are the remains of **Duddo tower**, and near it six rude stones, set up in commemoration of the victory gained by the English over the Scots, in 1558.

DUDDO, a township in the northern division of the parish of **STANNINGTON**, western division of **CASTLE ward**, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.S.W.) from **Morpeth**. The population is returned with the parish.

DUDLEY, a market town and parish, in the lower division of the hundred of **HALFESHIRE**, county of **WORCESTER**, though locally in the southern division of the hundred of **Offlow**, county of **Stafford**, 26 miles (N.N.E.) from **Worcester**, and 127 (N.W. by N.) from **London**, containing 18,211 inhabitants. This place derives its name from **Dodo**, or **Dado**, a Saxon prince, to whom it belonged at the time of the **Heptarchy**, and who built a castle here about the year 700, which was afterwards, during the contest between **Stephen** and the **Empress Matilda**, garrisoned for the latter, by **Gervase Paganel**, to whom the barony at that time belonged. **Gervase** having subsequently taken part in the rebellion of **Prince Henry** against his father, **Henry II.**, his castle was demolished in the 20th year of that monarch's reign. **Roger de Somery** having obtained possession of the barony, began to convert his mansion into a castle, and for his firm adherence to **Henry III.**, in his wars with the barons, was permitted by his sovereign to complete the fortifications. In the early part of the parliamentary war the castle was garrisoned by the royalists, and in 1644 defended by **Colonel Beaumont** with great bravery against the parliamentarians, who were compelled to raise the siege by the arrival of a detachment from **Worcester**; it does not appear to have been repaired after the damage it sustained during the siege, and an accidental fire, which occurred in 1750, is said to have completed its demolition. The castle was built on an extensive and elevated limestone rock, the summit and acclivities of which are richly wooded; the remains, which are extensive and highly interesting, consist of the gateway-tower leading into the outer court, the keep, of ponderous strength, situated on a lofty mount of artificial elevation, part of

the postern tower, the walls and windows of the state apartments, the kitchens, and other offices: the site is extra-parochial. The prevailing character is that of the early decorated style of English architecture, of which there are several fine portions remaining, intermixed with others of the later English style. The grounds are very extensive, and have been beautifully laid out in shrubberies and walks, affording a succession of different views of this highly picturesque ruin. About half a mile from the town was a monastery of Cluniac monks, founded about the year 1161, by Gervase Paganell, and dedicated to St. James, as a cell to the abbey at Wenlock, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £36. 3.: there are still considerable remains, forming an interesting feature in the view from the castle hill; and near them, the Earl of Dudley has erected within the last few years a handsome building, which, from its proximity to the ruins, is called the priory, in the later style of English architecture, as a residence for his mining agent.

The town is pleasantly situated in a tract of country, the surface of which is finely varied, though in several places disfigured by mining operations, which are extensively prosecuted in the vicinity; the principal street is spacious, and the whole town is well paved, and lighted with gas; the houses are in general neat and well built, and many of them are large and elegant; the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells of considerable depth; and the environs, besides the castle hill, which is a favourite place of resort, abound with pleasant walks and rides. A public subscription library, established in 1805, contains an extensive collection of books: assemblies are held occasionally at the hotel. The trade arises chiefly from the geological character of the neighbourhood, which is remarkable for the variety and extent of its mines of coal and iron-stone, lying on each side of a line of basaltic rock and limestone. Among the beds of coal is one vein of excellent quality and extraordinary thickness, called the "Ten-Yard coal," which is supposed to be now nearly exhausted: other strata, but much thinner, have been found at a greater depth from the surface within the last twenty years, and many other mines have been discovered in the neighbourhood, which supply the great consumption of the surrounding iron-works and manufacturing places: the produce, by means of the canals, is also conveyed to several of the inland counties. The iron manufacture is carried on to a very considerable extent; a large quantity of ore is smelted in the neighbourhood, and the metal is not only formed into pigs, bars, sheets, and rods, but in extensive foundries cast into every kind of article for use or ornament, and manufactured into implements of agriculture, and tools of every description: the vicinity, for a circuit of several miles, abounds with nail-manufacturers. The limestone is used for various purposes: exclusively of what is consumed in the iron-works, a considerable quantity is burnt for agricultural uses, and some is manufactured into chimney-pieces, which are much admired for the beauty and variety of the fossils with which the stone abounds. The basalt is chiefly obtained in the adjoining parish of Rowley, and is well adapted to the purpose of making and repairing roads, being little, if at all, inferior to granite. The manufacture of flint-glass is carried on extensively, and there are several cutting-mills. Here is a brewery; and the business done

in malting is very considerable. A tunnel, one mile and three quarters in length, thirteen feet high, and nine feet wide, has been cut through the rock on which the castle is built, for the conveyance of the limestone from the caverns under the castle hill, in which it is procured, to the kilns; it is in some places more than twenty yards below the surface, and forms a communication with the Birmingham and Stourbridge canals. The market is on Saturday: the fairs are on May 8th, for cattle, cheese, and wool; August 5th, for lambs; and October 2nd, for horses, cattle, cheese, and wool.

The town, though formerly a borough, having returned two members to parliament in the 23d of Edward I., is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates; a mayor, bailiff, and other officers are appointed annually at the court leet of the lord of the manor, but exercise no magisterial authority. An application is at present being made for the renewal of certain privileges, under an ancient charter which is said to have been granted to the town. Dudley formerly comprised the parishes of St. Thomas and St. Edmund, now united, the church of the former being parochial, and that of the latter used as a chapel of ease. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books £7. 18. 6½., and in the patronage of the Earl of Dudley. The church of St. Thomas was rebuilt in 1819, at an expense of £23,000, of which sum, £7600, including £2000 contributed by the Earl of Dudley, was raised by subscription, and the remainder by a rate; it is a handsome structure in the later style of English architecture, with an elegant and lofty spire, and is not only an ornament to the town, but from its elevated situation forms a fine feature in the landscape. The church of St. Edmund having been demolished during the parliamentary war, was afterwards rebuilt, chiefly at the expense of two brothers of the name of Bradley, assisted by a subscription among the parishioners, about the commencement of the last century. At Netherton another large chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Andrew, has recently been erected, by grant from the parliamentary commissioners, the site having been given by the Earl of Dudley. There are three places of worship for the Primitive, one for the Kilhamites, and two for the Wesleyan, Methodists, and one each for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Unitarians. The free grammar school was founded in 1562, by Thomas Wattewood, clothier, of Stafford, and Mark Bysmor, of London, still-worker, and endowed by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, with land, the present annual rental of which is from £300 to £400: out of this the master receives a salary of about £200: the average number of scholars is from thirty to forty, who are admitted by the master as soon as they can read, and may remain until fit for the University. Besides the classics, they are taught mathematics, history, geography, French, Italian, &c., the course of study being varied according to circumstances. Under the superintendence of the present master, the school has much improved. A charity school, for clothing and educating forty girls, and another charity, for clothing seven poor men, were established on the 3rd, and enrolled in Chancery on the 19th, of June, 1819, by Mrs. Cartwright, in consequence of a legacy bequeathed for that purpose by the Rev. Henry Antrobus, formerly minister of St. Edmund's, who died about forty years

ago: the girls are taught to read, knit, and sew, and are brought up in the principles of the established church. A school, for clothing and instructing fifty boys was founded in 1732, and endowed with land, by Messrs Robert and Samuel, and Mrs. Ann, Baylis: the school-room has been recently rebuilt, and, exclusively of those on the foundation, about two hundred other boys are now educated, the funds having much increased, from the improvement of the land, &c.: the school is now under the care of the Unitarians. The Blue-coat school was founded in 1708, in which there are now about two hundred and thirty boys; part of the funds is applied to the support of an infant school recently established. A school of industry has been established, in which two hundred and twenty girls are educated and taught to work. The Unitarians also support a similar school for girls, the number at present being about eighty. In Lady-wood is a valuable spring, called the Spa Well, in high estimation for its efficacy in cutaneous disorders, and complaints arising from indigestion. There are also several chalybeate springs. In the lime quarries a fossil, called the Dudley locust, is found in great numbers and variety of size, and supposed to be a petrification of an extinct species of the monocus. About a quarter of a mile from the town is a tract of country, comprising about twenty acres, vulgarly called the Fiery Holes, from which smoke continually issues, and sometimes flame; veins of coal underneath are supposed to have been set on fire by some accident, and to have continued burning ever since. Richard Baxter, the celebrated non-conformist divine in the reign of Charles II., was for some time master of one of the schools in this parish. Dudley confers the title of earl on the family of Ward.

DUDLESTON, a chapelry in the parish of ELLESMERE, hundred of PIMHILL, county of SALOP, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by W.) from Ellesmere, with which the population is returned. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £510 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Ellesmere. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, has lately received an addition of one hundred and eighty free sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £200 toward defraying the expense. There is a trifling endowment for the education of children.

DUESHILL, a township in the parochial chapelry of HALLYSTONE, western division of COQUETDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Rothbury, containing 41 inhabitants. At Harehaugh is the site of a strong triple intrenchment, thrown up by the Saxons.

DUFFIELD, a parish in the hundred of APPLETREE, county of DERBY, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Derby, comprising the chapelries of Belper, Heage, Holbrook, and Turnditch, and the townships of Hazlewood, Shottle with Postern, and Windley, and containing 13,896 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £8. 4., endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The church is dedicated to St. Alkmund. There are places of worship

for General Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. In Domesday-book it is called *Dunelle*, and is described as having "a church, a priest, and two mills;" it afterwards formed part of the demesne of Henry de Ferrars, who, in 1096, possessed a castle on an eminence north-west of the village, the site of which is now called Castle-Orchard. This fortress was held by several of the turbulent descendants of that powerful baron, of whom William, for rebellion in the reign of Henry II., lost his estates by confiscation, but, in 1199, they were restored by King John to his son William, with the title of Earl of Derby. Earl Robert joined in Simon de Montford's rebellion, and garrisoned his castle of Duffield against Henry III., but was defeated and taken prisoner at Chesterfield, by Henry de Almaine, upon which the king sent his son, afterwards Edward I., into the county of Derby, to ravage with fire and sword the lands of the earl, and take revenge for his disloyalty, and under that order the castle was dismantled, and the demesne fell to the crown. In 1330, Henry, Earl of Lancaster, claimed seven parks in Duffield Frith, and, in the reign of Elizabeth, frequent mention is made of the extent and importance of the royal possessions at Duffield, the appointments of stewards, rangers, and various other officers, and of great leets, and three weeks' courts held there, it being then a portion of the duchy of Lancaster, and so it continued till the reign of Charles I., when it was granted to several persons. The village, pleasantly situated on a fine plain, through which flows the river Derwent, contains many good houses, and is very respectable. There are cattle fairs on the Thursday following New Year's day, and on March 1st. William Gilbert, in the 7th of Elizabeth, surrendered a cottage and lands for the maintenance of a school, towards which Joseph Webster, in 1685, bequeathed an annuity of £10; the annual income of the schoolmaster is £124. 9. 10., with a house and garden: twenty-four children are educated upon this foundation. An almshouse was built by Mr. Anthony Bradshaw, who died in 1614; it is endowed with a rent-charge upon an estate at Holbrook, and with £100, the gift of William Potterell, in 1735; the inmates are two old men and two old women, who have each two apartments, with allowances of 1s. per week, and 5s. a year for fuel. There were formerly other almshouses, erected in 1676, but they were taken down in 1810.

DUFFIELD (NORTH), a township in the parish of SKIPWITH, wapentake of OUZE and DERWENT, East riding of the county of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E.) from Selby, containing 433 inhabitants.

DUFFIELD (SOUTH), a township in the parish of HEMINGBROUGH, wapentake of OUZE and DERWENT, East riding of the county of YORK, 5 miles (E.N.E.) from Selby, containing 181 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

DUFFRIN, a hamlet in that part of the parish of BASSALEG which is in the upper division of the hundred of WENTLLOOG, county of MONMOUTH, containing 228 inhabitants.

DUFTON, a parish in EAST ward, county of WEST-MORLAND, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Appleby, containing 151 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, rated in the king's books at £19. 2. 6., and in the patronage of the Earl of Thanet. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, was

rebuilt about 1775; it is a plain structure, situated half a mile north of the village. A place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists was erected in 1820. There are considerable lead mines in the parish, worked by the London Lead Company, producing about one hundred and forty-four stone of pig lead per week: the ore is smelted at a mill about a mile from the village. The free school, founded in 1670 by Christopher Walker, was rebuilt by subscription in 1824, and is principally supported by a yearly rent-charge, the bequest of Michael Todd, in 1692. Dufton-pike, Knock-pike, and Merton-pike, each about one thousand feet in height, uniform, and of easy ascent, are supposed to be artificial mounds raised over the relics of ancient British heroes of rank, or for some religious purpose.

DUGGLEBY, a township in the parish of **KIRBY-GRINDALYTH**, wapentake of **BUCKROSE**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.S.E.) from New Malton, containing 154 inhabitants.

DUKESHAGG, a township in the parish of **OVINGHAM**, eastern division of **TINDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 13 miles (W.S.W.) from Newcastle upon Tyne, containing 9 inhabitants. This township, called also **Ducashagg**, and **Dukershagg**, consists of only a farm-house and farm.

DUKINFIELD, a chapelry in the parish of **STOCKPORT**, hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E. by N.) from Stockport, containing 5096 inhabitants. The village, called by the Saxons *Dockenfeldt*, is seated upon a pleasant eminence, at the foot of which, to the northward, runs the rapid river Tame, separating the township from the town of Ashton under Lyne, in Lancashire, as it did the kingdoms of Northumberland and Mercia during the Heptarchy, when strong fortifications for the protection of each at this point were constructed, on opposite banks of the stream, some vestiges of which are still discernible. Thirty years ago the inhabitants of Dukinfield consisted of only a few farmers and day-labourers, but since the introduction of the cotton trade it has become an extensive and flourishing place; there are several cotton factories, worked by eleven steam-engines, equal in power to two hundred and fifty-five horses, which put in motion one thousand four hundred and seventy-five power-looms, and turn one hundred and thirteen thousand one hundred and fifty-four spindles. The mines and quarries wrought in the township yield a considerable profit to the proprietors: there are also extensive collieries, the shafts of some of them being sunk to the depth of one hundred and twenty feet. Iron-ore is abundant, and a furnace has been recently erected for smelting it, an operation that seems to have been carried on in remote times, from the otherwise unaccountable breaks which are frequently met with in the strata of the ore of one particular mine, and the large quantity of scoræ found in the vicinity. Fire-bricks are made here in great perfection. Many advantages are derived from the Peak Forest and the Huddersfield canals, which pass through the township. One of the wings of Dukinfield hall, an ancient mansion, contains a chapel, founded in 1398, as an oratory, which has been since used as a chapel of ease to Stockport. Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Moravians, and Unitarians, have each a place of worship, and the three last have established schools, that of the Methodists being sufficiently commodious to contain one

thousand children; there is also a Roman Catholic chapel. A Sunday school, for children of all denominations, is kept in a neat brick building, erected by subscription, upon land given by the late F. D. Astley, Esq., and containing a well selected library for the use of the inhabitants. Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Duckenfield, a distinguished parliamentary officer, and a member of Cromwell's council of state in 1653, was born here.

DULAS, a parish in the hundred of **WESTREE**, county of **HEREFORD**, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by W.) from Hereford, containing 60 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecon, and diocese of St. David, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

DULLINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of **RADFIELD**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Newmarket, containing 625 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £12. 15. 5. Mrs. Pigott was patroness in 1828. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a school with an endowment of about £4 per annum, the gift of Borradill Millicent, in 1678.

DULOE, a parish in **WEST** hundred, county of **CORNWALL**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.N.W.) from West Looe, containing 779 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage and a rectory consolidated, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated together in the king's books at £30. 15. 2½., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Balliol College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Cuby, contains an altar-tomb with sculptured ornaments, upon which is a recumbent figure of an armed knight, with an inscription in memory of Sir John Colshull, who died in 1483. The Looe navigation bounds the parish on the east. A silver and lead mine was opened several years ago, but being unprofitable it was soon afterwards neglected.

DULVERTON, a market town and parish in the hundred of **WILLITON** and **FREEMANNERS**, county of **SOMERSET**, 13 miles (W.) from Wiveliscombe, and 163 (W. by S.) from London, containing 1127 inhabitants. This place probably derives its name from being situated in a deep valley, and upon a ford on the river Barle, which rises in Exmoor Forest, and, after flowing through the town under a stone bridge of five arches, falls into the river Ex, near Brushford. Dulverton, probably from the remoteness of its situation from any of the great public thoroughfares, is but little connected with events of historical importance, of which the only circumstance upon record is the execution in the market-place of several individuals who were concerned in the rebellion of 1745. The town consists principally of two streets, the houses are in general well built, and the inhabitants amply supplied with water. There is a great number of forest deer in the vicinity, which are preserved in the adjoining woods. A silk-manufactory has recently been established, in which several children are employed. The market (originally granted by Philip and Mary to twelve trustees, who were to apply the profits to the improvement of the town, and to the benefit of the poor not receiving parochial aid,) is on Friday, and is well supplied with corn and the produce of the dairy: the fairs are, July 10th and November 8th.

Courts leet and baron are held annually, at the former of which, two constables, two tythingmen, two ale-tasters, two surveyors of weights and measures, and other officers, are chosen and sworn into office before the steward of the manor. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £21. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat edifice in the ancient style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower. A charity school was founded in 1736, by Mrs. Elizabeth Dyke, of Pixton, who endowed it for thirty poor children of the parish, with a tene-ment producing £12 per annum; the endowment was subsequently increased with a legacy of £150 bequeathed by Humphrey Sydenham, Esq. in 1764; with £40 left by Mrs. Penelope Sydenham; and, in 1769, with a legacy of £100 by the Rev. Lawrence Jackson; producing in the whole about £30 per annum, by means of which, and partly by subscription, the school is now conducted upon the National system. About a mile and a half west-north-west of the town is Bury castle, an ancient encampment. In the neighbourhood is a mineral spring, the water of which is impregnated with iron, but it is not now used medicinally: there is also a spring, called Holy well, to which, on Holy Thursday, it is still the custom to carry persons afflicted with disease.

DULWICH, a hamlet in the parish of CAMBERWELL, eastern division of the hundred of BRIXTON, county of SURREY, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from London. The population is returned with the parish. The village is pleasantly situated in a small vale, sheltered by rising grounds in the immediate vicinity, and by the Surrey hills in the distance: the houses are irregularly built, but of handsome and respectable appearance: the environs abound with elegant villas, which, from their proximity to the metropolis, have become the residence of many opulent families. The village is lighted by subscription among the inhabitants, and is within the limits of the new police establishment under Mr. Peel's act. A fair for toys is held on the Monday after Trinity Monday: a court leet is held annually. At the eastern extremity is God's Gift College, founded in 1619, by Edward Alleyn, Esq., who endowed it with the manor of Dulwich, and tenements in the parishes of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, in London, and St. Luke's, in the county of Middlesex, producing at present an annual revenue of £14,000, for a master (who must bear the same name as the founder), warden, four fellows, six poor brethren, six poor sisters, twelve poor scholars, six assistants, and thirty non-resident members, to be chosen from the parishes of St. Botolph, St. Saviour (Southwark), St. Luke, and St. Giles, Camberwell. Of the four fellows, three must be in holy orders, and graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, and the fourth well skilled in music; the two senior fellows are to officiate in the chapel of the college, the third to be master of the grammar school, and the fourth, who officiates as organist and choir-master, to be the usher. In addition to the twelve scholars on the foundation, the sons of inhabitants of Dulwich are entitled to gratuitous instruction, and strangers are admitted on payment of such sum to the master and usher, as shall be appointed by the master and the warden of the college; according to whose discretion, certain sums may be allowed as exhibitions

to either of the Universities. Scholars sent from this school, and taking the degree of Master of Arts, receive a farther sum, and obtain a preference in election to any of the offices in the college. The poor brethren and sisters have apartments in the college, with every thing requisite supplied them, and a very considerable pecuniary allowance. The buildings, chiefly in the Elizabethan style, occupy three sides of a quadrangle, of which the chapel constitutes one: the east wing was handsomely rebuilt of red brick ornamented with stone, in 1740, and contains the school-room and apartments for the fellows; the opposite wing comprises the library and apartments for the scholars. The chapel has been enlarged by the addition of an aisle and a gallery, for the accommodation of the inhabitants; divine service is performed regularly in the morning and afternoon: the altar-piece is ornamented with a fine painting of the Ascension, presented to the college by Mr. Hall; and in front of the chancel is a black marble slab, covering the tomb of the founder, who was buried in the chapel. An extensive collection of pictures was bequeathed to the college by Sir Francis Bourgeois, in 1811, for the reception of which a handsome gallery has been erected at the south end of the college: the building, which is well calculated to display the pictures, is divided into five rooms, in each of which are many specimens of the first masters, of the Italian, Flemish, and English schools. The collection is open to the public under certain regulations, and attracts numerous visitors, particularly during the summer months. A free school was founded in 1741, by James Alleyn, Esq., Master of God's Gift College, who endowed it with lands and messuages in the parish of Kennington, now producing a rental of more than £200 per annum, for the instruction of poor children of both sexes, of the hamlet of Dulwich, or within a mile of it; there are sixty boys and sixty girls in the school, of which number twelve boys and twenty girls are clothed by subscription. The school-house, a handsome building facing the college, containing two distinct school-rooms, and residences for the master and mistress, was given for that purpose by the master and warden of the college. There are several medicinal springs in the immediate neighbourhood, the water of which is similar in its properties to that of Sydenham.

DUMBLETON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, county of GLOUCESTER, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Winchcombe, containing 374 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £18. 16. 8. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has an embattled tower at the west end. A rivulet, called the Isborn, runs through the parish; and on the side of a hill a mineral spring rises. Dorothy Cocks, in 1754, bequeathed £2 per annum for teaching children to read; and Richard Cocks, in 1728, gave an estate at Tainton, worth £21 per annum, part for apprenticing a boy, and the remainder to the poor not receiving alms.

