

Bishop's Clist was formerly a chapel, endowed for two chaplains by Bishop Bronscombe, to which was annexed an hospital for twelve blind or infirm clergymen. Clist house was garrisoned by Fairfax, during the civil war in 1645.

FARRINGDON, a chapelry in the parish of IWERNE-COURTNAY, hundred of REDLANE, Sturminster division of the county of DORSET, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Shaftesbury. The population is returned with the parish. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. Farringdon, anciently Ferendone, is mentioned in the *Inquisitio Gheldi*, as giving name to a hundred, which in after times was transferred to Redlane. There is a medicinal spring in the neighbourhood.

FARRINGDON (GREAT), a parish comprising the market town of Farringdon, the chapelry of Little Coxwell, and the tything of Hospital, in the hundred of FARRINGDON, and the tything of Wadley, or Littleworth with Thrupp, in the hundred of SHRIVENHAM, county of BERKS, and containing 2784 inhabitants, of which number, 2271 are in the town of Farringdon, 35 miles (W. N. W.) from Reading, and 68 (W. by N.) from London. Here the Saxon kings had a palace, in which Edward the Elder expired. The town acquired some celebrity during the war between the Empress Maud and Stephen, from a castle erected by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, which he defended for the empress with distinguished bravery, until want of provisions compelled him to surrender, on which Stephen levelled it with the ground. In 1203, the site was granted by King John, for the erection of an abbey for monks of the Cistercian order, which subsequently became a cell to the monastery of Beaulieu, in Hampshire; and in 1218, a charter for a market was obtained by the abbot of Beaulieu. During the civil commotions in the reign of Charles I., Farringdon house was garrisoned for the king, and a large body of the parliamentary forces sustained a repulse before it a short time prior to the reduction of Oxford. It was one of the last places which surrendered, and it is worthy of remark, that Sir Robert Pye, the proprietor of the house and manor at that period, held a commission under the commonwealth, and commanded the assailants. The property afterwards reverted to him, and was retained by his descendants till 1788, when Henry James Pye, Esq., who was post-laureate during a great part of the reign of George III., disposed of the mansion, which he had then recently erected, and of the estate, to William Hallet, Esq., sometime member for the county. Farringdon is a small town, but neat, well built, and paved, lighted with oil, and abundantly supplied with water from a noted spring called Port-well. It is pleasantly situated in the fertile vale of White Horse, a little more than two miles from the Isis, at the junction of two great roads, the constant travelling along which is a source of great advantage to the town. There is no prevailing branch of manufacture: hops are cultivated in the vicinity to a considerable extent. The navigation of the Thames, or Isis, which flows within two miles of the town, furnishes a medium for the conveyance of coal from the mines of Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, and of other heavy articles from London. The market, which is noted for corn, is on Tuesday: fairs are held February 13th, and on Whit-Tuesday, for horses and cattle; on the next Tuesdays before and after Old Michaelmas, which are

statute fairs; and October 29th, for cattle and pigs, which latter are slaughtered here, and sold in large quantities. The market-house, standing in the centre of the town, is a compact building enclosed by iron rails; the upper part is used for the town-hall, in which all public business is transacted. The local affairs of the town are managed by a bailiff, who, together with the constables, is appointed at the manorial court: and the county magistrates hold petty sessions for the division every alternate Tuesday, or as occasion may require, at the town-hall. The living is a vicarage; it was formerly a prebend in Salisbury Cathedral, but is now a lay fee in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Lord of the Manor, rated in the king's books at £14. 1. 3. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a spacious cruciform edifice in the earliest style of English architecture: a plain square tower rises from the intersection, and was formerly surmounted by a spire, which was partly thrown down during the siege of Farringdon house; the lower part only is remaining, and rises but little above the roof of the church. In the interior are some ancient monuments, especially one to the memory of Sir Henry Unton, K. G., ambassador to France in the reign of Elizabeth, and who challenged the Duke of Guise for speaking disrespectfully of that queen. At Little Coxwell, in this parish, is a chapel of ease. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The National school, which was erected in 1825, at a short distance from the town, on the road to Wantage, is a neat stone building; it was intended to accommodate two hundred boys, and is supported chiefly by voluntary contributions. There is likewise a school for female infants, conducted on the Lancasterian system; and various benefactions have been made for the purpose of apprenticing poor boys. In the immediate vicinity of the town is Farringdon hill, rising gradually from the vale, and surmounted by a small grove, which is visible as a land-mark at a great distance: it commands a fine view of the rich vale, and of parts of the counties of Oxford, Gloucester, and Wilts. Within the parish, about two miles northward, is Radcot bridge, an ancient structure, near which a battle was fought in the reign of Richard II., between the insurgent barons and Robert de Vere, Marquis of Dublin, the king's favourite, who was defeated, and compelled to swim across the Thames in order to effect his escape. Near the town are the remains of an ancient causeway, supposed by some writers to be of Roman origin, but by others, and with more probability, assigned to the Norman baron, Robert D'Oyley, who is believed to have constructed it soon after the Conquest.

FARRINGDON (LITTLE), a chapelry in that part of the parish of LANGFORD which is in the hundred of FARRINGDON, county of BERKS, though locally in the hundred of Bampton, county of Oxford, 2 miles (N. E.) from Lechlade, containing 140 inhabitants. This chapelry is within the peculiar jurisdiction of the Prebendary of Langford in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.

FARRINGTON, a township in the parish of PENWORTHAM, hundred of LEYLAND, county palatine of LANCASTER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Preston, containing 513 inhabitants. A school-room was erected by subscription in 1812, towards the support of which £30 is annually paid from the funds of Penwortham free school; one hundred boys and girls are educated at a trifling charge.

FARRINGTON-GURNEY, a chapelry in the parish of **CHEWTON-MENDIP**, hundred of **CHEWTON**, county of **SOMERSET**, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Wells, containing 526 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The adjunct to the name is derived from the Gournays, its ancient possessors, of whom Sir Thomas de Gournay was concerned in the murder of Edward II. at Berkeley castle, for which his estates were confiscated, and Farrington has since been annexed to the duchy of Cornwall. A coal mine is wrought here.

FARSLEY, a township in the parish of **CALVERLEY**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Bradford, containing, with the township of Calverley, 2605 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

FARTHINGHOE, a parish in the hundred of **KING'S SUTTON**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Brackley, containing 476 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £16. The Earl of Wilton was patron in 1794. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Captain Philip Thicknesse, a noted tourist and miscellaneous writer, was born here in 1719.

FARTHINGSTONE, a parish in the hundred of **FAWSLEY**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 7 miles (N. W.) from Towcester, containing 265 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £13. 18. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. On the brow of a hill is an ancient intrenchment with a lofty keep mount, called Castle Dykes, much obscured with woods, and intersected from east to west by a large ditch: in digging among the ruins, a vaulted room was discovered, with another beneath it. On the declivity of a contiguous hill is an area of an irregular form, called the Castle Yard, with trenches on all sides except the south-west, at the bottom of which are huge heaps of cinders, earth, and pebbles.

FARWAY, a parish in the hundred of **COLYTON**, county of **DEVON**, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Honiton, containing 346 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £15. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Rev. T. Putt. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has some piers and other portions in the Norman style. A school was endowed in 1795, by Mrs. Hannah Atkinson, with the dividends of certain stock, producing about £7. 10. per annum.

FAUGH, a joint township with Fenton, in the parish of **HAYTON**, **ESKDALE** ward, county of **CUMBERLAND**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Carlisle, containing 331 inhabitants.

FAULD, a township in the parish of **HANBURY**, northern division of the hundred of **OFFLOW**, county of **STAFFORD**, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Uttoxeter, containing 48 inhabitants.

FAULKBOURN, a parish in the hundred of **WITHAM**, county of **ESSEX**, 2 miles (N. W.) from Witham, containing 168 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of J. J. C. Bullock, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Germanus.

FAVERSHAM, or **FEVERSHAM**, a sea port, market town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of Faversham, lathe of **SCRAY**, county of **KENT**, containing 4208 inhabitants, of which number, 3919 are in the town of Faversham, 9 miles (W.) from Canterbury, 18 (E. N. E.) from Maidstone, and 47 (E.) from



Arms.

London, on the road to Dover. This town is of great antiquity, having been inhabited by the Britons prior to the Roman invasion. It was held in royal demesne in 811, and is called, in a charter granted by Kenulf, King of Mercia, "The king's little town of Febresham." In 930, King Athelstan held a council here, "to enact laws, and devise methods for their future observance." It is returned in Domesday-book as being held by William the Conqueror, by the name of *Favreshant*; and he is said to have given the advowson to the abbey of St. Augustine, in Canterbury, and the manor to one of his favourite Normans, as a reward for his services. In 1147, a celebrated abbey for twelve Cluniac monks was founded here by Stephen, who, with Matilda, his consort, and his eldest son, Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, were interred within its walls, as were also several other persons of renown. The town has obtained peculiar privileges, and numerous charters from various kings. Selden states that the endowments and privileges granted by Stephen were confirmed by successive sovereigns, and that the abbots sat in thirteen several parliaments in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., but that, on account of their reduced state and poverty, they ceased to do so after the eighteenth year of the latter monarch's reign. It appears that an acrimonious feeling had existed for a considerable length of time between the monks and the people of Faversham, who endured with reluctance the imposts and exactions of the former. Among these grievances were claims, by way of composition, for allowing the inhabitants to send their swine to pannage, for exposing their wares to sale in the market, for the liberty of brewing, &c.; in which state matters continued till the time of Henry VIII., when this monastery shared the fate of the other religious houses. At that period its clear revenue was estimated at £286. 12. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., but the full annual value, according to a record published by Jacob, was £355. 15. 2. In 1539, the year after its surrender, the chief parts of the monastery were destroyed, and the ground on which it stood was granted to Sir Thomas Cheney, Lord Warden of the cinque-ports, together with some adjoining lands. The two entrance gates were remaining within the last fifty years, but being in a ruinous state they were taken down, and there is nothing now but some portions of the outer walls. James II. having been seized at Shellness point, on his first attempt to quit the kingdom, after the landing of the Prince of Orange, in 1688, was detained at Faversham, and subsequently escaped from Rochester.

