

**COTTESLOE**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 3 miles (N.E.) from Ivinghoe, comprising the chapelry of Dagnell, and the hamlets of Hudnall and Northall, and containing 1378 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £13. 17., endowed with £8 per annum private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Trustees of the late Earl of Bridgewater. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome edifice, situated on an isolated hill, which has much the appearance of an ancient fortress. At Dagnell there was formerly a chantry chapel, dedicated to All Saints.

**EDDLESTON**, a township in the parish of **ACTON**, hundred of **NANTWICH**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, 2 miles (S.W. by W.) from Nantwich, containing 95 inhabitants.

**EDDLETHORP**, a township in the parish of **WESTOW**, wapentake of **BUCKROSE**, East riding of the county of **YORK**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from New Malton, containing 62 inhabitants.

**EDECLIFT**, a township in the parish of **CLUN**, hundred of **PURSLOW**, county of **SALOP**, containing 419 inhabitants.

**EDEN (CASTLE)**, a parish in the southern division of **EASINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Durham, containing 281 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 Rowland Burdon, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. James, was rebuilt in 1764, at the expense of Rowland Burdon, Esq., whose son and successor enlarged it by the addition of two aisles. The petty sessions for the division are held here. This was a place of some note anterior to the Conquest. Robert de Brus, by charter, granted the chapel of Eden, which he had founded here, to the monks of St. Cuthbert, directing that a chapel should be built by the prior, within four years afterwards, which was probably the origin of the present parochial edifice. The ancient castle has long fallen to ruins, and has been succeeded by a modern mansion. The Dene, a narrow glen about four miles in length, through which runs the Eden rivulet, abounds with scenery of a wild and romantic description. The skeleton of a human figure, and a curious glass-vase, were found in 1775, beneath a cairn, about a hundred yards northward from the bridge, but they were not then removed: the cairn having been subsequently re-opened, the former, from exposure to the atmosphere, had mouldered into dust, and the latter was then taken away.

**EDENBRIDGE**, a parish in the hundred of **WESTERHAM**, lathe of **SUTTON** at **HONE**, county of **KENT**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Westerham, containing 1454 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the perpetual curacy of Westerham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, has a tower surmounted by a spire at the west end; in it are the remains of a rood loft, in which was formerly placed the image of our Saviour's Crucifixion, and the windows exhibit some interesting specimens of painted glass. There are fairs for cattle and toys on May 6th and October 16th. The river Eden, tributary to the Medway, passes through the parish,

and is here crossed by a bridge, which in the *Textus Roffensis* is called *Eddelnesbregge*.

**EDENFIELD**, a chapelry in the parish of **BURY**, hundred of **SALFORD**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Bury, with which the population is returned. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £500 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rector of Bury. The manufacture of cotton is here carried on to a considerable extent. A new road has lately been made to Blackburn.

**EDENHALL**, a parish in **LEATH** ward, county of **CUMBERLAND**, comprising the chapelry of Langwathby, and the township of Edenhall, and containing 501 inhabitants, of which number, 251 are in the township of Edenhall,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.N.E.) from Penrith. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, rated in the king's books at £17. 12. 1., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a singular and beautiful structure, with a low tower; it contains several monuments to the Musgraves. There is a neat private chapel at Eden Hall, which is a large, handsome edifice, built in the style which prevailed in the earlier part of the seventeenth century, and the residence of the ancient family of the Musgraves. The village is situated on the western bank of the river Eden. The proceeds of £75, bequeathed by Sir Philip Musgrave in 1759, are applied to the education of children.

**EDENHAM**, a parish in the wapentake of **BELTISLOE**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W.N.W.) from Bourne, containing, with the hamlets of Grinsthorpe, Ellsthorpe, and Scottlethorpe, 657 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, and in the patronage of Lord Gwydir and Lady Willoughby D'Eresby. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a Norman door-way.

**EDENSOR**, a parish in the hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, county of **DERBY**,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.N.E.) from Bakewell, containing, with Chatsworth and the hamlet of Pilsley, 752 inhabitants. The living, formerly a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., is now a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains several monuments of the noble family of Cavendish. The village is situated entirely within Chatsworth Park. The Duke of Devonshire contributes £30 a year in aid of a school, which sum, with £5. 12. per annum arising from an enclosure of waste land, and the interest of £50, the gift of John Phillips in 1734, is appropriated for the instruction of sixty children.

**EDGBASTON**, a parish in the Birmingham division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, county of **WARWICK**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S.W.) from Birmingham, containing 2117 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. Lord Calthorpe was patron in 1795. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The village has within the last few years become an ex-

tensive and handsome appendage to the town of Birmingham, and consists of several spacious streets well lighted with gas, containing many respectable houses, exclusively of several substantial mansions in detached situations, and numerous villas inhabited chiefly by proprietors of factories in the town, by the more opulent manufacturers, and private families: the buildings are chiefly of stone and brick, coated with Roman cement, and exhibit a great variety of architectural style. Of the few ancient buildings which existed previously to the erection of the modern town, the hall, which was garrisoned for the parliament in the reign of Charles I., and a private house called the Monument, from the erection of a very high octagonal tower of brick, near which passes the Roman Ikniel-street, are the principal now remaining. The subscription bowling-green and pleasure-grounds are beautifully laid out and well attended. The reservoir of the Birmingham canal, which passes through the parish, an excavated sheet of water covering nineteen acres, and excavated to the depth of twenty feet, derives from the rich foliage on its banks all the beauty of a small lake. The church, an ancient structure, has been recently enlarged, and carefully restored, with a due regard to the preservation of its original character. The asylum for the deaf and dumb, on the borders of the canal, is a commodious edifice, resembling in some degree the ancient style of English architecture.

EDGBOLTON, a township in that part of the parish of SHAWBURY which is in the Whitchurch division of the hundred of BRADFORD (North), county of SALOP, 8 miles (N.E. by N.) from Shrewsbury, containing, with Muckleston and Great Witchford, 457 inhabitants.

EDGCOTT, a parish in the hundred of CHIPPING-WARDEN, county of NORTHAMPTON,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.E. by N.) from Banbury, containing 62 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £12. Thomas Carter, Esq. was patron in 1827. The church is dedicated to St. James. In a vale called Danes-moor, south of the village, a battle was fought between the Saxons and the Danes; and in the time of Edward IV. a conflict took place between the houses of York and Lancaster, when the former having been defeated, the Earl of Pembroke and his two brothers were made prisoners and beheaded; there are three small mounds in a triangular position upon the spot. In 1642, Charles I., with his two sons and a part of his army, encamped here previously to the battle of Edge-Hill, and returned the following day.

EDGE, a township in the parish of MALPAS, higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Malpas, containing 298 inhabitants.

EDGE, a tything in the parish of PAINSWICK, hundred of BISLEY, county of GLOUCESTER, containing 1627 inhabitants.

EDGE, a township in the parish of PONTESBURY, hundred of FORD, county of SALOP, containing 372 inhabitants.

EDGE COTT, a parish in the hundred and county of BUCKINGHAM, 8 miles (S.W. by W.) from Winslow, containing 160 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £11. 12. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ . John Coker,

Esq. was patron in 1814. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

EDGEFIELD, a parish in the hundred of HOLT, county of NORFOLK,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S.) from Holt, containing 680 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £11. 6. 8. John Marcon, Esq. was patron in 1764. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

EDGE-HILL, a chapelry in the parish of WALTON on the HILL, hundred of WEST DERBY, county palatine of LANCASTER, 1 mile (S.E.) from Liverpool. The population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester. E. Mason, Esq. was patron in 1823. This is a pleasant village, situated on rising ground on the road to Wavertree and Childwell: the Liverpool Botanic Garden is in the vale beneath, and at a short distance from it. A chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, has been recently erected. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

EDGE-HILL, a joint township with Burntwood and Woodhouse, in that part of the parish of ST. MICHAEL, LICHFIELD, which is in the southern division of the hundred of OFFLOW, county of STAFFORD,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Lichfield, containing 675 inhabitants.

EDGERLEY, a township in that part of the parish of ALDFORD which is in the lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER, containing 4 inhabitants.

EDGMOND, a parish in the Newport division of the hundred of BRADFORD (South), county of SALOP,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (W.) from Newport, comprising the chapelries of Church-Aston and Tibberton, and the townships of Cherrington and Chetwynd-Aston, and containing 2163 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £46. 8. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ . J. K. Powell, Esq. and others were patrons in 1811. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The Rev. Dryden Piggott, in 1734, gave £200, the income arising from which is applied for the clothing and education of poor children.

EDGTON, a parish in the hundred of PURSLOW, county of SALOP,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.S.E.) from Bishop's Castle, containing, with the township of Brunslow, and the extra-parochial liberty of Harderlea, 220 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Clun, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The river Ouny runs through the parish.

EDGWARE, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of GORE, county of MIDDLESEX, 8 miles (N.W. by W.) from London, containing 551 inhabitants. This place, from its situation within a pleasant distance of the metropolis, and the excellence of the road leading to it through an almost uninterrupted succession of elegant villas and agreeable scenery, has become the residence of numerous opulent and respectable families. The Roman Watling-street, leading to the ancient city of *Verulam*, passes over a bridge near the entrance to the village, which consists of one principal street, of which the western side is in the parish of Little Stanmore, or Whitchurch, where, in the early part of the eighteenth century, James, Duke of Chandos, at an expense of £250,000, erected the magnificent palace of Canons, the



walls of which were twelve feet in thickness at the base, and nine feet thick in the upper part; the pillars of the hall and the steps of the grand staircase were of the most beautiful marble, and the locks and hinges of the doors were of silver; the internal decorations were of the most splendid description, and the grounds were adorned with a profusion of statuary; the household establishment was in every respect equal to the splendour of this sumptuous mansion; the chapel was of like elegance, and richly embellished with paintings of the Italian school: the most eminent composers were employed in the arrangement, and the most eminent masters in the vocal and instrumental performance of the musical services. After the death of the duke, this noble mansion was taken down and sold piecemeal: the columns formed part of the portico of Wanstead-house; the marble staircase was put up in the Earl of Chesterfield's residence in Mayfair, London; and the celebrated equestrian statue of George I. at present decorates the area of Leicester-square. The village contains several respectable houses, and is supplied with water from a well dug in 1822, by public subscription. The market, formerly on Thursday, has been discontinued, but an annual fair is still held on the first Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, in August, for cattle and toys: on the two last days races are held, which are in general well attended. Edgware is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests held at Brentford and Uxbridge, for the recovery of debts under 40s. There are courts baron and leet annually on the 1st of May; and the petty sessions for the division are held in that part of the village which is in the parish of Little Stanmore. Sir William Blackstone mentions a singular ancient custom as existing here, for the lord of the manor to provide a minstrel or piper to play for the amusement of the tenants, and there is in the parish a small field still called Piper's Green. The living is a perpetual curacy, but having been from time immemorial endowed with the vicarial tithes, it may be considered a vicarage not in charge; it has been further endowed with the rent of three houses in Hosier-lane, London, by Mr. John Jones; it is in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, and in the patronage of John Lee, L.L.D. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, with the exception of its square embattled tower, which is of flint and stone, was rebuilt of brick in 1763, and the interior was thoroughly repaired in 1822. An almshouse, containing four tenements, with a garden to each, was founded for four aged women, in 1680, by Samuel Atkinson, Esq., who endowed it with lands at Oakley, in the county of Buckingham, to which has been added a small bequest of land at Kenton, in Middlesex, by Thomas Napier, Esq., producing together, exclusively of the rents of Harrod's Green, given by Mr. Watts to the parish, and appropriated to this charity, an annual income of £32. 10. Charles Day, Esq., in 1828, founded almshouses for eight aged persons, five of Edgware, and three of Little Stanmore, and endowed them with £100 per annum: the premises, situated at the northern extremity of the village, are handsomely built, at an expense of £2000, in the later style of English architecture, fronted with stone brought from Eadlèy in Yorkshire, and have a clock in the centre.

**EDGEWORTH**, a parish in the hundred of BISLEY,

county of GLOUCESTER,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.W. by W.) from Cirencester, containing 134 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of Mrs. Westfaling. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has some portions in the Norman style, and some of later date. There is a bequest of £5. 5. per annum, by Mrs. Joan Ridler, for teaching poor children.

**EDGWORTH**, a township in the parish of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, county palatine of LANCASTER,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.N.E.) from Bolton, containing 1729 inhabitants. The Independents have a place of worship here. There are several establishments in the neighbourhood, for spinning and printing cotton. A school-room for the education of poor children, and a dwelling-house for the master, were erected in 1804, by subscriptions amounting to £500.

**EDINGHALL**, otherwise **EDINGALE**, a parish partly in the northern division of the hundred of OFFLOW, county of STAFFORD, and partly in the hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, county of DERBY, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Tamworth. That part of the parish which is in Staffordshire contains 224 inhabitants, and the population of that part which is in Derbyshire is returned with the parish of Croxall. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Prebendary of Alrewas and Weeford in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £300 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. An ancient raised way, in the direction of Lullington in Derbyshire, passes through the parish, near which there is a tumulus. Edinghall 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.

**EDINGLY**, a parish within the liberty of SOUTHWELL and SCROOBY, though locally in the wapentake of Thurgarton, county of NOTTINGHAM,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.N.W.) from Southwell, containing 344 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. A school is endowed with a house, garden, and a few acres of land, partly the gift of Samuel Wright, in 1731, and partly allotted in 1767 by the commissioners for enclosing common lands, for teaching poor children.

**EDINGTHORPE**, a parish in the hundred of TUNSTED, county of NORFOLK, 3 miles (N.E. by E.) from North Walsham, containing 175 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 5.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaster. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

**EDINGTON**, a township in that part of the parish of MITFORD which is in the western division of CASTLE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.W. by W.) from Morpeth, containing 44 inhabitants.

**EDINGTON**, a chapelry in the parish of MOORLINCH, hundred of WHITLEY, county of SOMERSET,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.N.E.) from Bridg-water, containing 341 inhabitants. Near the chapel is a medicinal spring

impregnated with sulphur and steel, said to be efficacious in scorbutic disorders. A tessellated pavement and other Roman antiquities have been discovered.

**EDINGTON**, a parish in the hundred of WHORWELSDOWN, county of WILTS, comprising the tythings of Baynton with West Coulston, Edington, and Tinhead, and containing 1099 inhabitants, of which number, 549 are in the tything of Edington,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.N.E.) from Westbury. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant. G. W. Taylor, Esq. was patron in 1826. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome cruciform structure with a tower rising from the intersection. William de Edington, a native of this place, and successively Bishop of Winchester, Lord High Treasurer, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and Lord High Chancellor, in the reign of Edward III., besides partly rebuilding the church, founded, about 1347, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Catherine, and All Saints, a college, consisting of a dean and twelve ministers, of whom some were prebendaries; for these were substituted, at the desire of the Black Prince, in 1358, a reformed order of Augustine friars, called Bonhommes, under the government of a rector: its yearly revenue at the suppression was estimated at £521. 12. 5. The bishops of Salisbury had a palace here, which was plundered and destroyed during the rebellion of Jack Cade, in 1450, when Bishop Ayscough was dragged from the altar of his chapel, where he was officiating at mass, and stoned to death on a neighbouring hill. On an eminence about two miles from the village is a strong irregular intrenchment, called Bratton Castle, enclosing an area of twenty-three acres; and on the south-western declivity of the same hill, a remarkable figure of a white horse, in a walking posture, is cut out, measuring one hundred feet both in length and height.

**EDINGWORTH**, a hamlet partly in the parish of EAST BRENT, and partly in the parish of LYMPHAM, hundred of BRENT with WRINGTON, county of SOMERSET,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Axbridge. The population is returned with the respective parishes. Here was formerly an alien priory of Benedictine monks, a cell to the abbey of St. Sever, in Normandy, which was granted in the 7th of Edward IV. to Eton College.

**EDITH-WESTON**, a parish in the hundred of MARTINSLEY, county of RUTLAND,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Oakham, containing 301 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £14. 7. 6., and in the patronage of B. Lucas, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Here was formerly an alien priory of Benedictine monks, a cell to the abbey of St. George, at Banguerville, in Normandy, to which it was given by William de Tankerville, chamberlain to Henry I.; at the suppression, in the reign of Richard II., it was conveyed to the Carthusians of Coventry, and as part of their possessions was granted, in the 4th of Edward VI., to the Marquis of Northampton.

**EDLASTON**, a parish in the hundred of APPLETREE, county of DERBY,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Ashbourn, containing, with Wyaston, 277 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the

king's books at £3. 18. 4., and in the patronage of the Dean of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. James.

**EDLINGHAM**, a parish in the northern division of COQUETDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, comprising the chapelry of Bolton, and the townships of Abberwick, Broom-Park, Edlingham, Leachild, and Lemmington, and containing 666 inhabitants, of which number, 201 are in the township of Edlingham, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Alnwick. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £6. 14. 4., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The river Aln runs through the parish, in which are parochial and Sunday schools. There are some remains of Edlingham castle, built prior to the reign of Henry II.

**EDLINGTON**, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W.) from Horncastle, containing 263 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 4. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Helen.

**EDLINGTON**, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, West riding of the county of YORK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Doncaster, containing 141 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £9. Lord Molesworth was patron in 1818. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

**EDMONDBYERS**, a parish in the western division of CHESTER ward, county palatine of DURHAM, comprising the chapelry of Hunstonworth, and the township of Edmondbyers, and containing 769 inhabitants, of which number, 358 are in the township of Edmondbyers, 12 miles (N. N. W.) from Wolsingham. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £6. 11. 4., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is dedicated to St. Edmund. The village, situated on the southern bank of the Derwent, is irregularly built. There is a smelting-mill, erected by the London Lead Company, the neighbouring parish abounding with lead-ore. A school-room was built in 1825, at the joint expense of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and the trustees of Lord Crewe.

**EDMONDSLEY**, a township in that part of the parish of CHESTER le STREET which is in the middle division of CHESTER ward, county palatine of DURHAM,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Durham, containing 205 inhabitants.

**EDMONDSTRIP-BENHAM**, a tything in that part of the parish of KINGSLERE which is in the hundred of KINGSLERE, Kingsclere division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N.) from Kingsclere, with which the population is returned.

**EDMONDSTRIP-LANCES**, a tything in that part of the parish of KINGSLERE which is in the hundred of KINGSLERE, Kingsclere division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N.) from Kingsclere, with which the population is returned.



**EDMONDTHORPE**, a parish in the hundred of **FRAMLAND**, county of **LEICESTER**, 7 miles (E. by S.) from **Melton-Mowbray**, containing 148 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £14. 12. 8½, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

**EDMONSHAM**, a parish in that part of the hundred of **CRANBORNE** which is in the **Shaston (East)** division of the county of **DORSET**, 1½ mile (S. by E.) from **Cranborne**, containing 262 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £6. 5. The Earl of Shaftesbury was patron in 1826. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There is a chalybeate spring in the parish.

**EDMONTON**, a parish in the hundred of **EDMONTON**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 7 miles (N.) from London, containing 7900 inhabitants. This place, which had risen into some consideration prior to the Conquest, is in *Domesday-book* called *Ædelmeton*, probably as having been the residence of some distinguished personage during the Heptarchy. The extensive forest in the neighbourhood, of which **Enfield Chase** formed a part, made it the resort of many individuals who occasionally retired hither to enjoy the diversion of hunting, and from its convenient distance from the metropolis, it became the residence of many opulent families. The village is pleasantly situated on the high road to **Hertford**, along which it extends for more than a mile, containing, exclusively of small dwellings, several ranges of respectable, houses, and, in detached situations, many elegant mansions and handsome villas; it is well lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water: the **New River** winds through several parts of the parish, producing a pleasing and picturesque effect in the pleasure grounds and meadows through which it runs. A considerable coach manufactory has been established here within the last thirty years, which affords employment to more than sixty persons; and an extensive trade in timber is carried on by means of the **Lea river** navigation, which passes within three quarters of a mile of the village. Fairs are held annually on St. Giles' and Ascension days, on a part of **Enfield Chase**, near **Southgate**, in this parish, under letters patent of **James I.**, chiefly for pleasure. The petty sessions for the division are held at the **Angel Inn** every alternate Friday. The jurisdiction of a court of requests at **Enfield**, for the recovery of debts under 40s., extends to this parish; and a court leet and court baron are held on the Tuesday in **Whitsun-week**.

The parish comprises the divisions of **Church-Street**, **Fore-Street**, **Bury-Street**, and **Southgate-Street**. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £18, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a spacious modern brick structure with an old embattled tower; the nave was rebuilt of brick in 1772. The chapel in **Southgate-Street** was erected and endowed in 1615, by **Sir John Weld, Knt.**; and another chapel on **Winchmore Hill**, dedicated to St. Paul, in the later style of English architecture, was erected in 1828, at an expense of nearly £5000, defrayed by subscription among the inhabitants, aided by a grant of £3500 from the parliamentary commissioners. There are places of worship for

Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. A charity school for boys was founded in 1624, by **Mr. Edward Latymer**, who bequeathed a messuage at **Edmonton**, and lands at **Hammersmith**, for clothing and educating eight poor boys, for which purpose also **Mr. Thomas Styles**, in 1679, bequeathed £20 per annum; several similar benefactions have been consolidated, producing about £550 per annum, which is appropriated to the instruction of more than one hundred boys, of which number sixty are clothed: the school-room was built in 1811, pursuant to the will of **Mrs. Ann Wyatt**, who bequeathed £500 five per cent. Navy annuities for that purpose, and £100 to keep it in repair. A charity school for girls was established by subscription in 1778, since which period donations and legacies to the amount of £5000 have been given for its support; the endowment arising from these sums is augmented by annual subscription, and appropriated to the clothing and instruction of more than seventy girls: the present school-house was built by subscription in 1818. There is a National school, in which nearly three hundred children are instructed. A fund arising from several bequests is appropriated to the apprenticing of poor children. **Mr. John Wild**, in 1662, built three almshouses, which he endowed with £4 per annum; and **Mr. Thomas Styles** erected twelve, which he endowed with £36. 16. per annum; to the poor in the latter, **Mr. John Lewitt**, in 1771, bequeathed £800; and for the poor in both almshouses, **Mr. George Stanbridge**, in 1780, left £500; **Mrs. Sarah Huxley**, in 1800, bequeathed £1000; and other benefactors have contributed various sums for their support. On **Bush Hill**, in this parish, are remains of a large circular encampment, supposed to have been the site of a British town, near which **Sir Hugh Myddelton** had a residence. **Bury hall**, the seat of **President Bradshaw**, retains many of its original features. **Peter Fabell**, a learned man of eccentric character, who obtained the reputation of being a conjuror, is said to have been born in this parish, which became noted by the production of a drama about the year 1490, founded upon some of his alleged exploits, and called the "Merry Devil of Edmonton:" the place also gave rise to a tragedy founded on the history of an unfortunate woman who was condemned and executed on a charge of witchcraft, in 1621; and it has been lastly celebrated as the scene of **Cowper's** popular ballad of "John Gilpin," in allusion to which there is a painting in front of the **Bell Inn**. **Dr. Brook Taylor**, secretary to the Royal Society, and author of an ingenious treatise on Perspective, was born here in 1685; and **Archbishop Tillotson** resided here constantly while Dean of St. Paul's, and occasionally after his translation to the primacy.

**EDSTASTON**, a chapelry in that part of the parish of **WEM** which is in the **Whitchurch** division of the hundred of **BRADFORD** (North), county of **SALOP**, 1½ mile (N. by E.) from **Wem**, containing 397 inhabitants.

**EDSTON**, a hamlet in the parish of **WOOTTON-WAVEN**, **Henley** division of the hundred of **BARLICH-WAY**, county of **WARWICK**, 4½ miles (S.E. by S.) from **Henley** in **Arden**. The population is returned with the parish. **Somerville**, the poet, was born here in 1692.

**EDSTON (GREAT)**, a parish in the wapentake of **RYEDALE**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 6½ miles (W. by S.) from **Pickering**, containing 156 inha-

bitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £7. 10., and in the patronage of the Marquis of Salisbury.

**EDSTON (LITTLE)**, a township in that part of the parish of SINNINGTON which is in the wapentake of RYEDALE, North riding of the county of YORK,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W.) from Pickering, containing 16 inhabitants.

**EDVIN-LOACH**, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, county of WORCESTER, though locally in the hundred of Broxash, county of Hereford, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Bromyard, containing 63 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with which the rectory of Tedstone-Wafer is united, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £2. 1. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Mr. Higginson was patron in 1811.

**EDWALTON**, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE, county of NOTTINGHAM,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Nottingham, containing 119 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of John Musters, Esq. The church is dedicated to the Holy Rood. Edwalton 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.

**EDWARDSTONE**, a parish in the hundred of BABERGH, county of SUFFOLK,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (N. W.) from Boxford, containing 416 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 4. Charles Dawson, Esq. was patron in 1817. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was given with the tithes and other appurtenances to the monastery of Abingdon, by Hubert Munchesni, lord of the manor, in 1114, when a society of Black monks was placed here; but in 1160 they were removed to the priory of Coln, to which the parish church became appropriated and belonged till the dissolution. There is a fair for cattle, horses, and pigs, on the 24th of December.

**EDWIN-RALPH**, a parish in the hundred of WOLPHY, though locally in the hundred of Broxash, county of HEREFORD, 2 miles (N.) from Bromyard, containing, with Butterley, 157 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £6. 6. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and in the patronage of Mrs. Pytts. Limestone is obtained in the parish.

**EDWINSTOW**, a parish in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, county of NOTTINGHAM, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Ollerton, comprising the chapelries of Carburton, Ollerton, and Perlethorpe, and the townships of Budby and Clipstone, and containing 1753 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £14., and in the patronage of the Dean of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large ancient building. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. John Bellamy, in 1719, bequeathed a school-house and land for the instruction of eight children: in 1824 it was taken down and a new house built on the site, at the expense of Earl Manvers: the income is £10 a

year, and the school is free for all the poor children of the parish. The principal object of note is the last remnant of the ancient Forest of Sherwood, celebrated in ballad story as the scene of the exploits of Robin Hood and his faithful band of archers, extending for the distance of three miles and a half from east to north, and two from north to south.

**EDWORTH**, a parish in the hundred of BIGGLESWADE, county of BEDFORD,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Biggleswade, containing 67 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £15. 16. 3., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. George.

**EFFINGHAM**, a parish in the hundred of EFFINGHAM, county of SURREY,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Leatherhead, containing 499 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £7. 18. 9., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, contains several old stalls and monuments. There are evident proofs of the village having been formerly much larger than it is at present; cavities similar to cellars have been frequently discovered in the adjacent fields and woods.

**EGBROUGH**, a township in the parish of KELLINGTON, lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Snaith, containing 215 inhabitants.

**EGDEAN**, a parish in the hundred of ROTHERBRIDGE, rape of ARUNDEL, county of SUSSEX, 2 miles (S. E.) from Petworth, containing 66 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £1. 9. 2. The Earl of Egremont was patron in 1788. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. There are fairs on May 1st and September 4th, for horses and horned cattle. The Rother or Arundel navigation passes by the southern boundary of the parish.

**EGERTON**, a township in the parish of MALPAS, higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Malpas, containing 115 inhabitants. There was formerly a chapel attached to an ancient manor-house which stood here; its remains have been converted into a barn.

**EGERTON**, a parish in the hundred of CALEHILL, lathe of SCRAY, county of KENT,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Charing, containing 890 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, endowed with £15 per annum private benefaction, and £1700 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The church is dedicated to St. James. A fair is held on the 5th of August. There is a petrifying spring in the parish.

**EGG-BUCKLAND**, county of DEVON. See BUCKLAND (EGG).

**EGGESFORD**, a parish in the hundred of NORTH TAWTON with WINKLEY, county of DEVON,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Chulmleigh, containing 144 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, and diocese of Essex, rated in the king's books at £7. 18. 9., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage



of the Hon. Newton Fellowes. Here was formerly an hospital founded by Ibote Reigny.

EGGINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E.) from Leighton-Buzzard, containing 302 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 parliamentary grant, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Leighton-Buzzard in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln.

EGGINTON, a parish in the hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, county of DERBY,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.N.E.) from Burton upon Trent, containing 319 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £8. 2. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of Sir C. Eveny, Bart., C. Pole, and Joseph Leigh, Esqrs., the two former having each two presentations, and the latter one. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a small ancient building with a low tower. The rivers Dove and Trent and the Grand Trunk canal pass through the parish. At the Norman survey *Eghintune* was described as having a church, a priest, a mill, and six farmers. In March, 1644, a battle was fought on Egginton Heath, in which the royalists were defeated by the parliamentarians under Sir John Gell.

EGGLESTON-ABBEY, a township in the parish of ROKEBY, western division of the wapentake of GILLING, North riding of the county of YORK,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S.E. by S.) from Barnard-Castle, containing 82 inhabitants. An abbey for Premonstratensian canons, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Baptist, was founded about 1189, by Ralph de Multon; it was re-founded in 1537, and at the dissolution its revenue was estimated at £36. 8. 3. per annum: there are still considerable remains of the buildings, part of which has been converted into cottages: the abbey church, a cruciform structure, is almost entire.

EGGLESTONE, a chapelry in the parish of MIDDLETON in TEESDALE, south-western division of DARLINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.W. by N.) from Barnard-Castle, containing 464 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rector of Middleton. There are lead-mines in the parish, said to have been in operation since the time of Henry VI., and which, from the discovery of ancient excavations and tools therein, are supposed to have been known to the Romans. The London Lead Company have a smelting-mill here. About a mile to the northward of the village, near a rivulet, is a circle of rough stones, with an inner trench enclosing a cairn; and close by the brook is a tumulus, intersected by a row of stones.

EGGLETON, a township in the parish of BISHOP'S FROOME, hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.N.E.) from Hereford, containing 172 inhabitants.

EGHAM, a parish in the second division of the hundred of GODLEY, county of SURREY, 20 miles (W. by S.) from London, containing 3616 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Thames, which here separates the counties of Surrey and Middlesex, and is intersected by the Roman road from Silchester, commencing at the Belvidere, in Shrub's park, and directing its course to the town, east of Virginia Water: it be-

comes conspicuous on the rising grounds, where it is remarkable for the almost entire preservation of its original form; and whence it may be traced, with some intervals, to Ashford, in Middlesex. In this parish are the plains of Runymede, appointed by King John for holding a conference with the barons, who had confederated for the preservation of their liberty, and celebrated as the spot on which, after a debate of a few days, during which each party encamped as open enemies, the king consented to grant the privileges and exemptions contained in "Magna Charta," which he afterwards signed in a small island near the opposite bank of the Thames, still called Magna Charta island. The village, neatly built, and containing many respectable houses, is connected with the market town of Staines by a neat bridge, and another is now being erected in a more direct line with the London road. Cooper's Hill, within the parish, was first celebrated by the muse of Denham, who resided here, and afterwards by Pope and Somerville. Camomile Hill obtained its appellation from the luxuriant growth of that herb, with which it is covered, and which appears to be indigenous to the soil. Races are held annually in September, on Runymede, and are well attended. The only trade in this place is that arising from its situation as a great public thoroughfare. An annual fair is held on the 29th of May and the two following days. The parish is divided into four tythings, and courts baron for the manors of Egham and Mitton are held annually.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £11. 9. 7., and in the patronage of Mrs. Gostling. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a modern edifice of brick, ornamented with stone, and was built by subscription, his late Majesty, George III., having been a liberal contributor. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A charity school was founded in 1703, by Henry Strode, Esq., who bequeathed £6000 to the Coopers' Company in London, in trust for that purpose, and also for the foundation and endowment of almshouses for six aged men and six aged women; fifty boys are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, on the National system. sixteen girls are also taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and needlework, by part of a legacy of £360, left by Mrs. Barker, for teaching children of the parishes of Egham, New Windsor, and Yately. This parish has also the privilege of sending boys for education to the foundation by Sir William Perkins, at Chertsey. Edmond Lee, Esq., in 1705, bequeathed £1000 to be laid out in land, the produce to be applied in apprenticing four boys, or girls, yearly. Twelve almshouses, containing each an upper and a lower room, have been erected in pursuance of Mr. Strode's will, and are tenanted by twelve aged persons appointed by the Coopers' Company; the income arising from this endowment is nearly £800 per annum. Five almshouses were founded in 1627, by Sir John Denham, who endowed them with a rent-charge of £30, and with tenements producing a rental of £8. 8. per annum, for five aged women of this parish. Viscountess Warren Bulkeley bequeathed £1000 for the benefit of the poor, in addition to which there are several other charitable bequests.

EGLETON, a chapelry in the parish and soke of OAKHAM, county of RUTLAND, 2 miles (S.E.) from Oakham, containing 131 inhabitants.

**EGLINGHAM**, a parish in the northern division of **COQUETDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, comprising the townships of Bassington, Beany, New Bewick, Old Bewick, Brandon, Branton, Crawley, Eglingham, Hareup, Hedgeley, East Lilburn, West Lilburn, Titlington, and Wooperton, and containing 1440 inhabitants, of which number, 184 are in the township of Eglingham,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.W.) from Alnwick. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £23. 3.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. The church is dedicated to St. Maurice. The river Bremish and several bournes rise in the Cheviot hills, and run through the parish. There is a lake covering ten acres, called Kimmer loch; also a spring of strong vitriolic water. In the eastern and southern parts of the parish are extensive moor lands. Coal, limestone, and freestone are obtained here. There are British and Roman encampments, and the ruins of an old border tower, in the parish. Percy's cross, on the road between Whittingham and Wooler, was erected on the spot where Sir Ralph Percy fell, in the battle of Hedgeley Moor, in 1463; at some distance from which is Percy's leap, where two stones commemorate an extraordinary leap which he took when closely pursued by the enemy.

**EGLOSHAYLE**, a parish in the hundred of **TRIGG**, county of **CORNWALL**,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile (S.E.) from Wade-**Bridge**, containing 1174 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Bishop of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £16. The church contains an ancient and curious stone pulpit; its lofty tower was built some centuries since, by the then vicar, named Lovibond, who left land producing about £20 a year for the support of a noble bridge of sixteen arches, erected by public contribution in the reign of Edward IV., across the Camel at Wade-**Bridge**, which river, at flood tides, is navigable for barges to and from Padstow. National schools, for children of both sexes, are supported by subscription. At Burnere or Brenere, the bishops of Exeter had formerly a seat. In the neighbourhood are the remains of an ancient treble intrenchment, called **Castle Killibury**.

**EGLOSKERRY**, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of **EAST**, county of **CORNWALL**,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W.N.W.) from Launceston, containing 436 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of F. H. Rudd, Esq. and others, as Trustees. The church is dedicated to St. Petrock. There is a place of worship at Tregear for Wesleyan Methodists.

**EGMANTON**, a parish in the South-**clay** division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S.) from Tuxford, containing 320 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £4.6.0 $\frac{1}{2}$ , endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. P. Barry, Esq. was patron in 1816. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

**EGMERE**, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of **GREENHOE**, county of **NORFOLK**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles

(W. by N.) from Little Walsingham, containing 47 inhabitants. The living is a rectory annexed to the vicarage of **Holkham**, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of T. W. Coke, Esq. The church, which was dedicated to St. Edmund, is desecrated. The two parishes are separated by Quarles farm, which is extra-parochial.