DUMMER, a parish in the hundred of BERMONDSRY, Basingstoke division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (S. W.) from Basingstoke, containing 393 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £14. 12. 3½. Thomas Terry, Esq. was patron in 1826. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a tower of wood. John Milligate, in 1610, gave a house and a rent-

charge of £4 a year, for teaching six poor children; subsequent bequests have increased the income to £15. 5. which is paid to a schoolmaster for the free education of twenty boys.

DUMMER-ANDREWS-SWATHLING, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of **MANSBRIDGE**, Fawley division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Southampton. The population is returned with the parish of South Stoneham.

DUNCHIDEOCK, a parish in the hundred of **EXMINSTER**, county of **DEVON**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Exeter, containing 200 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £14. 17. 1. Sir L. V. Palk, Bart. was patron in 1793. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, contains a handsome monument to the memory of General L. Lawrence, Commander-in-chief in India about the middle of the last century. Here is a house for the poor to live in, capable of receiving eighty persons.

DUNCHURCH, a parish in the Rugby division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, county of **WARWICK**, 15 miles (E. N. E.) from Warwick, containing, with the hamlets of Toft and Thurlaston, 1251 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £14. 1. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome and curious edifice, with a square embattled tower; the western porch has a fine Norman arch, ornamented with heads and zigzag mouldings; the chancel is of early English architecture, with some windows in the decorated style; the nave is also decorated, and the door-ways of the aisles are ornamented with remarkably rich mouldings: the tower is in the later English style, much enriched, but mutilated. Here is a free grammar school, founded in 1707, and endowed by a bequest from Francis Boughton, of twenty-seven acres of land and a house for the master, who must be a clergyman: the same benefactor left twenty-four acres of land, directing the produce to be applied in apprenticing poor boys: both charities are vested in eight trustees. In 1695, Thomas Newcombe, printer, to the kings Charles II., James II., and William III., bequeathed property for erecting and endowing six almshouses, for three poor men and three poor widows, which were rebuilt in 1818. The village of Dunchurch, being a thoroughfare on the great north road, contains some good inns, and several respectable houses, presenting the appearance of a small market town; at its northern extremity is an obelisk, where stood an ancient cross. A court of requests is held here every three weeks.

DUNCTON, a parish in the hundred of **ROTHERBRIDGE**, rape of **ARUNDEL**, county of **SUSSEX**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Petworth, containing 246 inhabitants. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester. The Earl of Egremont was patron in 1815. Duncton once formed part of the parish of Petworth.

DUNDRAW, a township in that part of the parish of **BROOMFIELD** which is in **CUMBERLAND** ward, county of **CUMBERLAND**, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Wigton, containing 316 inhabitants. This township lies within a curvature of the river Waver.

DUNDRY, a parish in the hundred of **CHEW**, county

of **SOMERSET**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Pensford, containing 454 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Chew Magna, in the archdeaconry of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, stands on a lofty hill, and has at the west end a fine embattled tower, ornamented with clustered pinnacles. On the same hill is a rude building, supposed to have been intended for a beacon. There is a trifling endowment, the gift of Benjamin Symes, in 1778, for teaching two poor boys; and another, the bequest of Joseph Hellier, for seven girls. A fair for cattle and sheep is held on the 12th of September.

DUNHAM, a township in the parish of **THORNTON**, second division of the hundred of **EDDISBURY**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, 5 miles (S. W.) from Frodsham, containing 306 inhabitants. The Duke of Bridgewater's canal passes near this place. There is a trifling bequest for the education of children.

DUNHAM, a parish in the South-clay division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Tuxford, containing, with the chapelry of Ragnall, 415 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Dunham in the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The church is dedicated to St. Oswald. There is a chapel of ease at Darlton, in this parish. Dunham once enjoyed the privilege of a market, which is now disused; but there is a fair for cattle and merchandise on the 12th of August. The river Trent runs through the parish, and frequently inundates the village, sometimes to the depth of ten feet, causing considerable damage to the buildings; the inhabitants on such occasions communicate with each other and carry on their traffic through the streets by means of boats, almost every house having one attached to it for the purpose.

DUNHAM (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of **LAUNDITCH**, county of **NORFOLK**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Swaffham, containing 468 inhabitants. The living comprises the consolidated discharged rectories of St. Andrew and St. Mary, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £12. 1. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. John Peele, Esq. and another were patrons in 1788.

DUNHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of **LAUNDITCH**, county of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Swaffham, containing 307 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £9. 16. E. Parry, Esq. was patron in 1792. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. Here is a free school.

DUNHAM-MASSEY, a township in the parish of **BOWDON**, hundred of **BUCKLOW**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Altrincham, containing 1090 inhabitants. Here is a free school. The village of *Doneham* is mentioned in Domesday-book, and the Norman barons of Dunham had a castle here, which was defended by its owner, Hamo de Massey, in a rebellion against Henry II., in 1173, but not a relic of it now remains, nor can its site be ascertained. A court of pleas formerly held here, for the recovery of debts under £10, is now in disuse. A school is supported by the produce of various small donations. The Duke of Bridgewater's canal passes near this place;

and in the neighbouring park are vestiges of an old military road, and several tumuli, near which urns have been found. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington has the title of Baron Delamere, of Dunham-Massey.

DUNHOLM, a parish in the wapentake of **LAWRESS**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 6 miles (N.N.E.) from **Lincoln**, containing 220 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £4. 6. 8., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of **Lincoln**. The church is dedicated to **St. Chad**. A bead court is held twice a year, when ten shillings and a coat each are given to six poor men.

DUNKERTON, a parish in the hundred of **WELLOW**, county of **SOMERSET**, 5 miles (S.W. by S.) from **Bath**, containing 365 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Wells**, and diocese of **Bath and Wells**, rated in the king's books at £10. 4. 7., and in the patronage of **Sir George Bampfylde, Bart.** The church is dedicated to **All Saints**. The old fosse road, the **Radford canal**, and the **Kennet and Avon canal**, pass through the parish.

DUNKESWELL, a parish in the hundred of **HEM-YOCK**, county of **DEVON**, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from **Honiton**, containing 441 inhabitants. The living is a donative, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of **Miss Graves**. The church is dedicated to **St. Nicholas**. **Dunkeswell**, which anciently belonged to a Jew named **Amadio**, was purchased by **William Briwere**, who founded, in 1201, an abbey for **White monks**, to the honour of the **Virgin Mary**; the annual revenue of which, at the dissolution, was estimated at £298. 11. 10.

DUNKESWITH, a township in that part of the parish of **HAREWOOD** which is in the upper division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 6½ miles (W. by S.) from **Wetherby**, containing 257 inhabitants. It is in the **Forest division** of the honour of **Knaresborough**, and within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court thereof.

DUNKIRK-VILLE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of **WESTGATE**, lathe of **St. Augustine**, county of **KENT**, 5 miles (W. by N.) from **Canterbury**, containing 543 inhabitants. This was anciently the royal forest of **Blean**; it consists of a large tract, containing about five thousand acres, mostly covered with coppices, interspersed with farm-houses and cottages.

DUNMOW (GREAT), a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of **DUNMOW**, county of **ESSEX**, 12½ miles (N.N.W.) from **Chelmsford**, and 37½ (N.E. by N.) from **London**, containing 2409 inhabitants. It is supposed by **Bishop Gibson** to have been the site of the Roman station *Cesaromagus*, and this conjecture has been adopted by some other antiquaries: Roman coins have been discovered at several places near the town, and the road leading from it to **Colchester**, which was probably *Canalodunum*, displays some indications of Roman construction. At the time of the **Norman survey** it was the principal place in the hundred to which it gives name; and in 1253 it was made a market town. It is agreeably situated near the river **Chalmer**, and consists of two principal streets, which are paved and lighted: and the inhabitants are supplied with water from springs. The town obtained a charter of incorpo-

ration from **Philip and Mary**, which was confirmed by **Elizabeth**, under which the government is vested in a recorder, bailiff, and twelve burgesses; but at present they do not possess magisterial authority, and the only function they exercise, is the appointment of a constable, bread-weighers and leather-scalers, which takes place annually on the Tuesday after **Michaelmas-day**. The petty sessions for the division are held here: a court leet for the manor is also held occasionally. Formerly the manufacture of baize and blankets was carried on very extensively, but at present there is only a small establishment for making sacking and coarse cloth. The market, which was on Saturday, has been discontinued; but there are fairs on May 6th and November 8th, for cattle. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Middlesex**, and diocese of **London**, rated in the king's books at £18. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of **London**. The church, dedicated to **St. Mary**, is a spacious edifice in the decorated and later styles of English architecture, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a fine east window: it has lately received an addition of two hundred and thirty sittings, of which two hundred are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £50 towards defraying the expense. Here are places of worship for **Baptists**, the **Society of Friends**, and **Independents**. There is an almshouse for six poor persons: a charity school for fifty boys, and another for twenty girls, are supported by voluntary contributions.

DUNMOW (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of **DUNMOW**, county of **ESSEX**, 2¼ miles (E.S.E.) from **Great Dunmow**, containing 342 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Middlesex**, and diocese of **London**, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant. **N. R. Toke, Esq.** was patron in 1824. The church, dedicated to **St. Mary**, consists only of the south aisle and part of the nave of a church which belonged to a priory of **Augustine canons**, founded in 1104, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £173. 2. 4. Under an arched recess in the south wall is a coffin-shaped tomb, supposed to be that of **Lady Juga**, sister of **Ralph Baynard**, foundress of the priory; near it is a monument, with the figures of an armed knight and a lady, said to have been erected for **Sir Walter Fitz-Walter**, who died in 1198; and on the opposite side of the church, a monument with a female figure in alabaster, said to represent **Matilda Fitz-Walter**, famous in legendary story as the wife or mistress of **Robin Hood**, and the object of the illicit passion of **King John**, who is stated to have caused her to be poisoned, in revenge for her having rejected his addresses. There is an ancient custom connected with the manor of **Little Dunmow**, of delivering a gammon, or fitch of bacon, on demand, to any couple, who, after having been married a year and a day, will swear that neither party has repented, and that no cause of quarrel or complaint has arisen between them. Before the Reformation, the oath used to be administered, and the bacon given by the prior of the convent; and since, the ceremony has been occasionally performed at a court baron before the steward of the manor. The institution of this custom is supposed to have taken place soon after the **Norman Conquest**, but the earliest instance on record of the delivery of the bacon is in the 23rd of **Henry VI.**, and the latest in

1751; and the whole number of successful claimants is said to have been but six couple.

DUNNERDALE, a chapelry in the parish of **KIRK-BY-IRELETH**, hundred of **LONSDALE**, north of the sands, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from **Hawkeshead**, containing 143 inhabitants. There is a trifling sum for the education of children.

DUNNINGTON, a township in the parish of **BEEFORD**, northern division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESS**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, 10 miles (E.S.E.) from **Great Driffeld**, containing 76 inhabitants.

DUNNINGTON, a parish partly in the wapentake of **Ouze** and **DERWENT**, but chiefly within the liberty of **St. Peter of York**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from **York**, containing, with the township of **Grimston**, 623 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Cleveland**, and diocese of **York**, rated in the king's books at £19, and in the patronage of the Trustees of the late Earl of **Bridge-water**. The church is dedicated to **St. Nicholas**. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**. The high road here separates the East from the North riding.

DUNNINGWORTH, a hamlet in the parish of **TUNSTALL**, hundred of **PLOMESGATE**, county of **SUFOLK**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from **Wickham-Market**. The population is returned with the parish. This was formerly a distinct parish, but the living, a discharged rectory, has been united to that of **Tunstall**; and the church, which was dedicated to **St. Mary**, has fallen into ruins.

DUNNOCKSHAW, a township in that part of the parish of **WHALLEY** which is in the higher division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.S.W.) from **Burnley**, containing 76 inhabitants.

DUNSBY, a parish in the wapentake of **AVELAND**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 4 miles (N. by E.) from **Bourne**, containing 190 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £12. 14. 7., and in the patronage of the Governors of the Charter-house, London. The church, dedicated to **All Saints**, is partly in the early and partly in the decorated style of English architecture; the tower is a handsome specimen of the latter.

DUNSBY, a parish in the wapentake of **FLAXWELL**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 4 miles (N.N.W.) from **Sleaford**. The population is returned with **Brauncewell**. The living is a discharged rectory, united to the rectory of **Brauncewell**, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Lincoln**. The church is dedicated to **St. Andrew**.

DUNSCROFT, a hamlet in the parish of **HATFIELD**, southern division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.W.) from **Thorne**. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a small cell to the abbey of **Roche**.

DUNSDEN, a joint liberty with **Eye**, in that part of the parish of **SONNING** which is in the hundred of **BINFELD**, county of **OXFORD**, 5 miles (S.S.W.) from **Henley upon Thames**, containing 845 inhabitants.

DUNSFOLD, a parish in the first division of the hundred of **BLACKHEATH**, county of **SURREY**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles

(S.S.E.) from **Godalming**, containing 578 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Surrey**, and diocese of **Winchester**, rated in the king's books at £12. 0. 7½., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to **St. Mary**, has portions in the decorated style of architecture. The **Arun** and **Wey Junction** canal passes through the parish.

DUNSFORD, a parish in the hundred of **WONFORD**, county of **DEVON**, 7 miles (W. by S.) from **Exeter**, containing 819 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Exeter**, rated in the king's books at £19. 10., and in the patronage of **Baldwin Fulford, Esq.** The church, dedicated to **St. Mary**, has a plain Norman door-way. Seven poor children are educated for about £3 per ann., the bequests of **Agnes Harrison**, in 1750, and others. In the parliamentary war, the manor-house, erected in the time of **Elizabeth**, was garrisoned by **Colonel Sir Francis Fulford**; its owner, for the king; but the garrison surrendered to **Fairfax**, in 1645.

DUNSFORTH (LOW), a chapelry in that part of the parish of **ALDBOROUGH** which is in the upper division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.S.E.) from **Aldbrough**, containing 115 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter of **York**. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Mary**.

DUNSFORTH (UPPER), a joint township with **Branton-Green**, in that part of the parish of **ALDBOROUGH** which is in the upper division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E. by E.) from **Aldbrough**, containing 156 inhabitants.

DUNSLEY, a joint township with **Newholm**, in the parish of **WHITBY**, liberty of **WHITBY-STRAND**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 3 miles (W.) from **Whitby**, containing 259 inhabitants. From this place a Roman road, now called **Wade's causeway**, runs for many miles over the moors to **York**; it is paved with flints, and has been traced twelve feet wide and three high, with a defaced millary on it.

DUNSTABLE, a market town and parish in the hundred of **MANSHEAD**, county of **BEDFORD**, 18 miles (S. by W.) from **Bedford**, and $33\frac{1}{4}$ (N.W. by N.) from **London**, containing 1831 inhabitants. The origin of this town may be traced to the time of the ancient Britons, who are supposed to have had a settlement here, which they named *Maes Gwyn*, or "White Field," as descriptive of the chalky soil of the vicinity: it is thought to have been the *Magiovinium* of **Antoninus**, a name of similar import. That it was a place of great importance at this period is evident from its situation at the very point of contact between the **Watling** and **Ikniel**-streets, as also from immense adjacent ramparts of earth which mark the ancient circular fortifications. Its modern appellation was bestowed after the **Danes** had desolated the town, and, according to **Hearne** and **Bishop Gibson**, was derived from *Dunum*, or *Dun*, a hill, and *Staple*, a commercial mart; by others it is considered to have been taken from *Dun*, the name of a notorious robber in the time of **Henry I.**, who with his associates became so much an object of terror, that the destruction of the neighbouring forest was resorted to as the

only effectual means of their dispersion. This object being accomplished, Henry erected a royal residence at Kingsbury, rebuilt the town of Dunstable, and having invited settlers, constituted it a borough, endowing it with a grant of lands at a trifling nominal rent, and investing the inhabitants with various privileges, among which was an exemption from the jurisdiction of justices itinerant at any place throughout the realm, except within their own town and liberty. During this reign markets were held weekly on Sunday and Wednesday, and a fair on St. Peter's day. The priory of Black canons, near the royal palace, founded by Henry, under the authority of Pope Eugenius III., was extensively endowed, and enjoyed many privileges; the priors had a gaol, possessed the power of life and death, and usually sat as judges at Dunstable, with the king's justices itinerant. These circumstances gave occasion to the exercise of great tyranny, and the townsmen became entirely subject to the monks; hence arose dissatisfaction and tumults, so that in the reign of Richard II. the inhabitants revolted against the prior, and extorted a charter of liberties from him, which he soon afterwards revoked. In 1204, King John conferred his palace on the prior, on condition that royal visitors should be freely entitled to the hospitality of the priory; and many English sovereigns have been entertained here. In 1290, the corpse of Queen Eleanor, consort of Edward I., rested at the market-place, on being conveyed through the town, and a handsome cross, erected in commemoration of that event, was demolished in the reign of Charles I., as a relic of popery. In the chapel of our Lady, at the priory, the sentence of divorce between Henry VIII. and Catherine of Arragon was pronounced, by Archbishop Cranmer; and Gervase Markham, who was the last prior, having assisted to effect that measure, was in consequence treated with comparative liberality.

The town is pleasantly situated near the Chiltern hills, and consists of four principal streets, which intersect each other at right angles, and correspond exactly with the four cardinal points. They are neither paved nor lighted: the inhabitants were formerly supplied with water from public reservoirs, of which there was one in each street; but it is now obtained from wells, which, from the chalky nature of the sub-stratum are sunk to a great depth. The manufacture of articles in straw, both useful and ornamental, is extensively carried on, particularly in the well known "Dunstable hats;" and there is one of the largest manufactories for whiting in the kingdom, from which most of the manufacturing towns are supplied. This town was also formerly distinguished for the number of its inns, and is still proverbially famed for larks. The market is on Wednesday: fairs are held on Ash-Wednesday, May 22nd, August 12th, and November 12th, the last being the largest fair for sheep in the county. Dunstable was once under the government of a mayor, but it has now only the ordinary parochial authorities. The King is lord of the manor, and the Duke of Bedford, as his lessee, holds courts leet and baron, but at no stated periods.

The living is a rectory not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, which, with some rooms having vaulted and groined stone roofs, forms the only remains of the ancient priory, is dedicated to St. Peter

and St. Paul, and was originally a magnificent and extensive cruciform structure, with a tower rising from the intersection: Henry VIII. having abandoned his design of making it a cathedral, a considerable part of the edifice was demolished. The remains consist of the west front, nave, and two aisles; each of the latter extends from the western doors to the entrance to what was once the choir, being about one hundred and twenty feet long: at the north-west angle is a tower embellished with a double row of niches, which formerly contained statues. The architecture combines some portions in the Norman, with others in the early and later English styles. The windows are of comparatively modern date; the eastern end terminates in a flat wall, the two arches adjoining which form the present choir: the roof is of finely carved oak in the decorated style, the beams being supported by figures representing angels: the western entrance is surmounted by an elegant stone rood-loft of four pointed arches and clustered columns. Over the communion-table is a painting of the Lord's Supper, by Sir James Thornhill. The ancient altar-cloth, (which is now in the possession of John Miller, Esq., of Bedford, or his representatives), is a fabric of the richest crimson and gold brocade, so exquisitely wrought, that it has hitherto been impossible to discover the mode in which it was manufactured; and, though upwards of three hundred years old, it still retains its original freshness and beauty. Amongst the various monuments in the church are several to the Chew family, who were great benefactors to the town. On the eastern side of the church, stone coffins and various relics of antiquity have been dug up. There are two places of worship for Baptists, and one for Wesleyan Methodists.

A charity school, founded by the direction of Mr. William Chew, was built in 1727, and is endowed by various benefactors, with land at Caddington, Luton, Houghton-Regis, Hamstidde, Totternhoe, and Whipsnade, producing an annual income of more than £300: forty boys and fifteen girls are clothed, educated, and apprenticed, and the master has a salary of £40 per annum: a donation by Mark Brown, Esq. supplies an additional apprenticeship every third year. The boys are admitted at the age of seven, and apprenticed at fourteen. Adjoining the school are six almshouses, founded and endowed by Mrs. Cart, for the residence and maintenance of as many poor widows: and in West-street are six others, founded and endowed by Mrs. Ashton for a similar purpose. Nearly opposite the church are six houses founded by Mrs. Blandina Marsh, in 1713, and designated "The Maidens' Lodge," for six unmarried gentlewomen, whose income has been increased by a benefaction from another lady, to £120 per annum. A workhouse has existed for many years, in which the poor are employed in the straw-plat manufacture. In 1770, a great quantity of coins of Antoninus and Constantine, with ornaments of bridles and armour, was dug up on an adjacent down. The first dramatic representations in England, called Mysteries, are said to have taken place here under the direction of a priest, or friar. Elkanah Settle, a dramatist and political writer of notoriety in the reign of Charles II., was a native of this place: he was the opponent of Dryden, and during the violence of party feeling his works were very popular, but have been long since utterly forgotten.

DUNSTALL, a township in the parish of TATEN-

HILL, northern division of the hundred of OFFLOW, county of STAFFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.S.W.) from Burton upon Trent, containing 184 inhabitants.

DUNSTALL, a township in that part of the parish of TAMWORTH which is in the southern division of the hundred of OFFLOW, county of STAFFORD, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W.) from Tamworth, with which the population is returned. Dunstall 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.

DUNSTAN (ST.), a parish in the hundred of WESTGATE, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, county of KENT, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (N.W.) from Canterbury, containing 719 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Here is a National school.