The town is situated on a branch of the river Swale, called East Swale, and consists of four principal streets. During the last fifty years it has undergone very material improvement, part of which consists in the

opening of a spacious avenue from the London road into Preston-street, and the erection of a bridge over the stream at the bottom of West-street, which took place in 1773. In 1789, an act was passed for paving, watching, and lighting the town, which is also well supplied with spring water. Many of the houses are large and handsome, and there are an assembly-room, a theatre, and a public subscription library. Faversham has long been distinguished for its manufacture of gunpowder, which is said to have been established here prior to the reign of Elizabeth, but restricted to private individuals till 1760, when government constructed buildings with due regard to additional security. Nevertheless, in 1767, a store containing twenty-five barrels of gunpowder blew up, and considerably damaged the town: a much more disastrous occurrence took place on the 17th of April, 1781, through the explosion of seven thousand pounds of gunpowder, by which the corn-mill and dusting-house were blown to atoms, the workmen killed, and the buildings in Faversham and Davington either wholly or partially unroofed, and otherwise greatly damaged; so tremendous was the report that it was heard at the distance of twenty miles. Government granted pecuniary aid for the relief of the suffering inhabitants, and an act was passed for the greater safety of gunpowder-works, one of the provisions of which was the removal of the stores into the marsh, a considerable distance below the town. During the late war, the quantity of powder annually manufactured here was twelve or thirteen thousand barrels, affording employment to nearly four hundred persons. Since the peace of 1815, the Crown has discontinued the works near the town, but retained the more distant works; the former have become the property of a private manufacturer, who conducts the business on a reduced scale. Faversham is nevertheless a place of considerable traffic, as more than forty thousand quarters of corn, besides a considerable quantity of hops, fruit, wool, and other articles of merchandise, are shipped every year for London: there is also a manufactory for Roman cement, and ship-building is carried on to a small extent.

The port in the reign of Elizabeth had eighteen vessels, from five to forty-five tons' burden. The quay mentioned by Leland, under the appellation of *Thorn*, has long been in disuse, and in its stead three new quays, or wharfs, have been constructed close to the town. The navigation of the river has been much improved of late; vessels of one hundred tons' burden can generally come up to the wharf with the tides, and the channel will now admit of ships drawing eight feet water to sail up at spring tides. About thirty coasting vessels, of from forty to one hundred and fifty tons each, belong to the port: there are a custom-house and an excise-office. The number of vessels which entered inwards from foreign parts, in 1826, was eighty-five British, and four foreign; and the number that cleared outwards, eleven British and one foreign. The management and support of the navigation are vested in the corporation, and the expenses are defrayed by town droits of twopence per quarter on grain, and fourpence per ton, or load, on all other goods exported or imported, which have been levied from time immemorial. The oyster fishery is very considerable, and constitutes a prominent article of trade. The com-

pany of free fishermen and free dredgermen of the hundred of Faversham, as tenants under the lord of the manor, are under his jurisdiction and protection, and he appoints a steward, who holds two courts annually, called Admiralty Courts, or Water Courts, at which all regulations for the benefit of the fishery are made. To be a free dredger, it is necessary to have served a seven year's apprenticeship to a freeman, and also to be a married man. The right of this fishery was originally an appurtenance to the manor of Milton, but was detached from it by King John, who conferred it upon Faversham abbey, together with the property in the grounds. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, besides which there is a cattle market monthly, and an annual fair on Michaelmas-day.

Seal.



Obverse.

Reverse.

From an early period this town has been a member of the port of Dover, as one of the cinque-ports, and this connexion may probably account for many of the privileges it has obtained. The oldest charter now extant is that of the 36th of Henry III., in which its freemen are styled "Barons;" other charters of confirmation, with extended privileges, have been given by subsequent monarchs, and that under which it is now governed was granted in the 37th of Henry VIII., by which the government is vested in twelve jurats, of whom one is annually chosen mayor, twenty-four common council-men, assisted by a town clerk, two chamberlains, two serjeants at mace, and other officers. The mayor is chosen annually on the 30th of September; the jurats are chosen by the mayor and the greater part of their own body; and one half of the common council-men are elected by the mayor and jurats, the other half by the common council; the twelve jurats are justices of the peace. A company of mercers was established by a by-law of the corporation in 1616, consisting of a master, two wardens, and eight assistants, who have the power of admitting persons to the freedom of the company, of which the mayor is always master, and two of the jurats are chosen wardens; the town clerk is the clerk of the company. The freedom of the town is obtained by servitude and by purchase, the fee of which is £10; and every son of a freeman inherits the privilege on coming of age: the freedom of the port is obtained by servitude and marriage; it comprises the freedom of the town, but the converse does not hold. The mayor holds a court of session twice a year, at which all offenders, except for high treason, are tried, and this court has adjournments monthly. He also holds a court of record for the recovery of debts to any amount, but no process has been issued for thirty years. There is a court of requests for the recovery of debts above

2s. and under 40s., by an act passed in the 25th of George III.; and a similar one for the hundred, by the same act, the jurisdiction of which extends to Whitstable, Doddington, and Boughton. The guildhall was erected in 1574, and enlarged in 1814; the upper part is appropriated to the holding of the courts, and the lower part to the use of the market: the gaol was built in 1812.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £26. 17. 6., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was founded prior to the Conquest, and given by William the Conqueror to the abbey of St. Augustine, at Canterbury. The present edifice is a spacious cruciform structure of flint, partly in the decorated, and partly in the later style of English architecture, with a light tower at the west end, crowned with pinnacles, and surmounted by an octagonal spire, seventy-three feet high. The interior of the west end was rebuilt in 1755, from a design by the late George Dance, Esq., at an expense of about £2500, raised partly by assessments on the inhabitants, and partly by a donation from the corporation; but the tower and spire are of more recent erection. At the west end of the south aisle is a large room, now used as a school-room, and beneath this is a crypt, or chapel, divided in the centre by three round pillars sustaining pointed arches. The monuments are numerous, but not particularly interesting. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The grammar school, situated on the north side of the church-yard, was founded by Dr. Cole, a native of Kent, and Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford, in the 18th of Henry VIII., who bequeathed to the abbot and convent of Faversham divers lands in the neighbourhood, for a school, in which "the novices of the abbey were to be instructed in grammar;" but at the dissolution the lands became vested in the crown, and continued so until the 18th of Elizabeth, when a charter was obtained for re-founding it; the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of Faversham, with their successors, being constituted governors, with a common seal. The master is appointed by the warden, or sub-warden, and six senior fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford, and in default of their nomination, the Archbishop of Canterbury appoints. The annual produce of the endowment is £200, the whole of which, after deducting the expense of repairs, with other incidental charges, averaging about £30 a year, is paid to the master. The school is open for classical instruction to all boys of the town and neighbourhood. Here are also two small charity schools, established in the year 1716, and supported principally by subscriptions, for instructing and clothing youth of both sexes. A National school was established in 1814, which is endowed with various benefactions, producing about £60 a year, and further supported by subscription, in which one hundred and seventy boys, and two hundred girls, receive instruction. Almshouses for six poor widows were founded in 1614, and endowed by Thomas Menfield with £24 per annum. Henry Wreight has erected six more, and allows the inmates a weekly sum; he has also built six for decayed dredgers. Thomas Napleton, in 1721, founded and endowed almshouses for six poor men, who receive £25

per annum each; and there are also some almshouses unendowed, and tenements for poor persons. Dr. John Wilson, an eminent musician and gentleman of the chapel royal in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II., and musical professor in the University of Oxford, was born here in 1595: this is also the birthplace of Dr. Marsh, Bishop of Peterborough. Faversham gives the title of baron to the family of Duncombe.

FAVINLEY, otherwise FARNLAWS, a township in that part of the parish of HARTBURN which is in the north-eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 13 miles (W. by N.) from Morpeth, containing 16 inhabitants.

FAWCET-FOREST, a township partly in the parish of ORTON, EAST ward, partly in that of SHAP, WEST ward, but chiefly in that part of the parish of KENDAL which is in KENDAL ward, county of WESTMORLAND, 7 miles (N.N.E.) from Kendal, containing 54 inhabitants. This wild and extensive district was anciently called *Fauside*, and belonged to Byland abbey, Yorkshire.

FAWDINTON, a township in that part of the parish of CUNDALL which is in the wapentake of BIRDFORTH, North riding of the county of YORK, 5½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Boroughbridge, containing 39 inhabitants.

FAWDON, a township in that part of the parish of GOSFORTH which is in the western division of CASTLE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 miles (N.N.W.) from Newcastle upon Tyne, containing 747 inhabitants. In 1801, there were only twenty-six inhabitants, the increase being caused by the establishment of extensive collieries.

FAWDON, a joint township with Clinch and Hareside, in the parish of INGRAM, northern division of COQUETDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9½ miles (S. by E.) from Wooler, containing 80 inhabitants.

FAWKHAM, a parish in the hundred of AXTON DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON at HONE, county of KENT, 5¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Dartford, containing 168 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, rated in the king's books at £6. 9. 4½., and in the patronage of V. D. Folk, Esq. and Miss Selby alternately. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is principally in the early style of English architecture.

FAWLER, a hamlet in that part of the parish of CHARLBURY which is in the hundred of BANBURY, county of OXFORD, 4¼ miles (N. by E.) from Witney, containing 147 inhabitants.