**EGREMONT**, a market town and parish in **ALLERDALE** ward above **Darwent**, county of **CUMBERLAND**,  $42\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Carlisle, and 293 (N.W. by N.) from London, containing 1741 inhabitants. This place is of great antiquity, and the neighbourhood is supposed to have been the scene of various conflicts between the Saxons and the Danes. At the time of the Conquest, Ranulph de Meschines, to whom William had granted the whole county of Cumberland, gave the great barony of Copeland (now called the barony of Egremont,) to his brother, William de Meschines, who erected his baronial castle on the site of an ancient Danish fort. The remains of this fortress, to the north-west of the town, though not extensive, exhibit traces of antiquity and strength: they consist chiefly of the gateway-tower and vaulted entrance, of circular arches in the Norman style; portions of the outer wall, enclosing a quadrangular area; the postern, and three narrow gateways, communicating with the outworks, which are of later date. The town is situated within less than three miles of the Irish sea, and consists principally of one spacious street: the houses are in general ancient, but many improvements have been recently effected, and a new bridge has been built over the river. The clothing business appears to have been anciently carried on here: the principal articles of manufacture at present are checks, linen, canvas, sail-cloth, and paper; the tanning and dressing of leather prevails to a limited extent, and in the parish are mines of iron-stone, from which about one hundred tons of ore are raised per day, and shipped at **Whitehaven**, for the supply of the iron-foundries of **South Wales**; limestone and red freestone are found in the neighbourhood, and a considerable quantity of lime is burnt. The market is on Saturday, and is well supplied with corn: the fairs are, February 18th for horses, the third Friday in May, and September 18th for horned cattle, sheep &c; on the three days following the last fair, a festival is celebrated, during which the inhabitants are allowed to sell ale without a license: statute fairs for hiring servants are held at **Whitsuntide** and **Martumas**. The town was anciently a borough, and returned members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., but was, on its own petition, disfranchised, in the 24th of the same reign; the burgesses possessed many other privileges, of which all records are lost: there are about one hundred and twenty burgage tenements in the borough. A borough serjeant, two bailiffs, four constables, two hedge and corn-viewers, and assessors of damages, are annually appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor, held in April, at which time a customary court is also held: a court baron is held every third Friday, under the Earl of Egremont, for the recovery of debts under 40s.: these courts are held, by adjournment from the castle, at the King's Arms Inn, the ancient court-house in the castle having gone to decay.

The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Richmond**, and diocese of **Chester**, rated in the king's



books at £7. 12. 1., and in the patronage of the Earl of Egremont. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, of which the east end is in the early style of English architecture, and the remainder chiefly Norman: it has a low tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A National school is supported by subscription, to which £4 per annum, arising from a bequest by Mr. John Nicholson, for apprenticing children, and another trifling sum, have been added. Near the ruins of the castle is a cairn of stones, called Woful Bank, which seems to have some reference to a battle fought prior to the Conquest. Egremont gives the title of earl to the family of Wyndham.

EGTON, a chapelry in the parish of ULVERSTONE, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER, 3 miles (N.N.E.) from Ulverstone, containing 470 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant. Mr. and Mrs. Machell were patrons in 1792. The chapel is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Iron-ore obtained here is considered the richest hitherto found in the kingdom, and a large furnace for smelting it has been established for centuries. At Greenodd, a creek within the limits of the port of Lancaster, a considerable quantity of iron, in bars, copper-ore, slate, hoops, tanned leather, gunpowder, pyroligneous acid, and other articles of merchandise, are shipped for Liverpool, Glasgow, and Whitehaven. Henry Lindow, in 1735, gave certain property, now producing about £6 per annum, for the support of a school, for which eight children receive instruction.

EGTON, a parish in the eastern division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North riding of the county of YORK, 6¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Whitby, containing 1037 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. The church, dedicated to St. Hilda, which is situated about half a mile from the town, was consecrated by the Bishop of Damascus, in 1349. There is a Roman Catholic chapel; and a Sunday school is supported by contributions. Egton received a charter for a market and four annual fairs from William III.; the former is now only held from the Tuesday before Palm-Sunday to Midsummer, weekly, and on the Tuesday before old Michaelmas for cattle: the fairs are on the Tuesday before February 15th, Tuesday before May 11th, September 4th, and Tuesday before November 22nd, for horned cattle, boots, and shoes. There is a fine spring, called Cold Keld well, much resorted to for strengthening weakly children.

EISEY, a parish in the hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, county of WILTS, 1 mile (N. N. E.) from Cricklade, containing, with the township of Water-Eaton, 194 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Latton, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £11. 14. 4., and in the patronage of the Earl of St. German's. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Thames and Severn canal passes through the parish.

ELBERTON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of BERKELEY, county of GLOUCESTER, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Thornbury, containing 203 inhabit-

ants. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated in 1767 with the vicarage of Olveston, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £6. 12. 6., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, and the Bishop of Bristol, the former having two turns, and the latter one. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a central tower with a spire, and was probably erected in the thirteenth century. East of the village are some remains of a Roman intrenched camp, supposed to have been constructed for the protection of the *trajectus*, or ferry, at Aust; it was a regular parallelogram, enclosing two acres.

ELDEN, a parish in the hundred of KING'S SOMBOURN, Andover division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Stockbridge. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £2, and in the patronage of John Hussey, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is dilapidated, and unfit for service. The parish contains only one house, occupied by a farmer.

ELDERSFIELD, a parish forming, with the parishes of Chaseley and Staunton, a distinct portion of the lower division of the hundred of PERSHORE, county of WORCESTER, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Tewkesbury, containing 743 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £8. 16. 8., and in the patronage of Sir Anthony Lechmere, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a handsome spire. There is a place of worship for dissenters, also a charity school, supported by subscription.

ELDON, a township in that part of the parish of ST. ANDREW, AUCKLAND, which is in the south-eastern division of DARLINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 3½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Bishop-Auckland, containing 94 inhabitants. John Scott, Earl of Eldon, late Lord High Chancellor of England, was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Eldon, on the 18th of July, 1799, having also been raised to the dignities of Viscount Encombe and Earl of Eldon, July 7th, 1821.

ELDROTH, a hamlet in the parish of CLAPHAM, western division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 4¼ miles (W. by N.) from Settle. The population is returned with the parish. An ancient chapel of ease has been converted into a school, which is endowed with land and certain bequests for the education of children.

ELFORD, a township in the parish of BAMBROUGH, northern division of BAMBROUGH ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Belford, containing 131 inhabitants.

ELFORD, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of OFFLOW, county of STAFFORD, 4½ miles (N. by W.) from Tamworth, containing 424 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Hon. F. G. Howard. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. A school was founded in the reign of James I., by the Rev. John Hill, which is supported by a moiety of the produce of various bequests subsequently made, amounting to about £15 per annum, and applied to the education of eighty children on the National system. The river Tame bounds the parish on the south-west.

**ELHAM**, a parish in the hundred of **LONINGBOROUGH**, lathe of **SHEPWAY**, county of **KENT**, 7 miles (N.W. by N.) from **Folkestone**, containing 1168 inhabitants. This place, which was anciently of greater importance, and contained several handsome structures, of which there are scarcely any vestiges, was, at the time of the Conquest, in the possession of the Norman earl Ewe, a near relation of the Conqueror's, who obtained for it many valuable privileges: in the reign of Henry III. it belonged to Prince Edward, who procured for it the grant of a weekly market, which, though for some time disused, is held occasionally in the market-house, every five or six years, in order to preserve the right. The village is situated on the smaller river **Stour**, and contains many houses neatly built of brick, and of modern appearance. **Elham park**, of which notice occurs in the time of Henry III., is now overgrown with wood. Fairs are held annually on **Palm-Monday**, **Easter-Monday**, and **Whit-Monday**, and **October 20th**, for horses, cattle, and pedlary. The county magistrates hold a petty session for the division monthly; and the parish is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests held at **Folkestone**, for the recovery of debts above 2s. and not exceeding 40s.: manorial courts are held on the **Thursday** in **Easter week**, and on the **Thursday** after the **20th** of **October**. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Canterbury**, rated in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the **Warden** and **Fellows** of **Merton College**, **Oxford**, on the nomination of the **Archbishop** of **Canterbury**. The church, dedicated to **St. Mary**, is a spacious and handsome structure in the early style of English architecture, with a massive square embattled tower; over the west door is a fine window of three lights, in the decorated style, which has been subsequently inserted; the ancient timber roof is still preserved in the nave and aisles. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**. A school was founded here in 1725, by **Sir John Williams, Knt.**, who endowed it with a house and lands now producing upwards of £60 per annum, for the clothing and instruction of six poor boys, of whom one is placed out apprentice. A house of industry for this and several adjoining parishes has been recently erected.

**ELING**, a parish in the hundred of **REDBRIDGE**, **New Forest (East)** division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 5 miles (W. by N.) from **Southampton**, containing, with **Wigley**, and a portion of **Cadnam**, 4314 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Winchester**, rated in the king's books at £11. 18. 1½. **William Phillips, Esq.** was patron in 1802. The church, dedicated to **St. Mary**, has been enlarged at different periods, as is evident from the variety in its architecture. **Domesday-book** records that at the **Norman survey** **Eling** had a church, two mills, a fishery, and a saltern. It is situated at the upper end of **Southampton water**, and a considerable trade in coal, timber, and corn, is carried on, there being depth sufficient for vessels of three hundred tons' burden, to load or unload at the quay, by the side of which numerous granaries and warehouses have been erected, for storing the several articles of merchandise. There are docks for ship-building, from which, of late years, several **West Indian** men have been launched, and where vessels are frequently repaired, the proximity of the **New Forest** rendering timber plentiful, and the expense moderate.

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There is a fair for toys on the 5th of July. At **Marchwood**, about two miles east from **Eling**, is a magazine of gunpowder, for the supply of **Portsmouth garrison**, with proper accommodations for the detachment of troops stationed for its protection. **Tatchbury Mount** is supposed to have been anciently a military station, and tradition records it as the site of a royal hunting seat; the trenches may still be traced from the terrace that surrounds it. The mansion and manor of **Bury farm** is held of the crown, on presenting to the king a brace of white greyhounds in silver couples, whenever His Majesty visits the **New Forest**, which tenure was last discharged in 1789, by the late **Rev. Sir C. Mill, Bart.**, to **George III.** on his alighting from the royal carriage at **Lyndhurst**. The tythings of **Ower**, **Wade**, and **Wigley**, in this parish, are entitled to partake of the benefit schools founded by **John Nowes**, at **Romsey** and **Yeovil**, for teaching and clothing poor boys.

**ELISHAW**, a hamlet in the parish of **ELSDON**, southern division of **COQUETDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 9 miles (N. by E.) from **Bellingham**. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly an hospital, the ruins of which are still remaining.

**ELKINGTON**, a parish in the hundred of **GUILSBOROUGH**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 11 miles (N.N.E.) from **Daventry**, containing 56 inhabitants. The church has been entirely demolished, but at what period neither history nor tradition informs us: it belonged to the monastery of **Daventry**, and afterwards to that of **Pipewell**, the rectory being valued in the return of the impropriations of the latter: there is now no living appointed to, the inhabitants being obliged to resort to the neighbouring parochial churches.

**ELKINGTON (NORTH)**, a parish in the **Wold** division of the hundred of **LOUTH-ESKE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 4½ miles (N.W.) from **Louth**, containing 74 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £4. 19. 4½., and endowed with £600 royal bounty. The **Rev. William Smyth, Jun.** was patron in 1818. The church is dedicated to **St. Helen**.

**ELKINGTON (SOUTH)**, a parish in the **Wold** division of the hundred of **LOUTH-ESKE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 2¼ miles (W.N.W.) from **Louth**, containing 268 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £5. 7. 6. The **Rev. William Smyth, Jun.** was patron in 1822. The church is dedicated to **All Saints**.

**ELKSLEY**, a parish in the **Hatfield** division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 4 miles (N.W.) from **Tuxford**, containing 347 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Nottingham**, and diocese of **York**, rated in the king's books at £3. 16. 0½., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the **Duke of Newcastle**. The church is dedicated to **St. Giles**.

**ELKSTONE**, a parish in the hundred of **RAFSGATE**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 7½ miles (N.N.W.) from **Cirencester**, containing 296 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Gloucester**, rated in the king's books at £12. 9. 2., and in the patronage of the **Hon. B. Craven**. The church, dedicated to

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St. John the Evangelist, is an ancient, though small edifice, affording a fine specimen of Norman architecture in the ornamented south porch, the east window, and the interior of the chancel; it has at the west end a square embattled tower in the later English style, erected in the reign of Richard II. The old Ermin-street traces the western boundary of the parish. A kind of stone is obtained here, which is easily cut when raised from the quarry, but becomes exceedingly hard by exposure to the air.

ELKSTONE, a chapelry comprising the townships of Lower Elkstone and Upper Elkstone, in the parish of ALLSTONEFIELD, northern division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, county of STAFFORD,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Leek, and containing 259 inhabitants, of which number, 108 are in Lower Elkstone, and 151 in Upper Elkstone. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £1400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of certain Trustees. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

ELLA (KIRK), a parish in the county of the town of KINGSTON upon HULL, locally in the East riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Kirk-Ella and West Ella, and a portion of the townships of Anlaby and Willerby, and containing, with the whole of Anlaby, which is partly in the parish of Hessle, 875 inhabitants, of which number, 246 are in the township of Kirk-Ella, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Kingston upon Hull, and 122 in the adjoining township of West Ella. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £13. 2. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ . N. Sykes, Esq. was patron in 1813. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a very ancient structure. Some of the merchants of Hull have elegant residences here. A school-room, with a house for the master, has been erected.

ELLAND, a chapelry in the parish of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, West riding of the county of YORK, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Halifax, containing, with Greetland, 5088 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Halifax. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. There are four places of worship for dissenters. Elland is a very ancient village, situated on the river Calder. Woollen cloths are manufactured, and there are mines of coal and stone quarries in the neighbourhood. It had formerly a market, by charter of Edward II., which has been long disused. Grace Ramsden, in 1734, bequeathed an estate at Bingley, now producing about £63. 10. a year, for erecting a school-house, and for the free education of poor boys of this chapelry. There is a dwelling-house for the master, whose salary is £20 per annum; also a recently erected school-room, in which thirty boys receive instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic. A part of the funds of this charity was applied to the purchase of a cottage, in which ten girls are taught to read, knit, and sew, the mistress receiving £22 a year, and the minister £8 for catechising them, from a bequest by Frances Thornhill, in 1718. There is also a school for the children of dissenters, about forty being taught on the Lancasterian plan, by the minister of the Unitarian congregation, who receives £90 per annum

arising from bequests in 1712 and 1756, by James Brooksbank, and his grandson of the same name, and from Lady Hewley's charity, the greater part of which was given as an endowment upon the chapel.

ELLASTONE, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, county of STAFFORD,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Ashbourn, comprising the townships of Calwick, Prestwood, Ramshorn, Stanton, and Wootton, and containing 1328 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £4. 9. 2., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of D. Davenport, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was built in 1388, and contains memorials of the Fleetwoods, the ancient owners of a great part of the parish: it has lately received an addition of two hundred sittings, of which one hundred and fifty are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £160 towards defraying the expense. The village, which is of considerable size, is situated on the river Dove, in a neighbourhood abounding with fine scenery, and enjoying a salubrious atmosphere. A National school-room was erected by subscription in 1812, which will accommodate two hundred children. The petty sessions for the division are held here. There are mines of copper and lead near Stanton, and in the fields and lanes are found many rare plants. On the top of Weaver hill are several barrows, from which have been dug some ancient coins: there are also vestiges of a Roman encampment. Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born in this parish; he died in 1677.

ELLEL, a chapelry in the parish of COCKERHAM, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Lancaster, containing 1851 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Cockerham. The chapel was built in 1802, at the expense of the inhabitants. Here are two silk-mills, in which about four hundred persons are employed. A school with a small endowment was established in 1753.

ELLENBOROUGH, a township in the parish of DEARHAM, ALLERDALE ward below Darwent, county of CUMBERLAND, 1 mile (E. S. E.) from Maryport, containing, with Unerigg, 21 inhabitants. It partakes in the benefit of the school at Unerigg, founded in 1718 by Ewan Christian, Esq. Coal is obtained near the village. This was an important Roman station, which Camden and Baxter consider to have been *Volantium*, Horsley, *Virosidum*, and others, *Olenacum*. Camden says that the first band of the Dalmatians was quartered here. There is, perhaps, no station in Britain where a greater number of altars and inscribed tablets has been found, many of which are preserved in the adjoining mansion and grounds of Netherhall. The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Law, late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, derived his title from this place, having been created Baron Ellenborough in 1802, which title is now enjoyed by his eldest son.

ELLENHALL, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of PIREHILL, county of STAFFORD,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by E.) from Eccleshall, containing 287 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdea-

conry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Viscount Anson. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a trifling endowment, the gift of William Morteboys, in 1733, for teaching six poor children.

**ELLERBECK**, a township in the parish of OSMOTHERLEY, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, North riding of the county of YORK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.N.E.) from North Allerton, containing 81 inhabitants.

**ELLERBURN**, a parish in PICKERING lythe, North riding of the county of YORK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Pickering, comprising the chapelry of Witton, and containing 203 inhabitants, exclusively of a portion of the township of Farmanby, which is in this parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £7. 4. 9½., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean of York. The church is dedicated to St. Hilda.

**ELLERBY**, a township in that part of the parish of SWINE which is in the middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East riding of the county of YORK,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N.E. by N.) from Kingston upon Hull, containing 233 inhabitants.

**ELLERBY**, a township in the parish of LYTHE, eastern division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North riding of the county of YORK,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.N.W.) from Whitby, containing 80 inhabitants.

**ELLERKER**, a chapelry in that part of the parish of BRANTINGHAM which is in the wapentake of HOWDENSHIRE, East riding of the county of YORK,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (S. by W.) from South Cave, containing 249 inhabitants. It is within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Howdenshire. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

**ELLERTON-ABBEY**, a township in the parish of DOWNHOLME, western division of the wapentake of HANG, North riding of the county of YORK, 7 miles (W.S.W.) from Richmond, containing 47 inhabitants. Here was a small priory of Cistercian nuns, thought to have been founded by Warnerius, dapifer to the Earl of Richmond, in the time of Henry II., which, at the dissolution, was valued at £15. 10. 6.

**ELLERTON-PRIORY**, a parish in the Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East riding of the county of YORK, 9 miles (N.N.W.) from Howden, containing 318 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, endowed with £210 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty. John Bethell, Esq. was patron in 1814. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. There are three almshouses for six poor persons. William Fitz-Piers, before 1212, founded here a priory of the Sempringham order, who were obliged to maintain thirteen poor people: at the dissolution the establishment consisted of a prior and about nine religious, whose revenue was valued at £78. 0. 10.

**ELLERTON upon SWALE**, a township in that part of the parish of CATERICK which is in the eastern division of the wapentake of GILLING, North riding of the county of YORK,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (E. by S.) from Caterick, containing 140 inhabitants. Henry Jenkins, who lived to the extraordinary age of one hundred and sixty-nine years, was born here; he died on the 8th of December,

1670, at this place, and a monument, with a suitable epitaph, was erected to his memory in the church of Bolton upon Swale, in 1743, where he was interred.

**ELLESBOROUGH**, a parish in the hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Wendover, containing 581 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. R. G. Russell, Esq. was patron in 1825. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul: near it, on a circular eminence, is an ancient fortification, called Belinus' Castle, where tradition relates Belin resided; above it is a high hill, still retaining the name of Belinesbury. There are almshouses for four poor widowers and four widows.

**ELLESMERE**, a market town and parish in the hundred of PIMHILL, county of SALOP,  $16\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.N.W.) from Shrewsbury, and  $178\frac{1}{2}$  (N.W.) from London, containing, with the chapelries of Cockshut, Dudlaston, and Penley (the last of which, is in the county of Flint), 6056 inhabitants. This place takes its name from an adjoining lake, or mere, which, being more extensive than some others in the neighbourhood, was, by way of pre-eminence, called *Al*, or *Aelsmere*, from which its present appellation is derived. The lake comprises more than one hundred acres, and is bordered on one side by the town, and on the other by Oatley park, in which are some of the finest elm trees to be found in any part of the country. The town consists of some tolerably well paved streets; the houses are in general well built, and have a respectable appearance, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. On the elevated site of an ancient castle, which was alternately in the possession of the princes of North Wales and of the English monarchs, (having been a frontier fortress of considerable note during the unsettled period which preceded the final subjugation of Wales,) and which was probably demolished after the parliamentary war, is a very fine bowling-green, commanding a pleasing view, where an annual festival, called the meeting of Ellesmere club, is celebrated at Midsummer. The trade is principally in malt, which is carried on to a very great extent, and in leather; and many of the labouring class are employed in the spinning of flax, and in the manufacture of stockings. The Ellesmere canal passes to the south of the town, and, with its different branches, forms a connexion between the Severn, the Dee, and the Mersey, being a line of navigation from Liverpool to Bristol, and a communication with North Wales. The market, granted to Sir Edward Kynaston, Knt., in 1598, is on Tuesday, and is noted for corn: the fairs are on the Tuesday after February 2nd, the third Tuesday in April, Whit-Tuesday, August 26th, and November 14th, for horses, cattle, and sheep. Ellesmere formerly gave name to a hundred, which, with its dependencies, was annexed to the hundred of Pimhill, in the 27th of Henry VIII.; a hundred court is held for the recovery of debts under 40s.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £17. 18. 1½., and in the patronage of the Trustees of the late Earl of Bridgewater. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure in the decorated style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles; the



east window is a remarkably fine composition in the later style. The livings of the chapelries in this parish are perpetual curacies, in the patronage of the Vicar. A National school is supported by subscription; and near the margin of the lake, at a short distance from the town, is the house of industry, for the reception of the poor of five adjoining parishes.

**ELLINGHAM**, a parish in the hundred of CLAVERING, county of NORFOLK,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N.E. by E.) from Bungay, containing 339 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £12. The patronage is annexed to the Mastership of Magdalene College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**ELLINGHAM**, a parish in the southern division of BAMBROUGH ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, comprising the townships of North Charlton, South Charlton, Chathill, East Ditchburn, West Ditchburn, Doxford, Ellingham, Preston, and Shipley, and containing 1027 inhabitants, of which number, 257 are in the township of Ellingham,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Alnwick. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £6. 5. 5., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church, dedicated to St. Maurice, which stands at a short distance from the village, was founded by Ranulph de Guagy, in the twelfth century, and rebuilt a few years ago. A free school was erected by subscription on the glebe land, in 1821: the master receives £5 a year from the trustees of Lord Crewe, which is augmented to £20 by voluntary contributions. Coal and limestone are obtained in the parish.

**ELLINGHAM**, a parish in the hundred of FORDINGBRIDGE, New Forest (West) division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by W.) from Ringwood, containing 397 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £8. 4. 9½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. In the church-yard is a plain stone commemorating the execution of Alicia Lisle, in her old age, pursuant to a sentence passed by Judge Jeffreys, on a charge of harbouring known rebels in her mansion of Moyle's Court, which sentence was reversed at the Revolution. The navigable river Avon runs through the parish.

**ELLINGHAM (GREAT)**, a parish in the hundred of SHROPHAM, county of NORFOLK, 2 miles (N.W. by W.) from Attleburgh, containing 760 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with which the rectory of Little Ellingham is united, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 5. 10., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. Dover Colby, Esq. was patron in 1814. The church is dedicated to St. James. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

**ELLINGHAM (LITTLE)**, a parish in the hundred of WAYLAND, county of NORFOLK,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N.W.) from Attleburgh, containing 240 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory united to the vicarage of Great Ellingham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £7. 1. 10½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal

bounty. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a quadrangular tower on the south side. At the time of the Conquest this place, though now only an inconsiderable village, is said to have been three miles long.

**ELLINGSTRING**, a township in the parish of MASHAM, partly within the liberty of St. PETER of YORK, but chiefly in the eastern division of the wapentake of HANG, North riding of the county of YORK,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Masham, containing 204 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

**ELLINGTON**, a parish in the hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from Huntingdon, containing 344 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £20, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Peter-House, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

**ELLINGTON**, a township in the parish of WOODHORN, eastern division of MORPETH ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7 miles (N.E. by E.) from Morpeth, containing 255 inhabitants. It is situated on the north side of the river Line, across which there is a stone bridge.

**ELLINGTON (NETHER and OVER)**, a township in the parish of MASHAM, partly within the liberty of St. PETER of YORK, but chiefly in the eastern division of the wapentake of HANG, North riding of the county of YORK, containing 152 inhabitants. Nether Ellington is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.W.) and Over Ellington  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.W. by W.) from Masham.

**ELLISFIELD**, a parish in the hundred of BERMONDSPIT, Basingstoke division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 miles (S.) from Basingstoke, containing 218 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £8. 3. 6½., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Bernard Brocas and Thomas Terry, Esqrs., alternately. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. There were two churches prior to the reign of Edward III., when that dedicated to All Saints was taken down, by consent of the two patrons and the diocesan. There is an endowment of £3 a year, the gift of Stephen Terry, Esq., in 1737, for teaching six poor children. The name of this parish seems to be a corruption of Ella's field, from the Saxon king, Ella. A field of about three acres, encompassed by a deep moat, is supposed to be the site of an ancient castle; and in other parts of the parish are various intrenchments.

**ELLOUGH**, a parish in the hundred of WANGFORD, county of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (S.E. by S.) from Beccles, containing 155 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £12. The Earl of Gosford was patron in 1811. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

**ELLOUGHTON**, a parish partly within the liberty of St. PETER of YORK, but chiefly in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East riding of the county of YORK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.E. by S.) from South Cave, containing, with Brough, 383 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £5. 0. 5., and in the patronage of the

Prebendary of Wetwang in the Cathedral Church of York. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very ancient structure. There are places of worship for Calvinists and Wesleyan Methodists.

ELLSTHORP, a hamlet in the parish of EDENHAM, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, containing 58 inhabitants.

ELM, a parish in the hundred of WISBEACH, Isle of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Wisbeach, containing 1368 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage to which the curacy of Emneth is annexed, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of Ely, rated in the king's books at £14. 15. 10.; and in the patronage of the Rector of Elm with Emneth; the rectory is a sinecure, rated in the king's books at £17, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Thomas Squire, in 1689, bequeathed a school-room with a house and lands, now producing about £50 a year, for teaching poor children.

ELM, a parish in the hundred of FROME, county of SOMERSET,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Frome, comprising the hamlets of Great Elm and Little Elm, and containing 449 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £9. 13. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., endowed with £50 per annum private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rev. Charles Griffith, D. D. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The river Frome, which runs through the parish, has extensive iron-works and manufactories for agricultural implements on its banks. Near the northern bank of a rivulet, and on the edge of a precipice, are the remains of a Roman intrenchment called Tedbury, in which a vessel containing coins of the Lower Empire was found in 1691.

ELMBRIDGE, a chapelry in that part of the parish of DODDERHILL which is in the upper division of hundred of HALFSHIRE, county of WORCESTER,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N.) from Droitwich, containing 336 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary.

ELMDON, a parish in the hundred of UTTLESFORD, county of ESSEX,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from Saffron-Walden, containing 601 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, to which is annexed the rectory of Wendon-Lofts, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £19. J. Wilkes, Esq. was patron in 1814. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There is a charity school, supported by donations amounting to about £14 per annum.

ELMDON, a parish in the Solihull division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, county of WARWICK,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Coleshill, containing 146 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £3. 8. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of Abraham Lillington Spooner, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, which stands on an eminence and has a tower at the west end, was built in 1781, at the expense of Abraham Spooner, Esq., and cost £3000. This place is supplied with water by a self-acting engine, situated a short distance from Elmdon hall.

ELMER, a joint township with Crakehall, in that part of the parish of TOPCLIFFE which is in the

wapentake of BIRDFORTH, North riding of the county of YORK, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Boroughbridge, containing 78 inhabitants.

ELMHAM (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of LAUNDITCH, county of NORFOLK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from East Dereham, containing 1046 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £13. 15., and in the patronage of R. Mills, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has at the west end a quadrangular tower with a slender spire one hundred and nineteen feet high. The kingdom of the East Angles, which from its first conversion by Felix had been under one bishop, was, about 673, divided into two dioceses, when one of the episcopal seats was fixed at Dunwich, and the other in this ancient town, which had a succession of ten bishops, till the martyrdom of Humbert by the Danes, in 870. The two sees were again united about 950, and the episcopal chair transferred to Thetford in 1075, and soon afterwards to Norwich. The site of the cathedral is still discernible, and near it are some old wells. Herbert, first bishop of Norwich, rebuilt the parish church, but the present seems to be of later date: from the altar ran a subterranean passage to the palace, situated on a neighbouring hill, which Bishop Spencer, in the turbulent reign of Richard II., converted into a castle, and surrounded with a double intrenchment, the inner moat enclosing the keep; its remains are now almost obscured by thorns and briars. Not far from the village, numerous Roman urns and coins were discovered in 1710; and in a field called Broomclose, urns of various sizes and colours, containing bones, ashes, glass, divers brass instruments, and a silver seal-ring with an eagle holding a thunderbolt, have been found.

ELMHAM (SOUTH) ALL SAINTS, a parish in the hundred of WANGFORD, county of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (N. W.) from Halesworth, containing 239 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of St. Nicholas annexed, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of Alexander Adair, Esq.

ELMHAM (SOUTH) ST. CROSS, or SANDCROFT, a parish in the hundred of WANGFORD, county of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Harleston, containing 233 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to the rectory of Homersfield, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of Alexander Adair, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. George.

ELMHAM (SOUTH) ST. JAMES, a parish in the hundred of WANGFORD, county of SUFFOLK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Halesworth, containing 351 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of Alexander Adair, Esq.

ELMHAM (SOUTH) ST. MARGARET, a parish in the hundred of WANGFORD, county of SUFFOLK,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W.) from Halesworth, containing 181 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of St. Peter annexed, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 2. 11., and in the patronage of Alexander Adair, Esq.



**ELMHAM (SOUTH) ST. MICHAEL**, a parish in the hundred of WANGFORD, county of SUFFOLK, 6 miles (N.N.W.) from Halesworth, containing 128 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Rumburgh annexed, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £4. 17. 11., endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Mrs. Athill.

**ELMHAM (SOUTH) ST. NICHOLAS**, a parish in the hundred of WANGFORD, county of SUFFOLK, 6½ miles (N.W.) from Halesworth, containing 91 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to the rectory of All Saints, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. The church has been long since demolished.

**ELMHAM (SOUTH) ST. PETER**, a parish in the hundred of WANGFORD, county of SUFFOLK, 3¾ miles (S.) from Bungay, containing 139 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of St. Margaret, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £8.

**ELMHURST**, a joint township with Curborough, in that part of the parish of St. CHAD which is in the northern division of the hundred of OFFLOW, county of STAFFORD, 1½ mile (N. by W.) from Lichfield, containing 250 inhabitants.

**ELMINGTON**, a hamlet in the parish of OUNDLE, hundred of POLEBROOK, though locally in the hundred of Willybrook, county of NORTHAMPTON, 1½ mile (N.E. by N.) from Oundle, with which the population is returned. Here was formerly a chapel.

**ELMLEY CASTLE**, a parish in the middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, county of WORCESTER, 4¾ miles (W.S.W.) from Evesham, containing 316 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 5½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains some handsome monuments. On one of the Breedon hills a strong castle was erected, in the reign of William the Conqueror, and destroyed in that of Henry III.: a college, or chantry, for eight priests was founded in it by Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in honour of the Blessed Virgin: the site and surrounding moat are still discernible. Henry III. granted to this place a weekly market and an annual fair on St. Lawrence's day. Here are quarries of stone, one kind of which is blue, used for the flooring of kitchens. A small stone cross stands within the parish.

**ELMLEY (ISLE OF)**, a parish in the liberty of the Isle of SHEPPY, lathe of SCRAY, county of KENT, 3½ miles (S.E. by S.) from Queenborough, containing 23 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. James, is dilapidated, and only used on the induction of a new rector. This small island, adjoining that of Sheppy, is in length about three miles, and in breadth two, a small tract on the northern side being within the bounds of the parish of East Church. It has a ferry across the Swale to Milton, and consists principally of rich pastures, affording herbage for numerous flocks of sheep.

**ELMLEY-LOVETT**, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of HALFESHIRE, county of WORCESTER, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Stourport, containing 447 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £17. 2. 6., and in the patronage of John Lynes, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are two schools, endowed with part of the profits of an estate bequeathed, at a very early period, by an individual now unknown, for the benefit of the church and the poor of the parish. This place gives the title of viscount to the Lygon family.

**ELMORE**, a hamlet in the parish of MOTCOMB, liberty of GILLINGHAM, Shaston (West) division of the county of DORSET, ½ a mile (N.) from Shaftesbury. On Elmore Green are several wells, from which the town of Shaftesbury is supplied with water, and as an acknowledgment for the benefit derived therefrom, a particular custom is annually kept up, by ancient agreement between the lord of the manor and the mayor and burgesses, who, on the Monday before Holy Thursday, go in procession to the wells, with what is termed a prize besom, richly ornamented with plate and peacocks' feathers, carrying also a raw calf's head and a pair of gloves, all which are presented to the steward, who returns the former, when it is brought back to the town with great formality.

**ELMORE**, a parish in the middle division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S BARTON, county of GLOUCESTER, 6½ miles (W.S.W.) from Gloucester, containing 355 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Sir Berkeley William Guise, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has an embattled tower at the west end. The waters in the neighbourhood abound with eels, from which Elmore probably derived its name. The river Severn is navigable on the west of the parish; but, owing to a rock extending nearly across the stream there is only a narrow channel for vessels of light draught, except at high water. There are a day and Sunday schools, supported by Sir B.W. Guise.

**ELMSALL (NORTH)**, a township in the parish of SOUTH KIRKBY, upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 6½ miles (S. by E.) from Pontefract, containing 113 inhabitants.

**ELMSALL (SOUTH)**, a township in the parish of SOUTH KIRKBY, upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 7¾ miles (S. by E.) from Pontefract, containing 453 inhabitants.

**ELMSETT**, a parish in the hundred of COSFORD, county of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (N.E. by N.) from Hadleigh, containing 371 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £13. 7. 1., and in the patronage of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is built of flint and stone, and the parsonage-house is surrounded by a moat. There is a fair for toys on Whit-Thursaday. On the declivity of a hill is a cold mineral spring, called the Dropping Well, issuing out of limestone rock, and producing fibrous chrysalizations.

**ELMSTEAD**, a parish in the hundred of **TENDRING**, county of **ESSEX**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Colchester, containing 693 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £8, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Anne. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The river Coln forms a boundary to the parish, which is crossed by a Roman road, called Stone-street. There is a fair for toys on the 15th of May.

**ELMSTED**, a parish in the hundred of **STOUTING**, lathe of **SHEPWAY**, county of **KENT**, 8 miles (E. by N.) from Ashford, containing 454 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is dedicated to St. James. There is a fair on the 25th of July.

**ELMSTHORPE**, a parish in the hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, county of **LEICESTER**, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Hinckley, containing 46 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Barwell, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4. The church is desecrated, the ruins having been converted into a barn.

**ELMSTONE**, a parish in the hundred of **PRESTON**, lathe of **ST. AUGUSTINE**, county of **KENT**,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Wingham, containing 76 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £6. 7.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of Thomas Delmar, Esq. There is a school endowed with donations amounting to about £3 per annum.

**ELMSTONE-HARDWICKE**, a parish partly in the lower division of the hundred of **DEERHURST**, but chiefly in the lower division of the hundred of **WESTMINSTER**, county of **GLOUCESTER**,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Cheltenham, containing, with the chapelry of Uckington (which is in Deerhurst hundred), 357 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £9. 2.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

**ELMSWELL**, a parish in the hundred of **BLACKBOURN**, county of **SUFFOLK**,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W.) from Stow-Market, containing 628 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £11. 7. 11., and in the patronage of Sir Robert Gardiner. The church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. An almshouse was founded and endowed with lands by Sir Robert Gardiner, in the 12th of James I., for six poor widows.