DUNSTER, a market town and parish in the hundred of CARHAMPTON, county of SOMERSET, 38 miles (W.N.W.) from Somerton, and 158 (W. by S.) from London, containing 895 inhabitants. The town, which is called *Torre* in Domesday-book, owes its origin to a baronial castle built here by William de Mohun, a Norman baron, on whom William the Conqueror bestowed large estates in this part of the kingdom. He also founded a priory of Benedictine monks, as a cell to the abbey at Bath, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £37. 4. 9½. The castle, which was held by the family of Mohun till the reign of Edward III., was the scene of hostilities during the civil wars which took place in the reigns of Stephen and John, and in the contests between the houses of York and Lancaster; and the Marquis of Hertford took possession of it for Charles I., during the war with the parliament. The castle has been the residence of the family of Luttrell since the time of Edward III.: the present structure, which is comparatively of recent erection, stands in a commanding situation at the southern extremity of the principal street, embracing fine views of the Bristol channel, and the Welch and Gloucestershire hills. The town is situated on a gentle eminence, about a mile to the south of the Bristol channel, and the surrounding country is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, through which flows a rapid stream, formed by springs rising at Dunkery hill, which passes on the south and east sides of the town, and after turning several mills, runs under a stone bridge of three arches, and falls into the sea. It is small, and of little importance at present, having materially suffered from the loss of its wool trade, which formerly afforded employment to a considerable part of the population of this and the surrounding parishes. There are but two principal streets, one of which has been much improved by the removal of some unsightly old shambles that stood in the centre. An ancient market-house is still standing. The market is on Friday; and a fair is held on Whit-Monday. Considerable advantage is anticipated from the recent construction of a new line of road from this place to Dulverton, which will afford great facility for the conveyance of commodities to the market. This town sent members to a parliament in the 34th of Edward III., and at present it enjoys the elective franchise in conjunction with Minehead, the right of election for that place being vested, by a resolution of the House

of Commons, February 24th, 1717, in the parishioners of Dunster and Minehead, being housekeepers in the borough of Minehead, and not receiving alms.

The living, formerly a vicarage, is now a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., endowed with £1200 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of John Fownes Luttrell, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a very spacious edifice in the later style of English architecture, having been erected by Henry VII., in acknowledgment of the assistance afforded him by the men of Dunster, in the battle of Bosworth Field: it consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a central tower, ornamented with battlements and pinnacles; beyond which, to the east, is a kind of chapel, formerly the conventual church of the priory: this part of the building was also used by the incumbent of the parish, for the performance of divine service until the year 1499, when a dispute arising between the monks and the parishioners, the matter was referred to arbitrators, who decided that the latter should have a choir separate from that of the convent: it contains many fine sepulchral monuments belonging to the families of Mohun and Luttrell, which, as well as the chapel itself, are hastening to decay. Here is a charity school.

DUNSTEW, a parish in the hundred of WOORON, county of OXFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.S.W.) from Deddington, containing 460 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £8. 2. 8½. Sir H.W. Dashwood, Bart. was patron in 1794. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

DUNSTON, a parish in the second division of the wapentake of LANGOE, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.E.) from Lincoln, containing 406 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 0. 10., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Here was an hospital for lepers in the reign of Henry III. Dunston pillar, a pyramidal shaft ninety-two feet high, crowned with a gallery and lantern, was erected in 1751, by F. Dashwood, Esq., as a land-mark to guide the traveller over the then surrounding waste, which has been since enclosed.

DUNSTON, a parish in the hundred of HUMBLEYARD, county of NORFOLK, 4 miles (S.) from Norwich, containing 111 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Misses S. and S. Long. The church is dedicated to St. Remigius.

DUNSTON, a township in the parish of EMBLETON, southern division of BAMBROUGH ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.E.) from Alnwick, containing 213 inhabitants.

DUNSTON, a chapelry in that part of the parish of PENKRIDGE which is in the eastern division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, county of STAFFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Penkridge, containing 234 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Penkridge, endowed with £1200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of E. J. Littleton, Esq. The chapel is dedicated to St. Leonard.

DUNTERTON, a parish in the hundred of **LIFTON**, county of **DEVON**, 5 miles (S.E. by S.) from **Launceston**, containing 126 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Totness**, and diocese of **Exeter**, rated in the king's books at £8. 7. 1. The Rev. W. Royce was patron in 1800. The church, dedicated to **All Saints**, is small, but the tower is handsome. At a place called **Chapel Field** formerly stood a chantry chapel, the remains of which have been converted into a cow-house.

DUNTISH, a tything in the parish and hundred of **BUCKLAND-NEWTON**, Cerne sub-division of the county of **DORSET**, 11½ miles (N. by W.) from **Dorchester**, containing 101 inhabitants. There is a circular camp of ten acres, in which arms and Roman coins have been discovered.

DUNTON, a parish in the hundred of **BIGGLESWADE**, county of **BEDFORD**, 3½ miles (E. by S.) from **Biggleswade**, containing, with **Millo**, 332 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Bedford**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £10. **Earl Spencer** was patron in 1806. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**.

DUNTON, a parish in the hundred of **COTTESLOE**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 5 miles (S.E. by E.) from **Winslow**, containing 98 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Buckingham**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £9. 9. 7. **Earl Spencer** was patron in 1817. The church is dedicated to **St. Martin**.

DUNTON, a parish in the hundred of **BARSTABLE**, county of **ESSEX**, 3½ miles (N.N.W.) from **Horndon on the Hill**, containing 133 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Essex**, and diocese of **London**, rated in the king's books at £14. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the **Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge**. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**.

DUNTON, a joint parish with **Doughton**, in the hundred of **GALLOW**, county of **NORFOLK**, 3 miles (W. by N.) from **Fakenham**, containing 124 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Norfolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8. **T. W. Coke, Esq.** was patron in 1800. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**.

DUNTON-BASSETT, a parish in the hundred of **GUTHLAXTON**, county of **LEICESTER**, 3¾ miles (N.) from **Lutterworth**, containing 460 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Leicester**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £6. 0. 10. **George Payne, Esq.** was patron in 1802. The church is dedicated to **All Saints**. There is a medicinal spring in this parish.

DUNTSBOURN (ABBOTS), a parish partly in the hundred of **RAPSGATE**, comprising the township of **Duntsbourn-Leer**, but chiefly in the hundred of **CROWTHORNE** and **MINETY**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 5 miles (N.W. by N.) from **Cirencester**, containing 256 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Gloucester**, rated in the king's books at £13. **D. Mesman, Esq.** was patron in 1794. The church is dedicated to **St. Peter**. The Roman road **Ermin-street** passes through this parish.

DUNTSBOURN-LEER, a township in that part of the parish of **ABBOT'S DUNTSBOURN** which is in

the hundred of **RAPSGATE**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from **Cirencester**, containing 85 inhabitants.

DUNTSBOURN-ROUSE, a parish in the hundred of **CROWTHORNE** and **MINETY**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 3¾ miles (N.W. by N.) from **Cirencester**, containing 100 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Gloucester**, rated in the king's books at £8. 14. 9½., and in the patronage of the **President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford**. The church is dedicated to **St. Michael**. The Roman road **Ermin-street** crosses this parish.

DUNWICH, a sea-port, borough, (formerly a market town), and parish, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of **Blything**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 29 miles (N.E.) from **Ipswich**, and 98 (N.E.) from **London**, containing 200 inhabitants. It is supposed by some to have been a town of the **Britons**, or a Roman station; this



Seal and Arms.

opinion having been chiefly grounded on the discovery of some Roman coins. During the **Heptarchy** it was a place of great importance, having been the metropolis of **East Anglia**, and the seat of a bishop's see. By the **Saxons** it was called *Dommoceaster*, or *Donmoe*, whence is derived its present appellation. **Sigebert, King of the East Angles**, having been converted to Christianity in 630, founded a bishoprick at **Dunwich**, which was held by **Felix**, a **Burgundian**, and a succession of prelates till about the middle of the ninth century, when this part of the country was devastated by the **Danes**. At the time of the **Norman survey** it was a place of considerable importance, having an extensive herring fishery, as the king received from the burgesses annually £50, and sixty thousand herrings. The town had anciently a mint; and **William of Newburgh**, who wrote in the reign of **Henry II.**, styles it a wealthy and famous sea-port. In the reign of **Richard I.**, a fine of one thousand and sixty marks was levied on the town, because the inhabitants had supplied the king's enemies with corn; and **Ipswich** and **Yarmouth** were fined two hundred marks each for the same offence; whence an estimate may be formed of the relative importance of this place. During the wars of the barons with **King John**, it was fortified with a ditch and a rampart; and that monarch bestowed on the town a charter of incorporation, and a grant of sea wreck. In the reign of **Edward I.** it maintained eleven ships of war; and in 1359 it furnished six ships, and one hundred and two mariners, for the siege of **Calais**. Such was the ancient prosperity and importance of this place that it contained more than fifty religious foundations, including churches, chapels, priories, and hospitals, but being situated on a hill composed of loam and loose sand, it has yielded to the successive encroachments of the sea, which has demolished its churches and convents, ruined its haven, swallowed up its streets, and reduced it to an insignificant village.

The borough, as originally established by **John**, was governed by a mayor; but the charter having been renewed by **Edward II.**, the corporation now consists

of a recorder, two bailiffs, two assistant justices, twelve capital burgesses, a coroner, town clerk, and serjeant at mace, with other inferior officers, who are all elected annually on the 29th of August, and sworn into office on the 29th of September. The bailiffs and assistant justices (who are the bailiffs for the preceding year), are magistrates for the borough, exercising exclusive jurisdiction. The corporation are empowered to hold courts of assize and session, the yearly sessions being held in October. There is an admiralty court, at which the bailiffs and assistant justices preside; also a court of requests for the recovery of debts under 40s. within the borough. The freedom of the borough is inherited by the eldest sons of freemen, born while their fathers possessed that privilege, or it may be obtained by gift of the freemen at large. The borough has sent members to parliament ever since the 23rd of Edward I. The right of election is vested in the resident freemen not receiving alms: the number of voters is fourteen. The bailiffs are the returning officers. The market, which was held on Monday, has been discontinued; but there is an annual fair on the 25th of July. Several small boats are employed in the herring fishery, and there are fish-houses, where herrings and sprats are dried, and prepared for sale.

Dunwich anciently contained six parish churches, but they have all been entirely destroyed, except that of All Saints, of which only the walls and a square tower remain: it is now reduced to a single parish, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, and in the patronage of Lord Huntingfield and Colonel Baine. The old church, dedicated to All Saints, being dilapidated, the erection of a new one was commenced in 1826: it is built of white brick, with an octagonal tower, the expense having been defrayed by subscription among the inhabitants. An hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. James, was founded here so early as the reign of Richard I., and richly endowed: the revenue was reduced to £26 per annum, but is now £80, which is divided among a few of the indigent poor. There was another ancient hospital, called Maison Dieu, a great part of the property belonging to which having been lost, through the encroachment of the sea, it has been united to the other charity. A convent of Franciscan friars was founded here in the reign of Henry III., of which there are remains of the walls and two gateways; and there were also a Dominican convent, and a house of the Knights Templars, long since entirely destroyed. Dunwich gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Stradbroke.



Arms.

DURHAM, a city, the capital of the county palatine of DURHAM, 67 miles (E. S. E.) from Carlisle, 87 (N. E.) from Lancaster, 67 (W. N. W.) from York, and 259 (N. by W.) from London; containing 9822 inhabitants, exclusively of those in Easington ward. The name is probably derived from the Saxon words, *Dun*, a hill, and *Holme*, a river island, being descriptive of its situation on a rocky eminence partially surrounded by the river Wear. The Normans called it *Duresme*, whence

more immediately is deduced its present appellation. The earliest account of this place is in 995, when the monks of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, who had removed to Chester le Street, and afterwards to Ripon, for sanctuary from the violence of Danish aggression, were returning to their church at Chester le Street, after an absence of four months, with the disinterred body of St. Cuthbert, which had been buried at Lindisfarne, in 687; according to the superstitious legend, on their arrival at the spot where Durham now stands, a miraculous interposition rendered the carriage which conveyed the body, and other relics, immoveable, and this incident they construed into a divine prohibition against the return of the saint's remains to their former resting-place. They likewise interpreted some other circumstances into an intimation that *Dunholme* was destined to receive the sacred relics; and there are still some emblematic devices on the west corner tower of the east transept of the cathedral, designed to commemorate this occurrence. They forthwith proceeded to construct a sort of ark, or tabernacle, of wicker-work, wherein they deposited the saint's body; they subsequently erected a more appropriate edifice, called the White Church, and, three years after their arrival, a stone church was built by Bishop Aldun, and dedicated to St. Cuthbert, whose remains were then removed and enshrined in it. Determined on permanent residence, these strangers cleared away the trees which skirted the hill, and began to build substantial houses; thus arose the Saxon town of *Dunholme*, about the commencement of the eleventh century; the increase of which, both in building and population, was so rapid, that in 1040, being then partially fortified, Duncan of Scotland besieged it, but his forces were totally vanquished, and the heads of the Scottish leaders, who were slain or captured, were fixed on poles around the market-place. At the Conquest, many of the Anglo-Saxon malcontents assembled here, erected a castle and other fortifications, and made a temporary defence, but being disappointed in not receiving assistance, they fled; and William the Conqueror entered the city, and granted many privileges to the inhabitants. In 1069, Robert Comyn, Earl of Northumberland, being appointed governor, entered Durham with a Norman guard of seven hundred soldiers, and such were the enormities they committed, that the enraged populace of the adjacent country, taking advantage of the inaction to which the forces were reduced by drunkenness and revelling, burst into the city, set fire to the governor's house, and put them all to the sword, except one man, who was wounded, but made his escape. In revenge for this carnage, William, desolating in his progress the whole country between York and Durham, advanced upon the city, on which the whole of the inhabitants fled, and the monks left their convent; but on the departure of the troops, the fugitives returned from the neighbouring mountains, where they had taken shelter, after an absence of four months. A dreadful famine and consequent mortality were the result, and the people were under the necessity of eating horses, dogs, and cats, and even human bodies. The whole of the district through which the Norman had passed remained without culture for nine years, infested by robbers and beasts of prey; and many of the inhabitants who escaped the sword, starved in the fields. During this

calamity, the bones of St. Cuthbert were removed, after a repose of seventy-five years, to Lindisfarne, on which occasion it is superstitiously related that the sea retired, and allowed the wanderers who accompanied the holy relics to pass over to the island dry-shod. At length tranquillity was restored, and the body was replaced in the shrine at Durham; but the bishop having been detected in a rebellion against the Conqueror, was imprisoned till his death. The king, on his return from an expedition against Malcolm of Scotland, in 1072, appointed Walcher, a Norman, to the bishoprick, and ordered a fortress to be erected here, to overawe the inhabitants, and form a barrier to the northern territories. This prelate purchased the earldom of Northumberland, assumed the title of Count Palatine, and, by uniting temporal and ecclesiastical power, excited an insurrection, in which he was slain. During the protracted warfare which followed this outrage, Carilepho, who had succeeded to the see, took part with Malcolm, against William, and at its termination fled to Normandy. William Rufus seized on the temporalities, and appointed John de Tailbois and Ernesius de Burone, governors of the castle and palatinate: in 1091, the bishop was restored. The shrine of St. Cuthbert having been greatly enriched under the six prelates who preceded Carilepho, that bishop, having brought from Normandy the plan of a new church, pulled down the old one, and began the present edifice, the foundation of which was laid by King Malcolm, Carilepho, and Turgot the prior, on the 11th of August, 1093, the building having taken upwards of thirty years in its completion. Bishop Ralph Flambard conveyed St. Cuthbert's remains to the new church, erected a splendid shrine near the choir for their reception, improved the fortifications of the city and castle, and built Framwell-gate bridge. During his episcopacy, Durham sustained considerable injury from fire. In 1139, the Empress Queen, Maud, daughter of Henry I., and Prince Henry, son of David, King of Scotland, with the members of congress, were entertained by the citizens, on the negotiation of peace between England and Scotland. During the reign of Henry II., Bishop Pudsey having incurred the royal displeasure, that monarch took possession of the city and castle, and at the bishop's death, the officers of the crown having seized the keys, the see was for a long time vacant. To this bishop the city was indebted for several improvements, particularly for the erection of Elvet bridge, and the extension of the city wall from Northgate to Southgate. King John resided here in 1213, as also did Henry III. for a short time during the prelacy of Bishop Farnham; and the latter monarch deprived the shrine of St. Cuthbert of a considerable treasure, which he never restored. Edward I. held a council here, to dispose of the estates of some Scottish barons, after the victory of Falkirk; and in 1300, he again visited Durham, as a mediator between the bishop and his convent. In 1313, the suburbs were reduced to ashes by a numerous body of Scottish invaders; and in 1316, they also destroyed the seat of the prior at Beaurepaire, now Bear park: about this time Bishop Beaumont repaired the city walls, and put them into a state of defence. In 1327, this city was for some time the head-quarters of Edward III. and his army: in 1333, that monarch rested here, on his march to Hallidown, when he was splendidly entertained by Bishop Bury; and in 1356 he again visited Durham.

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issuing from it his summons for the military tenants to attend him on a northern expedition. In 1404, two peers and two knights were executed here for engaging in a conspiracy against Henry IV. On the liberation and marriage of James I. of Scotland, in 1424, Durham was crowded with the nobility: the hostages were received here, and the King and Queen of Scotland remained in the city a considerable time. About this period the plague commenced, and continued to rage for five years; during which, the assizes and all public assemblies were suspended, and several thousands of the inhabitants of the city and its vicinity fell victims to it. During the episcopacy of Neville, the English and Scottish delegates held several meetings here: in 1448, Henry VI. came on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Cuthbert: in 1463, Lord Montague and his army were quartered at Durham, previously to the battle of Hedgeley Moor; and in 1503, Bishop Fox entertained Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., with other distinguished personages, in the great hall of his palace, on her way to Scotland, where she was married to James IV. At the close of the rebellion under the Nevilles, in the reign of Elizabeth, sixty-six persons were executed in the city; and from 1589 to 1597, with some slight intermission, the plague again raged in it. In 1603, James I. was presented by the mayor with a gold cup on entering the city; and in 1633, Bishop Morton entertained Charles I. and his retinue during his residence here, at the daily expense of £1500. After the battle of Newburn, in 1640, when the Scottish army entered England, the city of Durham became almost utterly depopulated.

The city is about one mile in length, and as much in breadth, and from the peculiar course of the river, which environs it in the form of a horse-shoe, it is peninsular, occupying a considerable eminence, which is surmounted by the cathedral and the remains of the ancient castle, now used as the bishop's palace, together with other ecclesiastical residences. These are immediately surrounded by the streets called the North and South Baileys, enclosed within the remains of the old city walls, and skirted by sloping gardens, which descend to the brink of the river, on each side of which are public walks of extreme beauty, called the Banks, formed along the winding margin of the river, and approached by an avenue from Palace Green, a large open area before the cathedral. Framwell-gate bridge, situated at the northern extremity of the city, having one pier and two elliptic and finely proportioned arches of ninety feet span, adapted to the low shores on each side, was erected by Bishop Flambard, about 1120: a large tower gateway, which formerly stood at the end of this bridge, next the city, was taken down in 1760. Elvet bridge, of eight arches, was built about 1170 by Bishop Pudsey, and afterwards repaired by Bishop Fox, who granted an indulgence to all contributors; in 1806, it was improved and widened to twice its former breadth. The New bridge, which crosses the river nearly opposite the only remaining city gate, at the extremity of the South Bailey, is an elegant structure, erected between 1772 and 1777, consisting of three semicircular arches, with a balustraded battlement: an old bridge, which stood higher up the river, was carried away by a flood in 1771. The castle, now used as the occasional residence of the bishop, stands northward of the cathedral. The original edifice is attributed to Wil-

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liam the Conqueror, in 1072: it has undergone various alterations and additions at different periods: the oldest portion of it is the keep, now a mere shell, in the form of an irregular octagon, occupying the summit of an artificial mount, around which are three terraces, commanding a beautiful view of the city and its environs. The great north gateway was used as a county gaol till 1820, when it was removed, and its site occupied, on the west side, by a subscription library and news-room, and on the east by shops, with a spacious assembly-room over them. The habitable part consists of a large mass of buildings of almost every date from the Norman to the present time. The late Bishop Barrington has thrown open some fine inner Norman doors, previously concealed, but the interior in general is fitted up in a style subsequent to the reign of Elizabeth. The town is paved, flagged, lighted with gas, and watched under the direction of commissioners appointed under acts of parliament passed in the 30th of George III. and the 3rd of George IV. The pant, or public fountain, stands in the centre of the market-place, and is surmounted by a statue of Neptune riding on a dolphin, which was placed there in 1729: the reservoir is of an octagonal form. In the year 1450, an excellent spring of water, situated in his manor of Sidgate, was granted to the city for ever, by Thomas Bellingham, Esq., whence the water is conveyed through pipes into the reservoir. There is a theatre in Sadler-street, built in 1791; and in this street is also a mechanics' library, established in 1825: the race-ground is near Old Elvet, where the races are held in May, and continue four days: they appear to have been established in the reign of Charles II.

The trade of Durham was formerly much more extensive than it is at present; a cotton manufactory, which existed previously to 1804, was in that year destroyed by fire. Here are manufactories for stuffs and carpets, for spinning and combing wool, a brass-foundry, and two iron-foundries; and on the north side of Elvet bridge is a manufactory for hats, formerly the house of correction, erected in 1632. A market for corn and provisions is held on Saturday, under a piazza at the bottom of the market square, where the corn is pitched. Fairs for horned cattle, sheep, and horses, are annually held on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of March, Whit-Tuesday, Saturday before May 13th, September 15th, and Saturday before November 23d: the March fair is an object of peculiar attraction to the principal horse dealers from the south, on account of the excellent breed of horses in the adjacent district, which are then brought for sale. A court of pie-powder is held during each fair, by the corporation.