FAWLEY, a parish in the hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS, 5½ miles (S.) from Wantage, containing, with the tythings of South Fawley and Whatcombe, 212 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, and in the patronage of Mr. and Mrs. Wroughton. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

FAWLEY, a parish in the hundred of DESBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Henley upon Thames, containing 276 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £11. 10. 10., and in the patronage of—Freeman, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was repaired and fitted up in 1748, at the expense of John Freeman, Esq.: the altar, font, pulpit, and pews, belonged to the chapel at Canons,

the seat of the Duke of Chandos, which had been pulled down the year preceding. Fawley-court was garrisoned by the king's troops in 1642, whereby many valuable manuscripts, books, &c., the property of its celebrated owner, Sir Bulstrode Whitlock, were destroyed.

FAWLEY, a chapelry in the parish of FOWNHOPE, hundred of GREYTREE, county of HEREFORD, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Ross. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

FAWLEY, a parish partly in the hundred of RED-BRIDGE, comprising the tythings of Brightminstone and Stone, but chiefly in that part of the hundred of BISHOP'S WALTHAM which is in the New Forest (East) division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Southampton, containing 1684 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the incumbent, rated in the king's books at £34. 13. 6½, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The church is dedicated to All Saints; in the windows are some curious specimens of painted glass. At Exbury, in this parish, is a chapel of ease. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The parish is bounded on the east by the Southampton water.

FAWNS, a township in the parish of KIRKWHELP-INGTON, north-eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 13¼ miles (W.) from Morpeth, containing 8 inhabitants. It consists only of a single farm, anciently called Le Fawings.

FAWSLEY, a parish in the hundred of FAWSLEY, county of NORTHAMPTON, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Deventry, containing 22 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £7. 9. 7. Sir C. Knightley, Bart, was patron in 1819. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains several fine monuments of the Knightley family, lords of this manor since the time of Henry III.; and at whose mansion, Fawsley park, the parliamentary party came to their decisive resolutions previously to the breaking out of the great civil war. A weekly market was formerly held on Thursday. Dr. John Wilkins, a celebrated divine and mathematician, was born here in 1614.

FAXFLEET, a township in that part of the parish of SOUTH CAVE which is within the liberty of ST. PETER of YORK, though locally in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, East riding of the county of YORK, 7 miles (S. W.) from South Cave, containing 163 inhabitants.

FAXTON, a chapelry in the parish of LAMPORT, hundred of ORLINGSBURY, county of NORTHAMPTON, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Kettering, containing 85 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Denis. Lady Danvers, in 1730, founded an almshouse for four poor persons, and endowed it with a rent-charge of £2 per annum; and Jane Kensey, in 1736, bequeathed £100, the interest to be applied in aid of this charity.

FAZAKERLEY, a township in the parish of WALTON on the HILL, hundred of WEST DERBY, county palatine of LANCASTER, 4¼ miles (N. E.) from Liverpool, containing 418 inhabitants. There is a small school-house with a trifling endowment in land, the gift of Samuel Turner, in 1725.

FAZELY, a chapelry in that part of the parish of TAMWORTH which is in the southern division of the hundred of OFFLOW, county of STAFFORD, 1½ mile (S.)

from Tamworth, containing 1128 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £3100 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., whose late father, about the year 1810, erected and liberally endowed the chapel, which has since received an addition of one hundred and twenty free sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £60 towards defraying the expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a National school, well supported. The Roman road Watling-street, the Birmingham and Fazely canal, and the Coventry canal, pass through the chapelry, which abounds with coal and stone. There are extensive printing and bleaching-works, and some woollen, nail, and edge-tool manufactories. A court leet is held once in three years: there are fairs for cattle, on March 21st, the second Mondays in January, February, April, September, and December; the third Mondays in July, August, and November; the last Mondays in May and June, and the first Monday after Old Michaelmas-day.

FEARBY, a township in the parish of MASHAM, eastern division of the wapentake of HANG, North riding of the county of YORK, 2 miles (E.) from Masham, containing 214 inhabitants.

FEARNHEAD, a joint township with Poulton, in the parish of WARRINGTON, hundred of WEST DERBY, county palatine of LANCASTER, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Warrington, containing 631 inhabitants.

FEATHERSTON, a township in the parish of HALTWHISTLE, western division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3¾ miles (S. W.) from Haltwhistle, containing 239 inhabitants. Featherston castle, which has been recently repaired and enlarged by its present noble owner, was from an early period the seat of the Featherstonehaugh family, one of whom, Timothy, raised a troop of horse for the king during the civil war, and was knighted under the royal banner; but having been taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, in 1651, he was beheaded, and his estate sold by parliament to the Earl of Carlisle.

FEATHERSTONE, a chapelry in that part of the parish of WOLVERHAMPTON which is in the eastern division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, county of STAFFORD, containing 49 inhabitants.

FEATHERSTONE, a parish comprising the townships of Ackton and Whitwood, in the lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, and the townships of Featherstone and Peerston-Jaglin, in the upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, and containing 945 inhabitants, of which number, 337 are in the township of Featherstone, 3½ miles (W.) from Pontefract. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £5. 8. 6½, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

FECKENHAM, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, county of WORCESTER, 7 miles (E. by S.) from Droitwich, containing 2383 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £9, endowed with £400 private benefaction.

£400 royal bounty, and £1500 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rev. Edward Neal. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a place of worship for Independents. A free grammar school was founded by Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., and endowed with £50 per annum, arising out of lands in the neighbourhood, a regular attendance at which for two years renders young men eligible to scholarships established by the founder in Worcester College, Oxford; but preference is given to those educated at the school at Bromsgrove. This place gave name to an adjoining forest, and has long been noted for the manufacture of needles and fish hooks. There are fairs for cattle on March 26th and September 30th: a court leet is held in October, when a constable is chosen. John de Feckenham, an eminent Roman Catholic divine, and the last abbot of Westminster, was born here; he held disputations with Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, but performed kind offices for many others of the persecuted protestants in the reign of Mary.

FEERING, a parish in the Witham division of the hundred of LEXDEN, county of ESSEX, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.N.E.) from Kelvedon, containing 615 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £11, and in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parish is separated from Kelvedon by the river Pont, or Blackwater, over which there is a light and elegant bridge.

FELBRIGG, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of ERPINGHAM, county of NORFOLK, 3 miles (S.W.) from Cromer, containing 165 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory with the rectory of Metton united, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 18. 4., and in the patronage of Rear Admiral Windham. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

FELIX-KIRK, a parish comprising the township of Felix-Kirk, within the liberty of RIPON, West riding, and the chapelry of Bolthby, and the townships of Sutton under Whitestone Cliffe, and Thirlby, in the wapentake of BIRDFORTH, North riding, of the county of YORK, and containing 1008 inhabitants, of which number, 113 are in the township of Felix-Kirk, 4 miles (N.E. by E.) from Thirsk. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. The church is dedicated to St. Felix. At Mount-St. John, in this parish, the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem had formerly a preceptory.

FELIXSTOW, a parish in the hundred of COLNEIS, county of SUFFOLK, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E. by E.) from Ipswich, containing 385 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the vicarage of Walton united, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 9. 7., and in the patronage of Mr. Eagle and others. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. The river Deben falls into the North sea on the east of this parish. Roger Bigod, in the reign of William II., gave the church of St. Felix to the monks of Rochester, who established therein a cell of Benedictine monks, which was suppressed in 1528, and its possessions granted to Cardinal Wolsey, towards the endowment of his intended colleges.

FELKINGTON, a township in the parish of NOR-

HAM, otherwise Norhamshire, county palatine of DURHAM, though locally to the northward of the county of Northumberland, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Wooler, containing, with Grievestead, 186 inhabitants.

FELKIRK, a parish in the wapentake of STAINCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.E. by N.) from Barnesley, comprising the townships of Brierly, Havercroft with Cold Hiendley, South Hiendley, and Shafton, and containing 1042 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £7. 1. $10\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Prudence Berry, in 1637, bequeathed £6 towards the support of a schoolmaster in the parish, in augmentation of whose salary, £10. 17. 4. is paid by Viscount Galway, for teaching poor children of the township of Havercroft.

FELLISCLIFFE, a township in the parish of HAMPTHWAITE, lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, West riding of the county of YORK, 8 miles (W.) from Knaresborough, containing 382 inhabitants. This township is within the peculiar ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the court of the honour of Knaresborough.

FELLSIDE, a township in the parish of WHICKHAM, western division of CHESTER ward, county palatine of DURHAM, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W.) from Newcastle, containing 455 inhabitants. The late Earl of Strathmore, in 1812, erected a handsome chapel in the grounds of Gibside hall, one of the seats of the family.

FELLY, a hamlet in the parish of ANNESLEY, northern division of the wapentake of BROXTOW, county of NOTTINGHAM, 8 miles (S.W. by S.) from Mansfield, containing 71 inhabitants. Ralph Brito and his son, in 1156, gave a church and an old hermitage, then standing here, to the monks of Radford, or Wirksope, who built a priory for Black canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary; at the time of its dissolution it had five or six religious whose revenue was valued at £61. 4. 8.

FELMERSHAM, a parish in the hundred of WILLEY, county of BEDFORD, 7 miles (N.W. by N.) from Bedford, containing, with the hamlet of Radwell, 390 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the vicarage of Pavenham united, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £13. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome edifice in the early style of English architecture. The river Ouse runs through the parish, and is crossed by a bridge at Radwell.

FELMINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of TUNSTEAD, county of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.S.W.) from North Walsham, containing 361 inhabitants. There are two livings, one a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich, and the other a discharged rectory, endowed only with a fourth part of the great tithes, and £600 royal bounty, rated at £6; they are in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich. John Seaman, Esq. was patron in 1804. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

FELPHAM, a parish in the hundred of AVISFORD, rape of ARUNDEL, county of SUSSEX, 8 miles (S.W.) from Arundel, containing 581 inhabitants. The living

comprises a rectory and a discharged vicarage, the former a sinecure, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, rated together in the king's books at £29. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Dean of Chichester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parish is situated on the shore of the English channel, and the lands are occasionally subject to inundations from the sea.

FELSHAM, a parish in the hundred of **THEDEWESTRY**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Stow-Market, containing 389 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £8. 4. 7. The Rev. Joseph Gould was patron in 1822. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a fair on the 16th of August, for sheep, lambs, and toys.

FELSTEAD, a parish in the hundred of **HINCKFORD**, county of **ESSEX**, 4 miles (E.S.E.) from Great Dunmow, containing 1724 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellesley. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, has lately received an addition of seventy free sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £50 towards defraying the expense; in it is a superb monument to the memory of Lord Rich, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, founded a free school and an almshouse, the former of which has been long supported by some of the principal families in the county. Sydney Boteler, in 1690, gave a rent-charge of £7. 12. per annum, for clothing and teaching six children, and other purposes.

FELTHAM, a parish in the hundred of **SPELTHORNE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 4 miles (S.W.) from Hounslow, containing 962 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £8, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. The Rev. Joseph Morris was patron in 1818. The church is dedicated to St. Dunstan.

FELTHORPE, a parish in the hundred of **TAVERHAM**, county of **NORFOLK**, 7 miles (N.W. by N.) from Norwich, containing 370 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

FELTON, a parish in the hundred of **BROXASH**, county of **HEREFORD**, 8 miles (N.E. by N.) from Hereford, containing 135 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £4. 12. 2., endowed with £600 private benefaction, and £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Thomas Hill, and Philip Barneby, Esqrs. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

FELTON, a parish comprising the townships of Acton with Old Felton, Elyaugh, Felton, Greens with Glantlees, and Swarland, in the eastern division of **COQUETDALE** ward, the townships of Bockenfield, Eshott, and East and West Thriston with Shothaugh, in the eastern division, and the townships of Brinkburn South side, in the western division, of **MORPETH** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, containing 1516 inhabitants,

of which number, 554 are in the township of Felton, 9 miles (S.) from Alnwick. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £3. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, stands on an eminence on the north side of the Coquet, which winds beautifully through the parish, and is crossed by a stone bridge of three arches to the westward of the village. On the south side of the river there is a neat place of worship for Presbyterians. Fairs for cattle, sheep, &c. are held on the first Monday in May and the first in November. The barons of Northumberland did homage at Felton to Alexander, King of Scotland, which so exasperated King John, that in 1216 he caused the village to be burned.

FELTON, county of **SOMERSET**. — See **WHIT-CHURCH**.

FELTON (OLD), a joint township with Acton, in that part of the parish of **FELTON** which is in the eastern division of **COQUETDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 8 miles (S.) from Alnwick, containing 91 inhabitants.

FELTON (WEST), a parish in the hundred of **OSWESTRY**, county of **SALOP**, 5 miles (S.E. by E.) from Oswestry, containing 1035 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £20. 12. 6., and in the patronage of the Earl of Craven. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The Ellesmere canal passes the boundary of this parish. There is a remarkable well in the township of Woolston, dedicated to St. Winifred. John Dovaston, Esq., a man of learning, science, and ingenuity, was born here in 1740, and died on the 31st of March, 1808: the limited education which he received was at the village school, and the varied and extensive abilities which he afterwards displayed were self-acquired. The estate, called the Nursery, is now in the occupation of his son, J. F. M. Dovaston, Esq., who has distinguished himself by his poetical attainments, his sportive genius, and lively imagination.

FELTWELL, a parish comprising the consolidated parishes of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, in the hundred of **GRIMSHOE**, county of **NORFOLK**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Stoke-Ferry, containing 1153 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £23. 17. 3½., and in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Ely, alternately. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A fair for toys, &c. is held on the 20th of November.

FENBY, a hamlet in the parish of **ASHBY**, wapentake of **BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Great Grimsby. The population is returned with the parish.

FENCOT, a hamlet in the parish of **CHARLTON** upon **OTMORE**, hundred of **PLOUGHLEY**, county of **OXFORD**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Bicester, containing, with Murcot, 274 inhabitants.

FENCOTT, a township in the parish of **DOCKLOW**, hundred of **WOLPHY**, county of **HEREFORD**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W.) from Bromyard. The population is returned with the parish.

FENHAM, a township in that part of the parish of **ST. ANDREW**, **NEWCASTLE**, which is in the western division of **CASTLE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**,

1½ mile (W.N.W.) from Newcastle on Tyne, containing 87 inhabitants. Coal is obtained here.

FENITON, a parish in the hundred of HAYRIDGE, county of DEVON, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Honiton, containing 321 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £16. 18. 6½, and in the patronage of the Rev. J. Rogers, Mr. Wolley, and the Northcote family, alternately. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a very rich wooden screen. The villages of Colestock and Corscombe are in this parish. Feniton bridge was the scene of a sanguinary contest, in which Sir J. Russell and Lord Grey defeated the Cornish insurgents, in the reign of Edward VI.

FENROTHER, a township in the parish of HEBURN, western division of MORPETH ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5 miles (N.W. by N.) from Morpeth, containing 99 inhabitants.

FEN-STANTON, a parish in the hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, 2½ miles (S. by E.) from St. Ives, containing 776 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Hilton annexed, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £11. 11. 5½, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. Joseph Ellis, in 1728, endowed a school with about £10 a year, for teaching four children of Fen-Stanton, and four of Fen-Drayton. The river Ouse runs through the parish.

FENTON, a joint township with Faugh, in the parish of HAYTON, ESKDALE ward, county of CUMBERLAND, 8 miles (E.) from Carlisle, containing 331 inhabitants.

FENTON, a chapelry in the parish of BECKINGHAM, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 7¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Newark, containing 99 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints.

FENTON, a hamlet in the parish of KETTLETHORPE, wapentake of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 9¾ miles (N.W. by W.) from Lincoln, containing 198 inhabitants.

FENTON, a hamlet in the parish of WOOLER, eastern division of GLENDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4¾ miles (N. by W.) from Wooler. The population is returned with the parish. There is a fair for cattle, sheep, and horses, on the 27th of September.

FENTON (KIRK), a parish partly within the liberty of St. PETER of YORK, East riding, but chiefly in the upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, West riding, of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Biggin, Little Fenton, and Kirk-Fenton, and containing 693 inhabitants, of which number, 416 are in the township of Kirk-Fenton, 5 miles (S.E. by S.) from Tadcaster. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Kirk-Fenton in the Cathedral Church of York, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.

FENTON (LITTLE), a township in the parish of KIRK-FENTON, partly within the liberty of St. PETER of YORK, East riding, and partly in the upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, West riding, of the county of YORK, 6½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Tadcaster, containing 113 inhabitants.

FENTON-CALVERT, a township in the parish

of STOKE upon TRENT, northern division of the hundred of PIREHILL, county of STAFFORD, 2¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Newcastle under Line. The population is returned with the parish.

FENTON-VIVIAN, a township in the parish of STOKE upon TRENT, northern division of the hundred of PIREHILL, county of STAFFORD, 2¼ miles (E.) from Newcastle under Line. The population is returned with the parish.

FENWICK, a township in the parish of STAMFORDHAM, north-eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 13½ miles (N.W. by W.) from Newcastle upon Tyne, containing 76 inhabitants. Fenwick tower, which was the seat of the ancient family of the same name, has long been in ruins; in pulling down a part of it in 1775, two hundred and twenty-six gold nobles of the reigns of Edward III., Richard II., and David II. of Scotland, were found.

FENWICK, a township in the parish of CAMPSALL, upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 5½ miles (S.W.) from Snaith, containing 295 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

FEOCK, a parish in the western division of the hundred of POWDER, county of CORNWALL, 5 miles (S.) from Truro, containing 1093 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £11, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. The church is dedicated to St. Feock; it has a low detached tower at the distance of twenty feet from the main building. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The parish is bounded on the east by Truro river, on the west by a creek of Falmouth harbour, and on the south by Carrick roads.

FERENSBY, a township in the parish of FARNHAM, lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, West riding of the county of YORK, 2½ miles (N.E. by N.) from Knaresborough, containing 110 inhabitants. This township is within the peculiar ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the court of the honour of Knaresborough.

FERNHAM, a hamlet in the parish and hundred of SHRIVENHAM, county of BERKS, 2½ miles (S. by E.) from Great Farringdon, containing 183 inhabitants.

FERNILEE, a township in the parish of HOPE, hundred of HIGH PEAK, county of DERBY, containing 422 inhabitants. Thomas Ouff, in 1786, bequeathed an estate, from the proceeds of which £18 a year is paid for teaching eight children.

FERRIBY (NORTH), a parish in the county of the town of KINGSTON upon HULL, East riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of North Ferriby and Swanland, and containing 765 inhabitants, of which number, 347 are in the township of North Ferriby, 5¼ miles (S. E.) from South Cave. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £8. 13. 4., endowed with £400 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £2300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Sir Robert Peel, Bart. The church, dedicated to All Saints, appears to be a part only of a more spacious structure, and contains some handsome monuments. Two annuities of £10 each, one the gift of Luke Lillington, Esq., in 1773, the other that of Sir Henry Etherington, Bart., in 1781, are paid

to a schoolmaster for teaching poor children. The parish is bounded on the south by the Humber. A priory of Knights Templars, founded here by Lord Eustace Vesey, was, at the suppression of that order, converted into a priory of Augustine canons, whose revenue at the dissolution was valued at £95. 11. 7.