**ELMTON**, a parish in the hundred of **SCARSDALE**, county of **DERBY**, 9 miles (E. by N.) from Chesterfield, containing 352 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 £5. 1. 3., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rev. C. H. R. Rhodes. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Limestone abounds in the parish. The extraordinary arithmetical calculator, Jedediah Bux-

ton, was born at this place in 1707; he died in 1772, and was buried here.

**ELSDON**, a parish in the southern division of **COQUETDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, comprising the townships of Elsdon ward, Monkridge ward, Otterburn ward, Rochester ward, Troughend ward, and Woodside ward, and containing 1848 inhabitants, of which number, 299 are in the township of Elsdon ward,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Morpeth. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a large cruciform structure. A few years since, in clearing away the earth against the north transept, upwards of one hundred skeletons were discovered, lying in double rows alternately between the legs of each other. The river Reed and the new Edinburgh road intersect the parish. There are some fine seams of coal, which, with limestone and iron-stone, is obtained in abundance. A fair for cattle, sheep, linen and woollen cloth, is held on the 26th of August. Elsdon is supposed to have been a Roman town, and the first of a chain of forts between Watling-street and the Devil's causeway. North-east of the village is an ancient intrenchment, called Moat-hill, which, from the relics discovered in it, seems to have been used as a place of sepulture by the Romans. About two miles to the north-west is Tod-law, an eminence upon which are three large columns of stone, in a triangular position, said to have been set up to the memory of some distinguished Danish leaders. Elsdon castle was erected by David, King of Scotland; it is a strong tower building, now the rectory-house, the lower story of which is spanned by a single arch, having in front the armorial bearings of Umfraville, Lord of Prudhoe, who died about 1325.

**ELSENHAM**, a parish in the hundred of **UTTLESFORD**, county of **ESSEX**, 2 miles (N. E.) from Stansted-Mountfitchet, containing 434 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £11. 10., and in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a small endowment for teaching two poor children.

**ELSFIELD**, a parish in the hundred of **BULLINGTON**, county of **OXFORD**,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Oxford, containing 188 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £6. 8.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ., and endowed with £200 royal bounty. The Earl of Guildford was patron in 1804. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket.

**ELSHAM**, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of **YARBOROUGH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Glandford-Bridge, containing 383 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 18. 4. W. T. Corbett, Esq. was patron in 1801. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat structure in the early style of English architecture, with a handsome western porch. An hospital, or priory of Augustine canons, was founded early in the twelfth century, by Beatrix de Amundevill, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Edmund, the annual revenue of which, at the dissolution, amounted to £83. 17. 10.



**ELSING**, a parish in the hundred of EYNSFORD, county of NORFOLK, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from East Dereham, containing 374 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 11. 8. The Rev. R. Browne was patron in 1820.

**ELSLACK**, a joint township with Broughton, in the parish of BROUGHTON in AREDALE, eastern division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Skipton, containing 427 inhabitants.

**ELSTEAD**, a parish in the hundred of FARNHAM, county of SURREY,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W.) from Godalming, containing 608 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Robert Colmer, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. James. The navigable river Wey runs through the parish.

**ELSTEAD**, a parish in the hundred of DUMPFORD, rape of CHICHESTER, county of SUSSEX,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Midhurst, containing 190 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £11. 13. 4. Lord Selsey was patron in 1822. The church has portions in the Norman style of architecture.

**ELSTOB**, a township in the parish of STAINTON, north-eastern division of STOCKTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 9 miles (N. E. by N.) from Darlington, containing 28 inhabitants.

**ELSTON**, a township in the parish of PRESTON, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, county palatine of LANCASTER,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Preston, containing 76 inhabitants.

**ELSTON**, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of NEWARK, county of NOTTINGHAM,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Newark, containing 446 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £9. 8. 9. W. B. Darwin, Esq. was patron in 1819. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains several monuments to the Darwin family. A commodious school-house was erected in 1812, at the expense of Robert Waring Darwin, Esq., which is endowed with land allotted in 1801 by the commissioners for enclosing the open fields of Elston, in lieu of that bequeathed in 1652 by the Rev. Robert Pendleton, and other land purchased with £100, the legacy of Elizabeth Darwin, in 1784: there are also a dwelling-house, garden, and orchard, for the master, who gratuitously teaches nine poor children. An almshouse, for four poor widows, was built in 1744, in pursuance of the will of Ann Darwin, in 1722.

**ELSTON**, a chapelry in the parish of EAST STOKE, southern division of the wapentake of NEWARK, county of NOTTINGHAM,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Newark. The population is returned with the parish. The chapel, a small neat edifice, stands contiguous to the parish of Elston, and the two villages are so intermingled as not to be distinguishable from each other. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

**ELSTON**, a tything in the parish of ORCHESTON-ST. GEORGE, hundred of HEYTESBURY, county of WILTS, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Amesbury. The population is returned with the parish.

**ELSTON-COMBE**, a hamlet in the parish of YEovil, hundred of STONE, county of SOMERSET. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel, now demolished.

**ELSTOW**, a parish in the hundred of REDBORNE-STOKE, county of BEDFORD,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (S. by W.) from Bedford, containing 548 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 9., endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of William Henry Whitbread, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Helen, a fine old structure in the Norman style, was formerly the conventual church, and is now, with its detached tower to the north-west, the only remains, of an abbey of Benedictine nuns, founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, by his niece, Judith, Countess of Huntingdon, to the honour of the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and St. Helen; at the dissolution it contained an abbess and thirty-one nuns, whose annual revenue amounted to £325. 2. 1. There are fairs for all sorts of cattle on May 14th and 15th, and November 5th and 6th. John Bunyan, author of the Pilgrim's Progress, was born here.

**ELSTREE**, or IDLESTREE, a parish in the hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Edgware, containing 309 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of St. Alban's, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was enlarged and new seated in 1824, and received an addition of one hundred and ninety sittings, of which one hundred and sixty-four are free, at an expense of more than £900, of which sum, £250 was granted by the Incorporated Society for enlarging churches and chapels: it is said to have been first erected out of the ruins of the ancient city *Sulloniacim*, the site and foundations of which are still visible about one mile to the southward. The village stands upon the spot where the old Watling-street crosses from Middlesex into Hertfordshire, and is partly in four parishes, viz. Aldenham, Edgware, Elstree, and Whitchurch. There is a bequest of £5 a year from Robert Warren, for apprenticing one poor child. A National school was established in 1813.

**ELSTRONWICK**, a chapelry in the parish of HUXBLETON, middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East riding of the county of YORK,  $9\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Kingston upon Hull, containing 154 inhabitants. The chapel is of great antiquity. There is a small endowed school.

**ELSWICK**, a township in the parish of ST. MICHAEL, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, county palatine of LANCASTER,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Kirkham, containing 290 inhabitants.

**ELSWICKE**, a township in that part of the parish of ST. JOHN, NEWCASTLE, which is in the western division of CASTLE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 1 mile (W.) from Newcastle, containing 464 inhabitants. Elswick adjoins the town of Newcastle on the west, and extends along the northern bank of the Tyne: it contains many good houses, and various manufactories, particularly a shot tower, which was erected in 1796, rising to the height of one hundred and seventy-five feet. There are extensive coal-works in the

neighbourhood, and in a place termed the Quarry field large quantities of stone are obtained for building.

**ELSWORTH**, a parish in the hundred of **PAPWORTH**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.N.E.) from Caxton, containing 773 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £14. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There is a trifling endowment for a school. Dr. Franklin, in 1695, bequeathed £400 for building and endowing three almshouses for poor widows.

**ELTHAM**, a parish in the hundred of **BLACKHEATH**, lathe of **SUTTON** at **HONE**, county of **KENT**,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.E. by S.) from London, containing, with the hamlet of **Mottingham**, part of which is in the parish of **Chislehurst**, 1977 inhabitants. This place, in Domesday-book called *Alteham*, from which its present appellation is deduced, is supposed to have derived its name from the Saxon *Eald*, old, and *Ham*, a dwelling. It formed part of the royal demesne in the reign of Edward the Elder, by whom it was given to Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury, and at a very early period became a favourite retreat of the English kings. Henry III. kept a grand festival in 1270, attended by his queen and the whole court, in the palace, which was enlarged by Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, about the close of the thirteenth century. Edward II. resided here for some time, where also his son was born (and from this circumstance called John of Eltham), and the palace, erroneously, King John's palace. Edward III. held parliaments here in 1329 and 1375, and in 1364 sumptuously entertained his prisoner, King John, of France, in the palace. Richard II. here celebrated the festival of Christmas, in 1384 and 1386; and Henry IV. in 1405, on which occasion the Duke of York was accused of an attempt to surprise and murder the king. Edward IV. repaired the palace and enclosed one of the parks; Henry VII. built a front to it, and otherwise improved it, and it continued to be the occasional residence of the kings of England till the reign of Henry VIII., who celebrated two splendid festivals in it, after which time it began to yield in importance to Greenwich, which, in the reign of Elizabeth, obtained the ascendancy. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., Eltham was occupied by the Earl of Essex, the parliamentary general, who died here in 1646. Of the extent of this once magnificent pile, some idea may be formed from the parliamentary survey, in which it is described as having "one fair chapel, one great hall, forty-six rooms and offices below stairs, with two large cellars; and above stairs, seventeen lodging-rooms on the king's side, twelve on the queen's side, and nine on the princes' side, thirty-five bays of building, or seventy-eight rooms in the offices round the court-yard, which contained one acre of ground." Of these, the only remains are, the great hall, being one hundred feet long, and thirty-six wide, having ten windows on each side, and a finely ornamented roof, which has for many years been used as a barn, but is now being restored, with a view to its preservation; two ancient stone bridges, portions of the walls, subterraneous passages, and parts of the inferior offices converted into modern buildings, and, with the surrounding lands, constituting what is called the Court Farm: the area is enclosed by a stone wall of great thickness, and from eighteen to twenty feet

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in height: the moat by which it was surrounded was from seventy to eighty feet in breadth, and from fourteen to fifteen in depth; it is quite dry, and though converted into a garden, its original form may be distinctly traced; the principal bridge has two pointed arches finely groined.

The village is irregularly built, but contains many handsome houses, and the environs abound with noble mansions and elegant seats; Shooter's hill, so named from its having been anciently used for the practice of archery, and on which a singular triangular tower has been erected, by his lady, to the memory of Sir William Daines, Bart., is celebrated for the beauty of its situation, and the extent and variety of its prospects; on its summit has been erected one of the telegraphs communicating between London and Dover. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests held weekly at Greenwich, under an act passed in the 47th of George III., for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, rated in the king's books at £3. 2. 6., endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty. Sir Gregory Page Turner, Bart. was patron in 1783. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a plain edifice, with a spire: in it were interred the remains of Dr. Horne, Bishop of Norwich, who died in 1792; and in the church-yard, those of Sir William Daines, Bart., and Dogget, the comedian, partner with Wilks and Cibber, and who left a coat and badge to be rowed for annually on the 1st of August. There is a place of worship for Independents. A free school was built in 1634, and endowed in 1714, by Mrs. Elizabeth Leggatt, with lands producing more than £30 per annum; there are sixteen boys at present taught in this school. An almshouse was founded, in 1680, by Mr. Thomas Phillipot, for six aged persons, four of this parish, and two of the parish of Chislehurst, and endowed with lands producing upwards of £30 per annum. This parish has the privilege of sending three of the pensioners to Queen Elizabeth's hospital at Greenwich. Among the benefactions to the poor are a grant of land by Henry VII., in 1492, and another in 1509, by Mr. John Passey. On the summit of a hill south by east from the town, are the remains of a Roman camp. Dr. William Sherard, the celebrated botanist, resided here in the early part of the eighteenth century, and cultivated a botanical garden, assisted by the German botanist, Dillarius, who published a catalogue of the plants in two volumes, folio, under the title of *Hortus Elthamensis*, in 1732. The learned herald and Kentish historian, John Phillipot, was either a native of this place, or resided here. Frederick, Prince of Wales, was created Earl of Eltham in 1726, which title is still borne by the King of England.

**ELTISLEY**, a parish in the hundred of **LONGSTOW**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 3 miles (N.W. by W.) from Caxton, containing 319 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £7. 16. 8., endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Pandania and St. John the Baptist, is partly in the early style of English architecture, with later insertions. A school has been lately erected by Sir

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G. W. Leeds, and an annual donation of £6 is appropriated towards teaching poor children. A nunnery formerly stood near the vicarage-house, where St. Pandiana, the daughter of a king of Scotland, is said to have been buried: it was destroyed about the time of the Conquest.

ELTON, a township in the parish of THORNTON, second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, county palatine of CHESTER,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W.S.W.) from Frodsham, containing 179 inhabitants. The Grand Trunk canal passes through this parish.

ELTON, a township in the parish of WARMINGHAM, hundred of NORTHWICH, county palatine of CHESTER,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by S.) from Sandbach, containing 379 inhabitants.

ELTON, a chapelry in that part of the parish of YOULGRAVE which is in the hundred of WIRKSWORTH, county of DERBY,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (W.) from Winster, containing 548 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints. This chapelry 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.

ELTON, a parish in the south-western division of STOCKTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W.S.W.) from Stockton upon Tees, containing 105 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £7. 1.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of R. E. D. Shafto, and — Hogg, Esqrs., the former having two, and the latter one turn in the presentation.

ELTON, a parish in the hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S.W. by W.) from Ludlow, containing 93 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, united with Yarpole to the rectory of Croft, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, endowed with £800 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

ELTON, a parish in the hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.E.) from Oundle, containing 785 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £23. 9. 2., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of University College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has portions in the decorated, with insertions in the later, English style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A free school is endowed with between £40 and £50 per annum.

ELTON, a township in that part of the parish of BURY which is in the hundred of SALFORD, county palatine of LANCASTER,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Bury, containing 2897 inhabitants.

ELTON, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of BINGHAM, county of NOTTINGHAM,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. by S.) from Bingham, containing 93 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £8. 0. 5. W. F. N. Newton, Esq. was patron in 1813. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. This parish is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lan-

caster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s.

ELTRINGHAM, a township in the parish of Ovingham, eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Newcastle, containing 52 inhabitants.

ELVASTON, a parish in the hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, county of DERBY, 5 miles (S.E. by E.) from Derby, containing 493 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 £5. 3. 9., endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Earl of Harrington. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. In January, 1643, Elvaston hall, the seat of Lady Stanhope, was plundered by the parliamentary troops under Sir John Gell. The river Derwent runs through this parish. Earl Stanhope enjoys the inferior title of Baron Stanhope of Elvaston.

ELVEDON, otherwise ELDEN, a parish in the hundred of LACKFORD, county of SUFFOLK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.W. by W.) from Thetford, containing 277 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £12. 17. 6. — Newton, Esq. was patron in 1796. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

ELVETHAM, a parish in the hundred of ODIHAM, Basingstoke division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (S.S.E.) from Hartford-Bridge, containing 497 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of Lord Calthorpe. The water near Hartford-Bridge, in this parish, is strongly impregnated with iron. Here was formerly a splendid mansion belonging to the Earls of Hertford, where Queen Elizabeth, in 1591, was sumptuously entertained for four days.

ELVINGTON, a parish in the wapentake of OUZE and DERWENT, East riding of the county of YORK, 7 miles (E.S.E.) from York, containing 405 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £5. 17.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a neat building, erected in 1801, by the Rev. A. Cheap, L.L.B., rector. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school is supported by subscription, to the master of which £20 per annum is paid, for the instruction of twenty poor boys.

ELWICK, a township in the parish of HART, north-eastern division of STOCKTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by E.) from Stockton upon Tees, containing 213 inhabitants.

ELWICK, a township in that part of the parish of BELFORD which is in the northern division of BAMBROUGH ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.E. by N.) from Belford, containing 73 inhabitants.

ELWICK-HALL, a parish in the north-eastern division of STOCKTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 9 miles (N. by E.) from Stockton upon Tees, containing 176 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £20. 18.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. The church, dedicated to

St. Peter, stands on a remarkable elevation at the east end of the parish, and is approached on one side by a great number of steps, rising from the dell which separates this place from the village of Elwick. A little to the north-west of the church is an eminence called Beacon hill, which had formerly a beacon on its summit.

**ELWORTHY**, a parish in the hundred of **WILLITON** and **FREEMANNERS**, county of **SOMERSET**,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.) from Wiveliscombe, containing 187 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £6. 6. 8., and in the patronage of William Locke, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Martin.



Seal.

**ELY**, a city in the Isle of **ELY**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 16 miles (N. N. E.) from Cambridge, and 67 (N. by E.) from London, containing 5079 inhabitants. This place, which is the capital of an extensive district in the fens, comprising the greater part of the northern division of Cambridgeshire, derived its Saxon name *Elig*,

either from the British *Helyg*, a willow, with which tree, from the marshy nature of the soil, it especially abounded, or, according to Bede, from *Elge*, an eel, for which fish, from the same cause, it was equally remarkable. Ethelreda, daughter of Anna, King of the East Angles, founded a monastery here in 673, for monks and nuns, which she dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and, though married to Egfrid, King of Northumberland, devoted herself to a monastic life, and became its first abbess. This monastery, which was destroyed by the Danes in 870, was, a few years afterwards, partially restored by some of the monks who had escaped the massacre, and established themselves as secular priests under the government of provosts for nearly a century. In 970, Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, having purchased from Edgar the whole of the Isle of Ely, rebuilt the monastery, which he munificently endowed, and placed in it an abbot and regular monks, to whom Edgar granted the secular jurisdiction of two hundreds within and five hundreds without the fens, with many important privileges, which were subsequently confirmed by Canute, and increased by Edward the Confessor, who here received part of his education. Soon after the Conquest, many of the English nobility, unable to brook the tyranny of William, retired to this place in 1071, where, under the conduct of Edwin, Earl of Chester, and Egelwyn, Bishop of Durham, they ravaged the adjacent country, headed by Hereward, an English nobleman, who built a castle of wood in the marshes, and made a vigorous stand against that monarch, who besieged the island, constructed roads through the marshes, built bridges over the streams, and erected a castle at Wisbech; by these means, with the exception of Hereward and his followers, compelling his opponents to submit to his authority. The camp occupied by William upon this occasion, and which Dr. Stukeley affirms to have been a Roman camp repaired by his engineers, is still visible, in a field which in some records of the time of Henry III. is called Belasis, probably from one of William's generals, who was quartered on the monastery, of which

on his conquest of the isle, he took possession, but suffered the monks to remain with certain restrictions under an abbot of his own appointment, at whose intercession he subsequently restored the privileges they previously enjoyed. Richard, the tenth and last abbot, a short time prior to his death, obtained from Henry I. permission to establish an episcopal see at Ely, which in 1107 was carried into effect, and Hervey, who has been driven by the Welch from his own see of Bangor, was made first bishop. To him and his successors Henry I. gave for a diocese, the county of Cambridge, which had previously belonged to the bishop of Lincoln, and invested them with sovereign powers in the isle. On the accession of Hervey, who was to supersede the abbot, a new division of lands belonging to the abbey took place, between the bishop and the prior and monks; the bishop's share was, in the 26th of Henry VIII., valued at £2134. 18. 6., and that of the prior and monks at £1301. 8. 2. The bishop granted a fair, to continue for seven days, commencing on the 20th of June, the anniversary of Ethelreda's death. A castle was built here, by Bishop Nigel, in the reign of Stephen, of which there are no remains, its probable site being only distinguishable by a mound to the south of the church. In 1216, during the contest between John and his barons, William Bunk, with a party of Brabanters, taking advantage of a frost, together with the Earl of Salisbury and others, entered the Isle of Ely, plundered the churches, and committed dreadful ravages, compelling the inhabitants to pay large sums of money for the ransom of their lives, and the prior two hundred marks to save the cathedral from being burnt.

The city is situated on elevated ground nearly at the southern extremity of the isle, and on the river Ouse, which is navigable from Lynn for barges: it consists of one long street, partially paved, with smaller streets diverging from it, both in the upper and lower parts of the town, in the centre of which is a spacious market-place: the houses in general are of indifferent appearance, and, with the exception of the cathedral and ecclesiastical buildings, the town has few claims to architectural notice. The ground in the vicinity, though flat and marshy, is extremely fertile, producing excellent herbage, and a considerable portion of it is cultivated by market gardeners, who supply the neighbouring towns with vegetables: great quantities of fruit and butter are also sent to the London market, and the strawberries and asparagus produced are remarkably fine. There is a considerable manufactory for earthenware and tobacco-pipes; and there are numerous mills in the isle for the preparation of oil from flax, hemp, and cole-seed. The market is on Thursday, for corn and cattle: the fairs are on Ascension-day and the eight following days, and October 29th for horses, cattle, hops, and Cottenham cheese.

The charter of privileges granted to the monastery by Edgar, in the 13th of his reign, enlarged and confirmed by Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, and Henry I., who granted to the bishop *jura regalia* within the isle, has always been regarded as the foundation of that temporal jurisdiction which the abbot continued to exercise from the time of the re-establishment of the monastery till the erection of the see, and which from that time has been vested in, and is at present exercised by, the bishops of the diocese. The royal franchise of



Ely, in several statutes, was designated the county palatine of Ely, till the 27th of Henry VIII., when, by act of parliament, the justices of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, and justices of the peace for the Isle of Ely, were ordered to be appointed by letters patent under the great seal, and all writs to be issued in the king's name. Exclusive jurisdiction, both in civil and criminal matters, is vested in the bishops, who, with their "temporal steward" of the isle, are by the same act justices of the peace, and hold a general assize of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery twice in the year, and a court of pleas for the trial of civil actions to any amount, the proceedings in which are similar to those in the Nisi Prius court at Westminster, and quarterly courts of session alternately here and at Wisbeach: the bishop is also *Custos Rotulorum* of the isle, which includes the three hundreds of Ely, Wisbeach, and Witchford. A court of requests, under an act passed in the 18th of George III., is held monthly at Ely, March, Wisbeach, and Whittlesea, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The municipal government of the city is vested in magistrates appointed by the bishop, who are justices of the peace within the isle; of these, the chief bailiff, called in the act of the 27th of Hen. VIII. "the temporal steward," exercises the functions of high sheriff, his appointment being for life; he summons the juries, both in civil and criminal cases, from the inhabitants of the isle only, who are exempt from serving on juries for the county, and also from all contributions to the public rates for that part of the county which is beyond the limits of the isle. The court-house is a neat and commodious building, consisting of a centre, erected in 1821, containing apartments for holding the several courts, in front of which is a handsome portico of four columns; and two wings, of which the north is an infirmary, and the south a chapel. The common gaol, adjoining it, comprises four divisions for the classification of prisoners, one general day-room, and one airing-yard. The house of correction, situated behind the court-house, and erected at the same time, comprises the governor's house in the centre, on each side of which are eight cells for male felons, and on the east side of the quadrangle, wards for females and prisoners confined for small debts: it is well adapted to the classification of prisoners, and contains two work-rooms, four day-rooms, and four airing-yards.

At the dissolution of the monastery, which was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Ethelreda, Henry VIII. altered the ecclesiastical establishment of the see, and by charter converted the conventual into a cathedral church, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity; he endowed it with the site and a portion of the revenue of the dissolved priory; and under his charter, re-modelled by Charles II., the establishment consists of a dean, eight canons, or prebendaries, five minor canons, eight lay-clerks, eight choristers, a schoolmaster, usher, and twenty-four king's scholars. The cathedral, begun in 1081, and not entirely completed till 1534, is a splendid cruciform structure, displaying,



Arms of the Bishoprick.

through almost imperceptible gradations, the various changes which have characterised the progress of ecclesiastical architecture, from the earliest times of the Norman to the latest period of the English style. The plan differs from that of other cathedrals in the length of the nave, which is continued through an extended range of twelve arches, and in the shortness of the transepts, which have only a projection of three arches: the west front, though incomplete from the want of the south wing of the façade, is strikingly magnificent; in the lower part it is in the Norman style, with a handsome octagonal turret at the southern extremity, a projecting porch of early English architecture, and a lofty, massive, and highly enriched tower, with angular turrets, of Norman character in the lower stages, and in the upper, of early English, formerly surmounted by a lofty spire, which has been taken down; from the intersection of the nave and transepts rises a noble octagonal lantern, which is considered one of the finest compositions in the decorated style of English architecture, and equally admirable for the excellence of its details and the beauty of its arrangement: it is eighty feet in diameter, and rests on piers which supported a tower, that fell down in 1322. The interior of the cathedral is singularly elegant, and derives a simple grandeur of effect from the judicious arrangement by which the various styles of its architecture are made to harmonise: the nave and transepts are in the Norman style; the choir, partly in the early and partly in the decorated style of English architecture, is separated from the nave by three of the western arches, which were originally part of it, and now form an ante-choir: the eastern part, or present choir, consisting of a range of six arches, is lighted by a double range of windows, and forms one of the richest specimens of the early English style extant; the roof is beautifully groined, and the intersections embellished with flowers and foliage of elegant design; the east window is ornamented with a fine painting of St. Peter: the three western arches forming the ante-choir, are of the decorated character, and assimilate with the beautiful lantern, by which the style of the nave and transepts is finely contrasted. The lady chapel is an elegant edifice in the later decorated style; the groining of the roof, and the series of niches surrounding the interior, are of exquisite beauty: the chapels of Bishops Alcock and West are elaborately decorated with a profusion of architectural embellishments, but inferior in general effect to other portions of this beautiful structure. There are many interesting monuments, among which is the tomb and effigies of Bishop Alcock, under an arch of stone on the north side of his chapel; the monuments of several bishops, and the tomb of Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, and his two wives, erected in the time of Richard III. The length of the cathedral is five hundred and thirty-five feet from east to west, and the breadth one hundred and ninety from the north to the south transept. Of the cloisters and chapter-house there are scarcely any remains, and the refectory has been converted into a residence for the dean: the prebendal houses retain many vestiges of ancient architecture, of which some are supposed to be of Saxon origin: among these buildings, a chapel, erected by Prior Crauden, is a curious and valuable composition in the decorated style of English architecture, of excellent design, and abounding with

interest; the floor is of Mosaic pavement, still in a very perfect state, representing some of the earlier subjects of Scripture history. At some distance from the cathedral is the gate of the ancient monastery, in the later style of English architecture.

The city, exclusively of the liberty of the college, which is extra-parochial, comprises the parishes of St. Mary and the Holy Trinity, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter. The living of St. Mary's is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant. The church is an interesting structure, partly in the Norman, and partly in the early style of English architecture, with a handsome tower surmounted by a spire; the nave is in the Norman style, with clerestory windows of later English architecture; the chancel is in the early English style, with insertions of a later date, and contains some remains of the ancient stalls; the north porch and door are of the early English style. The living of Holy Trinity parish is also a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant. The church was formerly the lady chapel of the cathedral, now fitted up for the parishioners. There are places of worship for Baptists, those in the Countess of Huntingdon's connexion, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The king's grammar school was founded in 1541, by Henry VIII., on the establishment of the cathedral: it is under the control of the Dean and Chapter, who appoint the master. Jeremiah Bentham, the celebrated political writer, received the rudiments of his education in this school, which at present is not attended by any scholars. A charity school was founded in 1730, by Mrs. Catherine Needham, who endowed it with lands and tenements producing nearly £400 per annum, for the instruction and clothing of thirty boys, with each of whom an apprentice fee of £20 is given, for which latter purpose, Bishop Laney, in 1674, bequeathed lands and tenements. A National school for boys and girls is supported by subscription; the boys are taught in that part of the abbey called the Gallery, formerly used as the grammar school. There are several charitable bequests.

ELYAUGH, a township in that part of the parish of FELTON which is in the eastern division of COQUETDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9 miles (S.S.W.) from Alnwick, containing 13 inhabitants.

EMBER, a hamlet in that part of the parish of THAMES-DITTON which is in the second division of the hundred of ELMBRIDGE, county of SURREY, containing, with Weston, 1033 inhabitants.

EMBERTON, a parish in the hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S.) from Olney, containing, with the parish of Okney cum Petsoe, 549 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £15.2.11. The Rev. Thomas Fry was patron in 1804. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

EMBLETON, a chapelry in the parish of BRIGHAM, ALLERDALE ward above Darwent, county of CUMBERLAND,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E. by S.) from Cockermouth, containing 391 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, and in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. The chapel, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a neat edifice, rebuilt in 1816.

EMBLETON, a chapelry in the parish of SEDGEFIELD, north-eastern division of STOCKTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Stockton upon Tees, containing 102 inhabitants.

EMBLETON, a parish in the southern division of BAMBROUGH ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, comprising the chapelries of Renington and Rock, and the townships of Brocksfield, High Bruton, Low Bruton, Craster, Dunston, Embleton, Fallowdon, Newton, and Stamford, and containing 1806 inhabitants, of which number, 413 are in the township of Embleton,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Alnwick. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £11.3.4., endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A free school is endowed with £20 per annum.

EMBLEY, a tything in the parish of EASTWELLOW, hundred of THORNGATE, Andover division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W.) from Romsey. The population is returned with the parish.

EMBORROW (IN and OUT), a parish in the hundred of CHEWTON, county of SOMERSET,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.E.) from Wells, containing, with the tything of Whitnell, 250 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Chewton-Mendip, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. By the road side is a lake covering about ten acres, with a thick wood behind, and some pleasant walks, the whole presenting a very agreeable appearance. There were formerly mines of coal and *lapis calaminaris*, the working of which has been discontinued between forty and fifty years.

EMBSAY, a joint township with Eastby, in that part of the parish of SKIPTON which is in the eastern division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 2 miles (N.E. by N.) from Skipton, containing 861 inhabitants. William de Meschines, and Cecilia de Romili, his wife, founded a monastery here in 1120, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, which about thirty years after was translated, by their daughter Adeliza, to Bolton in Craven: a chapel was continued long after its translation. There is a spring in the township still bearing the name of St. Cuthbert's well.

EMLEY, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of AGRIBIGG, West riding of the county of YORK,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Huddersfield, containing, with a portion of the township of Skelmanthorpe, 1351 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £14.0.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Hon. and Rev. Lumley Savile. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a trifling endowment for the education of children.

EMMINGTON, a parish in the hundred of LEWKNOR, county of OXFORD,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S.E.) from Thame, containing 77 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £11.0.2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of P. T. Wykeham, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

EMNETH, a parish in the Marshland division of the hundred of FREEBRIDGE, county of NORFOLK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$



miles (S. E. by E.) from Wisbeach, containing 970 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory and vicarage of Elm, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. Edmund.

EMPINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of EAST, county of RUTLAND,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Oakham, containing 759 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £7. 14. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ , endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Empingham in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome edifice, principally in the early English style, with some later insertions. There is a free school.

EMPSHOT, a parish in the hundred of SELBORNE, ALTON (North) division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (N.) from Petersfield, containing 139 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £5. 16. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Mrs. Butler. The church is dedicated to the Holy Rood.

EMSWELL, a joint township with Kelleythorpe, in that part of the parish of DRIFFIELD which is in the Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East riding of the county of YORK, 2 miles (W.) from Great Driffield, containing 93 inhabitants.

EMSWORTH, a tything in the parish of WARBINGTON, hundred of BOSMERE, Portsdown division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Havant. The population is returned with the parish. This place lies upon the Sussex border, at the head of Emsworth channel, which is navigable along Hayling island to the English channel. Fairs for the sale of toys, &c. are held, April 15th and July 18th.

ENBORNE, a parish in the hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Newbury, containing 349 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Earl of Craven. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The Kennet and Avon canal passes through the parish. The custom of free bench prevails in the manor of East and West Enborne, whereby the widow of a tenant is entitled to an estate in copyhold, for her dower, while she continues single and chaste, in default of which she forfeits her lands, unless she choose to demand them by riding into court backwards on a black ram, and repeating a piece of loose doggerel rhyme.

ENDELLION, a parish in the hundred of TRIGG, county of CORNWALL,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Wade-bridge, containing 1149 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Edelenta, stands on high ground, its tower being visible as a land-mark at a great distance; it is collegiate, containing three prebends, which are sinecures, exclusively of the rectory: the king's prebend is in the patronage of the Crown; that of Trehaverock is in the patronage of the Hon. Mr. Agar, as representative of the family of Robartes, Earl of Radnor; and that of Heredum-

Marney is in the patronage of Richardson Gray, Esq. In this parish is Port Isaac, which has a considerable pilchard fishery, and a small market on Friday, for butchers' meat. The principal export of the place, which is bounded on the north by the British channel, consists of pilchards, and slate from the Delabole quarries: coal is imported from Wales. In the parish also is Port Guin, formerly a large fishing town. At Port Isaac is a charity school, established about 1804, and supported by voluntary subscriptions.

ENDERBY, a parish in the hundred of SPARKENHOE, county of LEICESTER,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W.) from Leicester, containing 1143 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £10. 8. 9. C. L. Smith, Esq. was patron in 1824. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a chapel of ease at Whetstone, in this parish. A school for thirty poor children was endowed with a house and £20 per annum, by Richard Smith, Esq., in 1762. Towards the south-east, the parish is bounded by the river Soar.

ENDERBY (BAG), a parish in the hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Spilsby, containing 107 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £6. 18. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ . R. Burton, Esq. was patron in 1816. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

ENDERBY (MAVIS), a parish in the eastern division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (W. by N.) from Spilsby, containing 189 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £12. 11. 3. The Rev. C. Semple was patron in 1803. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

ENDERBY (WOOD), a parish in the soke of HORNCastle, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Horncastle, containing 183 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. The church is dedicated to St. Benedict.

ENDFORD, a parish in the hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, county of WILTS,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Ludgershall, containing, with the tything of Fyfield, 901 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £19. 4. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and in the patronage of the Governors of Christ's Hospital, London. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

ENDON, a chapelry in that part of the parish of LEEK which is in the northern division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, county of STAFFORD,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Leek, containing 445 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Earl of Macclesfield. The Caldron Branch canal passes through this parish. There are two trifling bequests for the education of the poor.

ENFIELD, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of EDMONTON, county of MIDDLESEX, 10 miles (N. by E.) from London, containing 8227 inhabitants. This place is in Domesday-book called *Ene-*

*felde*, from which its present name, denoting its situation among fields, or in the felled part of the forest, is derived. The Chase formerly extended to the river Lea, in the neighbourhood of which, for the facility of its conveyance, the timber growing in this extensive tract, would probably be felled prior to that in any other part of the parish. Richard II. granted the inhabitants exemption from tolls, and various privileges, which were confirmed by succeeding monarchs. Edward VI. had a palace here, in which he kept his court for a considerable time; and in 1557, the princess, afterwards Queen Elizabeth, spent some days in the palace, when, with great pomp, she came to hunt in Enfield Chase, which was well stocked with deer. In the earlier part of her reign the queen made this her principal residence, where she held her court previously to its removal to London. James I., who had a palace at Theobald's, made frequent excursions to this forest, to enjoy the diversion of the chase; and Charles II. here had a hunting seat, where he occasionally resided. During the great civil war, the parliamentary army destroyed the game, and cut down the trees; and a considerable part of the land was divided into small farms: it continued in this state till after the Restoration, when it was re-planted and stocked with deer. In 1777, it was finally disafforested by act of parliament, and allotments assigned to such parishes and individuals as claimed a right of common: the Chase, on admeasurement, was found to contain eight thousand three hundred and fifty acres, of which the greater part is now in tillage. Of the ancient palace, which was probably repaired during the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, but of which the major part was taken down in 1792, only one of the principal rooms on the ground floor is remaining; it is still in its original state, with oak panels and a richly ornamented ceiling: the chimney-piece of freestone, which is embellished with finely sculptured birds and foliage, is supported by columns of the Corinthian and Ionic orders, and decorated with the rose and portcullis crowned, and with the arms of England and France quartered, having for supporters a lion and dragon, and the motto "*Sola salus servire Deo; sunt cetera fraudes*:" part of a similar chimney-piece, removed from one of the upper rooms, has been placed on the wainscot over the door. A fine cedar of Libanus was planted in the garden of the palace in 1666, the girth of which at a short distance from the ground is nineteen feet three inches. A knife and fork, and a gilt silver spoon, were found in taking down a part of the ancient building in 1789, and among the ruins another silver spoon, apparently of the date of Elizabeth, which is in the possession of the present occupier of the premises, a sixpence of the reign of Elizabeth, and a gold coin of that of Charles I.