The government, in the earliest times, was vested in a bailiff appointed by the bishop. About 1440, the title of the principal civil officer was changed from "bailiff of the borough," to "bailiff of the city;" and in 1171 the first charter was granted by Bishop Pudsey to the burgesses, by which they were exempted from the payment of tolls and other feudal exactions, granting also "all such free customs as the burgesses of Newcastle en-

joyed." From this period to the Reformation, the city was governed by a bailiff, but an officer was then appointed under the statute of Edward III. and other laws, who, under the title of marshal, or clerk of the markets, kept the alnage seal both for the city and province. In 1377, Bishop Hatfield granted a charter imposing certain duties on wares coming into the city, as a fund for keeping the walls and pavement in repair. A charter of incorporation was granted in 1565, by Bishop Pilkington, vesting the government in an alderman and twelve burgesses, and authorising a weekly market and three annual fairs: in 1602, Bishop Matthew granted a new charter, whereby the body politic and corporate was made to consist of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and a common council, with divers privileges, power to purchase lands, and a common seal. This was confirmed by James I., and several charters were subsequently obtained. The charter of 1602 continued in force till 1684, when Bishop Crewe granted a new one, which, owing to some informality, was set aside, and the former being restored, subsisted till 1761, when the corporation was dissolved, in consequence of irregularities in the election of the mayor and other members; the city was then placed under the government of a bailiff, till Bishop Egerton granted a new charter in 1780, which is still in force. This charter ordains that the corporation shall consist of a mayor, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common council-men, with a recorder, town clerk, two serjeants at mace, and other inferior officers, under the designation of "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of Durham and Framwellgate." The election of the mayor takes place annually on the first Monday after the Feast of St. Michael, and for common council-men on the following Monday; the latter are chosen from thirteen incorporated companies: there are also three more incorporated companies, but they have not a representative in the common council. Neither the mayor nor any other member of the corporation possesses magisterial authority, the county magistrates exercising jurisdiction within the city. The corporation hold a court leet and a court baron, as lessees of the manor, under the Bishop of Durham, for the recovery of debts under 40s. A court of pleas for the county palatine is held by prescription every three weeks, with trials twice a year before the judges travelling the northern circuit; it is a superior court of record, in which sums to any amount are recoverable: the assizes for the county are also held here. In the market-place is the guildhall, erected by Bishop Tunstall, in 1555, and repaired by George Bowes, Esq., in 1752; in the back room of which edifice are portraits of Charles II. and Bishop Crewe; in the front room, which was built in 1754, public meetings are held. The exchequer, built in 1450, by Bishop Neville, is on the Palace Green; within it are offices for the auditor, cursitor, prothonotary, treasurer, and clerk of the county, registrar, &c. In 1809, extensive buildings, comprising a house of correction, county courts, and a new gaol, were erected at the expense of £120,000: the prisoners are divided into thirteen classes; and there are forty-eight wards, three work-rooms, eighteen day-rooms, and thirteen airing-yards, besides a chapel, school-room, &c.: a tread-mill has been erected, but the prisoners are employed chiefly in weaving woollen and linen cloth. The elective franchise



Corporate Seal.

was conferred by act of parliament, in 1673, since which time the city has returned two members: the freedom is acquired by birth for *all the sons* of freemen of two incorporated companies, and for the *eldest sons only* of freemen belonging to the remaining eleven, and by servitude: the right of election belongs to the members of the corporation and the freemen, resident and non-resident, amounting to about twelve hundred; the mayor is the returning officer.

The bishoprick of Durham is one of the most wealthy in the kingdom: it includes the county of Durham, and all Northumberland (excepting those parishes which are within the peculiar jurisdiction of Hexham), and the parishes of Alston-Moor, in Cumberland, and Craike and Howden, in Yorkshire, making a total of one hundred and thirty-five parishes, whereof eighty-seven are inappropriate; there are two archdeaconries, and nine deaneries. This see has given eight saints and one cardinal to the church of Rome; one lord chief justice, five lord chancellors, three lord treasurers, one principal secretary of state, one chancellor to the University of Oxford, and two masters of the rolls, to the British nation. The Bishop of Durham is a secular prince, and as Earl of Sadberg, and Count Palatine of Durham, he is *Custos Rotulorum* of the county: before the abridgment of his privileges by Henry VIII., he had power to create barons, to appoint judges, convoke parliaments, raise taxes, and coin money; the courts of justice were held in his name, and he could grant pardons for offences and felonies of all kinds; he granted markets and fairs, was lord admiral within the county palatine, and a great part of the lands was held of him *in capite*. The judges and officers of the court receive their ancient salaries from the bishop, who even now exercises the right of presiding at the assizes, attired in purple robes, with the judges on the circuit; he also appoints the high sheriff, who accounts to the bishop, without being responsible to His Majesty's exchequer.

The cathedral is situated on an eminence partly clothed with plantations and gardens, and almost encircled by the river; near it is the bishop's palace, constructed from the remains of the ancient castle, the deanery and other ecclesiastical residences: the general aspect of this mass of building is at every point of view peculiarly grand and impressive. The north front faces an open space between the venerable cathedral and the castle; on the south and east it is so surrounded as to prevent a complete view, but from the opposite bank of the river the western front is visible, under that advantage of distance which is favourable to the concealment of the more modern alterations in detail, which have taken place during the various repairs it has undergone: the plan exhibits a Galilee at the west front, a nave, aisles, and transept, with a choir and aisles, and the chapel of nine altars (extending beyond the north and south walls of the building) assuming the appearance of a second transept. The length of the edifice is four hundred and twenty feet; the interior of the Galilee seventy-eight



Arms of the Bishoprick.

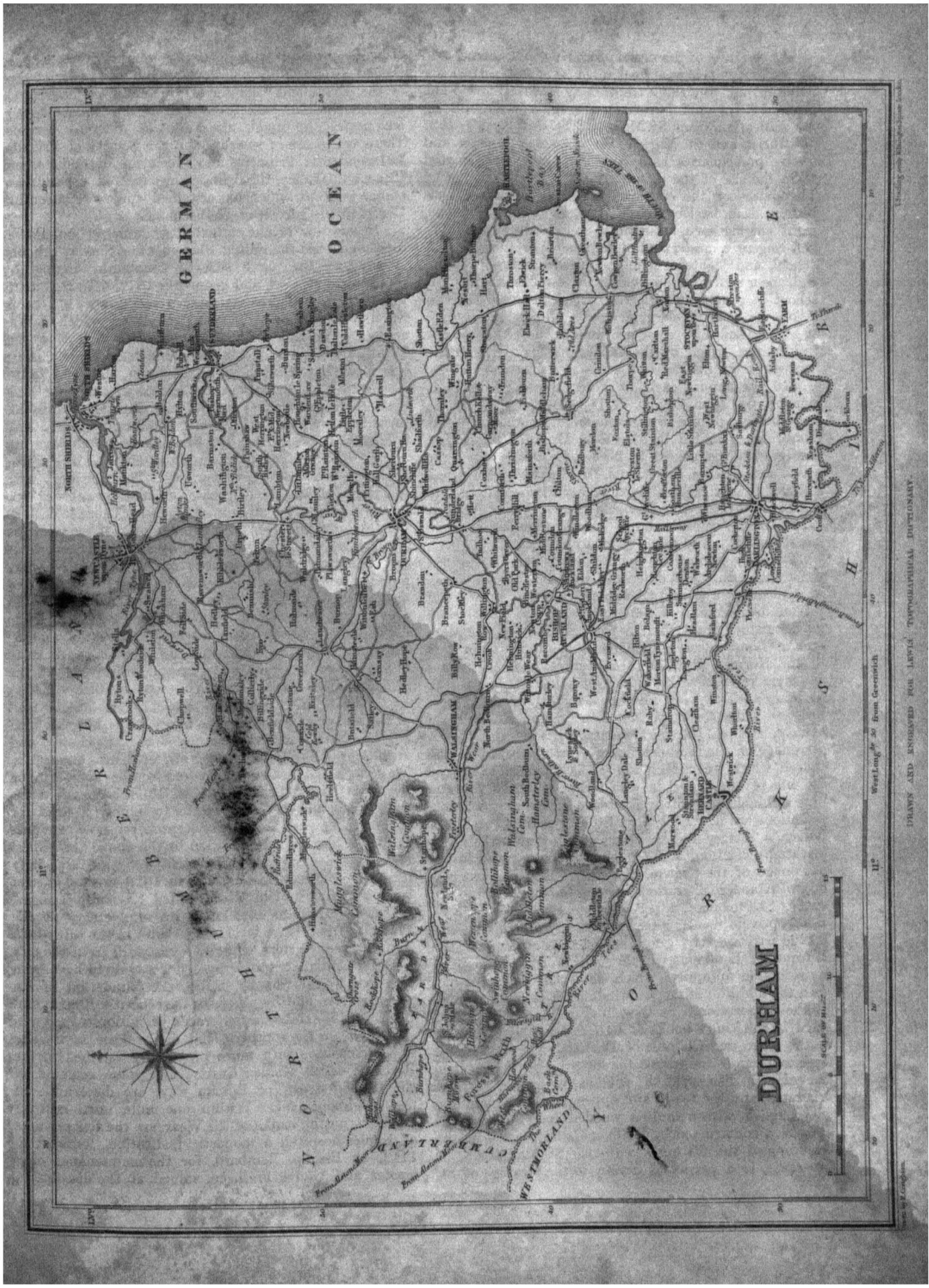
by fifty; the height of the central tower two hundred and twelve, and that of the western towers each one hundred and forty-three. The general character of the largest portion of this cathedral is Norman, of a very bold character, with insertions in all the English styles. The foundation was laid on the 2nd of August, 1093, by Bishop Carilepho; and the chapel of Galilee, or the Lady chapel, at the western end, was built by Bishop Pudsey, who had previously commenced the erection of a chapel at the eastern end of the edifice, for the devotional exercises of females, which was discontinued in consequence of the prevailing superstition of those times. The north aisle was for a long time used as a depository for wills, where also the register-office was kept prior to the erection of the present building in 1822; but it has been re-united to the fabric, and divine service is performed in it every Sunday evening during the summer months. The eastern portion of the choir, called the Chapel of the Nine Altars, is in the early English style, having a large decorated window at the north end: the large west window, and that of the north transept, are also of the decorated character, with rich composition; and in various parts of the cathedral are many windows of a similar style, with fine tracery inserted in the openings, of earlier date. The two western towers are Norman below, the upper portions English, with an intermixture of semicircular and pointed arches; to these have been added, during the late repair, pinnacles and a pierced battlement. The great central tower is very lofty; of later English architecture above the nave, with Norman piers and arches below; and the upper story is short in comparison with the base: this tower has recently undergone an entire repair. The nave is magnificent in its proportions, and very bold in its details. The central tower is open to a great height, and although in other parts the effect is diminished, owing to the situation of the church not permitting a western entrance, and the division between the Galilee and the nave, this portion is exceedingly fine. The organ-screen, elaborately carved in oak, is of Italian character, which by no means harmonises with that of the cathedral, and, being almost black with age, and contrasted with the whiteness of the nave, abruptly terminates the view. Behind the screen is the chapel called the Feretory, where stood the gorgeous shrine of St. Cuthbert, erected over the place where his bones were deposited: during the progress of some alterations immediately behind this shrine, on the 17th of May, 1827, the vault, supposed to contain the holy relics, was opened, when a chest, apparently of oak, was discovered, in which lay the perfect skeleton of the saint, in vestments of linen and silk, which, having lain for inspection for some time, was carefully covered over, and the vault closed. The eastern arch of the choir is in the early English style; and the altar-screen, in tabernacle-work of the later style, corresponds with the screen-work of the bishop's throne, which is erected over the magnificent tomb of Bishop Hatfield. The groins of the nave and choir are also in the early English style, the latter being of somewhat later character. The Norman portions of the cathedral, particularly several very curious door-ways, deserve great attention. The cathedral library contains five books of Ecclesiastical History, written by Bede, and a copy of the Bible, both in manuscript, supposed to be six hundred years old.

At the time of the dissolution, Hugh Whitehead held the priory, which was then rated at about £1600 per annum; and on the 12th of May, 1541, Henry VIII. granted his foundation charter to this church, altering its dedication from St. Mary and St. Cuthbert, to that of Christ and St. Mary. He instituted a dean and twelve prebendaries as a body corporate, and granted them the site of the monastery, with its ancient rights. The duties of the cathedral are now performed by a bishop, dean, twelve prebendaries, eight minor canons, eight singing men, an organist and choristers, and two bell-ringers, a master and under master of the grammar school, and eighteen scholars, besides servants; and eight poor men are supported by the establishment. The school in connexion with the cathedral has four exhibitions for sons of clergymen, of £25 per annum each at school, and £50 each per annum, at either of the Universities, given by the Dean and Chapter, who are trustees of the institution: it has also five scholarships, of £10 per annum each, at Peter House, Cambridge, founded by John Cosins, D. D., Bishop of Durham; one scholarship, of £16 per annum, at Emanuel College, Cambridge, founded by the Rev. Dr. Michael Smith, jointly with the school at Newcastle upon Tyne, for which also, and for this school, Dr. Hartwell bequeathed £20 per annum, to be divided between two exhibitioners at either University, and tenable for five years. In addition to the eighteen boys on the foundation, there are about sixty who pay a regular quarterage.

The city comprises the following parishes, all in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, *viz.*, St. Giles', or Gillegate, a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Marquis of Londonderry: the church has various portions in the Norman style of architecture, but the general style resembles the Galilee chapel of the cathedral. St. Mary's le Bow, North Bailey, a rectory not in charge, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1100 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Northumberland: the church, which was rebuilt in 1685, is supposed to occupy the site of the chapel in which St. Cuthbert's remains were originally deposited; the bishop's and archdeacon's visitations are now held in it. St. Mary's the Less, South Bailey, a rectory not in charge, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown: the church is an ancient edifice, with modern alterations, and has only a mean appearance. St. Nicholas', a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Marquis of Londonderry: the church is a building of considerable antiquity, which, in 1768, was repaired, with the addition of an east window; it is that attended by the corporation. St. Oswald's, or Elvet, a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham: the church is a large and handsome edifice, the lower part of which is in the early English style, the windows and other portions decorated, and the tower and upper part of the building later English, with a vaulted wooden roof, supposed to have been constructed by William Catton, vicar, in the beginning of the fifteenth century. St. Margaret's, or Crossgate, is a perpetual curacy to the vicarage of St.

Oswald, endowed with £40 per annum private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham: the church, an ancient Norman structure, with a low square tower, has undergone much alteration at different periods. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics, the last having erected a handsome edifice in 1826, which has a stained window representing Christ in the garden of Gethsemane.

In addition to the cathedral grammar school above-mentioned, are the united Blue-coat and Sunday schools, situated on the north side of Clay-path, erected by public subscription, and opened in 1812. To this institution Bishop Barrington subscribed £309. 17., being the purchase money of the ground on which it was erected. There are infant schools in which about one hundred and seventy children are instructed; a charity school in Gravel-lane, Hallgarth-street, endowed by Dr. Cox with £20 per annum, for educating the poor children of St. Oswald's parish, and Sunday schools attached to some of the religious communities: it is calculated that, altogether, the total number of children receiving gratuitous instruction in this city and its suburbs is one thousand and seventy-two. The infirmary is a spacious building in Allergate, erected by subscription in 1792, on a piece of ground given by Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., of Coxhoe: the average annual expenditure is about £800: it is supported by annual subscriptions and donations. Almshouses on Palace Green were founded in 1668, by Bishop Cosins, for four poor men and four poor women, who receive an annuity of £70, arising out of lands at Great Chilton, which is equally divided amongst the inmates by quarterly payments: the almspeople are appointed by the bishop, part to be natives of Durham, and part of Branspeth. Some school-houses attached were endowed by Bishop Langley, with a rent-charge of £16. 13. 4., arising out of the manor of Keveridley, in Lancashire; but this charity has been transferred to the Blue-coat schools, and Bishop Cosins' school-houses converted into tenements. There is a long list of benefactors to the poor, among whom is Henry Smith, who in 1598 bequeathed his coal mines and personal estate to supply a fund for apprenticing poor boys, which property now produces £130 per annum. In addition to the above are several charitable associations and benefit societies, especially that of the Free Masons, who in 1810 erected a neat brick building in Old Elvet, called "Granby Lodge." An agricultural society holds its anniversary at the Waterloo Inn: there is a savings bank in the town-hall. About three quarters of a mile eastward from the city is Old Durham, a spot supposed by some to have been occupied by the Saxons, before the foundation of the present city, and by others to have been a Roman station: it still exhibits a few traces of antiquity. Opposite to it, on the southern bank of the Wear, is the site of a fortification with more probability ascribed to the Romans, called Maiden Castle; and some remains of the Iknield-street, or Roman way, are discernible in the neighbourhood. Within one mile north-east of Durham, on the banks of the Wear, are the few remains of Kepier hospital, a monastic institution, founded in 1112, by Bishop Flambard, for the maintenance of a master and twelve brethren, valued at the dissolution



DURHAM AND ENVIRONS FOR 1874. TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

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at £186. 0. 10 : they consist of a gateway with pointed arches. The manor-house of Houghall, built by Prior Hotoun, is about a mile from the city ; and two miles distant is Beautrove, now Butterby, remarkable for its beauty and natural curiosities. In the moat surrounding the old mansion, a coat of mail was discovered, and in an adjoining field, the supposed site of an ancient hospital, several stone coffins and jars have been dug up. Here are saline, sulphureous, and chalybeate springs, the former of which are much frequented by persons who drink the waters medicinally. A mile westward from the city is the fragment of a once beautiful cross, called Nevill's cross, erected by Ralph, Lord Nevill, in commemoration of a battle in 1346, in which David Bruce, King of Scotland, was taken prisoner. The following literary persons were natives of Durham, Robert Hegg, author of the legend of St. Cuthbert, &c. ; John Hall, a celebrated English poet of the seventeenth century, who, besides a volume of poems published a translation of *Eugenius* ; Dr. Richard Grey, author of the *Memoria Technica*, and several other works, born in 1693 ; William Eden, Lord Auckland, a distinguished statesman and diplomatist. Durham gives the title of baron to the Lambton family, the present representative of which was raised to the peerage by this title in January, 1828.

DURHAM (COUNTY of), a maritime county and a county palatine, bounded on the north by the county of Northumberland, on the east by the German ocean, on the south by the county of York, and on the west by the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland : it extends from $54^{\circ} 29'$ to $55^{\circ} 3'$ (N. Lat.), and from $1^{\circ} 12'$ to $2^{\circ} 20'$ (W. Lon.), and includes, without the detached portions, about six hundred and ten thousand acres, or nine hundred and fifty-three square miles. The population, in 1821, amounted to 207,673. That portion of the present county palatine of Durham which lies between the rivers Tyne and Tyne, formed part of the extensive territories held by the powerful British tribe, whom the Romans designated Brigantes. The districts of Norham, Holystone, and Bealington, were included in the possession of the Ottadini, who occupied the eastern coast from the Tyne to the Frith of Forth. In the Roman division of Britain, these districts were all included in *Maxima Caesariensis* ; and in the time of the Heptarchy they constituted part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumberland. That kingdom itself was generally subdivided into the two petty states of *Bernicia*, including the northern, and *Deira*, the southern portion, Durham appearing to have formed part of the latter. Although Christianity had been embraced by Edwin, King of Northumberland, yet its general introduction into that country, and the consequent origin of the see of Lindisfarne, from which that of Durham is derived, cannot be dated earlier than the reign of the Northumbrian king, Oswald. Finan, a Scottish monk, who, after Oswald had embraced Christianity, had voluntarily undertaken the task of converting the rest of the Northumbrian nation, chose for the residence of himself and his brethren, the small island of Lindisfarne, separated twice each day from the coast of Northumberland by the influx of the tide, and situated within view of the town of Bambrough, at that time the residence of the Northumbrian kings. Finan, the successor of Aidan, is said to have erected a church in Lindisfarne,

built of timber, and covered with reeds, after the manner of those in Scotland. At this period the Scottish church had not acknowledged the ecclesiastical superiority claimed by the bishops of the Romish church ; for, at a synod held in the abbey of Whitby, in 664, in the presence of Oswy, King of Northumberland, Colman, the successor of Finan, defended the regulations and the independence of his own church, against Wilfrid, afterwards Archbishop of York, who contended for the supremacy of Rome : the decision of the assembly, however, was in favour of the latter ; the observance of the Romish rites was established, and Colman, in consequence, relinquished the see, and returned into Scotland : he was succeeded by Tuda, who died within the same year, and was the last of the Scottish bishops of Lindisfarne ; his successors in the Northumbrian diocese fixing their residence at York. On pretence, however, of the inconvenient extent of that diocese, Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, erected Lindisfarne into a separate see, bestowing on it the spiritual jurisdiction of the province of Bernicia, and confining that of the see of York to the southern province of Deira. The Danish conquests and devastations in that part of England, about the close of the eighth century, occasioned the cathedral and monastery of Lindisfarne to be abandoned, and when the exertions of Alfred had triumphed over the invaders, Chester le Street, as being more securely situated, was chosen for the future residence of the ecclesiastics, and the whole county between the Tees and the Tyne was added to the patrimony of St. Cuthbert, who had been the second bishop of the new diocese of Lindisfarne, and who, having been for his great sanctity canonized after his death, was now regarded as the patron saint of the diocese : it was at the same time provided, that whatever lands should thereafter accrue to the see by purchase or benefaction, should be held by the successors of St. Cuthbert, discharged of every temporal service. The Danish invasions in the reign of Ethelred compelled the bishop and his ecclesiastics, in 995, to desert Chester le Street, and take shelter in the monastery of Ripon ; and on the return of peace the see was again removed from Chester to a place called Dunholme, still more strongly and securely situated. The gifts and oblations of the wealthy here flowed in profusely ; and this was the origin of the present city of Durham. At the same time the patrimony of St. Cuthbert also received large accessions of territory from the donations of two individuals. The Danish sovereign, Canute, visited the shrine of St. Cuthbert, and made munificent donations of territory to the bishoprick. In the twentieth year of Bishop Eadmund, the Scots made an irruption as far as Durham, where they lost most of their troops.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, Bishop Egelwin, together with the Earls Edwin and Morcar, submitted to William, and swore allegiance to him at York. The possession of the northern portion of the Northumbrian province, however, was considered as very insecure, and the task of its entire subjugation was soon after entrusted by the Conqueror to Robert Comyn, a Norman nobleman, who, in carrying the design into execution, was met on the confines of the bishoprick by Egelwin, who is said to have warned him of the turbulent state of the people, notwithstanding which he persisted in marching to Durham with seven hundred troops, where, after a series of oppressive and cruel acts and continued

licentiousness, he and his followers were massacred in an insurrection of the inhabitants. William, enraged at this, marched northward in person, and devastated the whole country, devoting the inhabitants to military execution. The royal troops were scarcely withdrawn when Malcolm, King of Scotland, at the head of a marauding army, penetrated through Cumberland into Cleveland and the bishoprick, ravaged Teesdale, and burned the towns and monasteries of Hartlepool and Wearmouth. Under the Norman yoke, the patrimony of the church was obliged, equally with the possessions of the laity, to provide soldiers and military aids; and Bishop Egelwin, having once more engaged in the enterprise of the Earls Edwin and Morcar, was taken, through treachery, with the other heads of his party, in the Isle of Ely, and sent prisoner to Abingdon, where he died in confinement. Shortly afterwards occurred the remarkable insurrection, in which the prelate Walcher, who had been appointed by the Conqueror to succeed the last mentioned bishop, was put to death by the insurgents at Gateshead. A second plundering of the bishoprick ensued, no less dreadful than the first; the Norman army being led by Eudes, or Odo, the military bishop of Baieux. After the permanent establishment of the Norman rule over all the provinces of England, the calamities which for several centuries most seriously afflicted this county, were owing to the frequent incursions of the Scots, to whose devastations it was exposed by its vicinity to the border; hence the military transactions within the county during that long period, including the various marches of the English forces through this territory in their operations against the Scots, are much too numerous to recount; the most remarkable of them seems to have been the battle of Nevill's Cross, fought on Red hills, on the 17th of October, 1346, between David, King of Scotland, and Philippa, Queen of Edward III., assisted by Ralph, Lord Nevill, in which the Scottish king was taken prisoner, with the loss of from fifteen to twenty thousand men.