FERRIBY (SOUTH), a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of **YARBOROUGH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Barton upon Humber, containing 453 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £12. 17. 6., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is remarkable as standing north and south. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The Humber bounds the parish on the north.

FERRING, a parish in the hundred of **POLING**, rape of **ARUNDEL**, county of **SUSSEX**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Worthing, containing 286 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £6. 8. 4., and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Ferring in the Cathedral Church of Chichester. The church, which is in the early style of English architecture, is dedicated to St. Andrew, in honour of whom a church, or monastery, was built here so early as the time of Offa, King of Mercia, of which there were some remains in the reign of Edward III.

FERRY (EAST), a chapelry in the parish of **SCOTTON**, wapentake of **CORRINGHAM**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Gainsborough, containing 151 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

FERRY-BRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of **FERRY-FRYSTONE**, upper division of the wapentake of **OSGOLD-CROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from York. The population is returned with the parish. This place derives its importance from its situation on the great north road; there are some excellent inns, and the houses are in general well built: a handsome stone bridge here crosses the river Aire. The possession of this pass was warmly contested by the rival armies of York and Lancaster, since which period numerous skeletons, pieces of armour, and other military relics, have been often found in the neighbourhood. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

FERRY-HILL, a chapelry in the parish of **MERRINGTON**, south-eastern division of **DARLINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Bishop-Auckland, containing 574 inhabitants. The chapel has lately received an addition of three hundred and fifty-two sittings, of which two hundred and fifty-six are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £250 towards defraying the expense. There are collieries in the neighbourhood. At an early period the convent of Durham had a chapel here, dedicated to St. Ebbe and St. Nicholas, a court-house, swannery, and fish pool; there are still some remains of the swan-house.

FERSFIELD, a parish in the hundred of **DISS**, county of **NORFOLK**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Diss, containing 325 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated

in the king's books at £6. 6. 8. Frederick Nassau, Esq. was patron in 1803. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

FETCHAM, a parish in the second division of the hundred of **COPTHORNE**, county of **SURREY**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W.) from Leatherhead, containing 377 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £21. 10. 5. The Rev. J. G. Bolland was patron in 1818. The church is an ancient structure of flints, pebbles, chalk, and Roman tile, and, though now small, appears to have been formerly large and cruciform. The bones of about twenty human bodies, a small pike, and some knife blades, were found near this spot in 1758; and on the top of the hill other bones have been discovered, supposed to be the remains of those Saxons who were killed in the pursuit of the Danes, after the battle of Ockley, in 851, which seems to be countenanced by the name of Standard hill having been given to a neighbouring eminence.

FEWCOT, a hamlet in the parish of **STOKE-LYNE**, hundred of **PLOUGHLEY**, county of **OXFORD**, 4 miles (N. W.) from Bicester, containing 148 inhabitants.

FEWSTON, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the townships of Blubberhouses, Clifton with Norwood, Fewston, Thurcross, and Great Timble, and containing 1989 inhabitants, of which number, 610 are in the township of Fewston, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Otley. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the court for the honour of Knaresborough, rated in the king's books at £5, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

FIDDINGTON, a joint tything with Natton, in the parish of **ASHCHURCH**, lower division of the hundred of **TEWKESBURY**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Tewkesbury, containing 166 inhabitants.

FIDDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of **CANNINGTON**, county of **SOMERSET**, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Bridgwater, containing 185 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £6. 10. 2½., and in the patronage of the Rev. H. W. Rawlins. The church is dedicated to St. Martin.

FIELD, a township in the parish of **LEIGH**, southern division of the hundred of **TORMONSLow**, county of **STAFFORD**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Uttoxeter, containing 72 inhabitants.

FIELD-DALLING, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of **GREENHOE**, county of **NORFOLK**, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Little Walsingham, containing 322 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 8. 1½., and endowed with £400 royal bounty. Mrs. Smith was patroness in 1811. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Maud de Harscolye, in the time of Henry II., founded here a priory, as a cell to the Cistercian abbey of Savigny in Normandy, which, after the suppression of Alien houses, was granted by Richard II. to the Carthusian monastery near Coventry, and subsequently to the priory of Mountgrace.

FIFEHEAD-MAGDALEN, a parish in the hundred

of REDLANE, Sturminster division of the county of Dorset, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Shaftesbury, containing 296 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £7, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bristol. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

FIFEHEAD-NEVILLE, a parish in the hundred of PIMPERNE, Blandford (North) division of the county of Dorset, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by W.) from Blandford-Forum, containing 95 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory with that of Belchalwell, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £5. 1. 5½., and in the patronage of Lord Rivers. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

FIFIELD, a parish in the hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Burford, containing 136 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, endowed with £16 per annum and £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Hon. and Rev. Hugh Percy. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The river Evenlode skirts part of the parish. Jane Bray, in 1715, gave a rent-charge of £4. 10. a year for teaching poor children.

FIFIELD, a hamlet in that part of the parish of BENSINGTON which is in the hundred of DORCHESTER, county of OXFORD, 3 miles (N. E.) from Wallingford, containing only 2 inhabitants.

FIFIELD-BAVANT, a parish in the hundred of CHALK, county of WILTS, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Wilton, containing 42 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £7. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown.

FIGHELDEAN, a parish in the hundred of AMESBURY, county of WILTS, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Amesbury, containing 437 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage with a sinecure rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Treasurer in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £37. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

FILBY, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of FLEGG, county of NORFOLK, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Caistor, containing 424 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £11. 1. 5½. Charles Lucas, Esq. was patron in 1820. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Unitarians.

FILEY, a parish partly in PICKERING lythe, North riding, but chiefly in the wapentake of DICKERING, East riding, of the county of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Hunmanby, containing, with the townships of Gristhorpe and Libberston, which are in Pickering lythe, 1128 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £1600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Humphrey Osbaldeston, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Oswald. The parish is bounded on the east by the bay of the same name. It has a considerable fishery, and is much resorted to in the

bathing season. There is a mineral spring, the water of which has properties similar to that at Scarborough.

FILGROVE, a joint parish with Tyrringham, in the hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Newport-Pagnell, containing 204 inhabitants. The living, a rectory, is united to that of Tyrringham, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. 19. 7. The church, which was dedicated to St. Mary, is in ruins.

FILKINS, a hamlet in the parish of BROADWELL, hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Burford, containing 508 inhabitants.

FILLEIGH, a parish in the hundred of BRAUNTON, though locally in the hundred of South Molton, county of DEVON, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from South Molton, containing 307 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £12. 5. 2½., and in the patronage of Earl Fortescue. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, was built by Earl Fortescue in 1732. There is a charity school, chiefly supported by the Earl and Countess, in which about fifty children are educated and clothed. Limestone and a hard stone of a blueish tinge, used for building, are obtained in the parish, and perfect *nautili* have been found here.

FILLINGHAM, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of ASLACOE, parts of LINDESEY, county of LINCOLN, 10 miles (N. by W.) from Lincoln, containing 279 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £22, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Balliol College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There are fairs for pigs on the Thursday in Easter week and on Nov. 22d. In the grounds of Summer castle, an embattled edifice built by Sir Cecil Wray in 1760, are vestiges of a Roman camp, where coins, spear-heads, and fragments of armour have been discovered.

FILLONGLEY, a parish in the Atherstone division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, county of WARWICK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Coventry, containing 980 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £8. 9. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints: to the southward of it are the ruins of an ancient castle, and on the north-east, the area and mounds of another, called Castle hills, are still visible. There is a free school for all the children of the parish, founded by Richard Walker, and endowed with a farm-house and twenty-nine acres of land, the rent of which is equally divided between the master and mistress. William Avery, in 1732, left certain houses and lands, from the proceeds of which £10 a year is paid for teaching ten boys, and £10 for clothing them in blue; and Aylife Green bequeathed a house with thirty-one acres of land for similar purposes, the boys to be dressed in green. Several fine trout streams have their sources in the parish.

FILTON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of BERKELEY, county of GLOUCESTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Bristol, containing 210 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £7, endowed with £200 private benefaction,

and £200 royal bounty. Mrs. Manley was patroness in 1824. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is chiefly in the decorated style of English architecture.

FIMBER, a chapelry in the parish of **WETWANG**, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of **BUCKROSE**, East riding of the county of York, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Great Driffield, containing 104 inhabitants. This chapelry is within the peculiar jurisdiction of the Prebendary of Wetwang in the Cathedral Church of York.

FINBOROUGH (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of **Stow**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from **Stow-Market**, containing 392 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £5. 1. 3., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

FINBOROUGH (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of **Stow**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from **Stow-Market**, containing 70 inhabitants. The living is a discharged perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Sudbury**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £1. 13. 4., endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

FINCHAM, a parish in the hundred of **CLACKCLOSE**, county of **NORFOLK**, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from **Downham-Market**, containing 708 inhabitants. It formerly comprised two parishes; St. Martin's, a discharged vicarage, and St. Michael's, a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Norfolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, now consolidated, rated jointly in the king's books at £17. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown and the Rev. R. Forby, alternately. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A fair for horses and toys is held on March 3rd, and there is a show of horses on August 9th.

FINCHAMPSTEAD, a parish in the hundred of **CHARLTON**, county of **BERKS**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from **Wokingham**, containing 552 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Berks**, and diocese of **Salisbury**, rated in the king's books at £12. 9. 4½. The Rev. Ellis St. John was patron in 1819. The church is dedicated to St. James. Henry VI. granted a charter for an annual fair on Whit-Monday and the two following days, which has fallen into disuse; but at West-court, within the parish, there is a fair for cattle on April 23rd.