The town, which is situated to the west of the road from London to Ware, consists of two streets, in which are several handsome houses, and is well supplied with water from springs. A royal manufactory for small arms, previously carried on at the Tower and at Lewisham, was, in 1816, established partly in this parish and partly at Waltham Abbey: there are a corn-mill, and a mill for dressing skins, a brewery, and an extensive tannery; and at Ponder's End, in the parish, is a large manufactory for finishing crape, which affords employment to one hundred and fifty persons. The New River

runs through the town, and the Lea navigation passes through part of the parish. The market on Monday, granted by charter of Edward I. in 1304, and another on Saturday, by charter of James I., are both discontinued; but fairs are still held on September 23d, which is a statute fair, and November 30th, for horses, cows, and cheese. Near the market-house, a handsome stone cross, in the ancient style of English architecture, was erected in 1826, by subscription. The county magistrates hold here a petty session for the division every alternate Wednesday: courts leet and baron are held on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week; and a court of requests is held for the hundred, for the recovery of debts under 40s. Enfield is a liberty belonging to the duchy of Lancaster, and the inhabitants appoint their own coroner. The parish comprises the town, the Chase, Bull's cross, Baker street, and Green-street, with Ponder's End.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £26, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. A lectureship was established in 1631, by Mr. Henry Loft, who endowed it with £4 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure in the decorated and later styles of English architecture, with a low square embattled tower; the nave is separated from the aisles by clustered columns and pointed arches: it contains many ancient, and several splendid monuments, among which are the tomb and effigies of Sir Nicholas Raynton and his lady; an altar-tomb to the memory of Joyce, Lady Tiftoft, mother of the talented Earl of Worcester; a handsome monument of Italian veined marble to Thomas Stringer, Esq., and various others. In enlarging the arch which separates the chancel from the nave, a rude painting of the Resurrection in six compartments was removed; and in opening a vault in 1829, some coffins in the shape of the human frame were discovered. A chapel of ease is about to be built in the division of Green-street and Ponder's End, at an estimated expense of £4800, to be defrayed partly by a grant from the parliamentary commissioners, and partly by subscription. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Presbyterians.

The free grammar school was originally endowed with funds arising from a bequest by Mr. Robert Blossom, in 1418, of land and premises in the parish of South Bembfleet, for the establishment of a chantry in that place, which after the dissolution was granted to trustees for the payment of a schoolmaster for the instruction of poor children of the parish of Enfield, with remainder, after paying the expenses of repairs, &c., for distribution among the poor: the produce arising from this and subsequent benefactions, and from the sale of timber, is at present nearly £400 per annum: there are about one hundred and seventy boys in the school, who are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, the mathematics, and the classics. Mrs. Mary Turpin, in 1775, bequeathed £200 to be vested in the three per cent. consols., for the instruction of three poor girls. A school of industry, in which forty-five girls are clothed and instructed, established in 1800; a similar school, in which forty girls are clothed and instructed, established by the dissenting congregations in 1806; and an infant school, instituted in 1825, are supported by subscrip-



tion: an infant school was also established at Ponder's End in 1830. Sir Nicholas Raynton, in 1646, bequeathed £10 per annum in trust to the Haberdashers' Company, for apprenticing children of this parish, to which the churchwardens have added £3 per annum, being the dividend on £100 stock, purchased with a sum of £70 returned to them by the company, who for thirty-five years had deducted £2 per annum for the land tax. Henry Dixon, Esq., in 1693, left considerable estates in the parishes of Bennington and Munden, in the county of Herts; of Enfield in the county of Middlesex; and of St. Mildred's in the Poultry, London, in trust to the Drapers' Company, for apprenticing boys of these parishes above the age of fifteen; such as bear his christian and surname, wherever born, are to be preferred, and to receive a premium of £5, and £5 on the expiration of their indenture: those who bear only his surname receive a premium of £4, the sons of tenants of any of his lands, wherever born, £3, and any who are nominated by the court of assistants of the Drapers' Company, £4. Mrs. Anne Crowe, in 1763, endowed almshouses for four aged persons, with £500 reduced Bank Annuities. Thomas Wilson, Esq., in 1590, bequeathed the rents of three houses in White-chapel, London, producing £162. 14. 6. per annum, for distribution among six aged men of this parish; one of these houses was sold by act of parliament and the money vested in the purchase of £2091 three per cent. consols., the interest of which, with £150, the rental of the two remaining houses, amounts to about £212 per annum. John David, Esq. bequeathed the rents of tenements on Enfield-green, producing £50. 5. per annum, to be divided among four aged widows. King James I. gave £500 for the purchase of three hundred and thirty-five acres of land, a part of Enfield Chase, with which sum the churchwardens bought an estate at North Mimms, in Hertfordshire, afterwards exchanged for another at Eastwood, in Essex, which is distributed among aged widows: there are several other bequests for charitable purposes. A charity for the relief of lying-in women was established in 1797, and is supported by subscription.

The Ermin-street led through part of the Chase to Hertford; and in a meadow called Old Bury, about half a mile to the east of the church, is the site of an ancient mansion, surrounded by a wide and deep moat, with high intrenchments, including a quadrilateral area of ninety-six yards in length, and forty in breadth; at the north-west angle is an eminence having the appearance of the keep of a castle, probably the manorial residence of Humphrey de Bohun. To the south-west of the town, and about a mile from Old Bury, is a smaller moat, on the estate of John Clayton, Esq.; and to the south of Goulsdown-lane is another, separating two square fields, in the first of which are the remains of out-buildings belonging to a mansion in which Judge Jeffreys is said to have resided, and near the entrance a deep well, called King's Ring, the water of which is deemed efficacious in diseases of the eye: a celt was dug up in 1793, at the depth of twelve feet from the surface. In 1816, several Roman coins and some were found in a gravel pit in the vicinity; and in Windmill field, large painted tiles have been frequently discovered by the plough; and recently part of a wall and some urns, in one of which were bones, and in another three

pieces of gold. In September, 1820, several Roman coins of silver and brass were ploughed up in a field near Clay Hill; they were of the reigns of Domitian, Nervæ, Trajan, Aurelius, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and one with the head of the Empress Sabina, and several others, about seventy in number, many of which are in the possession of Dr. May and C. P. Meyer, Esq. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, was an inhabitant of Enfield for several years, and Richard Gough, the antiquary, resided here till his decease in 1809. Enfield gives the title of baron to the Earl of Rochford.

ENGLEFIELD, a parish in the hundred of THEALE, county of BERKS, 6 miles (W.) from Reading, containing 343 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £11. 12. 8½., and in the patronage of R. P. W. Benyon de Beauvoir, Esq. The church has some portions in the early English style, but has been much modernised: it contains several interesting monuments to the memory of the ancestors of the Marquis of Winchester. This parish, which is not unfrequently called Inglefield, derives its name from the Saxon word *Ingle*, a fire or beacon light, and probably had its origin about the middle of the ninth century, at which time the Danes, having made themselves masters of Reading, sent out a detachment from their army to attack the Saxons, who were encamped at this place, and who drove them back with great loss. Elias Ashmole, the herald and antiquary, retired to this place in 1647, where he pursued his researches.

ENHAM (KING'S), a hamlet in the parish and hundred of ANDOVER, Andover division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (N.) from Andover, with which the population is returned. This place is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court held at Winchester every Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount.

ENHAM (KNIGHTS'), a parish in the hundred of ANDOVER, Andover division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 1½ mile (N.) from Andover, containing 77 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a charity school, endowed with £25 per annum.

ENMORE, a parish in the hundred of ANDERSFIELD, county of SOMERSET, 4 miles (W.S.W.) from Bridgwater, containing 337 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £8. 4. 2., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Earl of Egmont. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The Earl of Egmont enjoys the inferior title of Lord Lovel and Holland, of Enmore.

ENNERDALE, a parochial chapelry in that part of the parish of ST. BEES which is in ALLERDALE ward above Darwent, county of CUMBERLAND, 5 miles (N.E.) from Egremont, containing 209 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of H. C. Curwen, Esq. The chapel is a small neat edifice, which was repaired in 1786, and in 1825 the thorn hedge which enclosed the burial-ground, was removed,

and a stone wall built in its stead. A school-room has been built by subscription among the inhabitants. On the second Tuesday in September a sheep fair is held in the village. The Earl of Lonsdale, as lord of the manor, holds a court here at Michaelmas.

**ENODER (ST.)**, a parish in the hundred of PYDER, county of CORNWALL,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.E.) from St. Michael, containing, with a part of the borough of St. Michael's, or Midshall, 833 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £26. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. In the church is a curious Norman font. At Summer Court, in this parish, are large fairs for horses, bullocks, sheep, &c., on the 28th of July and 25th of September.

**ENODOCK (ST.)**, a chapelry in the parish of St. MINVER, hundred of TRIGG, county of CORNWALL,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.E.) from Padstow. The population is returned with the parish.

**ENSHAM**, a parish in the hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Witney, containing 1705 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £15. 14., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. The church, a handsome edifice, is dedicated to St. Leonard. There is a place of worship for Independents. In 1700, John Bartholomew gave £350, to be applied to the education and apprenticing of ten poor boys: in the year following the school was built by subscription, and fourteen boys are now instructed. This place derives its name from the Saxon *Egonesham*, and was formerly a Saxon frontier town. King Ethelred held a council at Ensham, on the advice of Alphege and Wulstan, Archbishops of York and Canterbury, at which many ecclesiastical and civil decrees were enacted. At one period it was famous for its abbey, founded by Ethelware, Earl of Cornwall, in the reign of Ethelred, who confirmed the charter in 1005: its revenue, at the dissolution, was valued at £441; there are no remains. Here is a paper-mill of high repute. The river Thames and the Oxford canal pass in the vicinity. There are some Roman, Saxon, and Danish encampments.

**ENSON**, a joint township with **ENSTOCK**, in that part of the parish of St. MARY, LICHFIELD, which is in the southern division of the hundred of RYHILL, county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Stafford, containing 439 inhabitants.

**ENSTONE (CHURCH)**, a parish in the hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, comprising the hamlets of Cleveley, Church-Enstone, Neat-Enstone, Gagingwell, Lidstone, and Redford, and containing 1077 inhabitants, of which number 244 are in the hamlet of Church-Enstone,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile (N. by E.) from Neat-Enstone, and 326 in Neat-Enstone, 15 miles (N. W. by N.) from Oxford. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £9. 14. 4., endowed with £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of C. D. Lee, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Kenelm. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

**ENTWISLE**, a township in the parish of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, county palatine of LANCASTER,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Great Bolton, containing 677 inhabitants.

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**ENVILLE**, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of SEISDON, county of STAFFORD, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Stourbridge, containing 842 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £27. 2. 11., and in the patronage of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. In 1654, Edward Gravenor bequeathed a small endowment for the education of six poor children; and in 1755, and 1757, Lady Dorothy Grey gave two annuities of £50 and £20, for clothing, maintaining, and educating twelve poor girls: subsequent bequests have raised the income to £101. 2. 10. per annum, but at present only four children receive the benefits of the charity.

**EPPESTONE**, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, county of NOTTINGHAM, 6 miles (S. W.) from Southwell, containing 513 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £13. 1. 8. E. White, Esq. was patron in 1822. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

**EPPING**, a parish comprising the market-town of Epping, and the chapelry of Epping-Upland, in the hundred of WALTHAM, and the hamlet of Ryhill, in the hundred of HARLOW, county of ESSEX, and containing 2146 inhabitants, of which number, 1688 are in the town of Epping,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Chelmsford, and  $16\frac{3}{4}$  (N. E. by N.) from London, on the road to Newmarket. This place, which is of some antiquity, was given by Henry II. to the monks of Waltham abbey, but reverting to the crown, it became afterwards a part of the duchy of Lancaster. The town is pleasantly situated near the extensive forest to which it gives name, and consists of two parts, one near the church, called Epping-Upland, and the other nearly a mile and a half to the south-east of it, called Epping-Street, in which the market is held: the latter is a spacious street, nearly a mile in length, having at the west end a newly-erected chapel, and in the centre a range of shambles, which are much decayed and of mean appearance; the houses are irregularly built, but the town being, from its situation, a great thoroughfare and place of traffic, it possesses some good inns. Epping is celebrated for its butter, of which large quantities are sent for the supply of the London market, where, from the excellence of its quality, it maintains a superiority in price: the pork and sausages of this place are also in high estimation. The market is on Friday: the fairs are on the Tuesday in Whitsun-week, which is but thinly attended; November 13th, a very considerable fair for the sale of stock; and on the 11th of October, a statute fair for hiring servants. Courts leet and baron are held annually under the lord of the manor.

The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the court of the Commissary of London concurrently with the Consistorial Episcopal Court, rated in the king's books at £17. 13. 4., endowed with £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Henry John Conyers, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. A small chapel of ease has been recently erected. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Independents; the former, though bordering on the town, is in an adjoining parish. A National school



and a Sunday school, are supported by subscription. Adjoining the town is Epping Forest, a royal chase, comprehending an extensive tract, anciently called the Forest of Essex, subsequently Waltham Forest, and at present deriving its name from the town. Its original limits have been gradually contracted, many thousand acres having been thrown into cultivation, and numerous handsome villas erected: among these, Copped Hall, the seat of John Conyers, Esq., built on the site of an ancient structure raised by the monks of Waltham abbey, when they had possession of the manor, is a noble edifice, and one of the chief ornaments of the county; it is situated in the centre of a fine park, of nearly four thousand acres, planted with every kind of forest trees, among which is a cedar of Libanus of extraordinary beauty. The forest is under the jurisdiction of a lord warden, whose office is hereditary in the family of the late Sir James Tilney Long, Bart., and four verdurers, who are elected by the freeholders of the county, and retain their office for life: the forest rights vary according to the particular tenure prevailing in the different manors included in the district. Though so near the metropolis, wild stags are still found here, and one is annually turned out on Easter-Monday for the Epping Hunt, which has been long established, and is still well supported: the kennel for the hounds, and other buildings connected with the hunt, have been recently re-erected at an expense of several thousand pounds. On that part near Barking, called Hainault Forest, where a society for the revival of archery established their meetings, was an oak of extraordinary dimensions, called Fairlop Oak, the girth of which, at the height of three feet from the ground, was thirty-six feet, the branches extending over an area of three hundred feet in circumference. Round this tree a fair has for many years been held, on the first Friday in July, and is still numerously attended: it originated in the annual visit of an individual from London to dine with a select party of his friends under the shade of the Fairlop Oak, from the trunk of which he distributed a supply of beans and bacon to many poor persons who were attracted to the spot. On the forest was found a small earthen figure of a child, which was shewn to the Antiquarian Society in 1721.

**EPPLEBY**, a township in that part of the parish of **GILLING** which is in the western division of the wapentake of **GILLING**, North riding of the county of York, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Richmond, containing 157 inhabitants.

**EPPLETON (GREAT)**, a township in the parish of **HOUGHTON le SPRING**, northern division of **EASINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Durham, containing 43 inhabitants.

**EPPLETON (LITTLE)**, a township in the parish of **HOUGHTON le SPRING**, northern division of **EASINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Durham, containing 32 inhabitants.

**EPSOM**, a parish in the first division of the hundred of **COPTHORNE**, county of **SURREY**, 16 miles (E. N. E.) from Guildford, and 15 (S. W. by S.) from London, on the road to **Worthing**, containing, with the hamlet of **Horton**, 2590 inhabitants. This place was by the Saxons called *Ebbisham*, from which its present name is derived. It is delightfully situated on the western verge of **Banstead downs**, and from the

salubrity of the air and the estimation in which its medicinal waters were formerly held, it became the resort of many families, and rapidly increased in the number of its buildings and the extent of its population. In the centre of the town is a large sheet of water: the houses are in general handsome and well built, and the inhabitants are tolerably supplied with water. The environs, which are exceedingly pleasant, abound with handsome villas; and on the downs, which command an extensive and interesting view of the surrounding country, is an excellent course, on which races are held annually, commencing on the Tuesday and continuing till the end of the week preceding Whitsuntide; the Derby stakes are run for on Thursday, which is the principal day, and the Oaks on Friday. The grand stand, a handsome and commodious edifice, was erected in 1829-30, the expense being estimated at £13,890, raised in one thousand £20 shares; the interior comprises several rooms for refreshment, and a saloon, one hundred and one feet in length, and thirty-eight feet wide; the whole length of the building is one hundred and twenty-six feet, arranged for the accommodation of five thousand persons, with seats on the roof for two thousand five hundred: a second meeting also takes place in October: much of the support of the town arises from the great influx of strangers at the time of the races. The market, formerly on Friday, has been discontinued; but it is in contemplation to erect a market-house for the renewal of the market, with a room over it for holding the sessions, on the site of an old watch-house, which is about to be taken down: a fair is held annually on the 5th of August for toys. The medicinal springs, though less frequented than formerly, still retain their efficacy. The county magistrates hold here a petty session for the division on the first Monday in every month; and the town is within the jurisdiction of a court held at Kingston, for the recovery of debts to any amount: a court baron is held in April, and a court leet in October.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £8. 9. 9½., and in the patronage of — Speirs, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, was rebuilt at an expense of £7000 in 1825, when it received an addition of five hundred and forty-seven sittings, three hundred and thirty-nine of them free, towards defraying the expense of which, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels granted £500: in the modern edifice the architectural style of the ancient structure has in most instances been carefully preserved. There is a place of worship for Independents. In 1694, John Brayne, Esq. bequeathed £300, to be invested in the purchase of land, of which the rents were to be applied to the instruction of poor children, from which fund, augmented with other benefactions, arises an annual income of more than £70, by which, and by annual subscriptions, all the children of the parish are instructed on the National system: the school-rooms were built in 1828, by subscription. An almshouse for twelve aged widows was erected by the parishioners, on land given for that purpose by Mr. John Livingstone, about the year 1703. Samuel Cane, Esq., in 1786, bequeathed £500 three per cent. consols.; and in 1814, Langley Brackenbury, Esq. left by will £300 in the same funds, to be distribu-

ted in bread and coal to the inmates of the almshouse. There are also charitable bequests for the relief of the poor generally. On the south-east side of the parish is an irregularly intermittent spring.

EPWELL, a chapelry in that part of the parish of SWALCLIFFE which is in the hundred of BANBURY, county of OXFORD, 7 miles (W.) from Banbury, containing 355 inhabitants.

EPWORTH, a market town and parish in the western division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $28\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N.W. by N.) from Lincoln, and  $157\frac{3}{4}$  (N. by W.) from London, containing 1763 inhabitants. This place, which is the principal town in the Isle of Axholme, a district occupying the north-west part of the county, was anciently the residence of the Howard family, who had a castellated mansion, of which there are no remains except the site, where within the last half century were dug up some of the cannon belonging to the fortifications. The town is of considerable extent, but irregularly built; the adjacent lands are flat, and, previously to the introduction of a more efficient method of draining, were subject to frequent inundation. The principal branch of trade is the dressing of flax and hemp, a great quantity of which grows in the neighbourhood; and the manufacture of sacking and canvas is carried on to a considerable extent. The market is on Tuesday: the fairs are on the first Thursday after May 1st, and September 29th, for cattle, hemp, and flax. A court leet is held twice in the year by the lord of the manor, in a building erected for that purpose in the market-place. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £28. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, the Old and the New Connexion of Methodists, and Primitive Methodists. A school for the instruction of children of this parish was founded in 1711, and endowed with a house and a small portion of land by subscription: there are some charitable bequests for the relief of the poor. A Carthusian monastery was founded here in the reign of Richard II., by Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, and Earl Marshal of England, the revenue of which at the dissolution was £290. 11. 7.; the remains have been converted into a private mansion. The Rev. John Wesley, founder of the sect of Methodists, was born in this parish, in 1703, during the incumbency of his father, who was rector for fifty-nine years; and Mr. Alexander Kilham, founder of a class of seceders from that sect, called Kilhamites, was also a native of this place.

ERCALL (CHILD'S), a parish in the Drayton division of the hundred of BRADFORD (North), county of SALOP, 7 miles (N.W.) from Newport, containing 389 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £800 royal bounty. Sir Andrew Corbett, Bart. was patron in 1801. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

ERCALL (MAGNA), a parish in the Wellington division of the hundred of BRADFORD (South), county of SALOP, 6 miles (N.W.) from Wellington, containing 1952 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £17. 6. 8.

H. Pulteney, Esq. was patron in 1795. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. In this parish is a free school for the education of poor boys, and an hospital for the maintenance of eight decayed householders.

ERISWELL, a parish in the hundred of LACKFORD, county of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Mildenhall, containing 346 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £16. 6. 8. T. B. Evans, Esq. was patron in 1815. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

ERITH, a parish in the hundred of LESSNESS, lathe of SUTTON at HONE, county of KENT,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.) from Crayford, containing 1363 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, rated in the king's books at £9. 12. 6. S. Dashwood, Esq. was patron in 1804. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure, almost wholly overgrown with ivy. There is a small sum for the education of poor children. This is a decayed market town, which at one period was incorporated, situated on the banks of the Thames; it had formerly fairs on Holy-Thursday, Michaelmas-day, and Whit-Tuesday. The Thames forms a haven here, and there is a branch establishment in connexion with the custom-house. The East India ships which frequently anchor opposite this place, in their passage up the river, occasion a considerable traffic. An abbey for Canons Regular was founded here in 1180.

ERME (ST.), a parish in the western division of the hundred of POWDER, county of CORNWALL,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by E.) from Truro, containing 561 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £22. 13. 4., and in the patronage of E. W. Wynne Pendarves, Esq. The church was taken down in 1819, and rebuilt on a handsomer and more uniform plan.

ERMINGTON, a parish in the hundred of ERMINGTON, county of DEVON, 3 miles (N.W.) from Modbury, containing 1370 inhabitants. The living comprises a vicarage and a mediety rectory, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter: the vicarage is rated in the king's books at £33. 11. 3., and the rectory at £24. The patronage is vested in the Crown and the Rev. W. Cholwich alternately. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. A market was formerly held here: two small cattle fairs are now held on February 2d and June 23d. In 1513, an almshouse and a charity school were endowed with lands by Alice Hatch.

ERNEY (ST.), a chapelry in the parish of LANDRAKE, southern division of the hundred of EAST, county of CORNWALL, 2 miles (N. by E.) from St. Germans. The population is returned with the parish. The river Lynher is navigable on the east, and the St. Germans on the west of this chapelry; on the south they unite.

ERPINGHAM, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of ERPINGHAM, county of NORFOLK, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Lylsham, containing 349 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £9. 18. 9., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich and Lord Suffield alternately. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.



**ERRINGDEN**, a chapelry in the parish of **HALIFAX**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 7 miles (W.) from **Halifax**, containing 1471 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **York**, endowed with £1600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of **Halifax**. The chapel is dedicated to **St. John**.

**ERTH (ST.)**, a parish in the hundred of **PENWITH**, county of **CORNWALL**, 4 miles (N.E. by N.) from **Marazion**, containing 1604 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Cornwall**, and diocese of **Exeter**, rated in the king's books at £14. 1. 0½., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of **Exeter**. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. There is a small sum for the education of children. Near the church is a bridge over the river **Hayter**, and a little lower down a causeway and bridge, built by subscription, for the convenience of persons going to **Penzance**, who formerly had to wait for the tide. A bridge, it is supposed, was built about the middle of the fourteenth century, under which ships of large burden sailed till the haven was choked up by the sands. Some stone coffins have been lately dug up in this parish. Near the vicarage-house is a double circular intrenchment, called *Carhangives*, supposed to have been the site of a baronial castle. Pieces of tin have also been found, with inscriptions partly in Greek and partly in Latin, which may be translated, "Near this well was a Roman fort."

**ERVAN (ST.)**, a parish in the hundred of **PYDER**, county of **CORNWALL**, 4 miles (S.S.W.) from **Padstow**, containing 422 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of **Exeter**, rated in the king's books at £18. 6. 8. **Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.** was patron in 1817.

**ERWARTON**, a parish in the hundred of **SAMFORD**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 8¼ miles (S.S.E.) from **Ipswich**, containing 157 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Suffolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £10. 13. 4., and in the patronage of **Lady M. Chedworth**. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**.

**ERYHOLME**, a chapelry in that part of the parish of **GILLING** which is in the eastern division of the wapentake of **GILLING**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 4½ miles (S.E. by S.) from **Darlington**, containing 177 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Richmond**, and diocese of **Chester**, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of **Gilling**. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Mary**.

**ESCOMBE**, a parochial chapelry in the north-western division of **DARLINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, 1½ mile (W.) from **Bishop-Auckland**, containing 232 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Durham**, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of **Durham**. There is an extensive colliery at **Embley-lane**, a hamlet in this chapelry.

**ESCRICK**, a parish in the wapentake of **OUZE** and **DEAWENT**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the townships of **Deighton** and **Escrick**, and containing 716 inhabitants, of which number, 548 are in

the township of **Escrick**, 6 miles (S. by E.) from **York**. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Cleveland**, and diocese of **York**, rated in the king's books at £23. 3. 9. **Henry Gale, Esq.** was patron in 1827. The church, dedicated to **St. Helen**, is a handsome structure, built about fifty years ago by **Beilby Thompson, Esq.**, on the site of the prior edifice.

**ESH, or ASH**, a chapelry in that part of the parish of **LANCHESTER** which is in the western division of **CHESTER** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, 5 miles (W.N.W.) from **Durham**, containing 470 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Durham**, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Perpetual Curate of **Lanchester**. The church, dedicated to **St. Michael**, is a small structure without a tower. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in the village, and at a short distance to the east of it is a Catholic seminary, called **Ushaw College**, a handsome and extensive building in the form of a square, sufficiently capacious to accommodate one hundred and fifty students, besides apartments for the professors, &c.: it is conducted by the ecclesiastics of the ancient English Catholic college of **Douay**, in **French Flanders**, who made their escape from the Republican army during the French Revolution, and arriving in England in 1794, the greater part of them established a seminary at **Crook Hall**. This, however, soon became too small for their growing institution; by the liberal support of the Catholic clergy and laity, they were enabled to raise the present ample edifice on the **Ushaw** estate, which was purchased by them for that purpose. The estate is subject to a rent-charge of £20 per annum for the education of children in this chapelry.

**ESHAM**, a hamlet in the parish of **SYLHAM**, hundred of **HOVE**, county of **SUFFOLK**. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel, which has been long since demolished.

**ESHER**, a parish partly in the hundred of **KINGSTON**, but chiefly in the second division of the hundred of **ELMBERIDGE**, county of **SURREY**, 13½ miles (N.E.) from **Guildford**, containing 1108 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Surrey**, and diocese of **Winchester**, rated in the king's books at £9. 18. 4., and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of **Wadham College, Oxford**. The church is dedicated to **St. George**. In 1789, **George Nathaniel Petre** bequeathed £850 three per cents., towards improving and supporting the Sunday school: between twenty and thirty children are educated in it. Three poor children are also educated for the sum of £6 a year, the gift of **John Winkins** in 1779. In this parish are situated the mansions of **Claremont** and **Esher Place**; the former well known as the residence of the **Princess Charlotte of Wales**, and the latter as the seat of **Cardinal Wolsey**. The scenery is highly interesting, being enriched with mansions and seats of the first order. Adjoining **Esher** common, an hospital, or priory, was founded in the reign of **Henry II.**, the site of which is now called **Sandon Farm**. There is a fair for horses on the 4th of September.

**ESHOLT**, a township in that part of the parish of **OTLEY** which is in the upper division of the wapentake of **SKYRACK**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 4½ miles (S.S.W.) from **Otley**, containing 355 inhabitants. **Simon de Ward** founded a nunnery here in the middle

of the twelfth century, of which a few pointed arches may still be seen; at the dissolution it was valued at £19.

**ESHOTT**, a township in that part of the parish of FELTON which is in the eastern division of MORPETH ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.) from Morpeth, containing 114 inhabitants. There is a seam of coal in this township, but the colliery was abandoned many years since.

**ESHTON**, a township in the parish of GARGRAVE, eastern division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.W.) from Skipton, containing 69 inhabitants.

**ESKDALE**, a joint chapelry with Wasdale, in that part of the parish of ST. BEES which is in ALLERDALE ward above Darwent, county of CUMBERLAND, 7 miles (N.E. by E.) from Ravenglass, containing, with the township of Wasdale-head, 296 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £800 royal bounty. G. E. Stanley, Esq. was patron in 1814. The chapel is dedicated to St. Catherine. There is a small sum for the education of children.

**ESKDALE-SIDE**, a chapelry in the parish of WHITBY, liberty of WHITBY-STRAND, North riding of the county of YORK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.W.) from Whitby, containing 395 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, endowed with £24. 13. 4. per annum and £1400 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £1800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rev. John Walker. The old chapel being ruinous, a new and very elegant one on a different site was built in 1737, at the expense of Robert Bower, Esq., Tabitha, his wife, and Mrs. Gertrude Bower, her sister: they likewise built the parsonage-house, and endowed the living. The ancient chapel is said to have been erected more than five hundred years before, by Roger, abbot of Whitby. Eskdale-side is situated on the river Esk, and composes one side of a fine valley; the ground rises gradually from the river, the higher land forming part of some of the highest moors in Yorkshire. There are large quarries of freestone, besides an abundance of alum-rock, which was once extensively worked: there are also numerous springs, most of them containing alum and iron. In the reign of John a small priory was founded at this place.

**ESKE**, a township in that part of the parish of ST. JOHN, BEVERLEY, which is in the northern division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East riding of the county of YORK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.E. by N.) from Beverley, containing 18 inhabitants.

**ESP-GREEN**, a hamlet in that part of the parish of LANCHESTER which is in the western division of CESTER ward, county palatine of DURHAM,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.W. by W.) from Durham. The population is returned with the parish. There was anciently a chapel at this place.

**ESPERSHIELDS**, a joint township with Millshields, in the parish of BYWELL-ST. PETER, eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.S.E.) from Hexham, containing 180 inhabitants. At Winnis Hill, a little westward, is a meeting-house for the Society of Friends, built in 1775, on land given by Sir Thomas Clavering. Near it is a place called

Hare Town, where it is supposed there was formerly a collection of houses. The country between Espershields and Newbiggin, in the county of Durham, was anciently covered by a thick wood, which is said to have been burnt down by the owner, well known by the appellation of "Mad Maddison," who was afterwards hanged at Durham.

**ESSENDINE**, a chapelry in the parish of RYALL, EAST hundred, county of RUTLAND,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by E.) from Stamford, containing 175 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, has portions in the Norman and early English styles of architecture: the Norman south door is much enriched.

**ESSENDON**, a parish in the hundred and county of HERTFORD,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Bishop's Hatfield, containing 595 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with Bayford, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £18. The Marquis of Salisbury was patron in 1790. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a National school supported by subscription, in which thirty boys and twenty-six girls are instructed; also an infant school on the National plan, for boys and girls, supported in the same manner. A branch of the river Lea bounds the north side of the parish.

**ESSEX**, a maritime county, bounded on the north by the counties of Suffolk and Cambridge; on the west by those of Hertford and Middlesex; on the south by the river Thames, which separates it from Kent; and on the east by the German ocean: it extends from  $51^{\circ} 30'$  to  $52^{\circ} 7'$  (N. Lat.), and from  $0^{\circ} 3'$  to  $1^{\circ} 12'$  (E. Lon.), and includes one thousand five hundred and thirty-two square miles, or nine hundred and eighty thousand four hundred and eighty statute acres. The population in 1821 amounted to 289,424. At the time of Caesar's invasion this part of Britain was inhabited by the Trinobantes; and in the subdivision of the island by Constantine the Great, the present county of Essex formed part of *Flavia Caesariensis*. The origin of its name is coeval with the establishment of the kingdom of the East Saxons, of which London was the metropolis, and of which the tract now comprised within the limits of this county formed a very important part. The foundation of that kingdom took place about the year 530, and it was called *East Sæax*, meaning land of the Eastern Saxons, from its relative position to the other Saxon kingdoms. The conversion of Sabert, King of the East Saxons, to Christianity, took place in 604. At the time of the dissolution of the Anglo-Saxon octarchy, it was subjugated by Egbert, in the year 823. From 787 until the period of the division of England between Canute and Edmund, Essex was dreadfully harassed by the frequent descents and depredations of the Danes. The most memorable events which took place within its limits during that disastrous period were, the recovery of Colchester from the Danes by Edward the Elder, in 901, and the decisive battle between Canute and Edmund Ironside, which is believed to have been fought at Ashingdon, in this county. The next historical event of importance which appears to have had a particular reference to Essex, is the great rebellion of the commons, headed by Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, in the reign of Richard II. The Norman Conquest had in this, as in all the other counties of England, occasioned a great revolution of property,

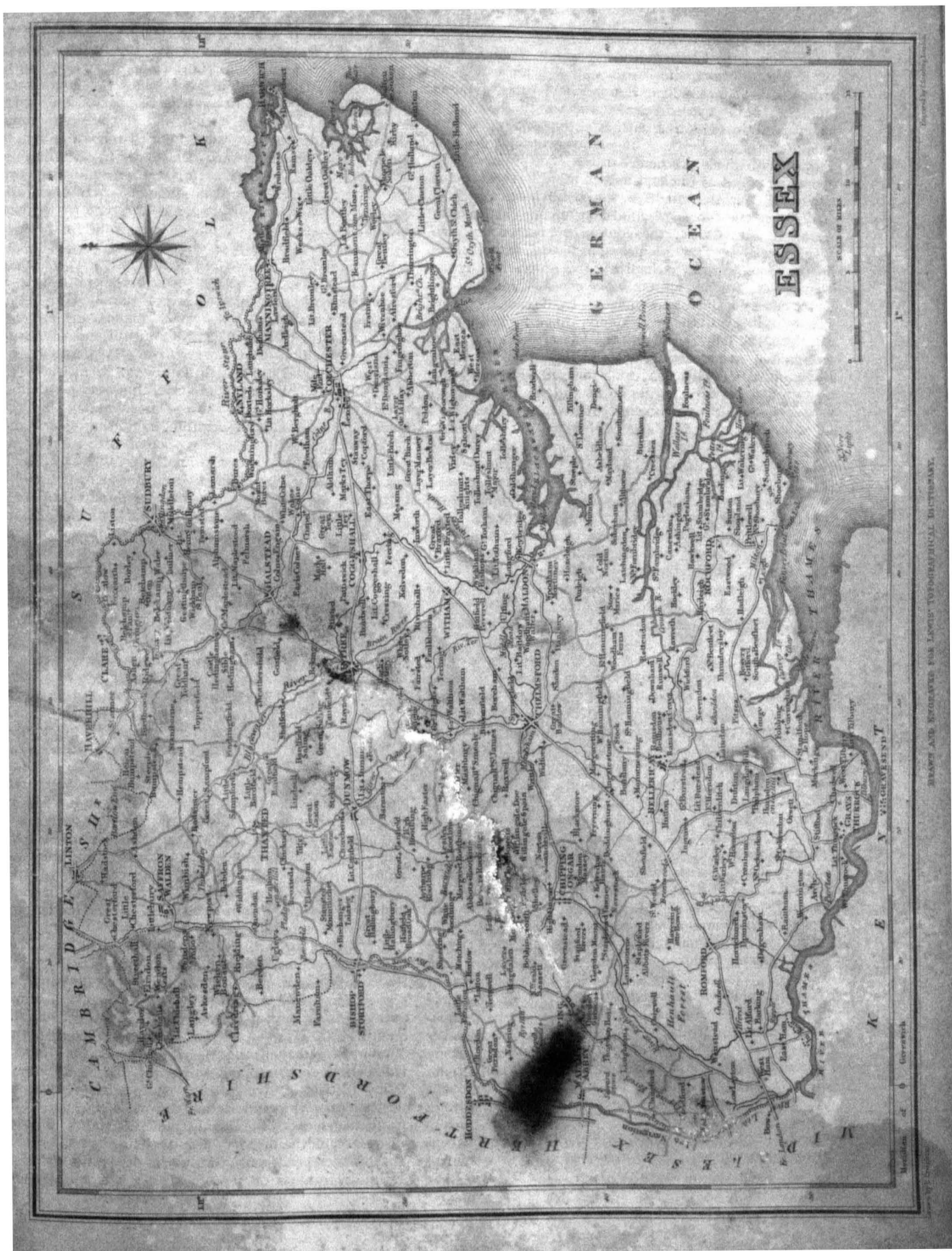


which brought large and valuable domains here into the possession of the distinguished family of Bohun, Earls of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton; which, in 1421, were divided between King Henry V. and Anne, Countess of Stafford, the two co-heirs of that family. By act of parliament, in 1414, that portion of the honours, castles, manors, and other estates, once belonging to the Bohun family, and which descended to Henry V., was severed from the crown of England, and annexed for ever to the duchy of Lancaster. In 1588, Queen Elizabeth reviewed at Tilbury the forces assembled to oppose the Spanish invasion. In 1642, at the commencement of the civil war, the popular feeling appears to have displayed itself in the cause of the parliament, the people having assembled in large bodies, and done considerable damage to the houses of different royalists. In the same year this county united with those of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, Hertford, the Isle of Ely, and the city of Norwich, in an association for preserving the peace of each. The siege and capture of Colchester, and the military execution of its defenders, Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, is one of the most remarkable occurrences which took place in Essex during the war. The last important transaction connected with the history of this county was the sea-fight off Harwich, on the 3rd of June, 1665, in which the Dutch fleet was defeated by the Duke of York, the Dutch admiral's vessel being blown up, fourteen others destroyed, and eighteen captured.