During the parliamentary war, the Scottish army, under Lesley, passed the Tyne at Newburn, on the 28th of August, 1640, after defeating the king's troops under Lord Conway, stationed there to oppose them; and the next morning the latter abandoned Newcastle, and pursued their march through this county into Yorkshire, to join the main body of the royal army, which was advancing under Lord Strafford. The Scots, entering Newcastle the same day, thus obtained possession of Northumberland and Durham; and the people, panic-struck and deserted by the regular troops, seem to have offered no farther opposition. In the accommodation which was soon after entered into with Scotland, the first preliminary article was, that the counties of Durham and Northumberland, and the town of Newcastle, should be charged with the sum of £850 per day, by weekly payments, for the maintenance of the Scottish army; under which burden the two counties continued until the conclusion of the definitive treaty with Scotland, on the 7th of August, 1641, when the British government was indebted to the bishoprick of Durham in a balance of £25,663. 13. 10. The day after the defeat at Newburn, Bishop Morton fled from Durham to his castle at Stockton, and from that place, soon after, to York and London, whence he never again returned to his diocese. At the same time nearly the whole of

the clergy deserted the cathedral, and the see and episcopal government of Durham were now virtually dissolved; the whole revenue of the former was seized by the Scots, the bishop's officers fled or were displaced, and the administration of the county passed entirely into the hands of the invaders, who, not long after, were succeeded by the parliamentary commissioners for treating with the second Scottish army, under David Lesley. In November, 1642, the Earl of Newcastle formed the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmorland, and the town of Newcastle, into an association for the king's service: in the month of December, having been ordered to lead his forces towards York, he began his march from Newcastle, and the next day, after a skirmish of several hours with Captain Hotham, passed the Tyne at Pier's bridge. This county was not subsequently the scene of any action of importance until the second entry of the Scottish army into England, which crossed the Tyne on the 28th of February, 1644, at the three fords of Ovingham, Bywell, and Eltringham, and entered Sunderland on the 4th of March. The Marquis of Newcastle, with the Yorkshire cavalry under Sir George Lucas, being in possession of the city of Durham, kept them in check until the disasters of the royal party in Yorkshire occasioned the recall of the marquis from the north, and his departure from this county, by way of Pier's bridge, on the 14th of April. On the 20th, Lesley joined the parliament's forces under Fairfax at Tadcaster. The capture of Newcastle on the 19th of October following, placed the bishoprick of Durham entirely under the power of the parliament; and from that time it was, in effect, governed by Sir William Armistead, and the rest of the parliamentary commissioners, and by the noted family of Lilburne, and Sir Arthur Haslerigg, whose extensive purchases of lands belonging to the see, sold by order of parliament, acquired him the nickname of the Bishop of Durham. In 1646, when the Scots had determined on delivering up King Charles to the English parliament, he was removed on the 3rd of February from Newcastle to Durham, on the 4th to Auckland, and on the 5th to Richmond, on his way to Holdenby House. This was one of the seven northern counties which, in 1648, when a last attempt was made by the royalists in the north to seize some of the strong places, was ordered by parliament to be associated forthwith, and put in a posture of defence. In 1651 and 1652, two acts were passed for the sale of the estates of several royalist gentlemen in the bishoprick, who had refused to compound for them. In 1653, the county of Durham, or a committee so styling themselves, presented an address to the Lord General Cromwell and his council of officers, expressing their adherence to his person and government, but it was signed by only one person of considerable family or connexions in the county; which, indeed, was one of those to which the restoration of royalty gave the greatest satisfaction.

This county lies within the diocese of Durham, and province of York, and forms an archdeaconry, comprising the deaneries of Chester le Street, Darlington, Easington, and Stockton, and containing seventy-five parishes, of which thirty-two are rectories, twenty-three vicarages, and twenty perpetual curacies: there are also twenty-four dependent chapels. For civil purposes it is divided into the four wards of Chester, Dar-

lington, Easington, and Stockton. It rose gradually out of the ancient province of Northumberland, together with the increasing patrimony of the church of St. Cuthbert, and besides its principal portion, lying between the rivers Tyne, Tees, and Darwent, includes several scattered members of that patrimony, viz., Northumberland and Islandshire, including Holy Island and the Farne Isles, and a portion of the mainland, extending from the Tweed on the north and north-west, to the sea on the east, and separated from Northumberland on the south, partly by the course of the Till, and partly by an imaginary line; and Bedlingtonshire, lying in the heart of Northumberland, betwixt the rivers Blyth and Wansbeck: these are usually termed the north bishoprick, and are included in Chester ward besides the insulated territory of Craike, locally in the wapentake of Bulmer, in Yorkshire. The county contains the city of Durham, and the market towns of Barnard-Castle, Bishop-Auckland, Sunderland, Darlington, Gateshead, Hartlepool, Sedgefield, South Shields, Staindrop, Stanhope, Stockton upon Tees, and Walsingham, of which number, Hartlepool, South Shields, Stockton upon Tees, and Sunderland, are sea-ports. Two knights are returned to parliament for the county palatine, and two representatives for the city of Durham. The county members are elected at Durham. This county is included in the northern circuit: the assizes and the quarter sessions are held at Durham, where stands the county gaol and house of correction. There are seventy-four acting magistrates. The rates raised in the county for the year ending March 25th, 1827, amounted to £94,417. 13., the expenditure to £94,181. 6., of which £76,702. 17., was applied to the relief of the poor.

Although the present county of Durham is considered to be a county palatine by prescription, yet the first prelate who is known to have exercised the palatine jurisdiction was Bishop Walcher, who, soon after his elevation to this see, received also from the Conqueror the earldom of Northumberland, vacant by the well-known deposition and death of the Saxon earl, Waltheof: it is probable that either then, or at some period very soon after, by grant, or tacit permission, the palatine powers were assumed by Walcher to the same extent in which they were constantly exercised by his successors. For the extent of these powers at that period, the situation of Durham as a border county, and the general disaffection of the Northumbrian province to the Norman government, appears sufficiently to account. From this time onward, within the limits of the palatinate, no earthly superior, the successive prelates continued for four centuries to exercise every right attached to a distinct and independent sovereignty. These rights included the paramount seigniorial property of all lands; the supreme jurisdiction, as well civil as military, the former exercised by the establishment of courts of law and equity, the appointment of officers, and the levying of taxes and subsidies, the latter by the power of array; together with a jurisdiction of admiralty, as well along the coast as in the navigable and other waters; and the privilege of coining money. These privileges continued unabridged until the passing of the statute of resumption in the 27th of Henry VIII., the most important provisions of which were as follows: the bishop was deprived of the privilege of pardoning treason, murder, manslaughter, felony, reversing out-

lawries, and of the appointment of the justices of the peace and of assize: all writs were directed to run in the king's name, and the ancient form of indictment, "*Contra pacem Episcopi*," was altered to the usual one, "Against the King's peace;" and all sheriffs, bailiffs, and other officers, were made amenable to the general laws of the realm. The right of altering all processes within the franchise was reserved to the bishop, and it was directed that the bishop and his temporal chancellor should be always, *ipso facto*, two of the justices of the peace. The next invasion of the rights of the bishoprick was in the following reign, by the contrivance of Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, when, on the 21st of March, 1553, a bill was read for suppressing the bishoprick of Durham; and "for the better preaching of God's Holy Word in those parts," it was proposed that two bishopricks should be endowed in that diocese, one at Durham, with a revenue of two thousand marks, the other at Newcastle, with a revenue of one thousand marks; and by a patent, dated in May of the same year, the duke was appointed steward of all the remaining revenues of the bishoprick. On the accession of Mary, the bishoprick of Durham was restored by act of parliament; but the influence of its bishop, Tunstall, was successfully exerted in screening the objects of religious persecution, so that no person suffered for heresy within the limits of his extensive diocese. In consequence of the ordinance for the total abolition of episcopacy, which passed both houses of parliament on the 9th of October, 1646, followed by an order for the sale of bishops' lands for the use of the commonwealth, the palatinate of Durham was dissolved, and from that year a sheriff for the county was annually appointed by parliament, who accounted to the public treasury: the ancient palatine courts of law and equity were suspended, and commissioners appointed to sit on gaol deliveries; a seneschal was also appointed for the court of halmote, who acted as such in the name of the different persons by whom the copyhold manors of the see had been purchased. The county, which, owing to its palatine privileges, had never before sent knights or burgesses to parliament, was represented in Cromwell's three parliaments of 1653, 1654, and 1656. The Restoration produced the restitution of the temporalities and privileges of the see, on the 14th of December, 1660. In the reign of Charles II., a bill was passed to enable the county palatine and city of Durham to send knights and burgesses to parliament, the first elections in pursuance of which took place in 1675.

The general aspect of the coast is bare and dreary; but between the swells of country lie numerous deep and narrow dells, the scenery of which is of a more pleasing character. Every brook which falls into the sea has its banks adorned with a profusion of romantic objects: the vales commencing imperceptibly together with the course of their streamlets, sometimes contract into narrow glens, scarcely affording a single rugged foot-path; sometimes open into irregular amphitheatres of rock, covered with native ash or hazel, or deepen into ravines resembling the bed of a rapid river, terminating on the coast, either in wide sandy bays, or in narrow outlets, where the stream mines its way under crags of the wildest and most grotesque appearance. In a district extending from the sea coast nearly to the top of Cross Fell, which is the highest land in England, (being

three thousand four hundred feet above the level of the sea), and in which the rise is tolerably uniform from the coast to the western mountains, there is necessarily a considerable variety of climate.

The soil varies by such imperceptible degrees, as to render it difficult to describe all its diversities; clay, loam, and peat, may, however, be considered as the principal heads of classification. The south-eastern part of the county, from the mouth of the Tees to a few miles west of Stockton, and thence by Redmarshall, Wolviston, Elwick, and as far north as Hart, consists of a strong, fertile, clayey loam, which produces good crops of wheat, beans, and clover, and has rich old grazing pastures. Westward from this, as far as Sedgfield, Trimdon, and Eppleton, and northward nearly to Sunderland, the soil is chiefly a stubborn unprofitable clay, which produces thin crops of corn, and, when suffered to remain in grass, yields a herbage which scarcely any kind of stock will eat, except when compelled by hunger. A clayey soil, of an intermediate quality exists in numerous parts of the county. The deep, dry, fertile loams are generally found in the vicinity of rivers, as in the vales of Tees, Skern, Tyne, and their tributary streams; those on the Wear are of a more sandy nature: dry fertile loams are also found in small patches in many other parts of the county. The limestone district, extending from near Sunderland, by Houghton le Spring, Kelloe, Coxhoe, Ferry-Hill, and to Merrington, is mostly a dry, but not a productive loam, being very different from that which covers the limestone in the western parts of the county, where there are some of the most fertile soils and best grazing lands in the north of England. A moist soft loam, lying on a yellow ochreous clay, impervious to water and unfavourable to vegetation, is very extensively distributed through many parts of the county, and is known by the provincial epithet of "water-shaken;" it is generally thin, and the water being kept so near the surface occasions the plants to be thrown out by frost. The peaty soil is most prevalent in the western parts of the county, the greater portion of the moors which have been enclosed being of that description; it is generally accompanied with sub-strata of yellow ochreous clay, or white sand, in both cases unproductive. With respect to the agricultural peculiarities of this county, it may be mentioned that rye is very rarely cultivated alone, as the proportion of sandy soil suitable to the growth of that species of grain, is very small; but a mixture of rye and wheat, provincially termed maslin, or mislen is very generally produced. Mustard was formerly much cultivated in the county, and the "Durham mustard" was proverbial for its excellence, but the practice has almost wholly declined. The old meadow lands are nearly all upland meadows: the best old grazing pastures are on Skernside, and at Binchester, Stanhope, Billingham, Staindrop, Barnard-Castle, and a few other places. The climate is not favourable for orchards, so that the fruit produced is not nearly equal to the consumption, a considerable quantity being imported. The best wooded part is the vale of Derwent, the soil of which is peculiarly favourable to the growth of wood, especially of oak; in this vale is also a considerable quantity of underwood, particularly hazels. Within the last eighty years plantations have been made to a great extent, especially in the vicinity of gentlemen's seats. The cattle bred here for a great number of years have

been of the short-horned kind, the best variety of which having been long found on both sides of the river Tees, has for a considerable period been known by the appellation of "the Tees-water breed." The lower parts of the county were formerly famed for having the largest breed of sheep in the kingdom, many of them weighing from fifty pounds to sixty pounds a quarter; but of late years, the introduction of the Leicestershire breed has reduced the size of the Durham sheep, and improved the quality of their mutton: the rot is a malady in this animal very extensively felt over a large portion of the county. The south-eastern part of Durham, like the adjoining part of Yorkshire, has long been celebrated for a valuable breed of draught horses, with well-formed carcasses, and strong, sinewy, light legs, known by the name of "Cleveland bays." The most prevailing breeds of swine are, the Berkshire black and white, which are large-boned, and a small white sort, bred in Leicestershire and Norfolk, which have a great propensity to fatten, and have very little offal. The wastes, with very few exceptions, consist of heathy moors; they are all situated in the western and mountainous part of the county, and are almost invariably covered with the common heath, or ling: the use of the greater part is in depasturing sheep of the black-faced kind. The improvable moors, fells, or commons, have chiefly been divided and enclosed. The principal embankment is that of Saltholm and Billingham marsh, near the mouth of the Tees, extending four miles, and enclosing one thousand four hundred acres.

The first agricultural society established in the county was at Darlington, in 1783, and was denominated the Agricultural Society for the county of Durham; they had four general meetings annually; two at Durham, and two at Darlington. In 1802, an agricultural society was formed at Barnard-Castle, and, in 1806, another at Walsingham; and, between that year and 1810, another at Shiney-Row, near Chester le Street. In 1805, one was established by a number of gentlemen on both sides of the Tyne; and, being limited to that district, was called the Tyne-side Society. Besides these, a society for agricultural experiments was formed in 1803, and agreed to meet four times a year at Rusheyford.

Coal is found throughout a considerable portion of the county; it is of the caking kind, burns into excellent cinders, and leaves few ashes: that in the western part of the county is of the best quality. The coal district is chiefly bounded on the east by the collieries of Jarrow, Penshaw, Rainton, Crowtrees, and Ferry Hill; on the west, by Walm, Consit, Thornley, West Pits, and Woodlands; to the north by the river Tyne; and on the south, by Ferry Hill, Brusleton, Cockfield, and Woodlands; including a space twenty-two miles long, eleven miles and a half broad, and comprising one hundred and sixty thousand acres, of which the water-sale collieries are about one-third, and the land-sale collieries two-thirds. In this space are found various strata, or seams of coal, differing in thickness and quality. Many of the collieries in the northern parts of the county are wrought for exportation, but those in the south and west are worked for land sale only. In 1810, there were employed in the coal trade upon the river Wear, six hundred and thirty-four keels, and one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven men: at the same time, the number of men employed in the same

trade on the Tyne, was about two thousand. The coal trade also affords employment to a great number of workmen of various descriptions, such as carpenters, masons, smiths, founders, rope-makers, ship-builders, &c. Of the land-sale collieries the most valuable are those on the south side of the county, from which the southern part of Durham, and the northern parts of Yorkshire, are supplied. The quantity of coal obtained in the county annually, has been estimated to be, in the water-sale collieries, one million three hundred and thirty-three thousand chaldrons, of thirty-six bushels, affording employment to seven thousand and eleven pitmen; and in the land-sale collieries, one hundred and forty-seven thousand and eighty chaldrons, employing three hundred and eighty-two pitmen: the total number of men employed, including the keelmen, &c., on the two rivers, was ten thousand six hundred and fifty. The coal was formerly drawn out of the pits by horses, eight being frequently employed for that purpose where the shafts were deep; but within the last thirty years, machines have been erected for drawing them by steam, which are now in general use. The lead mines are situated in the western part of the county, and begin a little westward of the line where the coal district terminates. The number of lead mines in operation in 1809 was, in Tees dale, forty-eight; in Wear dale, thirty-eight; and in the vale of Derwent four: from many of these little ore was obtained, and some were being worked at a considerable loss. The ore is wrought by the bing of eight hundred weight, and four bings of clean ore generally produce a ton of lead. The rent paid to the proprietors of lead mines is usually one-fifth of the ore: the total number of smelting-mills, in the same year, was ten. Iron-ore is found in abundance in the western parts of the coal district, and great quantities have been smelted at some remote period, as is evident from the immense heaps of iron slag found in various places on the commons of Lanchester, Tanfield, Hamsterley, Evenwood, &c., and traditionally said to have been works of the Danes. Freestone for building, and grey slate for roofing, are met with in various parts of the county. In the south-eastern part is a limestone district bounded by Pierse-Bridge, Consley, Umby, Denton, Killerby, Langton, and Morton: farther north is another, on the ridge extending from Houghton, by Heighington, to Aykley; and farther still is a third, forming that hilly tract which extends from Murrington, by Ferry Hill, Bishop-Middleham, Coxhoe, Sherburn, Ellemore, Houghton le Spring, Pallion, Boldon, and Cleadon, and thence southward along the coast, to near Hartlepool. Limestone of the best quality abounds also in the lead-mining district; and in Wear dale, near Frosterley, is a vein which, from the stone being variegated, and taking a fine polish, is denominated marble, and is used for chimney-pieces and tomb-stones. Whin-stone is got in different parts of the Cockfield Fell dyke, and in many other similar places, for repairing roads, for which purpose it is superior to any other material yet discovered. The manufactures are various: Darlington has long been noted for that of linen, which is also carried on at Bishop-Auckland, Stanhope, and Stockton. Carpets are made at Barnard-Castle and Durham. The worsted manufacture is considerable at Durham and Darlington, and, to a limited extent, at Bishop-Auck-

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land. There are iron manufactories at Darlington, Stockton, and Sunderland, and several for nails at each of these towns, and at Durham; spades and edge-tools are made at Walsingham. Paper is made to a considerable extent at Durham; glass, including crown and flint-glass, and glass bottles, at Sunderland and South Shields; and earthenware, both for home sale and exportation, on Gateshead Fell. Ship-building is also extensively carried on at Sunderland and South Shields, which, with Stockton, are the chief ports. The principal articles of exportation are the mineral and manufacturing produce of the county; the imports are timber, deals, flax, hemp, hides, bar iron, linseed, oak-bark, and linen-yarn.

The principal rivers are, the Tees, the Tyne, and the Wear. The Tees, rising in Cumberland, forms the whole south and south-western boundary of this county, separating it from Westmorland and Yorkshire: it flows by Barnard-Castle, and near Darlington, and falls into the German ocean a few miles below Stockton, being navigable to some distance above Yarm. Among the more striking features of the romantic scenery for which Tees dale is distinguished, are several very picturesque waterfalls. The Tyne forms the northern limit of the county, separating it from Northumberland, from about two miles above Ryton to its mouth, a little below South Shields, and is navigable up to a little above Newcastle. The Wear is formed by the junction of several small streams in the north-western part of the county, and runs from west to east, with a circuitous course, through the centre of it, passing by Stanhope, Walsingham, Bishop-Auckland, Durham, and Chester le Street, and falling into the German ocean at Sunderland: it is navigable nearly as far as Chester le Street. The Derwent is formed by the junction of several streams near Hunstonworth, and constitutes the northern limit of the county to about three miles below Ebchester, then crossing a portion of it, it falls into the Tyne about a mile below the village of Swalwell. The Skerne, rising near Kelloe, in Easington ward, flows southward by Bishop-Middleham and Darlington, and falls into the Tees opposite the village of Croft, in Yorkshire. The fish in these rivers are, salmon, trout, eels, chevins, dace, pike (especially in the Skerne), and sparlings (in the Tees). The Darlington and Stockton railway was constructed pursuant to an act obtained in 1821, and completed in September, 1825, at an expense of £125,000, advanced by sixty shareholders; the entire length of the main line, from Witton Park colliery to Stockton, is twenty-five miles, and it has various branches diverging from it: coal, lime, and mineralogical productions are conveyed along it at the rate of three halfpence per ton per mile, and merchandise at three-pence per ton; coaches drawn by horses are charged at the rate of three pence per mile; the line is worked by two fixed locomotive engines, working four inclined planes half a mile in length. The great road from London to Berwick enters the county from Croft, in Yorkshire, and passing through Darlington, Durham, and Chester le Street, quits it at the passage of the Tyne, for Newcastle.