FINCHINGFIELD, a parish in the hundred of **HINCKFORD**, county of **ESSEX**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from **Thaxted**, containing 2007 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Middlesex**, and diocese of **London**, rated in the king's books at £18. R. Marriot, Esq. was patron in 1810. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a place of worship for Independents. William Bendlowes, in 1576, founded an almshouse for four widows, towards the maintenance of whom Sir Robert Kempe left £5 per annum; he also bequeathed £5 a year for a school; and Ann Cole, in 1730, gave a rent-charge of £6. 3., for teaching and apprenticing children.

FINCHLEY, a parish in the **Finsbury** division of the hundred of **OSSULSTONE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from **London**, containing 2349 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Middlesex**, and diocese of **London**, rated in

the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone edifice in the later English style, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, and containing several ancient monuments. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The great north road through **Highgate** passes to the east of the parish church, and it is joined by a new road from **St. John's Wood**, **Paddington**. A market for pigs is held here every Monday. This place is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests for the recovery of debts under 40s., held at **Kingsgate-street**, **Holborn**. In 1489, Robert Waren gave land at **Finchley** for charitable uses, which, together with property arising from other benefactions, was vested in certain trustees, who erected an almshouse for six poor persons: the income is about £280 per annum, part of which is applied in repairing the church and highways, relieving the poor, and other purposes, the sum of £10 per annum being paid to a National school, which is further supported by subscription. **Finchley common**, stated to contain one thousand and ten acres of land now enclosed, is situated partly in this parish and partly in those of **Friern-Barnet** and **Hornsey**. On this spot General Monk drew up his army in 1660; and here also a detachment of troops encamped during the summer of 1780, after the riots in **London**, occasioned by the meeting of the Protestant Association under Lord George Gordon.

FINDERN, a chapelry in the parish of **MICKLEOVER**, hundred of **MORLESTON** and **LITCHURCH**, county of **DERBY**, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from **Derby**, containing 363 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints. There is a place of worship for the Unitarians. The **Trent** and **Mersey** canal passes through the chapelry. John Allsop, in 1714, bequeathed land and premises, now producing £50 a year, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, to teach the children of **Findern**, **Willington**, and **Stenson**; there is also a bequest by John Erpe, of 13s. per annum, applied to the same purpose.

FINDON, a parish in the hundred of **BRIGHTFORD**, rape of **BRAMBER**, county of **SUSSEX**, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from **Stevington**, containing 477 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Chichester**, rated in the king's books at £13. 3. 9., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of **Magdalene College**, **Oxford**. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is mostly in the early English style, with an east window of decorated architecture. There are fairs on Holy Thursday for pedlary, and on September 14th for sheep.

FINEDON, otherwise **THINGDON**, a parish in the hundred of **HUXLOE**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from **Wellingborough**, containing 1159 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Northampton**, and diocese of **Peterborough**, rated in the king's books at £10. 17. 1. Sir E. Dolben, Bart. was patron in 1810. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large and handsome edifice, mostly in the decorated style: the tower, battlements, and spire, are fine specimens of later English architecture: the font is a large cubical mass of stone, with the angles sloped off, so as to make the plan of the upper face octagonal. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

FINESHAD, a parish in the hundred of CORBY, county of NORTHAMPTON, 8 miles (N.N.W.) from Oundle, containing 76 inhabitants. The living is a donative, in the patronage of C. Kirkman, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. On the ruins of Castle Hymel, which was demolished in the reign of King John, a priory of Black canons was founded by Richard Engain, Lord of Blatherwike, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was estimated at £62. 16.

FINGALL, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of HANG, North riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Akebar, Burton-Constable, Fingall, and Hang-Hutton, and containing 398 inhabitants, of which number, 126 are in the township of Fingall, 5 miles (E.N.E.) from Middleham. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £18. 18. 4., and in the patronage of Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

FINGEST, a parish in the hundred of DESBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM, 5½ miles (N.W. by W.) from Great Marlow, containing 295 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £6. 7. 11., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Dultingcot in the Cathedral Church of Wells. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, exhibits some remains of Norman architecture; the font is circular and enriched with arches. There is a bequest in land, by the Rev. Francis Edmunds, for teaching and clothing twelve children.

FINGLAND, a township in the parish of BOWNESS, ward and county of CUMBERLAND, 6½ miles (N.) from Wigton, containing 128 inhabitants.

FINGRINGHOE, a parish in the hundred of WINSTREE, county of ESSEX, 4¼ miles (S.E. by S.) from Colchester, containing 472 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £13. 7. Peter Firmin, Esq. was patron in 1826. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The river Colne is navigable on the east, and Geeton creek on the south side of the parish.

FININGHAM, a parish in the hundred of HARTISMERE, county of SUFFOLK, 6¼ miles (W.S.W.) from Eye, containing 435 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10. 10. 5. The Right Hon. J. H. Frere was patron in 1825. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. A fair for lean cattle and toys is held on the 4th of September.

FINMERE, a parish in the hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 8 miles (N.E. by N.) from Bicester, containing 395 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £8. 9. 4½., and in the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The river Ouse runs through the parish.

FINNINGLEY, a parish comprising the township of Aulkey, in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, county of NOTTINGHAM, and the township of Blaxton, in the soke of DONCASTER, West

riding of the county of YORK, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Bawtry, and containing 782 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £13. 4. 9½. J. Harvey, Esq. was patron in 1826. The church is dedicated to St. Oswald. There is a school for educating and clothing a limited number of boys; it was established by the rector, and has been since extended by private contributions.

FINSTHWAITE, a parochial chapelry in the parish of COULTON, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER, 8½ miles (N.E. by N.) from Ulverstone. The population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £600 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the land-owners. The chapel, which is dedicated to St. Peter, was consecrated and made parochial in 1725. There is a small endowment for a school, the gift of James Dixon, in 1729. Finsthwaite is bounded on the north-east by the outlet of Winandermere lake.

FINSTOCK, a hamlet in that part of the parish of CHARLBURY which is in the hundred of BANBURY, county of OXFORD, 4¼ miles (N.) from Witney, containing 497 inhabitants.

FIRBANK, a chapelry in the parish of KIRKBY-LONSDALE, LONSDALE ward, county of WESTMORLAND, 10½ miles (N.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale, containing 209 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 Kirkby-Lonsdale. The chapel and burying-ground are on the edge of an extensive moor. The chapelry is bounded on the west by the river Ure, which separates it from Yorkshire.

FIRBECK, a parish partly in the liberty of St. PETER of YORK, and partly in the southern division of the wapentake of STRAFFORD and TICKHILL, West riding of the county of YORK, 4½ miles (S.W. by S.) from Tickhill, containing 226 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, endowed with £1200 royal bounty, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Chancellor in the Cathedral Church of York. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has lately received an addition of one hundred and fourteen free sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £120 towards defraying the expense.

FIRBY, a township in the parish of WESTOW, wapentake of BUCKROSE, East riding of the county of YORK, 5 miles (S.W. by S.) from New Malton, containing 44 inhabitants.

FIRBY, a township in that part of the parish of BEDALE which is in the eastern division of the wapentake of HANG, North riding of the county of YORK, 1¼ mile (S. by E.) from Bedale, containing 76 inhabitants.

FIRLE (WEST), a parish in the hundred of TORTNORE, rape of PEVENSEY, county of SUSSEX, 4½ miles (S.E. by E.) from Lewes, containing 644 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, united to that of Beddingham, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £13. 9. 4½. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

FIRSBY, a parish in the Wold division of the wapentake of **CANDLESHOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Spilsby, containing 119 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Great Steeping united, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £12. 0. 2., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rev. Joseph Walls. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Steeping river runs through the parish, in which there are several good springs of water; one near the church is slightly chalybeate.

FIRSBY (EAST), a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of **ASLACOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 6½ miles (W. by S.) from Market-Raisen, containing 29 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, held by sequestration, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4. The church, dedicated to St. James, has fallen into ruins; the parishioners resort to Saxby church.

FIRSBY (WEST), a township adjoining East Firsby, in the eastern division of the wapentake of **ASLACOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 8½ miles (W. by S.) from Market-Raisen, containing 34 inhabitants.

FISHBOURN (NEW), a parish in the hundred of **Box and Stockbridge**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, county of **SUSSEX**, 1¼ mile (W.) from Chichester, containing 288 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £5. 10.; and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Mary, is in the early style of English architecture; it has lately received an addition of forty-six sittings, of which thirty-one are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £50 towards defraying the expense. The parish is bounded on the west by Chichester Harbour.

FISHBOURN (OLD), a hamlet in the parish of **NEW FISHBOURN**, hundred of **Box and Stockbridge**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, county of **SUSSEX**, 2 miles (W.) from Chichester. The population is returned with the parish.

FISHBURN, a township in the parish of **SEDGEFIELD**, north-eastern division of **STOCKTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, 9¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Durham, containing 192 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school, endowed with £5 per annum by the trustees of Lord Crewe.

FISHERTON-ANGER, a parish in the hundred of **BRANCH and DOLE**, county of **WILTS**, containing 1253 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £13. W. H. F. Talbot, Esq. was patron in 1804. The church is dedicated to St. Clement. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. This place is situated on the bank of the river Avon, which separates it from the city of Salisbury: over the river is an ancient stone bridge, at the foot of which formerly stood the county gaol; the site has been converted into a market garden, and a new gaol erected on the road leading to Devizes. The Salisbury infirmary is situated in this village. A house of Black friars was endowed by Edward I.

FISHERTON de la MERE, a parish forming a distinct portion of the hundred of **WARMINSTER**, though locally in that of **Dunworth**, county of **WILTS**, 10 miles (W. by S.) from Amesbury, containing, with the

tything of **Bapton**, 290 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £8. 17. John Davis, Esq. was patron in 1820.