This county is in the diocese of London, and province of Canterbury, and comprises the archdeaconries of Essex and Colchester, and part of that of Middlesex. The archdeaconry of Essex contains the deaneries of Barstable, Barking, Chafford, Chelmsford, Dengie, Ongar, and Rochford; that of Colchester, the deaneries of Colchester, Lexden, Newport, Sampford, Tendring, and Witham; and that portion of the archdeaconry of Middlesex which is in this county, those of Dunmow, Harlow, and Hedingham. The number of parishes is four hundred, of which two hundred and fifty are rectories, one hundred and thirty-four vicarages, and the remainder perpetual curacies. For civil purposes it is divided into the fourteen hundreds of Barstable, Becontree, Chafford, Chelmsford, Clavering, Dengie, Dunmow, Fishwell, Harlow, Hincford, Lexden, Ongar, Rochford, Tendring, Thurstable, Uttlesford, Waltham, Witham, and Witham, and the royal liberty of Havering-atte-Bower. It contains the borough and market towns of Colchester and Maldon; the borough, market town, and port of Harwich; and the market towns of Barking, Billericay, Braintree, Brentwood, Chelmsford, Chipping-Ongar, Coggeshall, Dunmow, Epping, Grays-Thurrock, Halstead, Malden, Manningtree, Rayleigh, Rochford, Romford, Thaxted, Saffron-Walden, Waltham-Abbey, and Witham. Two knights are returned to parliament for the shire, and two representatives for each of the three boroughs: the county members are elected at Chelmsford. This county is in the home circuit: the assizes and quarter sessions are held at Chelmsford, where stands the old county gaol and house of correction; the new county gaol is at Springfield; there are one hundred and eighty-eight acting magistrates. The rates raised in the county for the year ending the 25th of March, 1827, amounted to £306,430. 2., the expenditure to £296,794. 16., of which £261,278. 2. was applied to the relief of the poor.

Several small islands in the German ocean and the estuary of the Thames are included within the limits of this county: the first and most valuable, to the south-east, is the island of Mersea, eight or ten miles south of Colchester, between the mouths of the rivers Colne and Blackwater, a rich and fertile spot, about five miles from east to west, and two from north to south. The islands towards the south, in the hundred of Rochford, are, Foulness, Wallasea, Potten, Havengore, and New England, lying contiguous to each other, and bounded to the north by the Crouch river; to the east and south-east by the German ocean; and to the west by the continental part of the hundred of Rochford; being about four or five miles from the town of Rochford. The remaining island, towards the south-west, is Canvey Isle, which is in nine several parishes; it is surrounded by branches of the river Thames, and situated nearly at its mouth. The most beautiful part of Essex, without the addition of a river, is in the liberty of Havering-atte-Bower. From Romford to Brentwood is a fine country; but the more striking scenes are not within view of the road. From Thorndon to Epping is all nearly of the same description, exhibiting a perpetual variety of hill and dale, thickly wooded, with gentlemen's houses interspersed in every direction. Between Hockley and Rayleigh there is a beautiful view of a richly cultivated and well wooded vale, terminated by high grounds in the distance. Langdon Hills command the most extensive and the finest prospect in the county: the Thames is distinctly seen for several miles, and the distant hills of Kent bound the view with an interesting outline. Danbury is the highest ground in the county, and commands a striking view, but not equal to that from Langdon Hills. The high land at Purfleet, formed by a chalk cliff projecting toward the Thames, without the intervention of marsh, present an animating scene not common on the Essex side of that river; the bustle of the shipping being agreeably relieved by the rural features of the landscape. The vale on the north-east verge of the county, through which the river Stour flows, has great variety in breadth and features; and the bounding hills offer in all directions rich scenes of cultivation. The climate is generally mild; but part of the eastern and southern limits of the county, for ten or twelve miles from the sea and the river Thames, in the hundreds of Thurstable, Dengie, Rochford, Barstable, and Chafford, are subject, during the autumnal months, to thick and noisome fogs, which are often productive of quartan agues. The draining of marshes and the highly improved cultivation of the lands, however, have greatly abated this evil.

With regard to the soil, every species of loam, from the most stubborn to the most congenial, is to be found: the county has also a portion of light gravelly sand, and a good share of meadow and marsh ground, the major part of which, with management adapted to its different qualities, is very productive. The late Mr. Arthur Young, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, has divided these soils into eight districts, viz., the crop and fallow district of strong loam; the maritime district of fertile loam; three districts of strong loam not peculiar in management; the turnip land district; the chalk district and the district of miscellaneous loams. The first of these, called also the district of the Roothings, or Rodings, from six or seven parishes which are named





from the river Roding, is, with respect to similarity of soil and husbandry, much more extensive than the limits of those parishes: it lies in the north-western part of the county, verging towards the borders of Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire; extending nearly twenty miles from south to north, from the neighbourhood of Chipping-Ongar to that of Saffron-Walden, and averaging about nine miles in breadth, having the town of Great Dunmow nearly in the centre. It is a hilly tract, in which the surface loam in the vales is dryer and better than on the hills, and in some cases forms a very good soil; but the general feature is a wet loam on a clay marl bottom. The second district extends, with an average breadth of about three miles, along the whole southern and eastern border of the county, along the margin of the Thames and on the sea-coast, environing the æstuaries of the rivers Crouch and Blackwater, and including the islands before mentioned: the soil of Foulness island is the richest in the whole county. Of the strong wet land, or clay districts, one is situated in the north-western part of the county, on the borders of Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, its length being about twelve miles from east to west, and its average breadth about seven; another is a small tract, about six miles long, and four broad, adjoining the marshes on the north side of the Blackwater: of the third, the western boundary, commencing near Malden, runs in a south-westerly direction by South Hammingfield, Great Burstead, and Langdon Clay, to Vange, and on every other side it is bounded by the marsh district. The turnip loam district lies in the north-eastern part of the county, on the banks of the rivers Colne and Stour, being bounded on the north by the latter river; on the east by the marsh district; and extending about twelve miles from east to west, and nine from north to south. Considerable tracts near Colchester, which is situated in this district, are in the occupation of gardeners, who, besides supplying that town with vegetables, raise a considerable quantity of garden seeds for the country. The chalk district is of small extent, its length being about twelve miles, and its average breadth about four; it lies at the north-eastern extremity of the county, and is a continuation of the chalk districts of Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire. The district of miscellaneous loams extends the whole length of the county, from the marshes on the banks of the Thames to the border of Suffolk; and, commencing on the borders of Middlesex and Hertfordshire, occupies nearly two-thirds of its breadth towards the German ocean, excepting the two intervening districts of clay, and the one of chalk, already mentioned, in the north-western part of the county. The extent of these several districts in square miles is as follows: that of the Roodings, one hundred and fifty-six; the maritime district, two hundred and fifty-five; the three districts of strong loam, or clay, two hundred and twenty-two; the turnip land, one hundred and fourteen; the chalk, forty-five; and the miscellaneous district, six hundred and eighty-one.

Essex has for several centuries been an enclosed county: it possesses rich marshes, extending a hundred miles in length, but the leading feature is its arable land, the fertility of which, and the good husbandry practised upon it, enable Essex to occupy a prominent station among the agricultural counties of England. Part of the plan of the Essex farmers in the tillage of their lands,

is, to keep the soil clean by the interposition of a fallow, or a fallow crop between every two of white corn: there is, however, no regular course of crops throughout the whole county. The average produce of wheat per acre, is estimated at twenty-four bushels, two pecks; of barley, four quarters, six bushels, and three pecks; of oats, five quarters, five bushels, and half a peck; of beans, twenty-seven bushels; and of peas, twenty bushels and a quarter. Potatoes are extensively cultivated in Essex, which circumstance is chiefly attributable to its proximity to London, which it largely supplies with that vegetable. The culture of hops is confined to a small number of parishes. In the islands of Foulness, Wallasea, &c., and in the embanked marshes, white or brown mustard seed is sown, the average produce of which is twenty-four bushels per acre. Some of the extensive marsh lands are very valuable, and the district of Epping feeds considerable herds of cattle; but, excepting these, the grass lands are of inferior consideration. The annual quantity of grain sent to London is estimated at about two hundred and fifty thousand quarters of wheat, and one hundred and fifty thousand quarters of malt; besides a vast quantity of oats, peas, and beans. An agricultural society, holding its meetings at Chelmsford, was established in this county about the year 1792.

There are many cherry orchards at Burnham, Southminster, &c. The natural woods of Essex have been much diminished both in number and extent within the last seventy years: the principal remains of them are the curtailed forests of Epping and Hainault. The Forest of Epping was formerly called the Forest of Essex, and comprehended the whole county: by a charter of King John, dated the 25th of March, in the fifth year of his reign, and confirmed in the 8th of Edward IV., all that part of the forest which lay to the north of the highway from Stortford to Colchester, was disafforested. The forest was further reduced by a perambulation made in the 29th of Edward I., in pursuance of the *Charta de Foresta*; but the metes and bounds of it were finally settled by an inquisition and perambulation on the 8th of September, 1640, by virtue of a commission under the great seal of England, in pursuance of the act of the 16th of Charles I., for settling the bounds of the forests. The boundaries fixed by that perambulation comprehend twelve parishes lying wholly within the forest, and parts of nine other parishes: the former are Wanstead, Layton, Walthamstow, Woodford, Loughton, Chigwell, Lambourn, Stapleford-Abbots, Waltham Holy Cross, Epping, Nazeing, and Chingford. The whole forest contains about sixty thousand statute acres, of which about forty-eight thousand are estimated to be enclosed private property, and the remaining twelve thousand the amount of the unenclosed woods and wastes. The crown has in this, as in other forests, an unlimited right to keep deer in all the unenclosed woods and wastes within its bounds; and the owners and occupiers of land have a common right of pasturage for horses and cows; no other cattle being commonable in the forest. Those within the parishes of Stapleford, Lambourn, Chigwell, Barking, and Dagenham, and at Woodford Bridge turn in their cattle on the part called Hainault Forest. The cattle are sent in as early in the spring, and remain as late in the winter, as the owners choose; but the forest is constantly cleared of them during the

fence month: they are marked by the reeves of the respective parishes, with a particular forest mark for each parish.

Essex has never been famous for its live stock, having no breed of its own; the general object of the farmers being to keep cows for suckling calves, and to fatten cattle in the marshes. The dairy district is not considerable; the largest dairy farms are at or in the neighbourhood of Epping, so deservedly famous for the richness of its cream and butter: there is no particular choice or preference as to breed or stock of cows. Skimmed milk is usually applied to the purpose of feeding small pigs for the London market. The sheep generally preferred are the Norfolk and Cambridgeshire breed, with a cross of the west country and Hertfordshire; in the marsh districts the rot is unknown, but agues are very prevalent. The favourite breed of hogs in the southern part of the county is the Berkshire; in the northern there is every variety. The breed of horses most esteemed is the Suffolk. This county producing no coal, wood is much used for fuel by the poor. In the Blackwater river is a considerable oyster fishery; and West Mersea is one of the principal stations of the dredgers: the number of vessels engaged is about two hundred, varying in burden from eight tons' to fifty, and employing from four hundred to five hundred men and boys. The principal breeding rivers are the Crouch, the Blackwater, and the Coln: the oysters are sent to London, Hamburg, Bremen, and in time of peace to Holland, Flanders, and France. The quantity annually obtained is estimated at from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand bushels. In Foulness island are salt water stews for various sorts of sea fish, which are well contrived, and answer the purpose completely. Among the manufactures, from time immemorial, until of late years, the woollen manufacture was the principal; and although it has long been declining, a considerable quantity of woollen cloth of various kinds is still sent to the metropolis, or exported to foreign countries, from Bocking, Braintree, Halstead, Coggeshall, and Colchester.

The greater part of Essex is well watered by the many rivers and brooks which run through its vales. The principal rivers are, the Thames, the Lea, the Crouch, the Chelmer, the Blackwater, the Coln, and the Stort. The Thames forms the southern boundary of the county in the whole of its course along it, from the influx of the Lea to the German ocean, except a space of about two miles, where a slip of land on the Essex side of the river, forming part of the parish of Woolwich, is included in the county of Kent; in the whole of this course the Thames is navigable for merchant vessels of the largest burden. The Lea, coming from Hertfordshire, forms the western boundary of the county, from its junction with the Stort to its confluence with the Thames, separating it from Hertfordshire and Middlesex, and is navigable in all this part of its course. The Crouch rises from two springs in the parishes of Little Burstead and Langdon, flows eastward, and after forming a long and narrow æstuary, falls into the German ocean between Foulness island and the opposite marshes. The Chelmer, the Blackwater, and the Coln, rise among the hills in the north-western part of the county; the Chelmer flowing south-eastward by Chelmsford, and the Blackwater by Braintree and Coggeshall, and near Wi-

tham, unite near Malden, and form the broad æstuary of the Blackwater, which joins the sea twelve miles below, and the navigation of which, by the Chelmer, is continued up to Chelmsford. The Coln, flowing eastward by Halstead and Colchester, falls into the German ocean opposite Mersea island, and near the mouth of the Blackwater. The Stort, rising near Haverhill, on the border of Suffolk, becomes near Sturmer the boundary between this county and Suffolk, and so continues for the remainder of its course, passing by Manningtree, then forming a long and wide æstuary, which, contracting at its mouth, unites with the German ocean at Harwich; it is navigable up to Sudbury. The Roding rises in the north-western part of the county, and running southward through the district called the Rodings, by Chipping-Ongar, through Epping Forest, and by Barking, falls into the Thames about two miles below the latter town. The London and Cambridge canal passes along the north-western verge of the county.

The great road from London to Norwich, through Ipswich, enters the county at Bow bridge, and passing through Stratford, Romford, Brentwood, Ingatstone, Chelmsford, Witham, and Colchester, enters Suffolk at Stratford on the river Stort. The road from London to Norwich, through Sudbury, branches off from the latter at Chelmsford, and passing through Braintree, Halstead, and Sudbury, quits the county at the last place. The road from London to Norwich, through Newmarket, enters Essex at Lea bridge, passes through Walthamstow, Epping, and Harlow, a mile beyond which it crosses the Lea into Hertfordshire, but re-entering the county near the thirtieth mile-stone, passes through Saffron-Walden, and quits Essex for Cambridgeshire about seven miles from London. The road from London to Harwich branches off from the Norwich road at Colchester, and passes through Manningtree.

Under the Roman government this territory was very early and thoroughly explored; one great road ran the whole length of it, another skirted its northern borders, and many vicinal ways crossed it in different places. In it was established the first Roman colony in Britain, with several other stations and towns in different parts of it: the following are the names of such of them as are mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus; *Ad Ansam*, of undetermined locality; *Camalodunum*, at Colchester, or Malden; *Canonium*, near Kelvedon; *Cesaromagum*, at Chelmsford, or Writtle; and *Durositum*, below Brentwood. Camden, and all subsequent antiquaries, testify that both the ancient roads and stations throughout this county are more obliterated and difficult to settle than in any other county of England; owing, probably, in part to the nature of the soil, and in part to the general extent of its tillage. The great battle between Suetonius and Boadicea was fought somewhere between Epping and Waltham, near which a fine camp remains. The principal Roman remains have been discovered at Colchester, in great abundance: among the rest, upwards of thirteen hundred Roman and British coins were collected by Morant, the historian and antiquary, in a period of thirty years, during which he resided in that town. There are also Roman remains at Leyton, Wanstead, Great Burstead, Tolleshunt-Knights, West Mersey, Harwich, and other places; and tumuli, or barrows, at Lexden, Bures ad Mon-



tem, West Mersey, and Wigborough. The remarkably large tumuli, called Bartlow Hills, are in this county, though taking their name from the neighbouring village of Bartlow, in Suffolk. Of the ancient castles, or castellated mansions, which were twelve in number, the castle of Colchester is the only one which is not either utterly demolished, or extremely ruinous. Before the Reformation there were forty-seven religious houses, *viz.*, two mitred and six other abbeys, twenty-two priories, three nunneries, nine hospitals, three colleges, and two preceptories of the Knights Templars. The most remarkable monastic remains are those of St. Botolph's priory, Colchester, of St. Osyth's abbey, and of Waltham Abbey church. Greenstead church, with its nave of timber, is one of the most ancient and curious in the kingdom; and that of Little Maplestead is one of the very few now remaining that are built on the model of the Holy Sepulchre. Fossils are found in various parts of the county, but no where so abundantly as in Harwich cliff. Essex gives the title of earl to the family of Capel.

ESSINGTON, a township in that part of the parish of BUSHBURY which is in the eastern division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, county of STAFFORD,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.E.) from Wolverhampton, containing 605 inhabitants.

ESTON, a hamlet partly in the parish of ARTHUR, and partly in that of KIRK-ANDREWS, ESKDALE ward, county of CUMBERLAND. The population is returned with the parish. Eston was anciently a distinct parish.

ESTON, a chapel in that part of the parish of ORMSBY which is in the eastern division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North riding of the county of YORK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.N.W.) from Guisbrough, containing 272 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, endowed with £400 royal bounty. The chapel is a very ancient edifice. The village lies at the base of a detached hill of considerable elevation, called Barnaby, or Eston Moor, the summit of which terminates in a bold point or promontory, called Eston Nab, where a telegraphic beacon, or watch-house, has been lately erected. On the summit of the promontory is an ancient encampment, conjectured to be of Saxon origin, of the date 492, and coeval with the battle of Badon Hill, which was fought in this neighbourhood.

ETALL, a township in the parish of FORD, western division of GLENDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.N.W.) from Wooler. The population is returned with the parish. A castle was built at this place in the 1st of Edward I., by Sir Robert Manners, which James IV., before the battle of Flodden, captured and destroyed.

ETCHELLS, a township partly in the parish of NORTHERN, or NORTHELDEN, and partly in that of STOCKPORT, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, county palatine of CHESTER,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W.S.W.) from Stockport, containing 1525 inhabitants. There is a small free school.

ETCHILHAMPTON, a chapel in the parish of ALLCANNINGS, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, county of WILTS, 3 miles (E.S.E.) from Devizes, containing 252 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Andrew.

ETCHINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of HENRIST, rape of HASTINGS, county of SUSSEX,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles

(S.E.) from Wadhurst, containing 625 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £11. Mrs. A. Lade was patroness in 1792. The church is partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, with a central tower.

ETLOE, a tything in the parish of AWRE, hundred of BLIDESLOE, county of GLOUCESTER,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (S.) from Blakeney. The population is returned with the parish.

ETON, a parish in the hundred of STOKE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 1 mile (N.) from Windsor, and 23 (W. by S.) from London, containing 2475 inhabitants. This place, which is chiefly distinguished for its public school, is pleasantly situated in a valley on the north bank of the river Thames, by which it is separated from Windsor, and over which is a neat iron bridge, supported on piers of stone. The village consists principally of one street well paved and lighted by means of a highway rate, and is supplied with water by a company whose works also supply the town and castle of Windsor: the houses are in general neatly built, and there are several boarding-houses for the accommodation of those students who do not reside in the college. The site on which the college stands is said to be extra-parochial, but the usual rites and ceremonies of the church were formerly performed, for the benefit of the parishioners, in the collegiate church. The college was originally founded by Henry VI., in 1440, for a provost, ten priests, six clerks, six choristers, twenty-five poor grammar scholars, with a master to instruct them, and twenty-five almsmen, and directed to be called "The College Roiall of our Ladie of Eton, beside Windesor;" and though deprived of part of its endowment by Edward IV., it was especially exempted in the act of dissolution, at which time its revenue was estimated at £1101. 13. 7. The present establishment consists of a provost, vice-provost, six fellows, two masters, with assistants, seven clerks, seventy king's scholars, ten choristers, and inferior officers and servants. The number of independent scholars, the sons of noblemen and gentlemen, is generally from three to four hundred. Scholars on the foundation are entitled to fellowships and scholarships in King's College, Cambridge, for which purpose there is an annual election, but they are not removed till vacancies occur, to which they succeed according to seniority, and on three years' residence at the college are entitled to a fellowship. For those who do not succeed in obtaining an election to King's College, there are two scholarships founded in Merton College, Oxford, in 1582, by the Rev. John Chamber, and augmented in 1754, by the Rev. George Vernon, of which one is in the patronage of the Provost of Eton, and the other in that of the Provost of King's College; three exhibitions, of £20 each per annum, founded in Pembroke College, Oxford, by the Rev. Francis Rouse, Provost of Eton, with preference to his relatives; two scholarships, one of £48, and one of £42, for superannuated collegers, in the patronage of the Provost; and one of £42 per annum for an actual scholar of King's College, in the patronage of the Head Master of Eton, founded by Provost Davies; three exhibitions, founded in Exeter College, by the Rev. Dr. John Reynolds, in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Eton; one by-fellowship and one scholarship.

of £6 per annum each, founded in Catherine Hall, Cambridge, for scholars of Eton, or Merchant Taylors' school. The Rev. Mr. Chamberlayne, Fellow of Eton, bequeathed an estate in Norfolk, producing £87 per annum, for founding scholarships for superannuated collegers; and Mr. Bryant bequeathed £30 per annum, for one or more additional scholarships, at the discretion of the provost. The buildings comprise two spacious quadrangles, communicating by an ancient tower-gateway of great beauty; in the centre of the outer quadrangle is a bronze statue of the royal founder; on the south side are an elegant chapel in the later style of English architecture, strengthened with enriched buttresses, and ornamented with a pierced parapet and pinnacles, and the school, divided into the upper and lower school (each of which is subdivided into three classes), besides lodgings for the masters and scholars on the foundation; the inner quadrangle contains apartments for the provost and fellows, and the library, a handsome building, containing one of the best collections in Europe, having been augmented with numerous magnificent contributions from various benefactors; some very valuable paintings, drawings, and oriental manuscripts, enrich this depository of rare and curious productions. In the provost's apartments is a portrait, on panel, of Jane Shore, which is said to be an original. The grounds for recreation and exercise, on the north-west side of the college, are extensive, and beautifully shaded by a lengthened avenue of stately trees; and the bounds of the college are marked by stones set up in various places. To mention the many eminent characters which this noble institution has produced, would be to enumerate a very considerable portion of the most distinguished names which history has recorded in the proud list of British heroes, statesmen, scholars, and divines. A custom, designated the Montem, is triennially observed by the scholars on Whit-Tuesday, which, though its origin is involved in obscurity, has certainly existed from the reign of Elizabeth, and, most probably, from the very foundation of the college, as it is included in the list presented to the queen, when on a visit here, "of the ceremonies observed from its foundation." The chief object of this ceremony is to collect "salt money," and by the procession advancing to a small tumulus, on the south side of the Bath road, the spot has acquired the name of Salt Hill, which is celebrated for its extensive posting inns. The scholars appointed to collect the money are called "salt-bearers," and are arrayed in silk, of various colours, assisted by "scouts," also dressed in silk, of less striking appearance. Immense numbers of people assemble to witness the procession, and scholars are placed on all the neighbouring roads to levy "salt money," which, as the custom is viewed as an innocent diversion, attended with a positive benefit, nearly the whole neighbourhood make a point of offering. George III. and his royal consort, with characteristic condescension, almost invariably participated in this juvenile festivity, by offering their contributions; and his present Majesty George IV. has, with equal beneficence, contributed £100 at each Montem. Every contributor on these occasions is furnished with a ticket, exempting him from any further demand. The sum collected has frequently exceeded £1000, which, after deducting the necessary expenses of the day, is given to the senior scholar, called the Captain of the school, on his removal to Cambridge, and usually forms

an ample provision for him while at the University. There is not any particular branch of trade carried on: a fair is held annually on Ash-Wednesday, for horses and cattle.

The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction and incumbency of the Provost of Eton College. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas, is collegiate, and was frequented by the parishioners prior to the erection of a neat chapel in the centre of the town, by Mr. Hetherington, late fellow of the college, for the accommodation of the inhabitants. A charity school was founded by Mark Anthony, formerly French master at Eton College, who endowed it with funds for the instruction of sixty boys and thirty girls. An almshouse for ten poor widows was founded by Dr. Godolphin, formerly provost of Eton College; and an annual income of about £120 is appropriated to the apprenticing of children: there are also other charitable bequests for the benefit of the poor. William Oughtred, an eminent mathematician, is stated to have been born here in 1573.

ETRURIA, a hamlet formerly in the parish of STOKES upon TRENT, now in the parish of SHELTON, which has been recently separated from Stoke by act of parliament, northern division of the hundred of PIREHILL, county of STAFFORD,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N.E.) from Newcastle under Line. The population is returned with the parish. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Here are the celebrated potteries of Wedgewood and Co., where the ware, commonly called Wedgewood ware is manufactured.

ETTERBY, a township in that part of the parish of STANWIX which is in ESKDALE ward, county of CUMBERLAND,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N.W.) from Carlisle, containing 67 inhabitants. It is said that the British King Arthur was entertained here in 550, when carrying his victorious arms against the Danes and Norwegians.

ETTON, a parish in the liberty of PETERBOROUGH, county of NORTHAMPTON, 7 miles (N.W. by N.) from Peterborough, containing, with the hamlet of Woodcroft, 125 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £9. 9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of Earl Fitzwilliam. The church is dedicated to St. Stephen.

ETTON, a parish in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East riding of the county of YORK,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.W. by W.) from Beverley, containing 380 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £20. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

ETWALL, a parish in the hundred of APPLETREE, county of DERBY, comprising the townships of Etwall and Bearward-Cote, and the hamlet of Burnaston, and containing 593 inhabitants, of which number, 445 are in the townships of Etwall and Bearward-Cote, 6 miles (W.S.W.) from Derby. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Rev. Mr. Cokburne. The church is dedicated to St. Helen. In 1566, Sir John Port, Knt., devised lands for the foundation and endowment of an almshouse at this place, and a grammar school at Repton. By charter, in the nineteenth year of James I.,



this establishment was incorporated, and special governors appointed: there are at present fifteen persons in the almshouse; the income of the estate is about £2700.

**EUSTON**, a parish in the hundred of **BLACKBOURN**, county of **SUFFOLK**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Thetford, containing 164 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with Fakenham (Parva), and Barnham (St. Gregory and St. Martin), in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £13. 7. 11. The church is dedicated to St. Genevieve. The Duke of Grafton enjoys the inferior title of Earl of Euston.

**EUXTON**, a chapelry in the parish and hundred of **LEYLAND**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Chorley, containing 1360 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty. The Rev. J. Armetrading was patron in 1799. A free school, under the management of trustees, is endowed with about £30 per annum.

**EVAL (ST.)**, a parish in the hundred of **PYDER**, county of **CORNWALL**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from St. Columb Major, containing 323 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Bishop of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4. The church is dedicated to St. Eval: the tower having fallen, it was rebuilt from the foundation, and finished in 1727: the expense, nearly £400, was defrayed by contributions, including a donation from the merchants of Bristol, to whose vessels it serves as a conspicuous land-mark. The parish lies on the shore of the Bristol channel.

**EVEDON**, a parish in the wapentake of **ASWARDHURN**, parts of **KESTIVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Sleaford, containing 89 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £9. 8.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , and in the patronage of Mrs. Nesbett. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**EVENLEY**, a parish in the hundred of **KING'S SUTTON**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 1 mile (S. by W.) from Brackley, containing 468 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £7, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Magdalene College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. George.

**EVENLOAD**, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, county of **WORCESTER**, though locally in the upper division of the hundred of Westminster, county of Gloucester, 3 miles (S. E.) from Moreton in the Marsh, containing 297 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Gloucester, and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £11. 11. 8., and in the patronage of Joseph Pitt, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Edward.

**EVENWOOD**, a township in that part of the parish of **ST. ANDREW AUCKLAND** which is in the north-western division of **DARLINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. W.) from Bishop-Auckland, containing 306 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on the summit of a steep bank to the south of the Gaunless, and contains a place of worship for Wes-

leyan Methodists. Here was formerly a castle, which has now totally disappeared, the site being occupied by a farm-house; the moat may still be traced.

**EVERCREECH**, a parish in the hundred of **WELLS-FORUM**, county of **SOMERSET**,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Shepton-Mallet, containing, with Chesterblade, 1253 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Wells, rated in the king's books at £16. 19., and in the patronage of — Talbot, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a large and noble edifice, with a tower in the decorated style of English architecture, one hundred and thirty feet high, terminated with elegant pinnacles. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. There is an endowed school for ten boys. The manufacture of silk is carried on to a considerable extent, furnishing employment to several hundred persons. In this parish are a Roman encampment, and a spring strongly impregnated with salt.

**EVERDON**, a parish in the hundred of **FAWSLEY**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Daventry, containing 640 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £24. 2. 11., and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a beautiful door in the decorated style of English architecture. There is a place of worship for Independents. The interest of £500, the bequest of William Folwell in 1813, is applied to the instruction of children; and the Sunday schools receive, towards their support, the dividends of about £200, bequeathed by the Rev. Sir John Knightley.

**EVERINGHAM**, a parish in the Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Market-Weighton, containing 271 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £8. 6. 8. The Rev. W. Alderson was patron in 1809. The church, a neat modern edifice, is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel.

**EVERLEY**, a parish in the hundred of **ELSTUB** and **EVERLEY**, county of **WILTS**,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Ludgershall, containing 316 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £16. 4.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , and in the patronage of Sir J. D. Astley, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a chaste and elegant edifice, erected in 1813, at the sole expense of Francis Dugdale Astley, Esq. This was anciently a market town, and a place of considerable note. Ina, King of the West Saxons, had a palace here, in which he frequently resided; and, in 1603, it was visited by James I. About two miles to the south is the fortified camp of **Chidbury**, to which there appears to have been a covered way from Everley.

**EVERLEY**, a joint township with Suffield, in the parish of **HACKNESS**, liberty of **WHITBY-STRAND**, North riding of the county of **YORK**,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Scarborough. The population is returned with Suffield.

**EVERSAW**, a hamlet in the parish of **BIDDSNOLE**, hundred and county of **BUCKINGHAM**,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Buckingham. The population is returned

with the parish. Here was anciently a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas.

**EVERSDEN (GREAT)**, a parish in the hundred of **LONGSTOW**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from **Caxton**, containing 268 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Ely**, rated in the king's books at £6. 14. 2., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**EVERSDEN (LITTLE)**, a parish in the hundred of **LONGSTOW**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from **Caxton**, containing 232 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Ely**, rated in the king's books at £5. 2. 6., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of **Queen's College**, **Cambridge**. The church is dedicated to St. Helen.

**EVERSHOLT**, a parish in the hundred of **MANSHEAD**, county of **BEDFORD**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from **Woburn**, containing 870 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Bedford**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £16. 11. 8., and in the patronage of the Marquis of **Downshire**. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a small sum for the education of children.

**EVERSHOT**, a chapelry in the parish of **FROME ST. QUINTIN**, hundred of **TOLLERFORD**, **Dorchester** division of the county of **DORSET**,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. by N.) from **Beaminster**, containing 567 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Osmond. A market formerly held here on Saturday has been discontinued: a fair for bullocks and toys is held on the 12th of May. There is a free grammar school, with an endowment of about £145 per annum.

**EVERSLEY**, a parish in the hundred of **HOLD-SHOTT**, **Basingstoke** division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 2 miles (N.) from **Hartford-Bridge**, containing, with the tythings of **Great Bramshill** and **Little Bramshill**, 767 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Winchester**, rated in the king's books at £11. 8. 9., and in the patronage of **Sir John Cope, Bart.** The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Cattle fairs are held on May 16th and October 18th.

**EVERTHORP**, a joint township with **Drewton**, 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 (W. N. W.) from **South Cave**, containing 177 inhabitants.

**EVERTON**, a parish in the hundred of **BIGGLESWADE**, county of **BEDFORD**,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. by E.) from **Biggleswade**, containing, with **Tetworth**, 334 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage with that of **Tetworth** united to it, in the archdeaconry of **Bedford**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 9., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of **Clare Hall**, **Cambridge**. The church, which stands in the county of **Huntingdon**, is dedicated to St. Mary.

**EVERTON**, a chapelry in the parish of **WALTON on the HILL**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 1 mile (N. N. E.) from **Liverpool**, containing 2109 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Chester**, and in the patronage of the Rector of **Walton**. The chapel was consecrated in 1814. This is a neat and agreeable village, situated on a bold eminence, opposite

to the bay of **Bootle**: its proximity to **Liverpool**, and the salubrity of the air, have rendered it the residence of several genteel families. A new church, dedicated to St. George, has lately been erected. Here was an ancient beacon, supposed to have been erected in 1220, by **Ranulph de Blundeville**, Earl of **Chester**, which was blown down in 1803.

**EVERTON**, a parish in the liberty of **SOUTHWELL** and **SCROOBY**, though locally in the wapentake of **Bassetlaw**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from **Bawtry**, containing, with the township of **Scaftworth**, 741 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Nottingham**, and diocese of **York**, rated in the king's books at £7. 2. 2., and in the patronage of the Duke of **Devonshire**. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There is a small sum for the education of children. The **Ches-terfield** canal passes through the parish on the south-east.

**EVESBATCH**, a parish in the hundred of **RADLOW**, county of **HEREFORD**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from **Bromyard**, containing 87 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Hereford**, rated in the king's books at £1. 16. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ . **R. Yate, Esq.** was patron in 1812. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

Arms and Seal of **Evesham**.



Obverse.

Reverse.