The Roman stations are, Lanchester, where numerous remains of that people have been found, and where Horsley places the *Glanibanta* of the Notitia; Binchester, the *Vinovium* of Antoninus; Ebchester

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and Cunscliffe, which Horsley identifies with the *Maga* of the *Notitia*, and where numerous Roman coins, &c., have been found. Considerable remains of the Watling-street, and of other Roman roads connecting the different stations, are yet visible. The principal ancient encampment is Maiden Castle. The chief specimens of ancient ecclesiastical architecture are to be seen in the magnificent cathedral church of Durham, and in the churches of Chester le Street, Brancepeth, Darlington, Hartlepool, and Bishop-Wearmouth. Before the Reformation, the religious houses in this county were, six monasteries, six colleges, and five hospitals, of which the most interesting remains are those of Jarrow and Finchale monasteries, and of St. Edmund's hospital at Gateshead. Of ancient castles, the most remarkable remains are those of Barnard-Castle, and of the castles of Brancepeth, Durham, and Norham. The finest specimens of old castellated mansions are seen in Raby, Lumley, Hilton, and Auckland castles. The most remarkable mineral springs are at Dinsdale, Croft, Butterby, and Chester le Street, and of the saline springs the principal is at Birtley, from which about eleven hundred tons of salt are made annually.

DURLEIGH, a parish in the hundred of **ANDERSFIELD**, county of **SOMERSET**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.S.W.) from Bridg-water, containing 127 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Wyndham Goodden, Esq.

DURLEY, a chapelry in the parish of **UPHAM**, in that part of the hundred of **BISHOP'S WALTHAM** which is in the Portsdown division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Bishop's Waltham, containing 319 inhabitants. It is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court held at Winchester every Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount.

DURLEY, a tything in the parish of **ELING**, hundred of **REDBRIDGE**, New Forest (East) division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**. The population is returned with the parish.

DURNFORD, a parish in the hundred of **AMESBURY**, though locally in the hundred of Underditch, county of **WILTS**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.S.W.) from Amesbury, containing, with Little Durnford, Netton, Newtown, and Salterton, 472 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Durnford in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £9. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a very ancient structure. Here is a school endowed with about £12 per annum. On the brow of a hill in this parish is an extensive earth-work, called Ogbury camp, supposed to have been a British settlement: it has no fosse, and is intersected by a number of small banks in different directions.

DURRINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of **TARRING**, hundred of **BRIGHTFORD**, county of **BRAMBER**, county of **SUSSEX**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W.) from Worthing, containing 194 inhabitants. The chapel is in ruins, and the inhabitants attend divine service at Tarring.

DURRINGTON, a parish in the hundred of **AMESBURY**, county of **WILTS**, 3 miles (N.) from Amesbury, containing 370 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage

of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. At a short distance from this place are the remains of an extensive British town, called Durrington Walls, or Long Walls.

DURSLEY, a market town and parish in the upper division of the hundred of **BERKELEY**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 15 miles (S.W. by S.) from Gloucester, and 106 (W. by N.) from London, containing 3186 inhabitants. It is an irregularly built town, situated at the foot of a steep hill, clothed with a wood chiefly of beech trees. A baronial castle of the Berkeleys, once lords of the manor, built as early as the reign of Edward the Confessor, stood here previously to the reign of Queen Mary I., when it was entirely destroyed: the site is now an orchard, at the north-western extremity of the town, the fields adjacent to which are called Castle Fields. The town contains several respectable and some handsome houses, and a few which have the appearance of considerable antiquity: the principal streets are paved. Near the centre of it is a market-house, built at the expense of the lord of the manor, about 1738. At its east end is a statue of Queen Anne. On the south-east side of the church-yard, springs of water rise so copiously as, at the distance of one hundred yards, to set in motion a fulling-mill; and on the banks of the stream are several cloth manufactories. This fountain is supposed to have occasioned the town to be called Dursley, from the British *Dwr*, water, and *Lega*, lea or pasture land. The market, held under a charter granted by Edward IV., in 1471, is on Thursday; and there are fairs, May 6th and December 4th, for the sale of cattle and pedlary. Dursley was one of the five boroughs in Gloucestershire which sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I.; but it has long since lost that privilege. A bailiff and four constables are elected annually at the court of the manor, but the power of the bailiff only extends to the examination of weights and measures, and the superintendence of the police. Contiguous to the town are the remains of a rock of tufa, or puff-stone, which cuts easily when first raised, but is extremely durable. This stone is said to have been used in constructing the walls of Berkeley castle, part of the churches of Dursley and Cam, and the vaulted roof of the choir of Gloucester cathedral.

The benefice is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £10. 14. 4½., and annexed to the archdeaconry of Gloucester, which is in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a noble structure, consisting of a spacious nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower at the west end. All the windows are pointed, and on the south side of the building is a handsome entrance porch, above which are three canopied niches. The whole south aisle, as well as the porch, is ornamented with battlements, pierced in quatrefoils, and other decorations in the style of the fifteenth century. The aisles are separated from the nave by a lofty arcade. On the timber roof are carved the arms of Berkeley and Fitzharding, and the device of Thomas Tanner, who, in the reign of Henry VI., erected a chantry chapel at the end of the south aisle, in which is a monumental figure of a skeleton beneath a canopy. The spire fell in 1699, and was rebuilt the next year, at the expense of £1000. The chancel likewise was re-erected in 1738. There are places of worship for Inde-

pendents and Wesleyan Methodists. A school for poor children is endowed with £7. 4. per annum, the produce of an acre of garden-ground, the bequest of John Arundell, in 1703. In 1811, Richard Jones bequeathed £1900 in trust to the rector and churchwardens, of which £450 was ordered to be laid out in ornamenting and improving the church; £300 to be appropriated to the support of a Sunday school for boys; £300 to another for girls; and the residue for the benefit of friendly societies, and other charitable purposes. There is a charity school for poor children of Protestant dissenters, for the support of which Joseph Twemlow, in 1739, gave a school-house, for the residence of the master, who has a salary of £35 per annum, for instructing about thirty boys, the school having been benefitted by subsequent endowments. Almshouses existed here prior to 1617, which becoming ruinous, the ground whereon they stood was let, in 1821, on a building lease for ninety-nine years, at £8. 5. per annum, which is applied in aid of the church rate. The present poor-house occupies the site of a house called the Church-house, for which a consideration of £45 per annum is paid out of the rates, to be applied to the repairs of the church. Hugh Smith, of Dursley, left by will, in 1637, three tenements for the use of the poor, the site of which is let on a building lease, for ninety-nine years, at £4. 5. per annum, which is distributed at the discretion of the churchwardens. In 1642, Sir Thomas Estcourt bequeathed property at Tetbury for charitable purposes, from which is paid a rent-charge of £10 to the poor of Dursley. In 1663, Throgmorton Trotman, merchant of London, left £2000 in trust to the Haberdashers' Company, out of the produce of which £15 per annum is paid for preaching a lecture at Dursley every market-day. This is the birthplace of Edward Fox, Bishop of Hereford, and almoner to Henry VIII., who has been reckoned among the reformers. Dursley gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Berkeley.

DURSTON, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of PETHERTON, county of SOMERSET, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.E. by E.) from Taunton, containing 211 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells. The Rev. R. Gray was patron in 1823. The church, which has been lately enlarged, is dedicated to St. John. At Minchin-Buckland, or Buckland-Sorum, in this parish, a priory of canons regular of the order of St. Augustine was founded about 1167, which being suppressed, the house and estates were given to the Knights Hospitallers, for the establishment of a nunnery of their own order. Subsequently there was a priory of canonesses of St. Augustine, and a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers, the former of which, at the dissolution, had a revenue amounting to £223. 7. $4\frac{1}{2}$.

DURWESTON, a parish in the hundred of PIMPERNE, Blandford (North) division of the county of DORSET, 3 miles (N.W.) from Blandford-Forum, containing 454 inhabitants. The living is a consolidated rectory with Bryanston, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £13. 11. 3., and in the patronage of E. B. Portman, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. Knighton, formerly a distinct parish, has long since been consolidated with Durweston. The river Stour is here navigable, and is crossed by a bridge on the east of the village.

gable, and is crossed by a bridge on the east of the village.

DUSTON, a parish in the hundred of NOBOTTLE-GROVE, county of NORTHAMPTON, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. by N.) from Northampton, containing 484 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £6. 8. 10., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Lord Viscount Melbourne. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parish is bounded on the south-east and north-east by branches of the river Nene, or Nen. There are remains of St. James's abbey for Black canons, founded about 1112, by William Peverel, natural son of William the Conqueror, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, amounted to £175. 8. 2.

DUTTON, a township in that part of the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH which is in the hundred of BUCKLOW, county palatine of CHESTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Frodsham, containing 325 inhabitants. This place, called in Domesday-book *Duntune*, was the seat of the ancient family of Dutton, who exercised peculiar authority over the musicians and minstrels of the county, requiring them to pay suit and service at a court held before the lord of Dutton, or his deputy, at Chester, every year on Midsummer-day, and to take out a license for the exercise of their calling. Though the right is still reserved to the proprietors of the manor of Dutton, no court has been held since 1756. One side of Dutton Hall, erected in 1542, is still standing, furnishing a remarkably rich relic of the domestic architecture of that period. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the parish. Dutton gives the title of baron to the family of Douglas, Dukes of Hamilton.

DUTTON, a township in that part of the parish of RIBCHESTER which is in the lower division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, county palatine of LANCASTER, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Blackburn, containing 521 inhabitants.

DUXBURY, a township in the parish of STANDISH, hundred of LEYLAND, county palatine of LANCASTER, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Chorley, containing 312 inhabitants.

DUXFORD, comprising the parishes of Duxford-St. Peter and Duxford-St. John, in the hundred of WHITTLESFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Linton, containing 605 inhabitants. The living of St. Peter's is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £21. 6. 8., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. That of St. John's is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £13. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge; they are in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The boundaries of each parish not being accurately known, the two are assessed as one. Here is a school under the direction of nine feoffees, founded pursuant to the will of the Rev. Richard King, in 1649, and endowed with £27 per annum; also the remains of an ancient hospital, the chapel of which is now used as a barn.

DYKE, a hamlet in the parish of BOURNE, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (N.N.E.) from Bourne, containing 144 inhabitants.

DYMCHURCH, a parish in the liberty of **ROMNEY-MARSH**, locally in the hundred of **Worth**, lathe of **SHEPWAY**, county of **KENT**, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from **New Romney**, containing 543 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Canterbury**, rated in the king's books at £7. 2. 8½., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to **St. Peter** and **St. Paul**. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**. This parish lies wholly on the level of **Romney-Marsh**, adjoining the sea, and is distinguished for its strong artificial wall, made to resist the encroachments of that element: this wall is about three miles long, more than twenty feet high, and the width at the top permits the high road to run along it: it has three grand sluices, for the general draining of the marsh; and the expense of repair, which amounts to £5000 per annum, is defrayed by *scot* payments levied on the whole district.

DYMOCK, a parish in the hundred of **BOTLOE**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 3¼ miles (N. N. W.) from **Newent**, containing 1558 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Hereford**, and diocese of **Gloucester**, rated in the king's books at £9. 13. 9., endowed with £800 parliamentary grant. **A. Thompson, Esq.** was patron in 1827. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**. This place, supposed to derive its name from the Saxon *dim*, dark, and *Ac*, oak, was formerly of considerable extent and importance; as, in the reign of **Henry III.**, it had the privilege of a market and three fairs, all long since disused. In the parliamentary war it was garrisoned for the king. A considerable quantity of cider and perry is made here. The **Herefordshire** and **Gloucestershire** canal, and the river **Leden**, pass through the parish. Two school-rooms for fifty boys and fifty girls, with residences for the master and mistress, were erected in 1825, at an expense of £1200, being a portion of the produce of a bequest in 1779, by **Mrs. Ann Carn**, the remaining sum (nearly £3000), being invested in the Bank three per cent. annuities, and the interest of it applied to the purposes of the charity: the school is conducted on the National plan, and, so far as the funds will allow, the children are provided with clothing. A rent-charge of £3 per annum was bequeathed in 1734, by **William Hooper**, which is also applied to the support of this school. Ten men and ten women are clothed annually from a bequest by **Mr. Wintour**, made about a century ago. This is the birth-place of **John Kyrle**, the benevolent original of Pope's "Man of Ross."

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EACHWICK, a township in the parish of **HEDDON** on the **WALL**, partly in the western division of **CASTLE** ward, but chiefly in the eastern division of **TINDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 10½ miles (N. W. by W.) from **Newcastle upon Tyne**, containing 169 inhabitants. This was anciently a place of considerable importance. In making a road through an old intrenchment near the village, several hand mill-stones, a sacrificing knife, and a flint axe, were discovered.

EAGLE, a parish partly in the higher, but chiefly in the lower, division of the wapentake of **BOOTHBY-GRAFFO**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 7½

miles (W. S. W.) from **Lincoln**, containing, with the hamlet of **Eagle-Hall**, 353 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £3. 5. 10., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £1000 royal bounty. **Mrs. Buckworth** was patroness in 1800. The church is dedicated to **All Saints**. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**. A school is endowed with a small sum, and a house for the master. Here was a commandery of the **Knights Templars**, which, on the suppression of their order, was transferred to the hospitalers: at the dissolution its revenue amounted to £144. 18. 10.

EAGLE-HALL, a hamlet in that part of the parish of **EAGLE** which is in the higher division of the wapentake of **BOOTHBY-GRAFFO**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from **Lincoln**, containing 45 inhabitants.

EAGLE-WOODHOUSE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the lower division of the wapentake of **BOOTHBY-GRAFFO**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, containing 10 inhabitants.

EAGLESCLIFFE, a parish in the south-western division of **STOCKTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, comprising the townships of **Aislaby**, **Eaglescliffe**, and **Newsam**, and containing 542 inhabitants, of which number, 332 are in the township of **Eaglescliffe**, ½ a mile (N. N. E.) from **Yarm**. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Durham**, rated in the king's books at £28. 17. 1., and in the patronage of the Bishop of **Durham**. The church is dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**. The river **Tees**, which is here navigable, is crossed by a cast-iron bridge of one arch, from which there is a railway that, at a short distance, joins the **Stockton** and **Darlington** railway.

EAGLESFIELD, a township in the parish of **BRIGHAM**, **ALLERDALE** ward above **Darwent**, county of **CUMBERLAND**, 2¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from **Cockermouth**, containing 405 inhabitants. It is one of the "five towns" annexed to the honour of **Cockermouth**. On the enclosure of **Eaglesfield** and **Blindbothel** commons, about 1814, twenty acres of land were set apart for the establishment of a school, in which all the poor children of those two townships may be educated, on payment of a small quarterage. The township abounds with excellent limestone, and some years since a Roman paved way was discovered in it.

EAKLEY, a hamlet, formerly a parish, now united to **Stoke-Goldington**, in the hundred of **NEWPORT**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**. The population is returned with **Stoke-Goldington**. The church has been demolished.

EAKRING, a parish in the South-clay division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 3¾ miles (S. S. E.) from **Ollerton**, containing 564 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Nottingham**, and diocese of **York**, rated in the king's books at £9. 16. 0½., and in the patronage of **Earl Manvers**, and—**Savile, Esq.** alternately.

EALING, a parish in the Kensington division of the hundred of **OSSULSTONE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 6½ miles (W.) from **London**, containing, with **Old Brentford**, 6608 inhabitants. This village, from its situation near the western parts of the metropolis, has become a favourite residence, and contains several handsome villas and pleasant seats. A pleasure fair is annually held on

the 24th of June, and the two following days. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected in 1735; it is a brick building, with a square tower and cupola. A lectureship was founded here in 1629, and endowed with £40 per annum, by the Rev. John Bowman, Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral, who also left £20 per annum to the poor. A chapel of ease was built at Old Brentford in 1770, by subscription. There is a place of worship for Independents. A charity school for boys, for which a new school-room was built in 1817, is endowed with the twelfth part of an estate in Kent, given by Lady Capel, with £500 by Jonathan Gurnell, Esq., and with other benefactions: more than one hundred and twenty boys, of whom twenty are clothed, are instructed on the National system in this establishment. A charity school for girls was founded in 1712, by Lady Jane Rawlinson, who bequeathed £500 for that purpose: Peter Francis le Courayer left £200 for the purchase of land, to which £50 was added by Mrs. Frances Cole, besides several similar benefactions: seventy girls, of whom twenty-five are clothed, are taught on the National system: the school-room was built in 1819. In a stratum of gravel, near Old Brentford, have been found bones and teeth of the hippopotamus, the elephant, and the bullock; and in the sub-stratum, which is of calcareous earth, are found the bones and horns of deer: below this is a bed of blue clay, abounding with shells of the nautilus and other marine animals. Among the distinguished persons that have been inhabitants of Ealing may be enumerated, Dr. John Owen, a learned non-conformist divine, and a very voluminous writer, who died in 1683; Serjeant Maynard, an eminent lawyer, who died here in 1690, and was buried in the church; Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart., author of an elaborate history of the labouring class in England; and Robert Orme, author of *Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire*, who died in 1801. John Horne Tooke, author of the *Diversions of Purley*; and the celebrated Mrs. Trimmer; were interred in the church-yard.

EAMONT-BRIDGE, a joint township with Yanwath, in the parish of BARTON, West ward, county of WESTMORLAND, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S.S.E.) from Penrith, containing 244 inhabitants. A school is endowed with about £100 per annum, for children of both townships. On the southern bank of the river Eamont, in this township, is an intrenched amphitheatre, called King Arthur's Round Table, in ancient times used as a tilting ground; and near it is another relic of antiquity, named *Mayburgh*, which is supposed to have been the *Gymnasium*, where the wrestlers, racers, and others of the humbler class performed their exercises.

EARDINGTON, a township in that part of the parish of QUATFORD which is in the hundred of STORTESDEN, county of SALOP, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Bridgenorth, containing 306 inhabitants. Iron-works have been established here.

EARDISLAND, a parish in the hundred of STRETFORD, county of HEREFORD, 5 miles (W.) from Leominster, containing 791 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £4. 9. 7., endowed

with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Here is an endowed free school, partly conducted on the Madras system. A court leet is held annually in the village, which is situated on the river Arrow, the rail-road from Kington to Leominster passing through it. A house still exists, called the Nun House, and part of the glebe land is denominated the Monks' Court; from which it is inferred that a place called Staick house was once a religious establishment, a supposition strengthened by its peculiar appearance, and contiguity to the Monks' Court. The Roman Watling-street is supposed to have passed through this parish, on the line of the road now leading to Street Court.

EARDISLEY, a parish in the hundred of HUNTINGTON, county of HEREFORD, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Kington, containing 683 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £7. 12. 6., and in the patronage of Thomas Perry, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. Here is a National school. Courts leet and baron are held occasionally; and fairs for cattle, cheese, and butter, are on May 15th and October 18th. The Brecon and Kington rail-road passes at the south end of the village. Several helmets have been dug up; and there are slight remains of a castle. Half a mile hence is a remarkable oak tree, held in great respect by the poor inhabitants, and supposed to be four hundred years old. Some of its branches average about two feet in diameter; its girth at the bottom is sixty feet, and it covers a surface of three hundred and twenty-four feet in circular extent.

EARDLEY-END, a township in the parish of AUDLEY, northern division of the hundred of PIREHILL, county of STAFFORD, 5 miles (N.W.) from Newcastle under Line, containing 192 inhabitants.

EARESBY, a chapelry in the parish of SPILSBY, eastern division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (W.S.W.) from Spilbsby, with which the population is returned.

EARITH, a chapelry in the parish of BLUNTISHAM, hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, 3 miles (S.E.) from Somersham, containing 674 inhabitants. The chapel, which was dedicated to St. James, has been demolished. A school is endowed with about £50 per annum. Cattle fairs are held, May 4th, July 25th, and November 1st.

EARL (otherwise YEARD) HILL, a township in the parish of DODDINGTON, eastern division of GLENDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. by W.) from Wooler, containing 60 inhabitants. A few years since an urn, containing bones and a thin piece of flint, was found on the summit of a hill at this place.

EARL-SHILTON, a chapelry in the parish of KIRKBY-MALLORY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, county of LEICESTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.E.) from Hinckley, containing 1771 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a place of worship for Independents. This place was formerly distinguished by its Norman castle, now entirely destroyed, the site being denoted only by a mount, and a place called the Castle-yard, or Hall-yard.

EARL-STOKE, a chapelry in the parish and hundred of MELKSHAM, county of WILTS, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.)

from East Lavington, containing 375 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary.

EARLHAM (ST. MARY).—See **NORWICH**.

EARLY, a liberty in that part of the parish of **SONNING** which is in the hundred of **CHARLTON**, county of **BERKS**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E. by E.) from Reading, containing 447 inhabitants.

EARNLEY, a parish in the hundred of **MANHOOD**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, county of **SUSSEX**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by S.) from Chichester, containing, with Almodington, 148 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united in 1524 to the rectory of Almodington, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £7. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$. Almodington was formerly in the patronage of the Earl of Arundel, and Earnley in that of the Bishop of Chichester; but since the union of the two benefices the Bishop has two turns, and the Duke of Norfolk one. The church of Earnley has been long since demolished.

EARNSFORD, a liberty in the parish of **BINLEY**, Kirby division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, county of **WARWICK**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.S.E.) from Coventry. The population is returned with the parish.

EARNSHILL, a parish in the hundred of **ABDICK** and **BULSTONE**, county of **SOMERSET**, 5 miles (S.W. by S.) from Langport, containing 13 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £2. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$. R. T. Combe, Esq. was patron in 1821. The church has been demolished.