FISHERWICK, a township in that part of the parish of **St. MICHAEL**, **LICHFIELD**, which is in the northern division of the hundred of **OFFLOW**, county of **STAFFORD**, 3½ miles (E.) from Lichfield, containing 91 inhabitants. The Birmingham and Fazeley canal crosses the south-west angle of the township.

FISHLAKE, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the chapelry of **Sykehouse**, and the township of **Fishlake**, and containing 1274 inhabitants, of which number, 723 are in the township of **Fishlake**, 4½ miles (W.) from Thorne. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £13. 3. 9., endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £1600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The Rev. Richard Rands, in 1641, founded and endowed a school for the education of children unlimitedly: the property consists of a school-house and garden, with certain lands producing an income of £102. 13. a year: forty children are now educated.

FISHLEY, a parish in the hundred of **WALSHAM**, county of **NORFOLK**, ¾ of a mile (N.) from Acle, containing, with the parish of **Upton**, 465 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. Robert Dundas, Esq. and others were patrons in 1801. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

FISHTOFT, a parish in the wapentake of **SKIRBECK**, parts of **HOLLAND**, county of **LINCOLN**, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Boston, containing 456 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £19. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Francis Thirkill, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Guthlake. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Witham. There is an endowed school.

FISHWICK, a township in the parish of **PRESTON**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 1¾ mile (E.) from Preston, containing 284 inhabitants.

FISKERTON, a parish in the wapentake of **LAWRESS**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 4½ miles (E.) from Lincoln, containing 294 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £12. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is a handsome structure, having portions of Norman architecture, and a tower at the west end; it was partly rebuilt early in the fifteenth century. There is a ferry over the Trent to the village of Stoke, and along the bank of the river are several coal wharfs and warehouses.

FISKERTON, a chapelry in the parish of **ROLLESTON**, southern division of the wapentake of **THURGARTON**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 3 miles (S. E.) from Southwell, containing 342 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Ralph de Ayncourt having given the manor to Thurgarton priory, of which he was the founder, there were placed in the manor-house a few

Black canons, who had a chapel, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and several benefactions given them.

FITLING, a township in the parish of **HUMBLETON**, middle division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESSE**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, 11 miles (E. N. E.) from **Kingston upon Hull**, containing 119 inhabitants.

FITTLETON, a parish in the hundred of **ELSTUB** and **EVERLEY**, county of **WILTS**, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from **Ludgershall**, containing, with the tything of **Hacklestone**, 298 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Salisbury**, rated in the king's books at £23, and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of **Magdalene College**, **Oxford**. The church is dedicated to **All Saints**.

FITTLEWORTH, a parish in the hundred of **BURY**, rape of **ARUNDEL**, county of **SUSSEX**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from **Petworth**, containing 631 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Chichester**, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of **Chichester**. The church has portions in the early English and decorated styles of architecture. The river **Rother** bounds the parish on the south, and is there crossed by a bridge.

FITZ, a parish in the hundred of **PIMHILL**, county of **SALOP**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Shrewsbury**, containing 229 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Salop**, and diocese of **Lichfield** and **Coventry**, rated in the king's books at £5. 5. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to **St. Paul**. The river **Perry** runs through the parish, which is bounded by the **Severn**.

FITZHEAD, a parish in the western division of the hundred of **KINGSBURY**, county of **SOMERSET**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from **Wiveliscombe**, containing 300 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Prebendary of **Wiveliscombe** in the Cathedral Church of **Wells**, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty. The church, dedicated to **St. Mary**, has a tower at the west end.

FIVEHEAD, a parish in the hundred of **ABDICK** and **BULSTONE**, county of **SOMERSET**, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from **Langport**, containing 326 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Taunton**, and diocese of **Bath** and **Wells**, rated in the king's books at £7. 2. 8., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of **Bristol**. The church, dedicated to **St. Martin**, is a neat building, with an embattled tower at the west end.

FIXBY, a township in the parish of **HALIFAX**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from **Huddersfield**, containing 345 inhabitants.

FLADBURY, a parish in the middle division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, county of **WORCESTER**, 4 miles (E.) from **Pershore**, comprising the chapelries of **Stock with Bradley**, **Throckmorton**, and **Wyre-Piddle**; the township of **Hill with Moor**, and the hamlet of **Hob-Lench**, otherwise **Abbots-Lench**, and containing 1387 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the rector, rated in the king's books at £81. 10., and in the patronage of the Bishop of **Worcester**. The church is dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**. In **Ethelred's** reign, a society of religious persons was established here subordinate to the church

of **Worcester**. The navigable river **Avon** has a ferry over it at this place.

FLAGG, a township in the parish of **BAKEWELL**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, county of **DERBY**, 6 miles (W.) from **Bakewell**, containing 220 inhabitants.

FLAMBOROUGH, a parish in the wapentake of **DICKERING**; East riding of the county of **YORK**, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from **Bridlington**, containing 917 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of **York**, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of **York** and **Sir W. Strickland, Bart.** alternately. The church is dedicated to **St. Oswald**. There are places of worship for **Primitive** and **Wesleyan Methodists**. Some writers suppose this parish to derive its name from the Saxon *Fleam-burg*, and assert that **Ida**, the Saxon, landed at the Head; others infer that its appellation originated from the "flame," or light, anciently placed on the cliffs, to direct mariners in the navigation of the German ocean. Though in ancient times the place was of some note, the Danes, in their hostile attacks upon England, frequently making it one of their principal stations, it can only at the present time be considered as a fishing village. **Flamborough Head** is a lofty promontory overlooking the village, forming a magnificent object, and one of the greatest natural curiosities in the kingdom. The cliffs, which are of limestone rock, white as snow, extend in a range from five to six miles, and rise in many places to an elevation of three hundred feet perpendicularly from the sea. At the base are several extensive caverns, formed by some mighty convulsion of nature, or worn by the action of the water. The scenery is very grand and imposing. On the extreme point of the promontory, at the distance eastward of nearly a mile and a half from the village, and at an elevation of about two hundred and fifty feet, a light-house, with revolving points, was erected in 1806. In the summer season, these cliffs are the resort of a vast number of aquatic birds, from various regions, to build their nests and rear their young; boys are frequently let down the rocks by means of ropes fastened to stakes, and bring away with them bushels of eggs for the use of the sugar-house at **Hull**. Some vestiges of Danish structures are still visible in the parish; viz., an ancient ruin at the west end, called "the Danes' Tower," and the intrenchments around it, denominated "Little Denmark."

FLAMSTEAD, a parish in the hundred of **DACORUM**, county of **HERTFORD**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from **Redbourn**, containing 1392 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Huntingdon**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, endowed with £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of **University College, Oxford**, to whom the rectory, rated in the king's books at £41. 6. 8., was devised by **Robert Gunsley**, in 1618, on condition that, besides paying a stipend to the curate, they should maintain four scholars at a grammar school, affording them a stipulated allowance yearly after their removal to college, the selection to be made equally from the grammar schools of **Rochester** and **Maidstone**, of scholars born in the county of **Kent**. The church is dedicated to **St. Leonard**. The village, not far from which is the Roman **Watling-street**, stands upon the summit of a high ridge of land which

risers abruptly from the south-western side of the valley through which the river Ver runs, and was in ancient times called Verlam-stedt, in allusion to its situation near that river. There is a small sum for the education of children. An almshouse for two widowers and two widows was founded in 1669, by Thomas Saunders, Esq., who endowed them with a rent-charge of £5. A priory, dedicated to St. Giles, is stated by Leland to have been founded at Woodchurch, in this neighbourhood, by Roger de Tony, for a prioress and nuns, the demesnes of which, at the dissolution of religious houses, lapsed to the crown, and were granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Page, Knt., to whose mansion Edward VI., in his infancy, being in an infirm state of health, was sent for the benefit of a salubrious air.

FLASBY, a joint township with Winterburn, in the parish of GARGRAVE, eastern division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by N.) from Skipton, containing 134 inhabitants.

FLASHBROOK, a township in the parish of AB-DASTON, northern division of the hundred of PIREHILL, county of STAFFORD, containing, with Batchacre, formerly deemed extra-parochial, 127 inhabitants.

FLAT-HOLMES, an island in the parish of UP-HILL, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, county of SOMERSET, 7 miles (N.W. by W.) from Uphill. The population is returned with the parish. It is about a mile and a half in circumference, commanding a delightful prospect of the Bristol channel. On the highest point of land is a light-house, at an elevation of about eighty feet.

FLAUNDEN, a chapelry in the parish of HEMEL-HEMPSTEAD, hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.S.W.) from King's Langley, containing 277 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, stands at the distance of about a mile from the village, in a sequestered valley watered by a stream commonly called the Chesham river.

FLAVEL (FLYFORD), county of WORCESTER.—See FLYFORD-FLAVEL.

FLAWBOROUGH, a chapelry partly in the parish of ORSTON, northern division of the wapentake of BINGHAM and partly in the parish of STAUNTON, southern division of the wapentake of NEWARK, county of NOTTINGHAM, 8 miles (S. by W.) from Newark. That part which is in the parish of Staunton contains 85 inhabitants, and the population of the other part is included in the return for Orston.

FLAWITH, a township in the parish of ALNE, partly in the liberty of ST. PETER of YORK, and partly in the wapentake of BULMER, North riding of the county of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W.) from Easingwold, containing 94 inhabitants.

FLAX-BOURTON, a parish in the hundred of PORTBURY, county of SOMERSET, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.S.W.) from Bristol, containing 192 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Nailsea, in the archdeaconry of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells.

FLAXBY, a township in the parish of GOLDSBOROUGH, upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, West riding of the county of YORK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Knaresborough, containing 78 inhabitants. There is a free school endowed with about £15 a year.