**EVESHAM**, a borough and market town, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the lower division of the hundred of **Blackenburst**, county of **WORCESTER**, 15 miles (S. E.) from **Worcester**, 13 (N. E.) from **Tewkesbury**, and 96 (N. W. by W.) from **London**, containing, exclusively of the parish of **Bengworth**, 2634 inhabitants. This place has at different times been called *Homme*, *Chronuchomme*, *Hatholm*, *Hethelhomme*, and *Æthommo*, all originating in the Saxon *holm*, a river island, and sometimes a hill, or rising ground, in either sense applicable to its situation. The appellation *Evesholme*, or *Evvesham*, is said to be derived from *Evves*, a swineherd in the service of *Egwin*, third bishop of *Huicca*, a Saxon province and bishoprick, the greater part of which now forms the diocese of **Worcester**. *Evves* is superstitiously said to have had an interview with the Virgin Mary on this spot, and to this circumstance is attributed the erection of an abbey for *Benedictine* monks, the foundation of which was laid in 702 and the building completed in 709, when the charter was confirmed: it was consecrated in 712, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary in 714, by *Egwin*, who retired hither after he had been unjustly dispossessed of the bishoprick of **Worcester** by the pope. To this establishment the town owes its origin and subsequent participation in the varied fortunes of the former. The abbot



and convent received several grants of land, manorial privileges, and ecclesiastical property, from the Anglo-Saxon kings and nobility, as well as from other benefactors, both before and after the Conquest: its possessions were ample, and its privileges numerous; the abbots sat in parliament as spiritual barons. It shared the fate of similar institutions, having been suppressed on the 17th of November, 1539, at which time the annual revenue amounted to £1268.9.10. The buildings and site were then alienated by the King; the former, with the church, were demolished, and the materials sold: an arch, or gateway, on the northern side of the present church-yard, probably leading to the cloisters, and a few fragments visible in some out-buildings, are the only remains of this edifice, which appears to have been of the decorated style of English architecture, and highly enriched with sculpture. The handsome isolated tower, which is so great an ornament to the town, was erected by Clement Lichfield, the last abbot but one; it is a beautiful specimen of the later English style, strengthened with panelled buttresses, and crowned with open battlements and pinnacles; but it does not appear to have been connected with the monastic buildings. From recent excavations, the old tower appears to have stood at the north side of the west entrance to the great cathedral. At the general demolition, the present tower was purchased by the inhabitants: it is one hundred and ten feet high, and about twenty-eight feet square at the base; the north side is plain, the other three sides adorned with tracery. In 1745, a clock with chimes was put up in the tower, by Edward Rudge, Esq. Several abbots and monks have been interred here, among whom was abbot Lichfield, whose tomb was opened in 1817; but so complete has been the destruction of this once magnificent pile, that the exact place of their interment cannot be ascertained. The most memorable occurrence in the history of the town is the decisive battle which was fought here, on the 4th of August, 1265, between Prince Edward and Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, by whom Henry III. was detained a prisoner. The combat was characterised by savage ferocity; and of those who fell victims were the earl and his son, about one hundred and sixty knights, and four thousand of their followers. The bodies of the Earl and his son, with those of Henry and Hugh le Despenser, were interred in the abbey church, before the high altar, the king himself assisting solemnly at the earl's funeral. The issue of this contest, by releasing the captive monarch, turned the tide of his fortunes, and led to that success by which he was subsequently reinstated on the throne. This celebrated battle was fought about three quarters of a mile from the town, at a place called The Old Road, which crosses a small stream subsequently denominated Battle-well.

The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence rising from the bank of the river Avon, by which it is almost encircled, and over which is a stone bridge of seven arches, uniting it with the parish of Bengworth, which is within the borough: it consists of two principal, and some inferior streets, of which the High-street is particularly spacious. From the foundations of houses being discoverable in various parts of the environs, it appears to have been of greater magnitude than it is at present. The country adjacent is remarkable for

its interesting scenery, and has consequently attracted many respectable families to the town and neighbourhood. The vale of Evesham is celebrated for the extreme richness and fertility of its soil, which, by the successful mode of cultivation, produces earlier and more abundant crops than that of any other part of the country: near the town, on both sides of the river, large portions of ground have been converted into gardens, horticulture constituting the chief occupation of the labouring class; asparagus attains an unequalled perfection in this soil, and is extensively cultivated, and vegetables of every kind are, by means of the river Avon, conveyed hence to the principal towns in the surrounding district. Though favoured by the navigable river Avon, it has never become the seat of any particular branch of trade or manufacture; there are some corn-mills, and a mill for extracting oil from linseed. The market is on Monday: fairs are held on the 2nd of February, the Monday next after Easter, Whit-Monday, and the 21st of September, the last being famous for the show of strong black horses. King Henry VIII., in the thirty-eighth year of his reign, granted and sold to Sir Philip Hobby the three fairs, tolls, customs, &c., together with the market.

The inhabitants were incorporated by a charter granted by James I., in the third year of his reign, which confirmed their prescriptive privileges, and conferred others. The government is vested in a mayor, seven aldermen, twelve capital burgesses, a recorder and chamberlain, who, with twenty-four assistants, form the common council. The mayor is chosen on the Tuesday next after St. Bartholomew's day; the mayor, the recorder, and four of the aldermen, are justices of the peace: the mayor is almoner and clerk of the market; he is also entitled to deodands, the goods of felons, and tolls of fairs and markets, with other manorial rights. A court of record, at which the mayor or recorder presides in person, or by deputy, assisted by two of the senior aldermen, is held every Tuesday, for the recovery of debts to the amount of £100, by charter of James I.: a court of session is also held on the Friday after the county quarter sessions. The assizes for the county, now holden at Worcester, were formerly held here. The corporation possess the privilege of trying and executing for all capital offences except high treason: the last infliction of this punishment occurred in 1740, when a female was burnt for petty treason. The town hall is a plain building in the market-place, in which the courts are held, and assemblies take place during the season. The borough returned members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., but after that king's reign it discontinued till the commencement of that of James I., since which period it has uninterruptedly returned two representatives. The right of election is vested in the burgesses, of whom there are about seven hundred: the mayor is the returning officer. The influence possessed by Lord Northwick enables him to ensure the return of one member.

The borough comprises the parishes of All Saints, St. Lawrence, and Bengworth, formerly in the peculiar jurisdiction of the abbot of Evesham, now in the arch-deaconry and diocese of Worcester; the last, lying on the eastern bank of the river, was added to the borough by the charter of James I. The living of All Saints is a dis-

charged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £10. 16. 0½, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church was formerly a chapel to the abbey, and is said to have been built about 1350, but probably earlier: it is an elegant structure in the later style of English architecture, with a tower and spire; the porch at the western entrance is of very beautiful construction, embattled, and having pinnacles at the corner: on the south side is a small chapel, built by abbot Clement Lichfield, the roof of which is finely groined, and beautifully adorned with fan tracery. The living of the parish of St. Lawrence is a perpetual curacy, united to the vicarage of All Saints, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, which is in ruins, exhibits a rich specimen of the later style of English architecture: attached to it is a chapel of exquisite beauty; the tower and spire are of earlier construction. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. The free grammar school was endowed originally by abbot Lichfield. Henry VIII., after the dissolution of the abbey, refounded this school, restoring only a part of its previous revenue. The charter which James granted to the inhabitants remodelled the institution, when it was called the free school of Prince Henry. The master receives £10 annually from the crown, with a house rent-free, and some minor emoluments. In Bengworth is also a school, founded in 1709, pursuant to the will of John Deacle, Esq., alderman of London, dated three years previously, whereby he bequeathed £2000 for the endowment of a free school for the benefit of thirty poor boys, who are clothed, educated, and apprenticed. The nomination of the boys is vested in the churchwardens and overseers of the parish; and, should there not be a sufficient number of poor boys in Bengworth, in the mayor and capital burgesses of Evesham. John Gardner, of London, gave £4. 6. 8. annually, with the addition of 18s. per annum, arising from some tenements in the town, towards the instruction, in the English language, of twenty-five poor boys belonging to the parishes of All Saints and St. Lawrence. Several benefactions to the poor, and for apprenticing children, are recorded on tablets in the churches of the respective parishes. In the parish of Bengworth was an ancient castle, which, in 1169, was attacked by the abbot William D'Andeville, who destroyed it, and erected the present church on its site; it is built on the surface of the soil without sinking for a foundation. Ten years ago, on levelling a bank in the grounds belonging to B. Cooper, Esq., called the Moat-arches, about sixty yards from the church, the foundation of a large room, sixty feet by twenty-five, was discovered, which furnished sufficient stone to build a convenient house. Walter of Evesham, a monkish writer of great celebrity, and John Feckenham, of Feckenham, in this county, received the early part of their education in the abbey here. John Bernardi, of Italian extraction, but born here, was a daring, adventurous soldier; he was committed to Newgate for suspected treason, where he died. Sir Charles Cocks, Bart., on his elevation to the peerage, on the 17th of May, 1784, assumed the title of Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham, which is held by the present Earl Somers.

EVINGTON, a parish in the hundred of GARTREE, county of LEICESTER, 3¼ miles (E.S.E.) from Leicester, containing 257 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of the lord of the manor of Evington, rated in the king's books at £7. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Denis.

EWART, a township in the parish of DODDINGTON, eastern division of GLENDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5 miles (N.N.W.) from Wooler, containing 150 inhabitants. There is a small endowment for the education of children. This place is pleasantly situated between the rivers Till and Glen, where it is supposed there was formerly a church and a burial-ground. In 1814, two ancient bronze sword blades were found in the park.

EWE (ST.), a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of POWDER, county of CORNWALL, 4 miles (E.N.E.) from Tregoney, containing 1663 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £21, and in the patronage of Thomas Carlyon, Esq. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. There are extensive copper and tin mines and works in this parish.

EWELL, a parish in the hundred of BEWSBOROUGH; lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, county of KENT, 2½ miles (N.W.) from Dover, containing 340 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and held by sequestration under the Archbishop of Canterbury. John Angle, Esq. was patron in 1784. The church is a small edifice, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Peter. This village, situated in the beautiful valley between Barham Downs and the Land's End, at Dover, was formerly called Temple-Ewell, from its having formed part of the possessions of the Knights Templars so early as the year 1185: a building on a hill to the north is still called the Temple Farm; but the remains of the ancient mansion of the Templars, which stood near this spot, are said to have been destroyed about seventy years since. In this parish rises the principal stream of the river Dour, or Idle, which falls into the sea at Dover.

EWELL, a parish partly in the first division of the hundred of REIGATE, but chiefly in the first division of the hundred of CORTHORNE, county of SURREY, 5½ miles (N.W. by N.) from Kingston, on the road to Worthing, containing, with the liberty of Kingswood, which is in the hundred of Reigate, 1737 inhabitants. The village was anciently of more importance than it is at present, and in the parish was the splendid palace of Nonsuch, erected by Henry VIII., and taken down in the reign of Charles II. There are still some remains of that celebrated edifice, which, for costly magnificence and splendid decoration, was, as its name implied, unequalled by any building of the kind. They consist chiefly of the walls of the inner court, including a quadrangular area of half an acre, in the centre of which was the banqueting-house, twenty-five feet square, and three stories in height; and of some of the bastions by which the palace was defended: the ascent into the court was by three double flights of stone steps, still in tolerable preservation; and in an adjoining field, called Diana's Dyke, was a cold bath,



decorated with statues of Diana and Actæon, which was used by Queen Elizabeth, who occupied the palace during the latter part of her life, but which is at present only a small pond. The remains of this once stately pile are carefully preserved by Mr. Calverley, who has erected a mansion in the ancient style of English architecture, near the site: in the grounds, several Roman coins have been discovered, among which were one of Antoninus, and one of Constantine. The village is well paved, and partially lighted with oil, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. There are several gunpowder and flour-mills set in motion by the river Kingsmill, a stream which has its source in the parish, and falls into the Thames at Kingston. The market, formerly held on Thursday, has long been discontinued: the fairs are, May 12th for cattle, and October 29th, a very large mart for sheep, at which from thirty to forty thousand are frequently sold. The parish is within the jurisdiction of a court held at Kingston, for the recovery of debts to any amount: courts leet and baron are held at Michaelmas. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of Sir Lewen Powell Glyn, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, and has received an addition of one hundred and eighty-one free sittings, towards defraying the expense of which, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels granted £50. The rectory-house is an ancient edifice; in the grounds several fossils and coins have been found within the last few years; among the latter was one of Trajan. There is a place of worship for Independents. A National school, to which some bequests for the education of children have been assigned, was established in 1816: about one hundred and seventy children are taught in this school, which is chiefly supported by subscription.

**EWELME**, a parish in the hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.E. by E.) from Wallingford, containing 573 inhabitants. The living is a rectory annexed to the Regius Professorship of Divinity, in the University of Oxford, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £21. 10. 5. At this place, called from the elms Ewelme (vulgarly Newelme), William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, erected, in 1437, a mansion, a neat hospital, and a handsome church, dedicated to St. Mary, in which his lady was buried: her tomb is remarkably elegant, having no less than fifty alabaster figures of angels about it. The hospital, called God's House, for two priests and thirteen poor men, under the control of the Regius Professor of divinity at Oxford, was valued, in the 26th of Henry VIII., at £20 per annum: it still exists, with an endowment for a reader and twelve poor men: There is also a free school. The church and hospital stand on the west side of a hill, but the mansion is in a low situation. An urn full of Roman coins was found on Ewelme common, near the Roman Ikniel-street, and another on Harecourt hill, two miles from the village. The Earl of Macclesfield has the title of Viscount Parker, of Ewelme.

**EWEN**, a tything in the parish of KEMBLE, hundred of MALMESBURY, county of WILTS, 7 miles (N.E. by N.) from Malmesbury. The population is returned with the parish.

**EWERBY**, a parish in the hundred of ASWARDHURN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Sleaford, containing 315 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £6. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Here is a small endowed school, with a garden attached.

**EWHURST**, a parish in the hundred of KINGSCLERE, Kingsclere division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 6 miles (N.W.) from Basingstoke, containing 18 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £1. 6. 8., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Sir Peter Pole, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. On the summit of a hill in this parish, from which an extensive and pleasing view of the adjoining counties may be obtained, are some tumuli, and yew trees of great antiquity.

**EWHURST**, a parish in the second division of the hundred of BLACKHEATH, county of SURREY,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Godalming, containing 821 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £12. 7.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is chiefly in the early English style. On a common, called the Churt, or East Churt, is a large camp called Holmbury, supposed to be of Roman construction.

**EWHURST**, a parish in the hundred of STAPLE, rape of HASTINGS, county of SUSSEX, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Roberts-Bridge, containing 1225 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £12. 2. 6., and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. James, has portions in the early English, with insertions in the decorated, style. The Rother runs on the northern side of the parish. Fairs for cattle and pedlary are held May 21st and August 5th.

**EWSHOTT**, a tything in the parish and hundred of CRONDALL, Basingstoke division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Odiham, containing 489 inhabitants.

**EWYAS-HARROLD**, a parish in the hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD,  $12\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S.W.) from Hereford, containing 412 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecon, and diocese of St. David, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small edifice, with a massive tower in the early English style. Here was anciently a castle, which, according to Dugdale, was built by William Fitz-Osborne, Earl of Hereford, after the Conquest; but Leland observes that it was probably erected by King Harold, prior to his elevation to the throne, who conferred it upon an illegitimate son, also named Harold, from whom the place is supposed to have received its distinguishing appellation. A prior and a small convent of monks settled here about 1100, from the abbey of St. Peter, in Gloucester, and continued till 1358, when, the revenue being insufficient for their support, they were again united to the abbey.

**EXBOURNE**, a parish in the hundred of **BLACK TORRINGTON**, county of **DEVON**,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E. by S.) from **Hatherleigh**, containing 503 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Totness**, and diocese of **Exeter**, rated in the king's books at £27. 11. 8. The Rev. F. Belfield was patron in 1793. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**. A fair for cattle and pedlary is held annually on the third Monday in April.

**EXBURY**, a chapelry in the parish of **FAWLEY**, in that part of the hundred of **BISHOP'S WALTHAM** which is in the **New Forest (East)** division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from **Lymington**, containing, with the tything of **Leap**, 311 inhabitants. This chapelry lies on the left bank, and near the mouth of the **Beaulieu** river, which falls into the **Isle of Wight** channel, at the Preventive station between **Stone** and **Needs Bar** points. There are salt-works at the village; also a ferry over the river to **St. Leonard's**.

**EXELBY**, a township in the parish of **BURNESTON**, wapentake of **HALLIKELD**, North riding of the county of **YORK**,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from **Bedale**, containing, with **Leeming** and **Newton**, 562 inhabitants. The sum of about £40 per annum is applied to the instruction of the poor children of the townships of **Exelby**, **Leeming**, and **Newton**.



Arms.

**EXETER**, a city and a county of itself, locally in the hundred of **Wonford**, county of **DEVON**, of which it is the chief town, 10 miles (N. N.W.) from **Exmouth**, 44 (N. E.) from **Plymouth**, and 176 (W. by S.) from **London**, containing 23,479 inhabitants. **Geoffrey of Monmouth** affirms that **Exeter** was a British city prior to its establishment as a Roman station, and various circumstances concur to prove the fact. It was by the Britons called *Caer-Wisc*, i. e. city of the water; also *Caer Rydh*, or the red city, from the colour of the adjacent soil. After its capture by the Romans, who made it a stipendiary town, it was denominated *Isca*, with the addition of *Danmoniorum*, to distinguish it from *Isca* (now **Usk**), in **Monmouthshire**. That it was once occupied by the Romans is evident from the numerous coins and other relics which have been dug up at different times, and more particularly in July, 1778, when small statues of **Mercury**, **Mars**, **Ceres**, and **Apollo**, the largest not exceeding four inches and a half in height, evidently the **Penates**, or household gods, of that people, together with fragments of urns, tiles, and tessellated pavement, were discovered. The city is said to have been honoured at one time with the name of *Augusta*, from the circumstance of its having been occupied by the second **Augustan** legion, commanded by **Vespasian**, the conqueror of **Britannia Prima**, which included **Danmonium**. It was for a considerable time the capital of the **West Saxon** kingdom, and was afterwards occupied by the **Danes**, after the violation of a solemn treaty made with **Alfred**, the **Saxon** monarch. **Alfred**, however, invested the city, and compelled the enemy to capitulate, with a promise of evacuating all their holds within the **West Saxon** territory: it was afterwards attacked by the **Danish**

marauders in 894, and was again relieved by **Alfred**. **Exeter** was at a very early period distinguished for its religious establishments, and contained so many monastic foundations that the **Cornish Britons** and **Saxon pagans** are reported to have called it in derision "**Monk-town**." On the accession of **Athelstan**, however, the **Britons** and **Saxons** who had not embraced Christianity, and who till now had formed a considerable portion of its population, were expelled, and the number of its religious institutions was augmented by the foundation of a **Benedictine** monastery, dedicated to **St. Peter**, which may be regarded as the origin of the present cathedral. The town is greatly indebted for its early importance to **Athelstan**, who is said to have established two mints in it, and to have regularly fortified it with towers and a wall of hewn stone, from which circumstance, most probably, it was denominated *Exan-ceastre*, or *Exacestre*, i. e. the castellated city of the **Exe**, from which its present name is derived. In 968, **King Edgar** restored the monastery founded by his predecessor, **Athelstan**, which had been destroyed by the **Danes**, and appointed **Sydemann** to the abbacy. At this time the **West Saxon** see of **Sherborne**, of which, prior to 924, **Tawton**, near **Barnstaple**, was the head, having been sub-divided into several, **Crediton** became the seat of the **Devonshire** diocese, and **Sydemann** was ultimately raised to the bishoprick. In 1003, **Sweyn**, **King of Denmark**, landed on the western coast with a formidable force, to avenge the slaughter of his countrymen, and laid siege to **Exeter**, which, after a vigorous resistance for two months, was treacherously given up by its governor, and, with its inhabitants, devoted to merciless destruction. The monastery of **St. Peter** shared in the common ruin; nor did the city recover from its devastation till the accession of **Canute**, when it began to resume its former importance, and the monks of **St. Peter** their former privileges. In the reign of **Edward the Confessor**, **Exeter** had attained to such magnitude, wealth, and security, that the sees of **Crediton** and **St. Germans** (**Cornwall**) were united under one bishop, and **Exeter** was made the head of the diocese. The ceremonies attendant on this change were commensurate with its importance; and the church of the abbey of **St. Peter** was erected into the cathedral church, in the presence of **Edward**, whose chaplain, **Leofric**, was installed first bishop of the united see. The monks were now removed to **Westminster** abbey, and twenty-four secular canons were appointed by the new bishop to perform the service of the Cathedral.

The citizens, instigated by **Githa**, mother of **Harold**, refused to receive a **Norman** garrison, and having recourse to arms, were joined by the neighbouring inhabitants of **Cornwall** and **Devonshire**. On the approach of **William** to punish their revolt, sensible of the unequal contest, they submitted to his authority, and delivered hostages for their obedience. This agreement having been broken by a meeting of the populace, the Conqueror appeared before the walls of the city, and ordering the eyes of one of the hostages to be put out, the inhabitants surrendered at discretion. The principal persons in the city, consequently, went forth in procession to acknowledge the supremacy of the **Norman** conqueror, who qualified his severities by some acts of favour; enforcing the payment of "a grievous fine," but renewing all their privileges, and merely altering the gates



in commemoration of his triumph. Githa escaped with her treasures, and took refuge in Flanders. To prevent a revolt in future, William erected a citadel in Exeter, the government of which he entrusted to Baldwin de Brionis, who, being elevated to the great barony of Oakhampton, was, by virtue of his office, Earl of Devon, and sheriff for the county. The castle having been garrisoned in 1136 by the partizans of the Empress Matilda, held out against Stephen for three months, but was compelled to surrender from want of water. Stephen, however, acted with clemency, and Henry II. subsequently rewarded the loyalty of the citizens by a grant of additional privileges. In 1284, Hugh Courtenay, then Earl of Devon, greatly injured the trading interests of Exeter, by obstructing the navigation of the river Exe, hitherto navigable for vessels of considerable burden. The alleged occasion of this is curious: in the market-place were three pots of fish, and the earl's caterer wanted the whole; the bishop's was equally unreasonable; and the dispute being referred to the mayor, he allotted one to the earl, a second to the bishop, and the third to the use of the town generally. This, and other equally unimportant matters, so offended the earl that he erected a large dam, or wen, across the Exe at Topsham, where he built a quay, and considerably curtailed the trade of the port. In 1286 Edward I. held a parliament at Exeter, augmented the privileges of the borough, and gave it a new common seal. The Black Prince remained here several days with his royal prisoner of France, and subsequently visited the city in 1371. In 1469, the Duchess of Clarence, with others of the royal adherents, took refuge in Exeter, which was besieged by Sir William Courtenay, one of Edward's generals; the siege, however, was raised at the mediation of the clergy. In 1470, Edward IV. arrived in pursuit of the Duke of Clarence and the Earl of Warwick; and sometime after the battle of Tewkesbury, that prince, with his queen and infant son, were entertained here for several days. Richard the Third's visit to Exeter is alluded to by Shakspeare. In 1488, Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon, was made free of the city, being the first honorary freeman on record. In 1497, Exeter sustained a violent assault from Perkin Warbeck, the pretended Richard of York, and claimant of the crown: the inhabitants, however, successfully resisted the impostor till the arrival of the Earl of Devon, when Perkin retreated to Taunton. The loyalty of the citizens was afterwards rewarded by Henry VII., who presented them with his sword. In 1501, Catherine of Arragon remained here several days, on her way from Plymouth to London. On the 2nd of July, 1549, Exeter was invested by a strong body of the popish adherents; the citizens withstood the attack till the 5th of August, when John, Lord Russell, having defeated the rebels at Clist heath, dispersed the assailants. The privations endured by the inhabitants during the siege were of the severest kind, and such was their gratitude for deliverance, that the day of Lord Russell's entry into the city (August 6th) was consecrated an annual festival.

Exeter is distinguished for numerous proofs of loyal attachment, which has been extended even to the unfortunate among foreign monarchs, as in the case of Don Antonio, the deprived King of Portugal. So sensible was Queen Elizabeth of the loyalty of the Exonians,

that, with other more substantial proofs of her favour, she presented the corporation with the honourable motto *Semper Fidelis*. During the parliamentary war, Exeter continued firm to the royal cause; but the lord lieutenant of the county, who was of the opposite party, disarmed the citizens, and garrisoned the castle with parliamentary troops. It was, however, subsequently taken by Prince Maurice and Sir John Berkeley, the latter of whom was appointed governor. The city was now regarded as a place of great security, and the queen, being near the time of her confinement, took refuge within its walls. Her accouchement took place in Bedford House, where she was delivered of the Princess Henrietta Maria, afterwards baptized in the cathedral. Charles I. visited Exeter on his way to and return from Cornwall, and the infant princess remained here till the surrender of the city, after a vigorous blockade of more than two months, to General Fairfax, in April, 1646. During the stay of the parliamentary forces, the cathedral was shamefully defaced, and divided into places of worship for Presbyterians and Independents. The palace, with other buildings adjoining, was turned into barracks, and the chapter-house converted into a stable. During the Protectorate of Cromwell, two zealous royalists, who had attempted to restore Charles II., were by Cromwell's order beheaded in the city. On the restoration of Charles II., the city again testified its loyalty with much enthusiasm; and the king, on his visit in 1671, presented the corporation with a portrait of his sister Henrietta, then Duchess of Orleans. On the appearance of the Prince of Orange, in November 1688, the inhabitants submitted to him, and that monarch established a mint here. In August, 1787, George III., with his queen and three of the princesses, visited Exeter. Pestilential diseases have formerly raged here, as in most other towns, with destructive effect: the plague is said to have been fatal to a great number in 1569. In 1586 one of the judges of assize, several of the grand jury, and others, fell victims to the gaol distemper. The plague was again prevalent in 1603 and 1625; and in 1777, no less than two hundred and eighty-five persons died of the small pox.

This city, which has been denominated "The Capital of the West," occupies the flat summit and the declivities of a hill, rising gradually from the eastern bank of the river Exe, but abruptly steep on the western side, in the midst of a fertile and undulating country, surrounded on all sides by scenes of beauty, or spots of interest. Its salubrious air, cleanliness, good market, and proximity to several delightful watering-places, tend greatly to enhance its eligibility as a place of residence. That portion of it which is within the walls is an oblong quadrangle, about two thousand six hundred and seventy yards in compass, divided by two spacious principal, and intersected by two inferior, streets: the four divisions thus produced are denominated the North, South, East, and West wards. Fore-street, occupying the acclivity, and High-street, the summit of the hill, together form a noble thoroughfare, running in a north-easterly direction from the river, which makes a curve round the lower end of the city, on the south-west. Exeter, with its suburbs, contains many handsome rows of modern houses, particularly in the eastern part of the town, in which are situated the cathedral, Bedford Circus, Southernhay Place, and Northernhay Place in front of

which are enclosed pleasure grounds, and the public baths, erected in 1821, having a handsome exterior of classical design, and internally replete with every accommodation. The town is well paved, partly lighted with gas by a company established in 1816, and supplied with water from the river, by water-works erected in 1694, at its western extremity. At the western entrance is a handsome stone bridge over the river Exe, erected, after repeated failures caused by the rapidity of the current, in 1778, at an expense of £20,000, a little above the site of an ancient bridge of twelve arches, originally erected in 1250. To the north of the city are the cavalry barracks, and at some distance to the south-west the artillery barracks, both comprising extensive ranges of buildings. The Devon and Exeter Institution, for the general promotion of science, &c., was established in 1813. On the ground floor are two spacious rooms forming the library, which at present contains ten thousand volumes, under the care of a resident librarian, with numerous natural and artificial curiosities, a model of the cathedral in wood, and miniature representations of Mont Blanc, the Simplon, &c., besides some good paintings: it is supported by two hundred and thirty proprietors, who pay a premium of £40, and £2 annually. The affairs of the institution are managed by a committee, consisting of a president, vice-president, a treasurer, and twenty-one of the proprietors. In Fore-street is a public subscription library, founded in 1807, and containing two thousand five hundred volumes. The tradesmen and mechanics' institution, formed in 1825, now consists of two hundred members, and is attended by masters in the mathematics, architecture, and the French language: it contains a good library, reading-rooms, &c., and in the winter season public lectures are delivered. The freemasons' grand provincial lodges, 53d, 98th, 178th, and the East Devon Military lodge, 272nd, are held here. In a handsome modern building near the Northern Hay walk are the public rooms, erected by subscription, in 1820: the ball-room, measuring eighty feet by forty, is superbly fitted up, and lighted by a handsome dome. The theatre is a neat modern structure, erected on the site of a former one destroyed by fire: its scenic arrangements are good, and the decorations appropriate: it is frequently visited by the London performers. The races generally take place in July or August, on Haldon, or Hall down, an excellent race-course in the vicinity.

The port of Exeter extends from the coast near Lyme-Regis, to the Ness Point at Teignmouth. A little above Topsham the tide is arrested by the "Lower Weir," there being another between this and the city. Leland alludes to the intention of the citizens to remedy the inconvenience, but we do not hear of its completion till 1580, after which, lighters of sixteen tons' burden were enabled to come from Topsham to the city quay. In 1699, a canal was cut nearly to Topsham, navigable for vessels of one hundred and fifty tons; it was completed at an expense of £20,000, communicating with the river about three miles from the city. On the 14th of September, 1827, this canal was re-opened with great pomp, its line having been extended about two miles and a half farther to the south, for the admission of vessels of larger tonnage. On the quay are the custom-house and wharfing's office; and near

it are extensive iron-foundries, fulling-mills, timber wharfs, &c. A large basin is in progress of excavation opposite the quay, where vessels of considerable burden may float and discharge their cargoes. There are now about twenty-five vessels, of from seventy to one hundred tons' burden, trading between this and London, three to Liverpool, five to Bristol, ten to Plymouth, and one to Falmouth and Penzance. The principal exports are woollen goods and manganese; the imports, wine, hemp, tallow, grocery, &c. The trade of Exeter, at a very early period, was chiefly in the article of wool, the market for this commodity having been removed hither from Crediton, in 1538. Fulling-mills existed here in the time of Edward I.: the weavers and fullers were united to the merchant adventurers, and incorporated by Elizabeth. It formerly exported woollen cloth to Italy, Turkey, &c.: and it is said that before the year 1700, eight out of ten of the citizens were engaged in that trade, which decreased during the American war. The cotton-works, and manufactories for kerseymere and shawls, have also declined; though there is some probability of the latter being revived. The manufacture at present consists chiefly of coarse cloth. The governors of the Bank of England have recently established a branch bank here. The West of England Fire and Life Insurance Company, which was formed in 1807, with a capital of £600,000, has agents in all the principal towns in England. The markets are held by prescription: the principal market day is Friday; there is, however, a daily sale for butcher's meat, fish, and vegetables; besides a market for pork, poultry, butter, &c., on Tuesday and Friday, on which latter day is also a market for corn, cattle, and serges. The fairs are on the third Wednesday in February, third Wednesday in May, last Wednesday in July, and the second Wednesday in December: there is a great market on the second Friday in every month.



Corporate Seal.

The city was anciently held in demesne by the crown: its earliest charter was granted by Henry I., and confirmed by Henry II. and Richard I. It is supposed to have been first governed by a mayor in the reign of John, in the year 1200, at which time the mayor's office was held for life. In 1312, the mayor and bailiffs were made justices of the peace. Edward III. granted them the cognizance of pleas: the charters of Edward IV. and Henry VII. confirmed their privileges, and Henry VIII. constituted Exeter a county of itself. Extended privileges were granted by Charles I., and in 1684, a new charter of incorporation was obtained from Charles II., but never enrolled. In 1770, George III. renewed and confirmed the charter, by which the government is vested in a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, fourteen common council-men, assisted by a town clerk and deputy, and subordinate officers. The mayor is elected annually from two previously nominated and approved by the twenty-four, and he and the recorder and aldermen are justices of the peace, the latter



holding office for life. The remaining officers are, the mayor's chaplain, chamberlain, under sheriff, surveyor, sword-bearer, coroner for the city and county of Exeter, bailiff, four serjeants at mace, constables for the four wards of the city, others for those of the county of the city, and additional constables for the whole city and county, &c. The corporation hold a court of assize for the city and county of the city twice a year at the guildhall: the assizes for the county of Devon are held in the sessions house within the castle: a court of quarter sessions is also held in both places. The Devon county court, for the recovery of debts under 40s., is held every fourth Tuesday in the castle, where there is also an insolvent debtors' court three times a year; and there is a debtors' court at the guildhall, where also the mayor's court, for the decision of petty offences, is held every Monday and Saturday. The court of requests, for the recovery of debts under 40s., by an act passed in the 13th of George III., is held every fortnight. The court of provosty of the city of Exeter, or Provost's court, is held every Saturday throughout the year, for the recovery of debts to any amount above 40s.: it is held by prescription, traced by roll to the 14th of Edward I., in the year 1286: the officers constituting the court are the receiver, and three other stewards, also called provosts, or bailiffs, two of whom form a quorum, and are assisted by the town clerk, who is the prothonotary of the court, and the processes are executed by four serjeants at mace. Attendance is given at the guildhall by the magistrates every morning at eleven o'clock, to hear complaints, &c.; and in the castle the magistrates for the hundred hold petty sessions every Friday: a general court day is held by the corporation of the poor, on the first Tuesday in every month.

Exeter has sent two members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I.: the right of election is vested in the freeholders and freemen generally, the number of whom is about one thousand two hundred: the sheriff is the returning officer. The guildhall was formerly fronted by a chapel dedicated to St. George, which was demolished in 1592: the present façade projects into the street, and is a curious specimen of ancient English and Italian architecture: the common hall is spacious, and has an arched roof, supported by grotesque figures: it contains portraits of Charles I., his daughter the Princess Henrietta, General Monk, and others. The sessions house, within the walls of Rougemont castle, was erected in 1773: it exhibits a neat stone front, and is complete in its internal arrangement. The new city prison, erected in 1819, is a large brick building for felons and debtors; in the front is a house for the governor. The county gaol, a short distance north of the city, erected in 1796, is very spacious, and judiciously planned for the classification of prisoners; in the centre is the governor's house, with a chapel attached; on each side are wings, two stories in height. The bridewell, erected in 1809, near the same spot, consists of three detached buildings diverging from the area around the keeper's house: each wing contains two distinct wards, with a spacious airing-yard to each ward. The chapel, in the keeper's house, is so divided that the different classes of prisoners do not see each other. The buildings include also spacious work-shops, a masons' yard, and a treadmill. The sheriff's debtors' ward, south-west of the city, was erected in 1818.



Arms of the Bishoprick.