EARSDON, a parish in the eastern division of **CASTLE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, comprising the townships of Blackworth, South Blyth with Newsham, Brierdean, Earsdon, Hartley, Holywell, Seaton-Delaval, and Sighill, and containing 4644 inhabitants, of which number, 271 are in the township of Earsdon, 4 miles (N.W. by N.) from North Shields. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the proprietors of land. The church, dedicated to St. Alban, is an ancient building, which in 1097 belonged to Tynemouth abbey, and has lately received an addition of four hundred and five free sittings; the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £300 towards defraying the expense. This is a fertile district, abounding also with excellent coal and stone. The village, seated upon a rocky eminence, is pleasant and well built.

EARSDON, a township in the parish of **HEBBURN**, western division of **MORPETH** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Morpeth, containing 94 inhabitants.

EARSDON-FOREST, a township in the parish of **HEBBURN**, western division of **MORPETH** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Morpeth, containing 34 inhabitants.

EARSHAM, a parish in the hundred of **EARSHAM**, county of **NORFOLK**, 1 mile (S.W. by W.) from Bungay, containing 750 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £15. Sir W. Dalling, Bart. was patron in 1812. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

* **EARSWICK**, a township partly in the parish of **STRENSALL**, within the liberty of **ST. PETER** of **YORK**, but chiefly in the parish of **HUNTINGTON**, wapentake of **BULMER**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.N.E.) from York, containing 113 inhabitants, exclusively of those which are within the liberty of St. Peter.

EARTHAM, a parish in the hundred of **BOX** and **STOCKBRIDGE**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, county of **SUSSEX**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.E. by E.) from Chichester, containing 105 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £7. 5. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Eartham in the Cathedral Church of Chichester.

EARTHCOTT-GAUNTS, a tything in that part of the parish of **ALMONDSBURY** which is in the lower division of the hundred of **BERKELEY**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Thornbury. The population is returned with the parish.

EASBY, a township in the parish of **BRAMPTON**, **ESKDALE** ward, county of **CUMBERLAND**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.N.E.) from Brampton, containing 96 inhabitants. At Coathill, in this neighbourhood, is a chalybeate spring.

EASBY, a parish comprising the townships of Aske, Easby, and Skeeby, in the western, and the township of Brompton on Swale, in the eastern, division of the wapentake of **GILLING**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, and containing 765 inhabitants, of which number, 105 are in the township of Easby, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.S.E.) from Richmond. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £2. 13. 4., endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Agatha, stands at a considerable distance from the village, and existed prior to 1152. In this village, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Swale, was an abbey for Premonstratensian canons, founded about 1152, by Roald, constable of Richmond castle, and valued at the dissolution at £111 per annum: the remains are extensive, and rich in architectural decoration. Here is an hospital for four persons.

EASBY, a township in the parish of **STOKESLEY**, western division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Stokesley, containing 124 inhabitants.

EASEBOURNE, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of **EASEBOURNE**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, county of **SUSSEX**, 1 mile (N.E.) from Midhurst, containing, with the chapelry of Lodsworth Liberty, 1290 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £6. 6. 8., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £1900 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Lord Montague. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. In this parish, to the south of which the Rother, or Arundel navigation, passes, is a school founded in 1674 by John Locke, and endowed by him with £5 per annum. In the latter part of the reign of Henry III., John Bohun, of Midhurst, founded here a small Benedictine nunnery, the revenue of which at the dissolution was valued at £29 per annum.

EASENHALL, a hamlet in the parish of **MONKS-KIRBY**, Kirby division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**,

county of WARWICK, 4 miles (N. W.) from Rugby, containing 164 inhabitants.

EASHING, a tything in the parish and first division of the hundred of GODALMING, county of SURREY, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W.) from Godalming, with which the population is returned. The river Wey runs through the tything.

EASINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of CHILTON, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Thame. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel, but it has been long since demolished.

EASINGTON, a parish in the southern division of EASINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, comprising the townships of Easington, Haswell, Hawthorn, and Shotton, and containing 1112 inhabitants, of which number, 593 are in the township of Easington, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Durham. The living is a rectory, not in charge, annexed, in 1255, to the archdeaconry, and in the diocese of Durham. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a lofty building, serving, from its situation on an eminence, as a land-mark for mariners. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In 1814, Archdeacon Prosser erected a school-room, which, by means of his own and other contributions, now affords education, on Dr. Bell's system, to about fifty boys and thirty girls. Dr. Gabriel Clarke, by will dated in 1662, bequeathed the sum of £60 to purchase a rent-charge of £10 per annum for the school-master. The village, which is of considerable extent and on an elevated situation, was the ancient head of the ward, deanery, and parish, to which it gives name. A halmote court is held twice a year, for the recovery of debts under 40s.

EASINGTON, a township in that part of the parish of BELFORD which is in the northern division of BAMBROUGH ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. E. by E.) from Belford, containing 186 inhabitants.

EASINGTON, a parish in the hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Tetsworth, containing 25 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £4. 12. 6., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

EASINGTON, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Easington and Out-Newton, and containing 557 inhabitants, of which number, 488 are in the township of Easington, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Patrington. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a very ancient structure in the early style of English architecture. Twenty boys and girls are instructed by means of an annuity of £10, the gift of Mr. Robert Pattinson, in 1811.

EASINGTON, a parish in the eastern division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North riding of the county of YORK, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Guilsbrough, containing 507 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £14. 8. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

EASINGTON, a township in the parish of SLAID-

BURN, western division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Clitheroe, containing 501 inhabitants. Here is a free school.

EASINGTON-GRANGE, a township in that part of the parish of BELFORD which is in the northern division of BAMBROUGH ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E.) from Belford, containing 54 inhabitants.

EASINGWOULD, a parish in the wapentake of BULMER, North riding of the county of YORK, comprising the market town of Easingwoud, and the chapelry of Raskelf, and containing 2352 inhabitants, of which number, 1912 are in the town of Easingwoud, 13 miles (N. N. W.) from York, and 208 (N. N. W.) from London. The town, which is irregularly built, is, from its inland situation, and the want of navigable conveyance, precluded from the advantages of trade. Considerable quantities of bacon and butter are sent from this place to York, whence the articles are forwarded to London by water; and the town derives some benefit from its being a thoroughfare on the high road from London to Edinburgh. The market is on Friday: the fairs are, July 6th and September 26th, for cattle and sheep. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £12. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is situated on an eminence above the town, and commands an extensive view of the ancient forest of Galtres, and the vale of Mowbray. There are places of worship for Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. A free school was founded in 1781, by Mrs. Eleanor Westerman, who endowed it with £2500 reduced annuities, for the instruction of boys in English grammar, Latin, writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping; and of girls, in reading, writing, and arithmetic: there are thirty boys and girls in this school, who are nominated by the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of the parish, as trustees. There is another school, with a small endowment, for ten boys; and Sunday schools are supported by subscription. In the neighbourhood are some small chalybeate springs issuing from the high grounds, and indicating the existence of coal or iron-stone, but none has yet been discovered of sufficient consequence to encourage any enterprise: the principal of these springs supplies a small bathing-house.

EAST BOURNE, county of SUSSEX. See BOURNE (EAST.)

EASTBRIDGE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of WESTGATE, lathe of St. AUGUSTINE, county of KENT, containing 34 inhabitants. For an account of Eastbridge Hospital, see CANTERBURY.

EASTBRIDGE, a parish within the liberty of ROMNEY MARSH, locally in the hundred of Worth, lathe of SHEPWAY, county of KENT, 5 miles (N. by E.) from New Romney, containing 18 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church has been demolished.

EASTBURN, a township in the parish of KIRKBURN, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East riding of the county of YORK, 3 miles (S. W.) from Great Driffield, containing 12 inhabitants.

EASTBURN, a joint township with Steeton, in the parish of **KILDWICK**, eastern division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWGROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 4 miles (N.W.) from Keighley, containing 753 inhabitants.

EASTBURY, a tything in the parish and hundred of **LAMBOURN**, county of **BERKS**, 2 miles (S.E. by E.) from Lambourn, containing, with Bockhampton, 398 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel, which was dedicated to St. James, but it has been demolished. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

EASTBY, a joint township with Emsay, in that part of the parish of **SKIPTON** which is in the eastern division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWGROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 3 miles (N.E.) from Skipton, containing 861 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

EAST-CHURCH, a parish in the liberty of the **ISLE** of **SHEPPEY**, lathe of **SCRAY**, county of **KENT**, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Queenborough, containing 705 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Miles Barton, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a spacious and handsome embattled edifice, formerly belonging to the convent of Boxley. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. East-Church takes its name from being situated to the east of the parish of Minster. There is a free school, with a small endowment: a fair for toys is held on Holy-Thursday. Many petrified fossils, supposed to be antediluvian, have been found upon the sea-shore.

EASTCOTT, a tything in the parish of **URCHFONT**, hundred of **SWANBOROUGH**, county of **WILTS**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.E.) from East Lavington, containing 123 inhabitants.

EASTCOTTS, a chapelry in the parish of **CARDINGTON**, hundred of **WIXAMTREE**, county of **BEDFORD**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E.) from Bedford, containing, with Cotton-End, Harrowden, and Fenlake, 588 inhabitants.

EASTCOURT, a tything in the parish of **CRUDWELL**, hundred of **MALMESBURY**, county of **WILTS**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E. by N.) from Malmesbury, containing 157 inhabitants.

EASTER (GOOD), a parish in the hundred of **DUNMOW**, county of **ESSEX**, 7 miles (N.W. by W.) from Chelmsford, containing 478 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with which the vicarage of High Easter was consolidated in 1771, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of London, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a strong chalybeate spring in the parish.

EASTER (HIGH), a parish in the hundred of **DUNMOW**, county of **ESSEX**, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Great Dunmow, containing 819 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, consolidated with that of Good Easter, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £14. 14. 7. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

EASTERGATE, a parish in the hundred of **AVISFORD**, rape of **ARUNDEL**, county of **SUSSEX**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Arundel, containing 166 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £7. 19. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$,

and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a small rude building of rough stone.

EASTERTON, a tything in the parish of **EAST LAVINGTON**, hundred of **SWANBOROUGH**, county of **WILTS**, 1 mile (N.E.) from East Lavington, containing 377 inhabitants. There is a small school for the education of the poor.

EASTFIELD, a hamlet in that part of the parish of **ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, PETERBOROUGH**, which is in the liberty of **PETERBOROUGH**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N.N.E.) from Peterborough, containing, with Newark, 247 inhabitants.

EASTGATE, a hamlet in the parish of **STANHOPE**, north-western division of **DARLINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Walsingham. The population is returned with the parish. About one hundred children are educated at a National school built by the late Bishop of Durham: where divine service is performed every Sunday afternoon. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

EASTHAM, a parish in the higher division of the hundred of **WIRRAL**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, comprising the townships of Eastham, Hooton, Nether Pool, Over Pool, Great Sutton, Little Sutton, Thornton-Childer, and a part of that of Whitby, and containing 1430 inhabitants, of which number, 368 are in the township of Eastham, 5 miles (E.N.E.) from Great Neston. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £12. 13., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. About a mile from the village is a ferry on the Mersey, called Eastham ferry; and at the ferry-house is usually held the yearly meeting of the Wirral Agricultural Society. There are two or three small bequests for the education of poor children.

EASTHAM, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of **DODDINGTREE**, county of **WORCESTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Tenbury, comprising the chapelries of Child-Hanley and Orleton, and containing 677 inhabitants. The living is a rectory with that of Hanley-William, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £28. 15. 10. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, has lately received an addition of eighty free sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £40 towards defraying the expense.

EASTHOPE, a parish in the hundred of **MUNSLow**, county of **SALOP**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.W.) from Much Wenlock, containing 93 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £3. 3. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$., and endowed with £200 royal bounty. R. Benson, Esq. was patron in 1825. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

EASTHORPE, a parish in the Colchester division of the hundred of **LEXDEN**, county of **ESSEX**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Great Coggeshall, containing 175 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £12. The Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Onslow were patrons in 1826. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

EASTINGTON, a chapelry in that part of the parish of **NAUNTON** which is in the hundred of **BRADLEY**,

county of GLOUCESTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.E.) from North Leach, containing 220 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

EASTINGTON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of WHITSTONE, county of GLOUCESTER, comprising the tythings of Alkerton and Eastington, and containing 1681 inhabitants, of which number, 718 are in the tything of Eastington, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Stroud. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £32. 14. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Rev. R. Huntley was patron in 1817. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A free school for about seventy children was established by subscription in 1764. During the civil war this place was garrisoned for the parliament.

EAST-LEACH-MARTIN, otherwise BURTTHORPE, a parish in the hundred of BRIGHTWELLS-BARROW, county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (N.) from Lechlade, containing 231 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £10; and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

EAST-LEACH-TURVILLE, a parish in the hundred of BRIGHTWELLS-BARROW, county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Lechlade, containing 333 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, endowed with £9 per annum private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church, an extremely small building, is dedicated to St. Andrew. The Roman Iknield-street enters this parish on the east from Oxfordshire, and joins the fosse-way at Cirencester. In Church-lane is a mineral spring, which is strongly cathartic.

EASTLEY, a tything in the parish of SOUTH STONEHAM, hundred of MANSBRIDGE, Fawley division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (N.N.E.) from Southampton. The population is returned with the parish.

EASTLING, a parish in the hundred of FAVERSHAM, lathe of SCRAY, county of KENT, 5 miles (S.W.) from Faversham, containing 406 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of the Earl of Winchelsea. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A fair is held on the 14th of September.

EASTMOORE, a hamlet in the parish of BARTON-BENNETT, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, county of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E. by N.) from Stoke-Ferry. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel, now demolished.

EASTNOR, a parish in the hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E. by E.) from Ledbury, containing 475 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £7. 19. 5., and in the patronage of Earl Somers. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, contains several handsome monuments of marble. The substratum of this parish is a grey limestone, in which shells are found thickly imbedded; it exists in large masses, and being susceptible of a high polish, is much used for chimney-pieces. There are some ancient intrenchments in the parish. Eastnor Castle, the splendid residence of Earl Somers, has been recently rebuilt, at an immense expense, on

the plan of the ancient baronial castles. On an eminence in the park is an obelisk, on which are recorded the public acts of Lord Chancellor Somers, as well as a tributary inscription to the memory of the present earl's eldest son, who was slain in the peninsular war.

EASTOFT, a chapelry in the parish of CROWLE, western division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (N.E.) from Crowle, containing 232 inhabitants.

EASTOFT, a joint township with Haldenby, in the parish of ADLINGFLEET, lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 10 miles (S.S.E.) from Howden, containing 69 inhabitants.

EASTON, a parish in the hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E.) from Kimbolton, containing 172 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage not in charge, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Longstow in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, endowed with £200 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

EASTON, a hamlet in that part of the parish of SOUTH STOKE which is in the soke of GRANTHAM, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Colsterworth, containing 206 inhabitants. The chapel has fallen into ruins.

EASTON, a parish in the hundred of FOREHOE, county of NORFOLK, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.N.W.) from Norwich, containing 165 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £7. 11. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. E. R. Fellowes, Esq. was patron in 1809. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a place of worship for Baptists at Easton Row.

EASTON, a parish in the hundred of WILLYBROOK, county of NORTHAMPTON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by S.) from Stamford, containing 689 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £19. 8. 9. The Marquis of Exeter was patron in 1805. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Here is a free school endowed with about £50 per annum.

EASTON, a parish in the hundred of FAWLEY, Fawley division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.E. by N.) from Winchester, containing 427 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the incumbent, rated in the king's books at £26. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a trifling endowment for the education of poor children. Easton is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court held at Winchester every Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount.

EASTON, a parish in the hundred of LOES, county of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Wickham-Market, containing 371 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10. 18. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. The Earl of Rochford was patron in 1817. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

EASTON, a parish in the hundred of KINWARDSTONE, county of WILTS, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Pewsey, containing 447 inhabitants. The living is a

perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, and in the patronage of the Marquis of Ailesbury. The church, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has been demolished. Here is a small endowed free school. In the reign of Henry III. there was an hospital or priory at this place, for canons of the Trinitarian order, for the redemption of captives, said by some to have been founded by Stephen, Archdeacon of Salisbury: its revenue, at the time of the dissolution, amounted to £55. 14. 4.

EASTON, a hamlet in the parish of **BRIDLINGTON**, wapentake of **DICKERING**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Bridlington, containing 21 inhabitants.

EASTON (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of **DUNMOW**, county of **ESSEX**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Great Dunmow, containing 755 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £18. 13. 4., and in the patronage of R. Saumarez, Esq. and Lord Viscount Maynard alternately. The church is dedicated to St. John. In 1759, Rebecca Mead bequeathed tenements and land, now producing £38 per annum, for clothing and teaching ten girls; and in 1761, Charles, Lord Maynard, endowed a school for six boys of this parish, and six of Little Easton. There is a small sum for apprenticing children.

EASTON (GREY), a parish in a detached portion of the hundred of **CHIPPENHAM**, county of **WILTS**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Malmesbury, containing 151 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £6. 0. 5., and in the patronage of John Howes, Esq. A branch of the Lower Avon passes through this parish. There is a trifling sum for the education of children: and an almshouse for six women is endowed with £50 per annum.

EASTON (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of **DUNMOW**, county of **ESSEX**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.W.) from Great Dunmow, containing 303 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £10. Lord Viscount Maynard was patron in 1815. Charles Lord Maynard, in 1761, endowed a school for six boys of this parish, and six of Great Easton, and by his will founded an almshouse for four poor widows.

EASTON (MAGNA), a chapelry in the parish of **BRINGHURST**, hundred of **GARTREE**, county of **LEICESTER**, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.N.E.) from Market-Harborough, containing 529 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Andrew.

EASTON in GORDANO, a parish in the hundred of **PORTBURY**, county of **SOMERSET**, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Bristol, containing 2109 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Easton in the Cathedral Church of Wells, rated in the king's books at £5. 9. 4½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to St. George. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The river Avon, which is navigable along the north-east boundary of the parish, falls into the Bristol channel on the north of it. At the south-eastern extremity there was anciently a chapel, the site of which is still called Chapel Pill.

EASTON-BAVENTS, a parish in the hundred of

BLYTHING, county of **SUFFOLK**, 2 miles (N.N.E.) from Southwold, containing 24 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Benacre, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6, and endowed with £200 royal bounty. The church, which was dedicated to St. Nicholas, has fallen to ruin.

EASTON-MAUDIT, a parish in the hundred of **HIGHAM-FERRERS**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Wellingborough, containing 178 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £6, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul.

EASTON-NESTON, a parish in the hundred of **CLELEY**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (E.) from Towcester, containing, with the hamlet of Hulcote, 137 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £8. The Earl of Pomfret was patron in 1825. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The children of this parish are instructed by a schoolmistress for £10 per annum, paid out of the church estate, and from the same fund £10 are annually contributed in aid of a Sunday school.

EASTON-PERCEY, a tything in the parish of **KINGTON-ST. MICHAEL**, northern division of the hundred of **DAMERHAM**, county of **WILTS**, containing 29 inhabitants. John Aubrey, a distinguished antiquary, was born here in 1629.

EASTRIDGE, a tything in the parish and hundred of **RAMSBURY**, county of **WILTS**, 6 miles (N.W. by N.) from Hungerford, containing 254 inhabitants.

EASTRINGTON, a parish in the wapentake of **HOWDENSHERE**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the townships of Bellasize, Eastington, Giberdike, Newport-Wallingfen, and Portington with Cavil, and containing 1649 inhabitants, of which number, 375 are in the township of Eastington, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.N.E.) from Howden. The living is a discharged vicarage, within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Howdenshire, rated in the king's books at £12. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In 1726, Joseph Hewley gave a house and land, now producing £28 a year, for the use of a school, in which about thirty children are educated.

EASTRIP, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of **BRUTON**, county of **SOMERSET**, 2 miles from Bruton, containing 17 inhabitants.

EASTROP, a parish in the hundred of **BASINGSTOKE**, Basingstoke division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (N.) from Basingstoke, containing 67 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £2, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of T. Terry, Esq.

EASTRY, a parish partly in the hundred of **WINGHAM**, but chiefly in that of **EASTRY**, lathe of **ST. AUGUSTINE**, county of **KENT**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Sandwich, containing 1062 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage with the curacy of Worth, rated in the king's books at £19. 12. 1., and in the peculiar ju-

risdiction and patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious edifice. Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. There is a trifling sum for the education of children. A fair is held for cattle, pedlary, and toys, on the 2nd of October. This village contains a spacious handsome building, appropriated as a workhouse for this and twelve other parishes.

EAST-VILLE, a township in the eastern division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, containing 118 inhabitants. There is a chapel in the East Fen belonging to the townships of East-Ville and Mid-Ville. This township, with six others, was made such by act of parliament in 1812, on the occasion of a very extensive drainage of fen lands, and is not dependent on any parish.

EASTWELL, a parish in the hundred of WYE, lathe of SCRAY, county of KENT, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Ashford, containing 134 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £9. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Mary. The register of this parish is said to have contained the entry of the burial of Richard Plantagenet, natural son to King Richard III., who, having fled hither after the battle of Bosworth, was protected by Sir Thomas Moyle, lord of the manor, and died in 1550, at a small house erected by his permission, at the age of 81.

EASTWELL, a parish in the hundred of FRAMLAND, county of LEICESTER, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Melton-Mowbray, containing 109 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £9. 12. 1., and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Governors of St. James's Hospital, Leicester. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

EASTWICK, a parish in the hundred of BRAUGHIN, county of HERTFORD, 4 miles (S.W. by W.) from Sawbridgeworth, containing 212 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £7. 11. 8. Mrs. Plumer was patroness in 1825. The church is dedicated to St. Botolph.

EASTWOOD, a parish in the hundred of ROCHFORD, county of ESSEX, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.W. by S.) from Rochford, containing 530 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence and All Saints.

EASTWOOD, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of BROXTON, county of NOTTINGHAM, 9 miles (N.W. by W.) from Nottingham, containing 1206 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. $1\frac{1}{2}$. J. Plumtre, Esq. was patron in 1819. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Here are extensive coal-works. The Nottingham canal crosses the parish, and another runs parallel with it to the extent of about one mile and a half, communicating with the river that bounds this county on the Derbyshire side.

EATINGTON, a parish in two divisions, Lower and

Upper, in the Kington division of the hundred of KINGTON, county of WARWICK, containing 641 inhabitants. Lower Eatington is $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.W. by W.), and Upper Eatington $5\frac{1}{4}$ (W.S.W.), from Kington. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £12. 0. $7\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of Evelyn John Shirley, Esq. The church, which is in Lower Eatington, is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. A chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, which stood in Upper Eatington, was pulled down about thirty years since, and rebuilt at Lower Eatington, which contains the greater part of the population. There is a place of worship for Baptists. In 1807, Sarah Roberts bequeathed a sum of £200, directing the interest to be applied to the education of poor children; about fifty are instructed. On the south-west, this parish is bounded by the river Stour.

EATON, a township in the parish of APPLETON, hundred of OCK, county of BERKS, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by N.) from Abingdon, containing 85 inhabitants.

EATON, a township in the parish of ECCLESTON, lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Chester, containing 66 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Dee, near which stands Eaton Abbey, the princely residence of Earl Grosvenor, which within the last eight years has been considerably enlarged and beautified.

EATON, a township in the parish of TARPORLEY, first division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, county palatine of CHESTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.N.E.) from Tarporley, containing 477 inhabitants.

EATON, a township in the parish of PRESTBURY, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, county palatine of CHESTER, 2 miles (N.N.E.) from Congleton, containing 327 inhabitants.

EATON, a township in the parish of DAVENHAM, hundred of NORTHWICH, county palatine of CHESTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Northwich, containing 18 inhabitants.

EATON, a township in that part of the parish of ASHBOURN which is in the hundred of WIRKSWORTH, county of DERBY, 7 miles (N.N.W.) from Ashbourn, containing, with the chapelry of Alsop le Dale, 61 inhabitants. This township is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s.

EATON, a parish in the hundred of FRAMLAND, county of LEICESTER, 8 miles (N.N.E.) from Melton-Mowbray, containing 284 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 11. 3., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Denis. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. There is a small sum for the education of children.

EATON, a parish in the South-clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, county of NOTTINGHAM, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from East Retford, containing 215 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Eaton in the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The

church is dedicated to All Saints. 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.

EATON, a township in the parish of STOKE upon TERN, Drayton division of the hundred of BRADFORD (North), county of SALOP, 6 miles (N.W.) from Newport, containing 123 inhabitants.

EATON, a parish within the liberty of the borough of WENLOCK, county of SALOP, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.E. by E.) from Church-Stretton, containing 566 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £5. H. and W. Lloyd, Esqrs. were patrons in 1810. The church is dedicated to St. Edith.

EATON (BISHOP), a parish in the hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, 5 miles (W.) from Hereford, containing 452 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £13, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

EATON (BRAY), a parish in the hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Dunstable, containing 816 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £12. 16. 3., 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 Wesleyan Methodists. Here was anciently a castle, built by Cantilupe, Baron of Abergavenny, in 1221, of which nothing remains.

EATON (CHURCH), a parish in the western division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, county of STAFFORD, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.N.W.) from Penkridge, containing, with the townships of Marston, High Own, and Little Own, and the hamlets of Oslow and Wood-Eaton, 829 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £14. 19. $9\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Earl Talbot. The church is dedicated to St. Edith. There is an endowed grammar school, in which about twenty-five boys, and the same number of girls, are gratuitously educated.

EATON (LITTLE), a chapelry in that part of the parish of ST. ALKMUND, DERBY, which is in the hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, county of DERBY, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.N.E.) from Derby, containing 547 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Sir J. Kaye, Bart.

EATON (LONG), a chapelry in the parish of SAWLEY, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, county of DERBY, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Kegworth, containing 682 inhabitants. It is within the peculiar jurisdiction of the Prebendary of Sawley in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield. The chapel is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

EATON-CONSTANTINE, a parish in the Welling-ton division of the hundred of BRADFORD (South), county of SALOP, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Much Wenlock, containing 251 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and

diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. The Marquis of Cleveland was patron in 1823. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The inhabitants bury at Leighton. This place is bounded by the river Severn on the south-west.

EATON-HASTINGS, a parish in the hundred of SHRIVENHAM, county of BERKS, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.W. by N.) from Great Farringdon, containing 178 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £18. 7. 1. The Rev. R. Rice was patron in 1784. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

EATON-SOCON, a parish in the hundred of BARFORD, county of BEDFORD, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.W.) from St. Neot's, containing, with Wyboston, 2039 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £20. 13. 9. The Duke of Bedford was patron in 1808. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Here was anciently a castle, the residence of a branch of the family of Beauchamps; also a priory for Augustine friars, founded by Sir Oliver Beauchamp and his son Hugh, the only remaining portion of which is the refectory, now converted into stables. The river Ouse is navigable along the eastern boundary of the parish.

EATON-TREGOES, a township in the parish of FOY, upper division of the hundred of WORMELOW, though locally in the hundred of Greytree, county of HEREFORD, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Ross. The population is returned with the parish.

EAVES, a township in the parish of STOKE upon TRENT, northern division of the hundred of PIREHILL, county of STAFFORD, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.N.E.) from Newcastle under Line. The population is returned with the parish.

EAVESTONE, a township in that part of the parish of RIPON which is in the liberty of RIPON, West riding of the county of YORK, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.S.W.) from Ripon, containing 73 inhabitants.

EBBERSTON, a parish in PICKERING lythe, North riding of the county of YORK, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Pickering, containing 505 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 £5. 17. $3\frac{1}{2}$., and endowed with £400 parliamentary grant. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

EBBESBORNE-WAKE, a parish in the hundred of CHALK, county of WILTS, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by W.) from Wilton, containing 239 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £19. 14. 2., and in the patronage of the Succentor in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a place of worship for Independents.

EBBS-FLEET, a hamlet in the parish of MINSTER, hundred of RINGSLOW, or ISLE of THANET, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, county of KENT, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by W.) from Ramsgate. The population is returned with the parish. Hengist and Horsa, the Saxon generals, landed here with their forces about 449, also St. Augustine, in 596.

EBCHESTER, a chapelry in that part of the parish of LANCHESTER which is in the western division of CHESTER ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 14 miles (N.W. by W.) from Durham, containing 200 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry

and diocese of Durham, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. The church is a small ancient structure, dedicated to St. Ebba, daughter of Ethelfrid, King of Northumberland, who, before 660, founded a monastery upon the banks of the Derwent, which was subsequently destroyed by the Danes, and the royal foundress became abbess of Coldingham. Five hundred years afterwards, Ebchester is described as "the place of anchorets." The church and a few cottages occupy the site of a Roman station, two hundred yards square, with extensive outworks, supposed to be the *Vindomora* of Antoninus, traces of which are still discernible. Sepulchral and other monuments found upon the spot have been built up in the walls of the houses, and some are deposited in the library at Durham, with an urn of an uncommon size and shape, having a small cup in the centre, as a lachrymatory, or patera. The Roman road from Lanchester and Corbridge leads to Ebchester, where Gale places Ptolemy's *Epiacum*, but Horsley states it to be at Hexham. David II., King of Scotland, in his unfortunate invasion, is said to have entered the county by this road, which may still be traced where it crossed the Derwent, by a ford near the present foot-bridge.

EBONY, a chapelry in the parish of APPLEDORF, partly in the hundred of TENTERDEN, lathe of SCRAY, but chiefly in the hundred of OXNEY, lathe of SHEPWAY, county of KENT, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.E.) from Tenterden, containing 151 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, stands on the site of a larger and more ancient edifice, which was destroyed by lightning early in the reign of Elizabeth. The Grand Military canal passes through that part of the chapelry which is in the lathe of Scray, and the river Rother runs along the southern boundary.

EBRINGTON, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, county of GLOUCESTER, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (E. by N.) from Chipping-Campden, containing, with Charingworth and Hitcoat-Boyce, 535 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the vicarage of Mickleton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £9. 9. 4., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Edburgh, is a large and handsome structure, the east window of which is ornamented with stained glass, representing portions of the history of the patriarch Joseph: in the chancel is a monument, erected in 1677, to Sir John Fortescue, Lord Chancellor in the reign of Henry VI. Ebrington gives the title of viscount to Earl Fortescue.

ECCHINSWELL, a chapelry in that part of the parish of KINGSLERE which is in the hundred of EVINGAR, Kingsclere division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 9 miles (N.N.E.) from Whitechurch, containing 399 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

ECCLES, a parish in the hundred of SALFORD, county palatine of LANCASTER, 4 miles (W.) from Manchester, comprising the chapels of Pendleton and Worsley, and the townships of Barton, Clifton, and Pendlebury, and containing 23,331 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Mary de Eccles, is in the later style of English architecture, and belonged to Whalley abbey,

but at the dissolution it was made parochial. Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics, have each a place of worship, with a school attached. There are manufactories for silk, nankeen, gingham, and linen cloth; also a large cotton-mill, which affords employment to about four hundred people. A school-room in the church-yard was rebuilt by subscription in 1816, and is partly supported by a bequest from James Bradshaw, in 1800, of £8. 8. per annum, and partly from the parish fund of benefactions; five hundred and thirty children are taught at this school. The Manchester and Liverpool rail-road passes close to the village. The abbot and convent of Whalley established a small settlement of monks at this place; a small portion of the building remains, and forms part of a farm-house, bearing the name of Monks' Hall. Robert Ainsworth, author of the Latin and English Dictionary, was born here in 1660.

ECCLES, a parish in the hundred of HAPPING, county of NORFOLK, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from North Walsham, containing, with Hemstead, 212 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Hemstead, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £8. E. Lombe, Esq. was patron in 1815. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was swallowed up by the sea in 1605. The coast is defended by a ridge of sand hills, thrown up by the wind and surge, which seems to oppose a sufficient barrier to any future encroachment of the sea, though at the period when the church disappeared, the village was reduced from eighty to fourteen houses, and the land in the parish from one thousand three hundred to three hundred acres, by a terrible inundation, and in the time of Charles I. only one hundred acres remained after a similar calamity.

ECCLES, a parish in the hundred of SHROPHAM, county of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E.) from East Harling, containing 122 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £14, endowed with £400 royal bounty. The Rev. C. Miller and another were patrons in 1800. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

ECCLESALL-BIERLOW, a chapelry in that part of the parish of SHEFFIELD which is in the southern division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, West riding of the county of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W.) from Sheffield, containing 9113 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1700 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Sheffield. Here is a free school endowed with £11 per annum.

ECCLESFIELD, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, West riding of the county of YORK, comprising the chapelry of Bradfield, and the townships of Aldward and Ecclesfield, and containing 12,496 inhabitants, of which number, 7163 are in the township of Ecclesfield, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Sheffield. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £19. 3. 4., and in the patronage of Earl Fitzwilliam. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is in the later style of English architecture, and has lately received an addition of three hundred and ninety-seven sittings, of which two hundred are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches

and chapels having granted £200 toward defraying the expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The manufacture of hardware, similar to that at Sheffield, is carried on at this place. There are several endowed schools; that at Ecclesfield is supported out of the feoffee estate of this extensive parish, with £21 per annum, for teaching eighteen poor children. Sylvester's hospital, for seven poor persons, was founded and endowed by Edward Sylvester, in 1693; the income, aided by a bequest of £200 from Ann Reresby, in 1801, amounts to about £100 per annum, which, after providing for repairs, &c., is divided among the inmates. Barnes Hall hospital, for six poor people, was erected in the 15th of Charles I., by Richard Watts, to whom Sir Richard Scott, in 1668, devised certain estates for the purpose. An almshouse, for three poor persons of Ecclesfield and three of Owleston, was erected by George Bamforth, and is kept in repair by the parish. There was formerly an Alien priory of Benedictine monks to the abbey of St. Wandragsilius, in Normandy, which, at their suppression, was granted by Richard II. to the Carthusian monastery of St. Anne, near Coventry. In the neighbourhood are vestiges of a Roman intrenchment, termed Devil's Ditch.

ECCLESHALL, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, county of **STAFFORD**, comprising the market town of Eccleshall, the chapelries of Broughton and Chorlton, and the townships of Aspley, Bromley, Charnes, Chatcull, Chorlton-Hill, Coldmiece, Cotes, Croxton, Horseley, Mitmiece, Pershall, Podmore, Slindon, Great Sugnall, Little Sugnall, Three-Farms, Walton, and Wootton, and containing 4227 inhabitants, of which number, 1254 are in the town of Eccleshall, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by W.) from Stafford, and 149 (N.W.) from London. This place, which is supposed to be of very remote antiquity, belonged at the time of the Conquest to the bishops of Lichfield, Bishop Durdent having procured for it, in 1160, the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair; and about the year 1200 Bishop Muschamp obtained from King John license to embattle the episcopal residence, and to empark the adjoining grounds. The castle was extensively repaired or entirely rebuilt by Bishop Langton, in 1310: during the parliamentary war, it sustained so much damage in a siege, prior to its being taken by the parliamentarians, as to be unfit for the residence of the bishops, until Bishop Lloyd, in 1695, rebuilt the south part, and connected it with the remaining old buildings, then occupied as a farm-house; since which time it has continued to be the episcopal palace of the see of Lichfield and Coventry, and has received repeated additional improvements. Bishop Hough planted the grove, which has been since beautifully laid out in shrubberies and plantations; and Dr. Cornwallis, the late bishop, by draining the grounds, added greatly to the salubrity of the situation. The environs are pleasant, and the woods belonging to the palace are extensive. The town, which is pleasantly situated on the river Sow, contains some good houses, and is amply supplied with water. The market is on Friday: the fairs are on the Thursday before Mid-Lent, Holy-Thursdays, August 16th, and the first Friday in November, for cattle, sheep, and horses. Two constables and four headboroughs are appointed at the court leet of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who is lord of the manor.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Prebendary of Eccleshall in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, rated in the king's books at £7. 14. 4., endowed with £400 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £700 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was the sanctuary of Queen Margaret, after Lord Audley's defeat by the Earl of Salisbury, at Blore Heath: it is a spacious structure in the ancient style of English architecture, and contains several monuments. There is a place of worship for Independents. A charity school, which is supported by the parishioners, has a trifling endowment; and a National school, in which nearly one thousand children are instructed, is supported by subscription. About a mile to the north of the town is a paved vicinal way; and about a mile to the east of it are some ancient remains.

ECCLESHILL, a township in the parish of **BLACKBURN**, lower division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.S.E.) from Blackburn, containing 456 inhabitants.

ECCLESHILL, a township in the parish of **BRADFORD**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E. by N.) from Bradford, containing 2176 inhabitants. Wesleyan Methodists and Independents have each a place of worship here. There are several scribbling and worsted-mills in the township.

ECCLESTON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of **BRAXTON**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, comprising the townships of Eaton and Eccleston, and containing 358 inhabitants, of which number, 292 are in the township of Eccleston, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Chester. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £15. 13. 11½., and in the patronage of Earl Grosvenor, at whose expense the church, dedicated to St. Mary, and the burial-place of the family, was rebuilt in 1808: it is an elegant structure of red stone, with an embattled tower crowned with pinnacles; over the altar is a painting, by Caravaggio, of the Nativity. The village is situated on the river Dee, where is a free school, established by Earl Grosvenor. Eccleston was occupied by Sir William Brereton's army, during the siege of Chester, in 1645. The old Watling-street passes through the parish, and near the church is a tumulus.

ECCLESTON, a parish in the hundred of **LEYLAND**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, comprising the townships of Eccleston, Hiskin, Parbold, and Wrightington, and containing 2801 inhabitants, of which number, 727 are in the township of Eccleston, 5 miles (W.) from Chorley. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £28. 16. 0½., and in the patronage of the Rev. W. Yates. The church, an ancient edifice dedicated to St. Mary, has lately received an addition of forty free sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £40 towards defraying the expense. A market and fairs were formerly held here. A Sunday school was built by subscription in 1814. The free grammar school at Hesken was founded in 1597, by Sir James Pemberton. The river Yarrow, the Douglas, and the Leeds and Liverpool canal, pass through the parish. There are coal mines and stone quarries; and the dairies produce excellent cheese. Parbold hill com-

mands an extensive prospect, including the Isle of Man and the mountains of Cumberland and Wales.

ECCLESTON, a township in the parish of **PRESCOT**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 2 miles (N.N.E.) from **Prescot**, containing 1931 inhabitants. The manufacture of crown glass and earthenware is considerable; and in the neighbourhood are stone quarries and mines of coal.

ECCLESTON (GREAT), a township in the parish of **St. MICHAEL**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 6 miles (N.) from **Kirkham**, containing 648 inhabitants. Several of the inhabitants are employed in cutting and preparing rushes for tallow-chandlers. There are fairs on April 14th, Trinity-Monday, and November 4th. A school, in which about eighty children are educated, is chiefly supported by the benefactions of **William Fyld** and **William Gualter**, the present income being £50 per annum.

ECCLESTON (LITTLE), a joint township with **Larbrick**, in the parish of **KIRKHAM**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 6½ miles (N. by E.) from **Kirkham**, containing 224 inhabitants.

ECCLESWELL, a hamlet in the parish of **LINTON**, hundred of **GREYTREE**, county of **HEREFORD**, 4½ miles (E. by S.) from **Ross**. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel, but it has long since been demolished.

ECCUP, a joint township with **Addle**, in the parish of **ADDLE**, upper division of the wapentake of **SKYRACK**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 7 miles (N. by W.) from **Leeds**, containing, with **Brearey** and **Cookridge**, 699 inhabitants. This is supposed to have been the site of the *Burgodunum* of the Romans. In 1742, upwards of five hundred coins, chiefly of **Valerianus**, **Gallienus**, **Tetricus Victorinus**, and **Claudius Gothicus**, were discovered.

ECKINGTON, a parish in the hundred of **SCARSDALE**, county of **DERBY**, comprising the townships of **Eckington**, **Mosborough**, **Renishaw**, and **Troway**, and containing 3598 inhabitants, of which number, 1013 are in the township of **Eckington**, 7 miles (N.E. by N.) from **Chesterfield**. The living is a rectory with **Killamarsh** in the archdeaconry of **Derby**, and diocese of **Lichfield** and **Coventry**, rated in the king's books at £40. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to **St. Peter** and **St. Paul**. There is a chapel of ease at **Killmarsh**. The Wesleyan Methodists have two places of worship, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel within the parish. Here are several manufactories for scythes and sickles, the produce of which, besides being transmitted to all parts of England, is exported to America, Russia, Poland, Scotland, Ireland, &c.: a considerable quantity of nails is made in the parish. A statute fair for the hiring of servants is held on the 5th of November. The **Chesterfield** canal passes through the parish. **Thomas Cam**, in 1704, gave lands for the endowment of a free school; in 1717, **George Sitwell** gave a school-house; and in 1719, **Lady Trechville** bequeathed £100 in furtherance of this charity, the present annual income of which is about £70: the school is partly conducted on the National plan. A school for girls, which is also a Sunday school, is supported entirely by **Lady Sitwell**. There are also endowed schools at **Mosborough**, **Renishaw**, and **Ridgeway**. There are several benefactions for the relief of the poor.

ECKINGTON, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of **PERSHORE**, county of **WORCESTER**, 4 miles (S.S.W.) from **Pershore**, containing 668 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Worcester**, rated in the king's books at £5. 1. 8., endowed with £6 per annum and £100 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of **Westminster**. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There is a stone bridge over the **Avon**, which is here navigable.

ECTON, a parish in the hundred of **HAMFORDSHOE**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 5 miles (S.W. by W.) from **Wellingborough**, containing 566 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Northampton**, and diocese of **Peterborough**, rated in the king's books at £21. 8. 1½. The Rev. **T. Whalley** was patron in 1803. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary Magdalene**. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a small free school.

EDALE, a chapelry in the parish of **CASTLETON**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, county of **DERBY**, 5½ miles (N.E. by E.) from **Chapel en le Frith**, containing 435 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Derby**, and diocese of **Lichfield** and **Coventry**, endowed with £8 per annum and £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of certain Trustees. The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A free school, rebuilt in 1819, by **Mrs. Bowden**, has sundry small endowments. **Edale** is in the honour of **Tutbury**, duchy of **Lancaster**, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at **Chapel en le Frith**, for the recovery of debts under 40s.

EDBURTON, a parish comprising the hamlet of **Fulking**, in the hundred of **POYNINGS**, rape of **LEWES**, and partly in the hundred of **BURBEACH**, rape of **BRAMBER**, county of **SUSSEX**, 4 miles (E.) from **Steyning**, and containing 269 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Archbishop of **Canterbury**, rated in the king's books at £16. The church, dedicated to **St. Andrew**, is in the early style of English architecture, with later insertions.

EDDINGTON, a joint tything with **Hiddon**, in the parish of **HUNGERFORD**, hundred of **KINTBURY-EAGLE**, county of **BERKS**, 1 mile (N.E. by E.) from **Hungerford**, containing 421 inhabitants. It is most probable that this was the *Ethandune* of the Saxon Chronicle, where **Alfred** is recorded to have obtained a decisive victory over the Danes, in 878, though **Camden** and others have fixed the scene of that contest at **Eddington**, near **Westbury**, in **Wiltshire**. Roman moulds, for coining, some of them enclosing the metal itself, have been found here, and are deposited in the **Ashmolean Museum**: they have the impressions only of **Severus** and **Caracalla**, and their empresses, **Julia** and **Plantilla**. Near the spot was also discovered a tessellated pavement.

EDDINSHALL, a township in that part of the parish of **St. OSWALD**, **CHESTER**, which is in the first division of the hundred of **EDDISBURY**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, containing 25 inhabitants.

EDDISBURY, a township in the parish of **DELA-MERE**, first division of the hundred of **EDDISBURY**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, containing 72 inhabitants.

EDDLESBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of