Exeter was, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, erected into a see, the jurisdiction of which extends over the counties of Devon and Cornwall, with the exception of the deanery of St. Burian, in the latter county: the authority of rural dean is exercised in this diocese. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, sub-dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, four archdeacons, and twenty-four prebendaries, of whom nine are residentiary canons. Antiquaries are at variance concerning the character and magnitude of the cathedral, as it existed at the time of the union of the sees of Devon and Cornwall. According to an old record at Oxford, a new church was commenced by Bishop Warlewast, in 1112, and continued by his successors till completed by Bishop Marshall, who died in 1206. It is also said to have been finished according to the original plan of Warlewast; consequently the entire building must have corresponded in character with its two massive Norman towers. On the accession of Bishop Quivil, in 1280, the cathedral, with the exception of the towers, was rebuilt in the early style of English architecture, and is justly regarded as one of the most superb ecclesiastical structures in the kingdom. Among the successors of Quivil who contributed towards the completion of his design, Bishops Stapleton and Grandison were distinguished by their munificence. Under the episcopacy of the latter, the nave was lengthened and the roof vaulted: the west front was probably erected in the time of his successor, Brantingham; and in 1420, under the superintendence of Bishop Lacey, the whole as it now appears was completed. The west front is splendidly decorated with a profusion of canopied niches, statuary, and elegant tracery: the principal entrance is in the centre of an elaborately carved screen, divided, by projecting and highly enriched buttresses, into compartments, in which are two series of arches, of which the lower, surmounted by an open battlement, contains statues, in a sitting posture, of several of the kings arrayed in their robes, and of others in armour; in the upper stories and on the buttresses are several statues of monarchs in an erect posture, and in the central niche is one of a king sitting with his foot on a globe, holding in one hand a book, and in the other a sceptre; below which are the arms of the see quartered with those of the ancient Saxon monarchs, in a shield supported by kneeling angels. Above the screen is a noble window of nine lights, with elegant tracery. On the north and south sides of the cathedral are the massive Norman towers, of which the lower parts, opening into the nave, form the transepts. The interior exhibits a striking combination of majestic grandeur and graceful simplicity; the nave is separated from the aisles by massive clustered columns, but of elegant proportion, and above the finely pointed arches which support the vaulted roof, are a triforium of singular beauty, and a noble range of clerestory windows filled with rich tracery: the choir, which is separated from the nave by a screen of exquisite design, is of similar style and of equal elevation, and has a continuation of the triforium and clerestory, the windows

of which, as well as those of the cathedral in general, exhibit the finest specimens of tracery in the decorated style to be found in the kingdom. On the south side of the choir are some stalls of exquisite beauty, and the bishop's throne, reaching to the clerestory windows at an elevation of sixty feet, is a specimen of tabernacle-work of unequalled magnificence. To the north and south of the lady chapel are those of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Gabriel, and in various parts of the cathedral are others richly adorned with sculpture, in one of which, dedicated to St. Edmund, is held the consistorial court on every Friday during term. In the north aisle of the choir are the splendid monuments of Sir Richard and Bishop Stapleton; and among many others equally deserving attention, is the tomb of Bishop Stafford, of beautiful design and elaborate execution. The length of the cathedral is three hundred and ninety feet, from east to west, and one hundred and forty from the extremities of the transepts. The chapter-house is a beautiful edifice, partly in the early, and partly in the later style of English architecture; the roof is of oak, carved in panels on the slope, and the intervals above the beams are filled with tabernacle-work. The episcopal palace is an ancient structure, containing several noble apartments, and a chapel. The deanery is celebrated as having been honoured by the visits of Charles II., William III., and George III.

The city comprises the parishes of All Hallows, All Hallows on the Walls, St. Edmund, St. George, St. John, St. Kerrian, St. Lawrence, St. Martin, St. Mary Arches, St. Mary Major, St. Mary Steps, St. Olave, St. Pancras, St. Paul, St. Petrock, St. Sidwell, St. Stephen, and Holy Trinity, the parochial chapelries of St. David and St. Sidwell, and the extra-parochial precincts of the Cathedral Close, Bedford, and Bradninch, all in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter. The living of All Hallows' is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 4. 7., endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rector of St. Stephen's. The living of All Hallows' on the Walls is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 4. 9½., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter: the church having been demolished, the service was transferred to that of St. Mary Steps in 1805. The living of St. Edmund's is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £10. 16. 8., endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation. The living of St. George's is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £9. 13. 8., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The living of St. John's is a rectory not in charge, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £700 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The living of St. Kerrian's is a discharged rectory united to that of St. Petrock's, the former rated in the king's books at £5. 18. 6½., the latter at £14. 10. 2., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £1200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter. The living of the parish of St. Lawrence is a discharged rectory, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The living of St. Martin's is a discharged rectory united with that of St. Pancras', the former rated in the king's books at £8. 14. 6.,

and the latter at £4. 13. 4., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter. The living of the parish of St. Mary Arches is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £10, endowed with £600 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The living of St. Mary Major's is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £15. 14. 9½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £300 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter. The living of the parish of St. Mary Steps is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £8. 6. 8., endowed with £400 private benefaction, £1200 royal bounty, and £1600 parliamentary grant. The Rev. William Carwithen was patron in 1825. The living of St. Olave's is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 13. 4., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The living of St. Paul's is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £8. 2. 6., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter. The living of St. Stephen's is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 17. 3½., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The living of the Holy Trinity parish is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £11. 16. 4., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter. The living of the parochial chapelry of St. David is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Heavitree: the chapel was rebuilt in 1816, on the site of the ancient edifice. That of St. Sidwell's is also a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Heavitree: the chapel, rebuilt in 1812, is a spacious and handsome structure in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty square tower, surmounted by an octangular spire. On an eminence to the south-west of the city is the cemetery of St. Bartholomew, which was consecrated in 1639. Owing to the increase of population, chapels of ease are about to be built in some of the above parishes. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyan and other Methodists, and Unitarians, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Synagogue.

The free grammar school was founded by the citizens, before the date of the charter of Charles I., and in 1633 the corporation instituted certain ordinances for its better government: it is open to the sons of freemen gratuitously. There are fifteen exhibitions, to either Cambridge or Oxford, belonging to this seminary: viz., six of £36 each, of which two are for boys of the county of Devon, two for boys of the county of Cornwall, and two for the sons of freemen of the city; three of £20 each, for boys of any county, educated here; and eight of £8. The school-room forms part of the building called St. John's hospital, a convent of Augustine friars, founded in 1239, the revenue of which at the dissolution was £102 12. 9.; the present income, arising from various endowments, is nearly £800 per annum. Adjoining it is the mayor's chapel; and beneath the school-room and library there is a large open hall, for the sale of



cloths, &c. : there are four masters, the first of them residing rent-free upon the spot. Within St. John's hospital is the Blue-coat school, founded by Hugh Crossing and others, in the year 1661; twenty-five boys, admitted from seven to ten years of age, are maintained, clothed, and educated, till they attain the age of fourteen, when they are dismissed with £6, as an apprentice fee: they are appointed by the governors, "from the city and county of Exeter, with the exception of those for whom a specific mode of nomination is appointed by the donors." The College school, at Mount Radford, is pleasantly situated, with extensive grounds attached, and was established in 1826, for the purpose of general instruction: it is supported by a number of shareholders, and managed by a body of directors; the principal is resident, together with one director, and the several masters receive boarders. The Blue Maids' school, for the instruction, clothing, and maintenance of seven poor girls, who, on leaving school, receive an apprentice fee of £4, was founded in 1672, by Sir John Maynard and Mrs. Elizabeth Stirt, and endowed with lands producing more than £100 per annum. St. Mary Arches parochial school was founded in 1686, by W. Wootton, for the instruction, on Dr. Bell's system, of forty-four boys, of whom thirty are clothed. The episcopal charity schools, originating with Bishop Blackall, in 1709, and supported by subscriptions, are open to all children of the parishes in Exeter, and the out-parish of St. Thomas: one hundred and seventy-six boys, and one hundred and thirty girls, are clothed and educated. The Ladies' school, in which fifty poor girls are educated, was established in 1804, and is supported by subscription. The Devon and Exeter Central school, "for promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the established church," was founded in 1811, and is supported by subscription: about four hundred and thirty boys, and two hundred and seventy girls, are taught to read and write, on the Madras system. The Exeter British school was established in 1807, for the instruction of children, without regard to sect or party; there are about one hundred and thirty boys, and as many girls in it. The Devon and Exeter infant school was established in 1825: there is a second school of the same kind, called "The West of England," &c. The dissenters' charity school, in St. Sidwell's parish, was established in 1780; the house had previously been used as an academy for dissenting ministers, and had a valuable library attached to it, but failing to obtain support, it was closed in 1772: the present school is supported by benefactions, subscriptions, &c., for clothing and educating about fifty male and female children. Between seven hundred and eight hundred children attend the Exeter Episcopal Sunday schools: there are also Sunday schools attached to most of the dissenting places of worship.

The Devon and Exeter hospital was opened for patients in 1743, and the present number of beds exceeds two hundred: it is supported by subscription, and has a considerable income arising from funded property: the affairs of the hospital are under the direction of a president, vice-presidents, and eighteen members, elected from the subscribers and benefactors: four physicians, four surgeons, and an apothecary, are attached to the institution. The Exeter dispensary is similarly supported. The Lunatic asylum, founded in 1795, is supported by an income arising from benefactions and legacies, and the payments re-

ceived for the board of private patients: it is managed by a president, treasurer, two physicians, a surgeon, apothecary, matron, &c. An eye infirmary, and an institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, have been established, the latter of which is open to the poor of the counties of Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, and Somerset. A Female penitentiary was established in 1819. Here are also a Humane society; a society for the relief of clergymen, their widows, and orphans; a society for supplying the poor with clothing, coal, baby-linen, and medicine; and a lying-in charity. The Exeter workhouse is situated on the London road, a short distance from the city, and is of great extent; it was finished under an act of parliament, in 1707, and forms a large quadrangle, with a chapel in the centre: there are a house for the governor, spacious committee-rooms, and sufficient accommodation for several hundreds of the poor; the average number of inmates is about two hundred and forty. The Devon and Exeter savings bank was established in 1815. The Magdalene hospital is said to have been founded before the Crusades, for persons afflicted with leprosy; and, in 1244, the government of it was vested in the corporation, under whose management it still remains: since the extinction of the leprosy, it has been open to six poor scrofulous persons: the income is about £65 per annum: the ancient chapel is in ruins.

St. Catherine's almshouse was founded in 1457, for thirteen aged people, by John Stevens, who gave 17s. 4d. per annum to each of the pensioners; to which other benefactions have been added, making a total income of £32. Wynard's hospital was established in 1436, for providing lodging and subsistence to twelve infirm and elderly men, who are appointed by the corporation, and by Mr. Kennaway, who has the nomination of four of the inmates: the chapel attached to this institution is a handsome structure, the officiating minister of which is appointed by Mr. Kennaway. Grendon's, or the Ten Cells' almshouses, were founded in 1406, by S. Grendon, Esq., for ten unmarried men or women: they have an income of about £50 per annum, and are inhabited by ten widows. In 1479, John Palmer founded an almshouse for four poor women; it is managed by the corporation, who also nominate the three occupants of Moore's almshouse, founded in 1514. Hurst's almshouses were founded in 1568, for twelve poor tradesmen, or their widows, and are endowed with nearly £100 per annum. There is also in the parish of St. Mary Arches, an almshouse for two married couple, and two single persons, among whom the sum of 7s. 8d. is distributed weekly. Flaye's almshouses, consisting of six tenements, for the widows of poor clergymen and decayed tradesmen, were founded in 1634, the corporation being appointed trustees of the charity: the income is about £100 per annum. Six poor parishioners of St. Mary Arches are appointed by the corporation to the almshouse founded in 1669, by Christopher Lethbridge, Esq., which Sir Thomas Lethbridge endowed with £15. 12s. per annum, to be divided equally among the pensioners. In St. John's parish is an endowed almshouse for six poor persons, founded by Alice Brooking. The city almshouses, for twelve aged people, rebuilt in 1764, with funds originating in a bequest by Richard Lant, in 1675, have an income of £170 per annum. Atwill's almshouses were founded and endowed by the corporation, with the arrears of Mr.

Atwill's charity, in 1771, for fifteen aged woollen manufacturers, appointed by the corporation: the annual income of this charity amounts to about £320. In St. Sidwell's parish are the ancient chapel and eight almshouses of St. Anne; the former has been lately repaired, and is open for divine service every Wednesday; the pensioners, who are appointed by the Dean and Chapter, receive each a quarterly allowance from the almshouse, and a weekly one from the Dean and Chapter: there was formerly an hermitage annexed to the chapel. There are also an old chapel and almshouses in the adjoining parish of Heavitree; besides which in this parish is an almshouse for four poor women, founded in 1676, by Mr. John Webb, the rental of the land belonging to which is about £30. A singular benefaction was made by one Griffin Ameridith, who bequeathed in trust to the corporation the annual proceeds of his lands at Sidbury, to be laid out in the purchase of shrouds and coffins for the bodies of malefactors executed at this place. The incorporated company of weavers and fullers meet twice a year in Tucker's hall; viz., in the months of August and November, for the purpose of arranging several charitable affairs with which they are entrusted: they give away twenty suits of clothes annually; and to such of the freemen's sons as have been educated in the school attached to this foundation, £5 each towards an apprentice fee. In addition to the above, there are various lands in the possession of the different parishes, the proceeds of which are applicable to general purposes of charity, and numerous individual bequests and donations.

Exeter still retains some proud vestiges of its ancient institutions and mural fortifications. In the vicinity are several ancient encampments, among which may be particularized that at Stoke Hill; it is semi-circular, and more than two hundred and fifty paces in diameter. The north, south, and east gates were taken down for the improvement of the city; but the walls in some places exhibit the original elevation, and may be correctly traced throughout. On the highest ground in the city, the north-west angle, stand the venerable remains of the Norman castle, supposed to occupy the site of that founded by Athelstan: it was denominated Rougemont castle from having been erected on a mound of red earth. A collegiate chapel was founded within its walls, by Avenell, the grandson of Baldwin de Brianiis, to which were attached four prebends: it served for the purpose of the assize chapel after the Reformation, but was taken down in 1782: its principal gateway, a lofty and picturesque object, still remains, as does also the greater part of the outer walls, from the summit of which is a delightful prospect over the city, on the south-east. The Benedictine priory of St. Nicholas is said to have been founded by William the Conqueror, and was at first subordinate to the abbey of Battle, in Sussex; it afterwards obtained from the parent house a renunciation of superior authority, the presentation remaining with the Abbot of Battle. At the dissolution, the revenue was £154. 12., when it was conveyed to the corporation, who demolished the buildings for the sake of the materials, and subsequently sold the property in lots. The walls may be traced to a considerable extent; and in Mint-lane are the remains of the crypt, with its massive Norman arches, &c. On the site of the ancient church stands the Roman Catholic

chapel, opened in 1792. Here were also Franciscan and Dominican convents: the latter was converted, after its suppression, into a mansion belonging to the Bedford family; the site is now occupied by Bedford Crescent. In the neighbourhood are some remains of Polleshoo priory, founded in the reign of Richard I., of which, at the dissolution, the revenue was £170. 2. 3. At Cowick, in the parish of St. Thomas, there was also a monastery. Among the most distinguished natives of this city, may be enumerated Josephus Iscanus, or Joseph of Exeter, a Latin poet of the twelfth century; his contemporary, Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury; John Hooker, who wrote a history of Exeter, in the sixteenth century; Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian library at Oxford; Dr. John Barcham, an eminent writer on heraldry, born in 1572; Matthew Lock, a composer of music in the seventeenth century; Lord Chancellor King, a distinguished lawyer and theological writer; the Rev. Thomas Yalden, a poet of eminence; Simon Ockley, a learned Orientalist; Dr. James Foster, a non-conformist divine, and theological writer of celebrity; William Jackson, an ingenious musical composer; Andrew Brice, author of a topographical dictionary; and the late Chief Justices Gibbs and Gifford. Exeter gives the titles of earl and marquis to the family of Cecil.

EXFORD, a parish in the hundred of CARHAMPTON, county of SOMERSET,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Dulverton, containing 373 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £18. 2. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Peter House, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. Exford takes its name from its situation at one of the fords on the river Exe, over which is a stone bridge of three arches. The environs, for many miles, were at one time a forest, called *Exmōr*. Many curious plants and flowers grow here, and several barrows are scattered over the tract, together with circular intrenchments thrown up for religious rites or feats of exercise. A mile and a half westward from the church are vestiges of some very ancient iron-works, in which tradition says the entire wood of the forest has been consumed.

EXHALL, a parish in the county of the city of COVENTRY,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by E.) from Coventry, containing 775 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. T. W. Knightly, Esq. was patron in 1805. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. There is a small sum for the education of children.

EXHALL, a parish in the Stratford division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, county of WARWICK,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Alcester, containing 209 inhabitants. The living is a rectory with the curacy of Wixford, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £8. 17. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Giles.

EXMINSTER, a parish in the hundred of EXMINSTER, county of DEVON, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Exeter, containing 928 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of the Governors of Crediton Church Corporation



Trust. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. There is a charity school partly supported by the governors, and partly by subscription. At this village, which is very pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Exe, a fair is held on the first Thursday in May. The Exeter canal runs through the parish.

EXMOOR, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, county of SOMERSET, containing 113 inhabitants. This was formerly a forest, and it is said that most of the wood was consumed in some iron-works near Exford, where the pits from which the ore was dug are still visible: a considerable part of this wild romantic waste has lately been brought into cultivation. In the time of the Druids, the forest was one of the spots where their religious rites were celebrated, and here are several circular intrenchments, which it is supposed were thrown up for that purpose.

EXMOUTH, a fashionable bathing-place, and chapelry, partly in the parish of WITCOMBE-RAWLEIGH, but chiefly in that of LITTLEHAM, eastern division of the hundred of BUDLEIGH, county of DEVON, 11 miles (S. E. by S.) from Exeter, and 169½ (W. S. W.) from London. The population is returned with the respective parishes. This place, as its name implies, is situated at the mouth of the river Exe, on the coast of the English channel. The landing of the Danes here, in 1001 and 1003, probably first made it the object of attention as a maritime station, and occasioned the erection of a castle, to defend the entrance to the haven. The port appears to have been of some consequence in the beginning of the thirteenth century; it sent two members to a council of state held at Westminster in the 14th of Edward III., and furnished ten ships, and one hundred and ninety-three men, towards the great naval armament of that king, at the commencement of his war with France. The Earl of March, afterwards Edward IV., on the defeat of the Yorkists at Ludlow, in 1459, fled into Devonshire, with the Earls of Salisbury, Warwick, and others, and took shipping at Exmouth, whence they sailed to Calais. During the great civil war, this place was alternately held by the royalist and parliamentary forces, and was finally taken by the latter in March, 1646. Whatever may have been the importance of Exmouth in former ages, it seems to have fallen into a state of decay, and about a century ago it was described as a small hamlet, inhabited chiefly by fishermen. Since that period it has attained celebrity as a bathing-place, being one of the oldest, and at present one of the most frequented, in the county. This is partly owing to the salubrity and mildness of the air, the town being open to the south-west, and sheltered by a hill from the east winds. It stands on the eastern side of the river, where two projecting sand banks form a partial enclosure, leaving an opening of about one-third of the width of the harbour. The river is here a mile and a half across; and, though the entrance is somewhat difficult, the harbour is extremely convenient, and the bar will admit of the passage of ships of more than three hundred tons' burden. The town, which is irregularly built, occupies the base and acclivity of a promontory called the Beacon Hill, the summit of which affords a noble view, extending from Buryhead, the southern boundary of Torbay, to the city of Exeter. On the strand are some good shops and lodg-

ing-houses, with a convenient market-house, recently erected at the expense of Lord Rolle; though that part of the town on the cliff facing the sea towards the south is more pleasantly situated. On this commanding eminence are two hotels and boarding-houses, one of which includes a subscription library, and billiard and card rooms: and on the western beach are two pleasing specimens of Grecian architecture, in imitation of the temples of Theseus and the Winds, at Athens. Among various contemplated improvements in the neighbourhood is the formation of a new line of road between this place and Sidmouth, about a mile in length, intended to be lined with cottages. Exmouth is well supplied with water. There is no trade but that occasioned by the influx of visitors; but among the lower classes most of the women are employed in lace-making. A small weekly market is held for provisions; and there are fairs on the 25th of April and the 28th of October. The chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret, is the chief ornament of the town, occupying a conspicuous station on the Beacon Hill, and is a chapel of ease to the vicarage of Littleham: it was erected in 1825, by Lord Rolle, at the expense of £12,000; and it consists of a body and aisles, with a lofty square tower of great beauty, in the English style of architecture. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Nearly two hundred children are educated in a National school founded by Lord Rolle, and endowed by Lady Rolle in 1816.

EXNING, a parish in the hundred of LACKFORD, county of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (N. W.) from Newmarket, containing 695 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the curacy of Landwade, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £13. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

EXTON, a parish in the hundred of ALSTOE, county of RUTLAND, 5¼ miles (N. E. by E.) from Oakham, containing 735 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Horn united, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £8. 7. 8., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. Sir Gerard Noel Noel, Bart. was patron in 1817. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is principally in the later English style, with a handsome steeple. There is an endowed school, founded in 1702 by Henry Forster, Esq., of which the justices of the peace for the county are patrons.

EXTON, a parish in the hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, county of SOMERSET, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Dulverton, containing 301 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £14. 12. 11. J. Everard, and J. Jeffery, Esqrs. were patrons in 1822. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The village stands on an eminence overlooking the river Exe, from which it derives its name.

EXTON, a parish in the hundred of FAWLEY, Fawley division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Bishop's Waltham, containing 293 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the incumbent, rated in the king's books at £10. 6. 0½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The church is principally in the early

English style, with some insertions of a later date. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court held at Winchester every Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount.

**EXTWISTLE**, a joint township with Brierscliffe, in that part of the parish of **WHALLEY** which is in the higher division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.N.E.) from Burnley, containing 1407 inhabitants.

**EYAM**, a parish in the hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, county of **DERBY**, comprising the townships of Eyam and Woodland-Eyam, and the hamlet of Foolow, and containing 1516 inhabitants, of which number, 1021 are in the township of Eyam,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N.W. by W.) from Stony-Middleton. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £13. 15. 5. The Duke of Devonshire was patron in 1826. The church is dedicated to St. Helen. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A free school is endowed with about £12 per annum, for which twenty poor children are educated: the school-house was rebuilt in 1826, by voluntary contribution. In September and October, 1665, the infection having been conveyed hither in a package from London, four-fifths of the inhabitants of the village were carried off by the plague. This parish is within 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. Ann Seward, poetess and novelist, was a native of this place, of which her father was rector.

**EYDON**, a parish in the hundred of **CHIPPING-WARDEN**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by W.) from Daventry, containing 548 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £16. 16. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, has lately received an addition of ninety-seven sittings, of which seventy are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £45 towards defraying the expense.

**EYE**, a parish in the hundred of **WOLPHY**, county of **HEREFORD**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Leominster, comprising the townships of Ashton, Eye-Moreton, and Luston, and containing 678 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £7. 19. 2., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. There is a charity school supported by subscription. A court leet is held occasionally.

**EYE**, a parish in the liberty of **PETERBOROUGH**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.E.) from Peterborough, containing 747 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. Matthew. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

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

**EYE**, a borough, market town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, though locally in the hundred of Hartismere, county of **SURREY**,  $20\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Ipswich, and  $89\frac{1}{2}$  (N.E. by N.) from London, containing 1882 inhabitants. The name of this place, anciently *Eay*, is derived from its situation on a tract of land al-



Seal and Arms.

most surrounded with water, and in the adjoining fields small rudders, iron rings, and other articles of shipping tackle, have been frequently turned up by the plough. Soon after the Conquest, Robert, son of Robert Malet, who had accompanied William I. to England, having obtained the honour of Eye (of which he was afterwards dispossessed for taking part with Robert, Duke of Normandy), erected a castle here, of which there are still some slight remains at the foot of the Mill Hill. The same Robert Malet also founded a Benedictine monastery, dedicated to St. Peter, to which was annexed the episcopal see at Dunwich. In this monastery was preserved St. Felix' book of the Gospels, written in large Lombardic characters, and called the Red Book, on which the people used to be sworn, and which was removed from the abbey at Dunwich when that place was destroyed by the sea. The revenue at the dissolution was £184. 9. 7.: the remains of the buildings, which are to the east of the town, have been converted into stables. The town is pleasantly situated in a valley, surrounded on all sides by streams of excellent water, and within a distance of two miles from the high road from London to Norwich. A news-room is supported by subscription. The principal branch of manufacture is that of British lace, which, since the introduction of machinery, has been declining. The market is on Tuesday for corn, and there is also a market for butter and vegetables on Saturday: the fairs are on Whit-Monday, for pigs and toys; and July 22nd, for lambs and cattle. The government, by charter of incorporation from King John, confirmed by Queen Elizabeth and William III., is vested in two bailiffs, a recorder, ten capital burgesses, and twenty-four common council-men, assisted by a town clerk and other officers. The bailiffs are chosen annually on the Saturday preceding, and sworn into office on, the 29th of September: the late bailiffs act as coroners for the following year: the town clerk is appointed by the bailiffs and ten principal burgesses, and the other officers are chosen by the common council-men. The freedom of the borough is inherited by the eldest son only of a freeman, whether born within the borough or not; acquired by servitude to a master living within the borough during the whole term of apprenticeship, or obtained by gift. The bailiffs are justices of the peace, the county magistrates having concurrent jurisdiction within the borough. The corporation have the power to hold a court of record every Saturday, under a charter of the 9th of William III., for the recovery of debts to any amount, but this court has not been held since Jan 1st., 1816. Courts leet are held annually within a month after Lady-day and Michaelmas. The town-hall is a handsome building in the centre of the town, adjoining the house of industry. A new gaol has been erected, which is a



lofty and commodious edifice, well adapted to its purpose. The elective franchise was conferred in the thirteenth of Elizabeth, since which time the borough has regularly returned two members to parliament: the right of election is vested in the free burgesses generally, in number about two hundred, who are chiefly in the interest of Marquis Cornwallis: the bailiffs are the returning officers.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £11. 14. 7., and in the patronage of Major General Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a spacious and handsome structure, with a fine square tower in the later style of English architecture: in the chancel is a very ancient tomb much defaced, and in the north aisle a curious piece of sculpture representing the good Samaritan. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. A free grammar school, the founder of which is unknown, is endowed by the corporation with £10 per annum for the master, and with the rents of some land for the support of an usher; there are twenty boys at present on the foundation of this school, which has two exhibitions to Cambridge for sons of freemen born in the borough. A National school for children of both sexes is supported by subscription. An almshouse was founded in 1636, by Mr. Nicholas Bedingfield, who endowed it with certain lands and houses in Eye, for the support of four poor widows, or aged unmarried women. Marquis Cornwallis enjoys the inferior title of Baron Cornwallis, of Eye, in the county of Suffolk.

EYFORD, an extra-parochial liberty, in the upper division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, county of GLOUCESTER,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Stow on the Wold, containing 67 inhabitants. The Duke of Shrewsbury had a mansion here, in which he received a visit from William III.; and in a summer-house, now destroyed, Milton is said to have written a great part of his "Paradise Lost."

EYKE, a parish in the hundred of LOES, county of SUFFOLK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Woodbridge, containing 396 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £15, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. The Rev. Jacob Chilton was patron in 1776. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

EYNESBURY, a parish in the hundred of TOSLAND, county of HUNTINGDON,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile (S.) from St. Neot's, containing 903 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £32. 3. 9. William Palmer, Esq. was patron in 1808. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built in the reign of James II.

EYNESFORD, a parish in the hundred of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON at HONE, county of KENT, 6 miles (S. E.) from Foot's Cray, containing, with the hamlet of Crockinhill, 1147 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £12.: there is also a sinecure rectory, rated at £12. 16. 8. The Archbishop of Canterbury appoints the rector, and the rector presents to the vicarage. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is of early Norman

construction, and, though it has been greatly altered by subsequent repairs, still exhibits a very curious ornamented door-way. The Baptists have a place of worship here. There is a school at Crockinhill, for the instruction of the children of this parish, founded by Thomas Palmer, in 1809, and endowed by himself and others: besides this, nine children are sent to the charity school at Tonbridge, on the foundation of Sir Thomas Dyke. Eynesford, through which the Darent passes, takes its name from a noted ford on that river, on the east bank of which are the ruins of a castle, supposed to have been erected in the Norman times by a family named De Eysford.

EYTHORN, a parish in the hundred of EASTRY, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, county of KENT,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Dover, containing 390 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the curacy of Sutton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £15. 12. 6., and in the patronage of the Earl of Guildford and T. Papillon, Esq., alternately. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, has portions in the later English style. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A fair for toys and pedlary is held on Midsummer-day. At the southern extremity of this parish is a Roman intrenchment, and near Eythorn Court Wood a large barrow or tumulus.

EYTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of WADDSDON, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 4 miles (W.) from Aylesbury. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel, now demolished.

EYTON, a parish in the hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Leominster, containing 125 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £1200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Governors of Lucton school. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The boys of this parish are entitled to free instruction at Lucton school. The river Lugg runs between this place and Kingsland.

EYTON, a township in that part of the parish of ABERBURY which is in the hundred of FORD, county of SALOP, 7 miles (W.) from Shrewsbury, containing 65 inhabitants.

EYTON upon SEVERN, a chapelry in the parish of WROXETER, Wellington division of the hundred of BRADFORD (South), county of SALOP,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Much Wenlock. The population is returned with the parish. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints.

EYTON upon the WILD MOORS, a parish in the Wellington division of the hundred of BRADFORD (South), county of SALOP,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Wellington, containing 390 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Wellington, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £2. 14. 9½., and in the patronage of T. Eyton, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints: there is no burial-ground at this place. Edward, the celebrated Lord Herbert of Chirbury, was born here in 1581: in 1625 he was created a baron of the kingdom of Ireland, and in 1631 was elevated to the English peerage: his lordship died in 1648.

embellished with carvings of the arms of the duchy of Lancaster. An organ has been recently presented by the rector, to whom the parishioners are likewise indebted for some emblematical designs in stained glass which decorate the chancel window. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. A Lancasterian school for boys is supported by voluntary contributions, and there is a National school for girls. Lady Mary Townshend bequeathed a house and land in 1672, directing the proceeds to be applied in apprenticing poor children.

**FAKENHAM (MAGNA)**, a parish in the hundred of **BLACKBOURN**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Thetford, containing 214 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £11. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Duke of Grafton. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

**FAKENHAM (PARVA)**, a hamlet (formerly a parish) in the parish of **EUSTON**, hundred of **BLACKBOURN**, county of **SUFFOLK**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Thetford. The population is returned with Euston. The living, a rectory not in charge, is united to that of Euston, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich. The church, which was dedicated to St. Andrew, has been demolished.

**FALDINGWORTH**, a parish in the wapentake of **LAWRESS**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 5 miles (S. W.) from Market-Raisen, containing 276 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £15. 8.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of Earl Brownlow. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a free school with an endowment of £5 per annum.

**FALFIELD**, a chapelry in the parish, and lower division of the hundred, of **THORNBURY**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Thornbury, containing, with Moorton, 844 inhabitants.

**FALKENHAM**, a parish in the hundred of **COLNEIS**, county of **SUFFOLK**,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Ipswich, containing 285 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £7. 11. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Ethelbert. The navigable river Deben runs through the parish.

**FALKINGHAM**, or **FOLKINGHAM**, a market town and parish in the wapentake of **AVELAND**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $26\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Lincoln, and  $102\frac{1}{2}$  (N. by W.) from London, containing 759 inhabitants. This town is supposed to have originated from a baronial castle in the vicinity, said to have been built by Henry de Beaumont, lord of the manor in the reign of Edward I., which having been garrisoned by the royalists in the time of Charles I., was subsequently demolished by order of Cromwell: it occupies an elevation which commands an extensive view over the fens. The streets are clean and well paved, and the inhabitants well supplied with water from springs. There is a small market on Thursday; fairs are held on Ash-Wednesday, Palm-Monday, and May 19th, for horses and sheep; June 15th and 16th, for horses and cattle; July 3d, for hemp and hardware; and on the

Thursday after Old Michaelmas-day, and November 22d, for horses, cattle, &c. A court leet is held annually for the manor, on the 1st or 2d of November: the petty sessions for the parts of Kesteven, formerly held here, have been removed to Bourn. In the year 1808, a new prison, or house of correction, was erected on the site of the ancient castle, at an expense of £6600, which was defrayed by a rate on the county; in 1825, a further sum of £8000 was expended in making considerable additions: it is now capable of containing from sixty to seventy prisoners, and is intended for a district which comprises five market towns and two hundred and eleven villages: the jurisdiction and superintendence are vested in the magistrates for the parts of Kesteven, who appoint six officers belonging to the prison, viz., a chaplain, surgeon, surveyor, keeper, matron, and turnkey. There are ten day-rooms and airing-yards, used by the five classes of male and female prisoners, as directed by act of parliament in the 4th of George IV., and within the walls are a chapel and a tread-mill. The male prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed at the tread-wheel, and the females in knitting and spinning, and they are severally allowed one-fourth of their earnings; prisoners not committed for hard labour, who work voluntarily, receive one-half, and those committed for trial three-fourths. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Laughton united, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £21. 12.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. The church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, is a spacious and handsome structure, principally in the later style of English architecture; the chancel is of earlier date, and exhibits some fine decorated windows; and the tower, which is the most remarkable part of the edifice, has a rich battlement and eight pinnacles. The free grammar school is open to all the children of the parish: the master has a salary of £30 per annum, in addition to £40 per annum which is chargeable on land near the town, and was bequeathed by J. R. Brokesby, Esq.; other benefactions have been made to provide clothing for a certain number of the scholars.

**FALLOWDON**, a township in the parish of **EMBLETON**, southern division of **BAMBROUGH** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Alnwick, containing 112 inhabitants. Thomas Wood, Esq., in 1764, bequeathed a rent-charge of £5 a year upon an estate in this township, for teaching poor children.

**FALLOWFIELD**, a township in the parish of **ST. JOHN, LEE**, southern division of **TINDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.) from Hexham, containing 93 inhabitants. A rich vein of lead-ore is wrought in the neighbourhood. About half a mile south of the remains of the Roman wall is Written Cragg, on which is legibly inscribed "PETRA FLAVI CARANTINI."

**FALLOWLEES**, a township in the parish of **ROTHBURY**, western division of **COQUETDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Rothbury, containing 3 inhabitants.

**FALLYBROOM**, a township in the parish of **PRESTBURY**, hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, county palatine of **CHESTER**,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (N. W. by W.) from Macclesfield, containing 31 inhabitants.

**FALMER**, a parish in the hundred of **YOUNSMERE**,



rape of LEWES, county of SUSSEX, 4 miles (N.E.) from Brighton, containing 437 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Stanmer united, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £6.10.10., endowed with £250 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Earl of Chichester.



Arms.

FALMOUTH, a parish in the hundred of KERRIER, county of CORNWALL, comprising the sea-port and market town of Falmouth, which possesses exclusive jurisdiction, and containing 6374 inhabitants, exclusively of a portion of the parish of Budock, which extends into Falmouth, in which there are 4392 persons, 54 miles (S.W.) from Launceston, and 267 (W.S.W.) from London. The name of this place is derived from its situation at the mouth of the river Fal: the origin of the town may be dated subsequently to the year 1600, but the haven was well known long before that period, and resorted to by ships bound for British ports, having been considered one of the most secure and commodious in Great Britain. The earliest mention of it in history occurs in the reign of Henry IV., when the Duchess Dowager of Bretagne landed here on her arrival in England, to celebrate her nuptials with that monarch. Until 1613 there was only a single house of entertainment for sea-faring persons, and perhaps a few fishermen's cottages on the site of the present town, at which period John (afterwards Sir John) Killigrew, to whom the ground belonged, began to build several new houses, and met with much opposition from the corporations of Penryn, Truro, and Helston, who united to petition King James against the work, stating the evil consequences they anticipated to their own interests, should a town be built at Falmouth harbour. The matter was referred to the lords of the council, and by them decided in Killigrew's favour; the buildings therefore proceeded rapidly, and the town soon became a place of great trade. Soon after 1670, Sir Peter Killigrew, Bart. constructed a new quay, and procured an act of parliament to secure certain duties to be paid to himself and his heirs; and the subsequent establishment of the post-office packets to Lisbon, the West Indies, &c., contributed much to the increasing prosperity of the place. In 1664, the houses in Falmouth amounted to two hundred; before 1700, they had increased to nearly three hundred and fifty; about 1750, to between five and six hundred; and, in 1811, there were 647 inhabited houses in the town and suburbs within the parish, exclusively of seventy-two in the adjoining parish of Budock. In its infancy this town was called Smithick, under which appellation it is mentioned in a resolution of the House of Commons, in January, 1653, appointing a weekly market; the first record which mentions the name of Falmouth is the charter of incorporation, bearing date 1661. It was made a separate parish in 1664, having up to that period been a part of Budock, a portion of which still extends into this town.

The town is agreeably situated on the south-western shore of that branch of the harbour which stretches

to Penryn, and consists principally of one main street, which, under different names, extends about a mile in length, paved, well lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. The buildings in general are modern and have a neat appearance; behind are rising grounds which overlook the harbour and the town. On each side of the entrance to the harbour are the castles of St. Mawes and Pendennis; the latter, which is on the western side, being built upon a peninsular eminence, two miles in circumference at the base, and rising upwards of three hundred feet above the level of the sea, has a very majestic appearance: it is strongly fortified, and contains commodious barracks, store-houses, and magazines, with apartments for the lieutenant-governor. The castle of St. Mawes, on the opposite side, in the parish of St. Just, is inferior, both in size and situation. There are reading and billiard-rooms and a theatre: a musical society, called the Philharmonic Society, has been established.

The trade of Falmouth, from its advantageous position, soon became extensive, and it is now one of the principal ports in the West of England, being scarcely inferior to any in its advantages as a rendezvous for outward and homeward bound fleets. In many instances, vessels have made their voyage from this harbour, while those from Plymouth and Portsmouth have been forced back by contrary winds, before they could reach the mouth of the channel: outward bound ships from Liverpool, Bristol, Greenock, &c. rendezvous here to join convoy, and thus avoid a tedious navigation up and down the channel; while, for a similar reason, the masters and supercargoes of homeward bound vessels call to ascertain the state of the British and continental markets, or to receive orders from their owners or correspondents for regulating their further proceedings. This port has for many years carried on a very extensive foreign trade; it was one of the first ports in the western counties to which the privileges of the bonding act were extended, and is the only tobacco port in the counties of Cornwall and Devon: its jurisdiction extends from Helford river westward, to the Deadman point eastward. The imports are,—from America, wood, wheat, flour, staves, rice, &c.; from Spain and Portugal, fruit, wine, wool, salt, &c.; from Holland, oak-bark, grain, &c.; from Russia and the north of Europe, hemp, tallow, tar, pitch, iron, linen, sail-cloth, timber, and occasionally grain; from the Mediterranean, fruit, oil, silk, &c.; from France, grain, flour, fruit, wine and brandy; and from Ireland, salt provisions, flour, feathers, &c. It formerly exported a great quantity of pressed pilchards to the West Indies and Italy; but this fish has lately been very scarce; the exports now chiefly consist of the produce of the tin and copper mines and manufactories, and of wine, brandy, &c., which had been imported under the bonding act; there is also a considerable trade with Jersey in fruit and cider. A quantity of mining apparatus and hardware has been exported hence to the Brazilian and Mexican mines. The number of vessels that entered inwards from foreign ports in 1826 was, forty-seven British, and ten foreign; and the number that cleared outwards, twenty-eight British. Several regular trading vessels from Falmouth to London, Bristol, Ireland, &c., bring in large supplies of grocery, ship chandlery, &c., and take in return to London a quantity of tin, &c. Falmouth is supposed to have become a station for post-office packets

about the year 1688; the present establishment consists of five packets on the Lisbon station, and thirty-four to other parts of the world. At Falmouth and St. Mawes there was formerly a very extensive pilchard fishery, fourteen thousand hogsheads having been exported hence in one season; but from the decrease of fish, little has been done for the last two years. Here is some employment in ship-building and rope-making. Markets are held on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, for butchers' meat, fish, and other provisions: and there are two fairs, on August 7th and October 10th, for cattle. The market-house was built in 1813, at the expense of Lord Wodehouse, and has a fountain of spring water in the centre. This town was incorporated by charter of Charles II., in 1661: the municipal body consists of a mayor, seven aldermen, twelve burgesses, with a recorder and town clerk; the latter officers are appointed by the King, on the petition of the corporation; the sergeants at mace and constables are appointed by the corporation. The mayor is elected from the aldermen, and the aldermen from the burgesses, by a majority of the whole body. They hold a court of quarter session by charter; and a court of record, for sums not exceeding one hundred marks, was appointed by the charter to be held every second Thursday before the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, or their deputies, or any three of them; its jurisdiction extends only to the town itself, but this court has not been held since May, 1785. The mayor, his predecessor, and the recorder, are by charter justices of the peace, with exclusive jurisdiction. The county magistrates meet at the Green Bank hotel on the second Thursday in every month, to hold a petty session for the eastern division of the hundred of Kerrier.

The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £3, and in the patronage of Lord Wodehouse. The church, built soon after the Restoration, and dedicated to the memory of Charles I., "King and Martyr," was made parochial in 1664, by act of parliament. A handsome chapel of ease was erected about two years since, by private subscription, and a grant from the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches, &c., at the north-west end of the town, within the parish of Budock; the site was presented by Lord de Dunstanville. There are places of worship for Baptists, Bryanites, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians, likewise a synagogue, and a neat Roman Catholic chapel, the latter built in 1820. Here are classical and mathematical schools for one hundred boys, established in 1825, by the subscriptions of seventy-five shareholders, at £15 each, whose property is vested in fifteen trustees; the ground for the institution was given by Lord Wodehouse. Extensive charitable institutions for educating the children of the poor are supported by voluntary contributions: the principal are, a school on the National plan, established about the year 1801, in which thirty boys and thirty girls are clothed and instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the latter in needle-work; a Sunday school connected with the church, in which about three hundred children are taught; a Lancasterian school for sixty girls, instituted in 1811, supported by general subscription, but patronised chiefly by some ladies of the Society of Friends; one of a similar kind, for from two

hundred to two hundred and fifty boys, established also under the direction of the Society of Friends; besides some infant schools. The merchants' hospital, for the relief and support of maimed and disabled seamen belonging to the port of London, and the widows and children of such as should be killed or drowned in the merchants' service, was established here about 1750, under the powers of an act of parliament passed in the 20th of George II., authorising any out-port, desirous of establishing an hospital for seamen belonging to such port, to appoint fifteen trustees for its management, who are annually elected by the owners and commanders of vessels belonging to the port, and confirmed by the corporation in London, established under the same act: a treasurer, receiver, and secretary, are appointed by the trustees, who meet monthly at the packet office to transact business. The present income of this hospital is about £300 per annum; the regular pensioners, widows and children of deceased mariners, who receive relief, are numerous. All merchant ships and packets registered at this port claim a right for their seamen, on payment of sixpence per month each, to the benefits of the establishment. The widows' retreat, an almshouse containing ten small rooms, for the residence of as many poor widows, was erected in 1810, at the expense of Lord Wodehouse. A dispensary was established about the year 1807, and soon afterwards a benevolent society for the relief of the poor, and especially of strangers, under the management of a visiting committee; to facilitate their examination of cases, the town is divided into several districts. In 1800, a lying-in charity was established; in 1812, a humane society; and in 1817, a provident society and savings bank: in addition to these are several benefit societies and masonic lodges. The interest of £300 three per cent. consols. was bequeathed by the late Mrs. Daval, of Chiswick, to be applied alternately to the relief of poor widows, and apprenticing the son of a poor widow. Near Pendennis are the remains of an intrenchment made by Cromwell during the civil war. Falmouth confers the title of earl on the family of Boscawen of Tregothnan. Dunstanville Terrace, or Green Bank, is an appendage of this town, but situated in the parish of Budock.

**FALSGRAVE**, a township within the jurisdiction of the borough of SCARBOROUGH, North riding of the county of YORK, 1 mile (S.W. by W.) from Scarborough, containing 345 inhabitants.

**FALSTONE**, a parish in the north-western division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (W.N.W.) from Bellingham, comprising the townships of Falstone, Plashets, and Wellhaugh quarter, and containing 501 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Governors of Greenwich Hospital. The church, which was rebuilt in 1825, has received an addition of one hundred and five free sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £100 towards defraying the expense. Falstone is one of the six parishes into which the late extensive parish of Simonburn was divided by act of parliament, in 1811; it is a large and mountainous district, abounding with coal, and affording also good pasturage for sheep. The North Tyne has its source in a morass here, and re-



ceives the Kilder and numerous rivulets as it runs through the parish. The river Liddle, or Liddel, issues also from the same morass, and pursues its course into Scotland. There are several mineral springs in the neighbourhood, one of which, near the head of the Tyne, is said to be equally powerful and efficacious with those at Gilsland Spa. At a place called the Bells are the remains of an ancient religious building, contiguous to which is a cemetery.

**FAMBRIDGE (NORTH)**, a parish in the hundred of DENGIE, county of ESSEX, 5 miles (N.N.W.) from Rochford, containing 147 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. North and South Fambridge are separated by the river Crouch, over which there is a ferry.

**FAMBRIDGE (SOUTH)**, a parish in the hundred of ROCHFORD, county of ESSEX,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.N.W.) from Rochford, containing 107 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £17. E. Stephenson, Esq. was patron in 1809. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

**FANGFOSS**, a parish in the Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East riding of the county of YORK, 4 miles (N.W.) from Pocklington, containing, with Spittle, 154 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean of York.

**FARCETT**, a chapelry in the parish of STANDGROUND, hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. by E.) from Peterborough, containing 499 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary.

**FAREHAM**, a market town and parish, in the hundred of FAREHAM, Portsdown division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 12 miles (E.S.E.) from Southampton, and 73 (S.W.) from London, on the road from Southampton to Portsmouth, containing 3677 inhabitants. This town, situated on the north-west branch of Portsmouth harbour, which is here crossed by a bridge, is mentioned in Domesday-book as having, from its maritime situation, been formerly much exposed to the invasions of the Danes. It is a neat and flourishing town, occupying an elevated site, neither lighted nor regularly paved, but well supplied with water. Several of the inhabitants are connected with the naval establishment at Portsmouth. There is a handsome assembly-room, erected about thirty years ago, in which, during the winter season, assemblies are held monthly. Ship-building is here carried on, though upon a small scale, being confined to sloops and small vessels: there are also a rope-walk, and a manufactory for fine red bricks and Dutch or porcelain tiles. The town has a considerable trade in corn, coal, timber, &c.; and vessels of three hundred tons' burden can sail up to the port. The corn market is one of the largest in the county, and the market day is every alternate Monday: there is a fair for cattle and cheese, &c., on the 29th and 30th of June. The local government is vested in a bailiff, two constables, and two ale-tasters: the officers for the town and hundred of Fareham are annually chosen by a jury, at the manorial court leet held by the steward

of the Bishop of Winchester; and petty sessions are held here weekly for the division of Portsdown. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the incumbent, rated in the king's books at £8. 12. 6., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a handsome edifice, rebuilt about fifteen years ago, with the exception of the chancel, which is of early English architecture. Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship. Here is a National school, at which about eighty boys and fifty girls are educated; it was established in 1813, and about two years ago a suitable school-room was erected. In 1721, William Price gave by will £200, for the erection of a charity school; and an estate in this parish, with another in the parish of Alverstoke, from the produce of which a salary of £35 per annum is paid to a master for teaching thirty poor boys, chosen by the minister and churchwardens, who are trustees of the charity, and receive £6 per annum for their trouble; the overplus of the rents, after paying for books and clothing the children, is distributed among poor widows. The funds have been augmented by money arising from the sale of timber, and other sources; and the present income, including rents and dividends on funded property, amounts to £264. 10. 8. per annum.

**FAREWELL**, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of OFFLOW, county of STAFFORD, 2 miles (N.W.) from Lichfield, containing, with Charley, 202 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Marquis of Anglesey. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. Roger, Bishop of Chester, or Lichfield, founded, about 1140, a religious house, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for canons regular, who afterwards gave place to Benedictine nuns; it was suppressed by Wolsey.

**FARFORTH**, a parish in the Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by W.) from Louth, containing, with Maiden-Well, 94 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Maiden-Well, united in 1753 to the rectory of Ruckland, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £6. 6. 8. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

**FARINGDON**, a parish in the hundred of SELBORNE, Alton (North) division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Alton, containing 479 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £18. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Lewis Cage, Esq. was patron in 1797. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Langston harbour bounds the parish on the south and south-east.

**FARLAM**, a parish in ESKDALE ward, county of CUMBERLAND, comprising the townships of East Farlam, and West Farlam, and containing 663 inhabitants, of which number, 491 are in the township of East Farlam, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Brampton, and 172 in that of West Farlam. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Earl of Carlisle. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. A considerable quan-

tity of limestone is obtained and burnt: there are coal-works in the adjoining parish of Hayton.

**FARLEIGH (EAST)**, a parish in the hundred of MAIDSTONE, lathe of AYLESFOLD, county of KENT,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Maidstone, containing 1143 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £6. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church has at the west end a tower and spire. An ancient stone bridge of five arches crosses the Medway at the entrance to the village. Here are almshouses for five poor persons.

**FARLEIGH (WEST)**, a parish in the hundred of TWYFORD, lathe of AYLESFORD, county of KENT,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Maidstone, containing 364 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, rated in the king's books at £6. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is principally in the early style of English architecture. This place, which rises gradually from the southern bank of the Medway, has been the residence of genteel families for centuries; the houses are prettily detached, and there are communications with the opposite side of the river by three bridges, viz., Barnjet, St. Helen's, and Teston.

**FARLEIGH-HUNGERFORD**, a parish in the hundred of WELLOW, county of SOMERSET, 7 miles (S. E.) from Bath, containing 174 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £8. 11. 8., and in the patronage of John Houlton, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. The river Frome runs through the parish, and the neighbourhood abounds with a species of marble, good for roads, and with the best freestone rock for ornamental buildings in the kingdom. Farleigh castle was erected in 1170, by Sir Thomas Hungerford; only two of the towers are now standing, those at the north-eastern angle having been demolished in 1797: the chapel contains several ancient monuments to the Hungerfords, Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, daughter of George, Duke of Clarence, and the last of the Plantagenets, was born here; this princess was married to Sir Richard Pole, a kinsman of Henry VII., and was the mother of the celebrated Cardinal Pole; also of Lord Henry Montague, who being accused of high treason, the Countess was implicated in the charge, and sentenced to be beheaded; after a violent struggle with the executioner, she suffered death in the 23rd of Henry VIII. A Roman tessellated pavement was discovered in 1685, and more recently a bath and other vestiges of a Roman villa were found, on digging in a field about half a mile north-westward from the castle.

**FARLEIGH-WALLOP**, a parish in the hundred of BERMONDSPIT, Basingstoke division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Basingstoke, containing 84 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to the rectory of Cliddesden, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £9. 12. 6., and in the patronage of the Earl of Portsmouth. The church is dedicated to St. John.

**FARLETON**, a township in the parish of MELLING, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Lancaster, containing 91 inhabitants.

**FARLETON**, a township in the parish of BEETHAM, KENDAL ward, county of WESTMORLAND, 3 miles (N.) from Burton in Kendal, containing 102 inhabitants. The Kendal and Lancaster canal passes on the western side of the village. Farleton Knot, a lofty rock of limestone rising above the village, has on its summit several springs.

**FARLEY**, a township in the parish of ALVETON, southern division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, county of STAFFORD,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. by N.) from Cheadle, containing 398 inhabitants.

**FARLEY**, a parish in the second division of the hundred of TANDRIDGE, county of SURREY, 5 miles (S. E.) from Croydon, containing 84 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £4. 16. 5½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**FARLEY**, a chapelry in the parish and hundred of ALDERBURY, county of WILTS, 5 miles (E.) from Salisbury, containing 229 inhabitants. This chapelry is within the peculiar jurisdiction of the Treasurer in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. The chapel was rebuilt by Sir Stephen Fox, who was born here in 1627; he also founded, in 1678, an almshouse, and endowed it with £188 per annum, arising out of the manor of Mannington, for the support of a chaplain, or warden, six men, and six women: it is a plain brick building, forming three sides of a quadrangle, the centre of which is appropriated to the chaplain, who has, besides, the charge of a free school, established by the same benevolent individual.

**FARLEY-CHAMBERLAYNE**, a parish in the hundred of KING'S SOMBOURN, Andover division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Winchester, containing, with Slackstead, 201 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £10. 12. 1., and in the patronage of Paulet St. John Mildmay, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. John. On an eminence, termed Beacon hill, are vestiges of an ancient encampment.

**FARLINGTON**, a parish in the hundred of PORTSDOWN, Portsdown division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Havant, containing, with the extra-parochial liberty of Mudlands, 553 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £9. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Edward Tew Richards, Esq. The church, among other recent improvements, has received two hundred and forty-seven free sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £250 towards defraying the expense. An enclosure, called Mudlands, once covered by the sea, was afterwards subject to occasional inundations, until additional precautions were taken after a great storm in November, 1824. A fine spring rises in the adjoining marshes, and flows into cisterns, from which the water is forced by a steam-engine, about half a mile up the slope, towards Portsdown, into a larger reservoir, whence the town of Portsmouth, about six miles distant, is supplied.

**FARLINGTON**, a chapelry in the parish of SHE-



RIFF-HUTTON, wapentake of BULMER, North riding of the county of YORK,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Easingwold, containing 170 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Leonard. There are sundry small benefactions, the interest of which is applied to teaching six children.

FARLOW, a joint chapelry with Kingston-Lisle, in that part of the parish of SPARSHOLT which is in the hundred of SHRIVENHAM, county of BERKS,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Wantage, containing 357 inhabitants. The chapel, which was dedicated to St. James, has been demolished.

FARLOW, a chapelry in that part of the parish of STOTTESDEN which is in the hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Cleobury-Mortimer, containing 345 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Giles.

FARLSTHORP, a parish in the Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (S. E.) from Alford, containing 101 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and endowed with £200 royal bounty. Henry Kipling, Esq. was patron in 1814. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

FARMANBY, a township partly in the parish of ELLERBURN, but chiefly in that of THORNTON-DALE, PICKERING lythe, North riding of the county of YORK, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Pickering, containing 403 inhabitants. There is an estate in this township belonging to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, part of which is called *Monklands*.

FARMBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of KEYNSHAM, county of SOMERSET,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Pensford, containing 752 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £10. 2. 11. J. F. Gunning, Esq. was patron in 1823. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

FARMCOT, a chapelry in the parish of LOWER GUYTING, lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, county of GLOUCESTER,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.) from Winchcombe. The population is returned with the parish.

FARMINGTON, a parish in the hundred of BRADLEY, county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from North Leach, containing 245 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £16. 5. 5. E. Waller, Esq. was patron in 1824. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The old fosse-way bounds the parish on the north.

FARNBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of COMPTON, county of BERKS, 5 miles (W. by N.) from East Isley, containing 210 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £12. 8. 4., and in the patronage of the Rev. George Price. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

FARNBOROUGH, a chapelry in the parish of CHELSFIELD, hundred of RUXLEY, lathe of SUTTON at HONE, county of KENT,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Bromley, containing 553 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Giles the Abbot, was rebuilt in 1639, in which year the ancient structure was destroyed by a tempest. Farn-

borough, a corruption of *Fearnberga*, derived its name from the quantity of fern growing here: it had anciently a market and two fairs, but the former has been long since disused, and one fair only is now held, on September 12th. Farnborough gives the title of baron to the family of Long, created July 8th, 1826.

FARNBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of CRONDALL, Basingstoke division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Farnham, containing 287 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £7. 12. 11., and in the patronage of — Greenwood, Esq. and others. The Basingstoke canal passes through the parish.

FARNBOROUGH, a parish in the Burton-Dasset division of the hundred of KINGTON, county of WARWICK,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Kington, containing 356 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £5. 12., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. W. Holbeche, Esq. was patron in 1812. The church is dedicated to St. Botolph. John Freckleton, about 1764, bequeathed property for the benefit of the poor of Aston, Cleydon, Dasset, and Farnborough; and in 1812, Viscount Andover left £100, producing together an income of about £42, which is applied to the education of seventy children of these parishes. The Oxford canal enters the county at the northern boundary of the parish.

FARNDALE, a chapelry comprising the township of Farndale High Quarter, in the parish of LASTINGHAM, and the township of Farndale Low Quarter, in the parish of KIRKBY-MOORSIDE, wapentake of RYEDALE, North riding of the county of YORK, 13 miles (N. W.) from Pickering, and containing 499 inhabitants.

FARNDALE-EASTSIDE, a township in the parish of LASTINGHAM, wapentake of RYEDALE, North riding of the county of YORK, 11 miles (N. W. by N.) from Pickering, containing 455 inhabitants.

FARNDISH, a parish in the hundred of WILLEY, county of BEDFORD,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Higham-Ferrers, containing 73 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £10. C. Chester, Esq. was patron in 1784. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

FARNDON, a parish in the higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER, comprising the townships of Barton, Churton by Farndon, Clutton, Crewe, and Farndon, and containing 857 inhabitants, of which number, 429 are in the township of Farndon,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S.) from Chester. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £600 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Earl Grosvenor. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, was garrisoned in the civil war, and in consequence sustained great injury during the siege of Holt castle, in 1645; in 1658 it was repaired: it has a curious stained window, representing several gentlemen who commanded in Chester during the war. There is a place of worship at the township of Barton for Calvinistic Methodists. Farndon is bounded on the west by the navigable river Dee, which is crossed by an ancient

bridge of eight arches, communicating with the town of Holt, in Flintshire. A charity school was erected in 1629, and endowed with land producing about £14 per annum, with a small croft and garden occupied by the master, who conducts the school on the Madras system. John Speed, the celebrated English topographer and historian, was born here in 1552.

**FARNDON**, a hamlet in the parish of **WOODFORD**, hundred of **CHIPPING-WARDEN**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.S.W.) from **Daventry**. The population is returned with the parish.

**FARNDON**, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of **NEWARK**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S.W. by W.) from **Newark**, containing 499 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the curacies of **Balderton**, and **Fiskerton**, in the archdeaconry of **Nottingham**, and diocese of **York**, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Prebendary of **Farnon** in the Cathedral Church of **Lincoln**. The church, dedicated to **St. Peter**, is a large and lofty edifice. The parish is bounded on the west by the river **Trent**, and is intersected by the Roman fosse-road. There is a small endowment for teaching children.

**FARNDON (EAST)**, a parish in the hundred of **ROTHWELL**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 2 miles (S.S.W.) from **Market-Harborough**, containing 250 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Northampton**, and diocese of **Peterborough**, rated in the king's books at £13. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of **St. John's College**, **Oxford**. The church is dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**. There is a mineral spring in the parish.

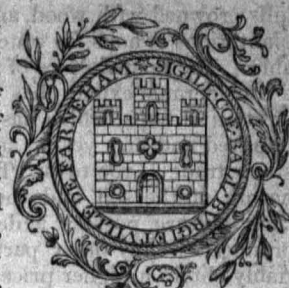
**FARNHAM**, a parish partly in the hundred of **CHALK**, county of **WILTS**, but chiefly in that part of the hundred of **CRANBORNE** which is in the **Shaston (West)** division of the county of **DORSET**, 8 miles (W. by N.) from **Cranborne**, containing, with the tything of **Farnham-Tollard**, 283 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Dorset**, and diocese of **Bristol**, rated in the king's books at £7. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to **St. Lawrence**. There is a fair for cheese on the 21st of August.

**FARNHAM**, a parish in the hundred of **CLAVERING**, county of **ESSEX**,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from **Stansted-Mountfitchet**, containing 470 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Colchester**, and diocese of **London**, rated in the king's books at £23. 8. 9., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of **Trinity College**, **Oxford**. The church, dedicated to **St. Mary**, has lately received an addition of seventy free sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £18 towards defraying the expense.

**FARNHAM**, a township in the parish of **ALLEN-TON**, western division of **COQUETDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 6 miles (W.) from **Rothbury**, containing 36 inhabitants.

**FARNHAM**, a parish in the hundred of **PLOMES-GATE**, county of **SUFFOLK**,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S.W.) from **Saxmundham**, containing 213 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Suffolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, endowed with £15 per annum private benefaction, and £800 royal bounty. **D. Long North, Esq.** was patron in 1827. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**.

**FARNHAM**, a parish in the hundred of **FARNHAM**, county of **SURREY**, comprising the market town of **Farnham**, the chapelry of **Bagshot**, and the tythings of **Culverlands** with **Tilford**, **Runfold**, **Runwick**, and **Wrecklesham** with **Bourn**, and containing 5413 inhabitants, of which number, 3132 are in the town of



Seal and Arms.

**Farnham**, 10 miles (W. by S.) from **Guildford**, and 38 (S.W.) from **London**, on the road to **Southampton**. This place, originally called *Fernalum*, from the fern growing on the extensive heaths by which on all sides, except the south-west, it is for many miles surrounded, was by **Ethelbald**, King of the West Saxons, annexed to the see of **Winchester**. In 893, **Alfred** obtained a signal victory over the Danes, who were ravaging this part of the country; and in the reign of **Stephen**, **Henry de Blois**, brother of that monarch, and Bishop of **Winchester**, erected, on a hill commanding the town, a castle of great strength and of considerable extent, which is said to have been seized by the Dauphin of France, in his expedition against **King John**. In the following reign, this castle having become a retreat for the malcontents, was demolished by **Henry III.**, in the war with the barons; but was subsequently rebuilt by the bishops of **Winchester**, with greater magnificence, as the episcopal palace. During the parliamentary war, the castle was garrisoned for the king, but being besieged by **Waller**, the parliamentary general, it fell into his hands, and was afterwards dismantled and nearly destroyed. The principal remains are some portions of the walls, and the keep, which still retains vestiges of its ancient strength: the deep fosse, by which the castle was surrounded, is on the north side occupied by a plantation of forest trees. At the Restoration the inhabited part was greatly improved by **Bishop Morley**, who expended £8000 in repairs: it has been since modernised, and is still the principal residence of the bishops of the diocese, and contains an extensive and valuable library belonging to the see. The park, three miles in circumference, commands a fine view of the valley in which the town is situated, and of the adjoining country to the south and south-east. To the east of the palace is a noble avenue of ancient elms, forming a delightful promenade, nearly a mile in length, which the inhabitants of the town enjoy by prescriptive right.

The town is situated on the river **Wey**, and consists of four principal streets, diverging nearly at right angles from the market-place in the centre, and of several smaller streets, roughly paved, and lighted with oil by subscription during the winter. The houses are mostly well built, many of them are handsome, and the general appearance of the place is respectable and prepossessing: the inhabitants are supplied with spring water from pumps, and in the centre of the town is a reservoir of soft water, brought from the hills on the north by pipes, which crossing the park, first supply the castle. The view of the castle from the market-place, though partially obstructed by the market-house, is picturesque, and the environs abound with pleasing and richly varied scenery: to the south are fertile meadows bounded by



hills crowned with wood, and to the north are extensive plantations of hops, for which the soil is peculiarly favourable. The manufacture of cloth, formerly carried on to a considerable extent, has been superseded by the cultivation of hops, which has prevailed here for about one hundred and fifty years, and at present constitutes the staple trade of the town. The hops, from the favourable nature of the soil, and the peculiar care bestowed on their culture, possess a decided superiority over those produced in any other part of the kingdom, and invariably obtain a higher price: they are almost exclusively sent to Weyhill fair, near Andover, where they are sold to the west country dealers. On the banks of the Wey are several flour-mills, from which considerable supplies are sent to the London market by the Basingstoke canal, which crosses the high road within four miles of the town. The market, which was formerly well supplied with corn, is on Thursday: the fairs are on Holy Thursday and Midsummer-day, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, and November 13th, for horses and cattle. Farnham was anciently a borough, and returned members to parliament from the 4th of Edward II. till the 38th of Henry VI.: it had a charter of incorporation granted by the bishops, under which the government was vested in two bailiffs and twelve burgesses; but these privileges were so little regarded that the vacancies in the number of the burgesses were not filled up, and in 1790, the bailiffs having been indicted for not repairing the bridges at Tilford, surrendered their charter to the bishop, and sent the records of the borough to the castle. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold here petty sessions for the division: the bishop holds a court leet in the spring, at which tythingmen and constables are appointed, and a court baron every third week, for the recovery of debts under 40s.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £29. 9. 5., and in the patronage of the Archdeacon. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a spacious and handsome structure in the later style of English architecture, with a low tower at the west end; it has a very fine east window of five lights, with elegant tracery. In 1825, the gallery over the north aisle was enlarged with two hundred and twenty additional free sittings, by a grant from the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels, and a similar increase of ninety-three free sittings for females was made in the gallery over the south aisle, by subscription. There is a place of worship for Independents, and also one at Tilford. A free grammar school had existed here prior to 1611, to which Dr. Harding, President of Magdalene College, Oxford, in that year, bequeathed a rent-charge of £10 per annum, which has been augmented by subsequent benefactions; the present income, nearly £30 per annum, is paid to the master, who receives private boarders, and pays to a schoolmaster in the town a certain sum for teaching the poor children that apply for gratuitous instruction. A National school, to which benefactions amounting to £25 per annum have been made, is principally supported by subscription. Almshouses for the residence and maintenance of eight aged persons were founded in 1619, by Andrew Windsor, who endowed them with a farm at Buscott, in the county of Berks, producing, with subsequent benefactions,

about £80 per annum. At the distance of about two miles south of the town are the remains of the abbey of Waverley, founded in 1128, by Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, for monks of the Cistercian order, then introduced into England (the abbot, according to Gale, being accounted the superior of that order in this country), the clear annual revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £174. 8. 3.: the remains consist of part of the south aisle of the church, in the windows of which, within the memory of the present generation, were many specimens of the rich stained glass with which the church was decorated; and part of the dormitory, refectory, and the cloisters, richly mantled with ivy, and extending in detached portions over a space of three or four acres: stone coffins and numerous sepulchral remains having been frequently discovered on the spot. Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, died at Farnham, and was buried at Winchester, but his heart was deposited at Waverley, and is said to have been dug up entire about six years since, enclosed in a leaden box, containing a saline liquid. Nicholas de Farnham, successively physician to Henry III., Bishop of Chester and Durham, and author of several works on the practice of physic and the nature of herbs; and the Rev. Augustus Montague Toplady, A.M. an eminent controversial divine of the last century, were natives of this place.

FARNHAM, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, West riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Farnham, Ferensby, and Scotton, and containing 548 inhabitants, of which number, 141 are in the township of Farnham,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.) from Knaresborough. The living is a vicarage, within the peculiar jurisdiction of the court of the honour of Knaresborough, rated in the king's books at £6. 12. 1., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £1700 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rev. Thomas Collins, and the Rev. Timothy Shann. The church is a neat structure, situated on an eminence. The river Nidd bounds the parish on the west. A copper mine was opened in 1757, but the adventurers failed of success.

FARNHAM-ROYAL, a parish in the hundred of BURNHAM, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Eton, containing, with the hamlets of Hedgerley-Dean and Seer-Green, and a portion of Salt-hill, 1149 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £12. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Dissenters. Mrs. Elizabeth Hetherington, in 1777, gave £140 towards the foundation of a school, the proceeds of which, with sundry contributions, have been recently appropriated to the erection of a school-house.

FARNHAM-TOLLARD, a tything in the parish of FARNHAM, in that part of the hundred of CRANBORNE which is in the Shaston (West) division of the county of DORSET, containing 208 inhabitants.

FARNHILL, a joint township with Cononley, in the parish of KILDWICK, eastern division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWECROSS, West riding of the county of YORK,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S.S.E.) from Skipton, containing 1350 inhabitants.

FARNHURST, a parish in the hundred of EASE-

**BOURNE**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, county of **SUSSEX**, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Midhurst, containing 593 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1700 parliamentary grant. W. S. Poyntz, Esq. was patron in 1796. The church is in the early style of English architecture.

**FARNINGHAM**, a parish in the hundred of **AXTON**, **DARTFORD**, and **WILMINGTON**, lathe of **SUTTON at HONE**, county of **KENT**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Foot's Cray, containing 586 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £9. 5. 10. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is principally in the early style of English architecture, having at the west end a handsome flint tower, and containing brasses and other remnants of antiquity, with an octagonal font curiously and elaborately carved. Farningham, anciently Fremingham, signifying the village by the brook, is situated on the high road from London to Maidstone, on the river Darent, which is crossed by a bridge of four arches, and has some paper-mills on its banks: it had formerly a market on Tuesday, and a fair for four days, commencing annually on the eve of St. Peter's day; there is still a fair for horses and cattle on the 15th of October.

**FARN-ISLANDS**, a cluster of small islands in the parish of **HOLY ISLAND**, in **ISLANDSHIRE**, county palatine of **DURHAM**, seventeen in number, extending about 7 miles (S. E.) from Holy Island. The largest of them, called House Island, which lies nearly two miles to the eastward of Bambrough castle, is remarkable as the spot where St. Cuthbert passed a few of the latter years of his life, and whereon a priory subordinate to Durham was subsequently founded for Benedictine monks, whose revenue at the dissolution was £12. 17. 8. Ethelwold, St. Bartholomew, and Thomas, prior of Durham, among other celebrated devotees, since the time of St. Cuthbert, sequestered themselves in this place. A square tower, the ruins of a church, and other buildings, are still remaining, also a stone coffin, in which it is said the body of St. Cuthbert was first laid. At the northern end is a deep chasm, through which in stormy weather the sea forces its way with such violence as to form a fine *jet d'eau* sixty feet high, called the Churn. A light-house has been erected on House island, and another upon Staples island, three miles to the eastward, the passage between which is open to large ships, and is termed Scar road from the Oxscar rocks lying about mid-channel. There are from five to eight fathoms of water both in this road and in Budle bay. These islands produce kelp, and there are a few seals.

**FARNLEY**, a chapelry in that part of the parish of **OTLEY** which is in the upper division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Otley, containing 179 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Otley.

**FARNLEY**, a chapelry in that part of the parish of **ST. PETER**, **LEEDS**, which is within the liberty of **LEEDS**, though locally in the wapentake of **Morley**, West riding of the county of **YORK**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from

**Leeds**, containing 1332 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, endowed with £1000 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Leeds.

**FARNLEY-TYAS**, a chapelry in that part of the parish of **ALMONDBURY** which is in the upper division of the wapentake of **AGBRIGG**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Huddersfield, containing 900 inhabitants. Here is a free school.

**FARNSFIELD**, a parish in the liberty of **SOUTHWELL** and **SCROOBY**, though locally in the wapentake of **Thurgarton**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Southwell, containing 811 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, rated in the king's books at £4. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A free school is endowed with a house and certain land of the annual value of £20.

**FARNWORTH**, a chapelry in the parish of **DEAN**, hundred of **SALFORD**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Great Bolton, containing 2044 inhabitants. The chapel, a handsome structure, has been recently erected by the Commissioners appointed under the act for building additional churches, at an expense of £8000. There is a place of worship for Independents. In this township are extensive coal and vitriol works, spinning and power-loom mills, and one of the best paper manufactories in the kingdom. A school-house, erected on land given by James Roscoe, in 1715, was endowed, in 1728, with £300 by Nathan Dorning. The commissioners of enclosures, in 1798, allotted certain land to the trustees of this school, and in 1822 the school-room was rebuilt; there is also a house and garden for the master. An infant school, and a school for the children of Wesleyan Methodists, are supported by subscription.

**FARNWORTH**, a chapelry in the parish of **PRESCOT**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W.) from Warrington. The population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Prescott. The chapel is dedicated to St. Wilfrid. There is a commodious free grammar school, in which about twenty boys are instructed in English and the classics; the annual income, arising from various donations and bequests, is about £60.

**FARRINGDON**, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of **BUDLEIGH**, county of **DEVON**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from Topsham, containing, with a portion of the tything of **Clist-Sackville**, 379 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £8. 8. 1½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. John Weare, in 1691, bequeathed £3 a year for teaching four children, and to purchase books. In pursuance of the will of Walter Wotton, in 1708, a house was conveyed to trustees for the purpose of a school, with an endowment of £56: the house was burnt down many years since, but the inhabitants erected another, with apartments for the master, and a room for vestry meetings. At