FLAXLEY, a parish in the hundred of ST. BRIA-

VELLS, county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Newnham, containing 196 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Hereford, and diocese of Gloucester. Sir T. Crawley was patron in 1810. In the reign of Stephen, an abbey for Cistercian monks, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was built here by Roger Fitz-Milo, second earl of Hereford, the revenue of which at the dissolution amounted to £112. 13. 1.: the chief part was burnt down in 1777. There are establishments for smelting iron-ore, and works which produce weekly twenty tons of pig iron of excellent quality: the wheels which set in motion the bellows and hammers are turned by a powerful stream of water, which falls into the Severn near Newnham.

FLAXTON on the MOOR, a township partly within the liberty of ST. PETER of YORK. East riding, and partly in that part of the parish of BOSSALL which is in the wapentake of BULMER, North riding of the county of YORK, 9 miles (N.E. by N.) from York. The population of the former part is returned with the liberty of St. Peter; the latter contains 299 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In 1807, a lead box, containing about three hundred small Saxon silver coins, in high preservation, some silver rings, and several pieces of spurs, were turned up by the plough in a field near this place.

FLECKNEY, a parish in the hundred of GARTREE, county of LEICESTER, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.W. by W.) from Market-Harborough, containing 450 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, and in the patronage of Lady Byron. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The Union canal runs through the eastern part of this parish.

FLEDBOROUGH, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, county of NOTTINGHAM, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Tuxford, containing 75 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £9. 7. 6., and in the patronage of Earl Manvers. The church is dedicated to St. Gregory.

FLEET, a parish in the hundred of UGGSCOMBE, Dorchester division of the county of DORSET, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Weymouth, containing 132 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. J. Gould, Esq. was patron in 1802. The church is a small ancient edifice dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The parish is supposed to take its name from its situation near the Fleet water. A market and fair were granted in the 28th of Henry III., which have been discontinued.

FLEET, a parish in the hundred of ELLOE, parts of HOLEAND, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Holbeach, containing 776 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £15. Joseph Dodds, Esq. was patron in 1807. The church, the steeple of which is at some distance from it, is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. A large quantity of Roman copper coins, chiefly of the Emperor Galienus, was found here not many years since.

FLEETHAM, a township in the parish of BAMBROUGH, northern division of BAMBROUGH ward, county

of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (S.E. by S.) from Bel-
ford, containing 94 inhabitants.

FLEMPTON, a parish in the hundred of THINGOE,
county of SUFFOLK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N.W.) from Bury-St.
Edmund's, containing 129 inhabitants. The living is a
rectory with the rectory of Hengrave, in the archdea-
conry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the
king's books at £5. The Rev. R. S. Dixon was patron
in 1826. The church is dedicated to St. Catherine. The
navigable river Lark runs on the north of this parish.

FLETCHING, a parish in the hundred of RUSH-
MONDEN, rape of PEVESEY, county of SUSSEX, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles
(N. W. by W.) from Uckfield, containing 1690 inhabi-
tants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the arch-
deaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in
the king's books at £3. 6. 8. The Earl of Sheffield was
patron in 1786. The church is dedicated to St. An-
drew and St. Mary. A National school has been estab-
lished, and a neat school-house was erected in 1824.
A fair for the sale of pedlary is held here on the Monday
preceding Whit-Sunday. The river Ouse runs through
the parish, and there are several chalybeate springs. A
Roman military way was discovered some years since
on St. John's common.

FLETON, a parish in the hundred of NORMAN-
CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON, 1 mile (S. by E.) from
Peterborough, containing 159 inhabitants. The living is
a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and dio-
cese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £9. 3. 9.
The Earl of Carysfort was patron in 1798. The church
is dedicated to St. Margaret. In digging a well in this
parish, in the year 1739, fossil shells and wood were
found at the depth of thirty feet.

FLIMBY, a parish in ALLERDALE ward below Dar-
went, county of CUMBERLAND, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from
Maryport, containing, exclusively of seamen, 376 inha-
bitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the arch-
deaconry and diocese of Carlisle, endowed with £600
royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in
the patronage of the Landowners. The church, which
was rebuilt in 1794, is dedicated to St. Nicholas. This
parish was anciently a chapelry in the parish of Cam-
merton, from which it was separated in 1545: it lies on
the sea coast, and abounds with coal.

FLINTHAM, a parish in the northern division of
the wapentake of BINGHAM, county of NOTTINGHAM, $6\frac{1}{2}$
miles (S.W.) from Newark, containing 546 inhabitants.
The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdea-
conry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the
king's books at £6. 2. 6., endowed with £400 pri-
vate benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the
patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College,
Cambridge. The church is a spacious edifice dedicated
to St. Augustine. There is a place of worship for Wes-
leyan Methodists. In 1727, Robert Hacker bequeathed
certain lands, the income of which, about £20 per
annum, is applied to the instruction of children: the
school-house was erected in 1779. Harleford ferry over
the Trent to Bleasby is in this parish. The village, which
is of a considerable size, is situated near the fosse, or
Roman road; several urns and coins have been found.

FLINTON, a township in the parish of HUMBLETON,
middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East
riding of the county of YORK, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.E.) from
Kingston upon Hull, containing 125 inhabitants.

FLITCHAM, a parish in the Lynn division of the hun-
dred of FREEBRIDGE, county of NORFOLK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.
by N.) from Castle-Rising, containing 346 inhabitants.
The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry
and diocese of Norwich, endowed with £600 royal
bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the
patronage of Thomas W. Coke, Esq. In the reign of
Henry III. a priory of the order of St. Augustine was
founded at this place, as a cell to Walsingham abbey,
by Robert d'Aiguillon, the revenue of which was valued
at the dissolution at £55. 5. 6.; the walls and offices
remain. Here is a hill with a square area, surrounded
by a trench, where, in the reign of William Rufus, the
hundred court was held.

FLITTON, a parish in the hundred of FLITT, county
of BEDFORD, comprising the chapelry of Silsoe, and the
township of Flitton, and containing 1069 inhabitants,
of which number, 501 are in the township of Flitton, $1\frac{1}{4}$
mile (W.) from Silsoe. The living is a discharged vicar-
age, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lin-
coln, rated in the king's books at £11. 7. 8., and in the
patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church,
Oxford. The church, an ancient edifice, dedicated
to St. John the Baptist, contains several monuments,
amongst which is a figure in brass of Thomas Hill, who
died in 1601, at the great age of one hundred and twenty-
eight years. Southward from the village, which was
anciently called *Flitcham*, is Pallox hill, remarkable
in the beginning of the last century for a gold mine
discovered in it, which was seized for the king, and
leased to a refiner; the produce, however, being too in-
considerable, it was soon abandoned.

FLITWICK, a parish in the hundred of REDBORNE-
STOKE, county of BEDFORD, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from
Amphill, containing 489 inhabitants. The living is a
discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Bedford,
and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at
£7. 17., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and
£200 royal bounty. The Duke of Bedford was patron
in 1820. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and
St. Paul. A monastery, or cell to Dunstable priory,
was erected here in 1170, by Philip de Sannerville.

FLIXBOROUGH, a parish in the northern division
of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county
of LINCOLN, 11 miles (N. W. by W.) from Glandford-Brigg,
containing 216 inhabitants. The living is a rectory,
with the vicarage of Burton upon Stather united, in the
archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in
the king's books at £13. 10. Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart.
was patron in 1822. The church is dedicated to All
Saints. The parish, in which are some petrifying springs,
is bounded on the west by the river Trent. Sir Edward
Anderson, Bart., a Chief Justice of the Common Pleas
in the reign of Elizabeth, was born at this place.

FLIXTON, a parish in the hundred of SALFORD,
county palatine of LANCASTER, comprising the town-
ships of Flixton and Urmston, and containing 2249 inha-
bitants, of which number, 1604 are in the township of
Flixton, 7 miles (W.S.W.) from Manchester. The living
is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese
of Chester, endowed with £600 private benefaction, £200
royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in
the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary
of Flixton in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield and
Coventry. The church, a neat edifice, is dedicated to

St. Michael. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The rivers Stowell and Mersey run through the parish.

FLIXTON, a parish in the hundred of **MUTFORD** and **LOTHINGLAND**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Lowestoft, containing 34 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of **Blundeston**, in the archdeaconry of **Suffolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

FLIXTON, a parish in the hundred of **WANGFORD**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 3 miles (S. W.) from Bungay, containing 209 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Suffolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £6. A. Adair, Esq. was patron in 1820. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. At this place was an Augustine nunnery, founded by Marenj, Baroness Creke, in 1258, and valued at the dissolution at £23 per annum.

FLIXTON, a township in the parish of **FOLKTON**, wapentake of **DICKERING**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, 6½ miles (S.) from Scarborough, containing 267 inhabitants. An hospital was founded here in the reign of **Athelstan**, by one **Acchorn**, a knight, for an alderman and fourteen brethren and sisters, "to preserve travellers from wolves and other wild beasts:" it was restored and confirmed in the 25th of **Henry VI.**, by the name of **Carman's Spittle**, but was dissolved before the 26th of **Henry VIII.**: a farm-house occupies its site.

FLOCKTON, a chapelry comprising **Nether Flockton** and **Over Flockton**, in the parish of **THORNHILL**, lower division of the wapentake of **AGBRIGG**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 6¼ miles (E. by S.) from **Huddersfield**, containing 988 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **York**, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rector of **Thorahill**. The Independents have here a place of worship. There is a small sum for the education of children. The chapelry abounds with coal mines.

FLOOKBOROUGH, a chapelry in the parish of **WITNELL**, hundred of **LONSDALE**, north of the sands, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 5¼ miles (E. S. E.) from **Overstone**. The population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Richmond**, and diocese of **Chester**, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of **Lord G. Cavendish**. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. This place, now a small village, was formerly a market town.

FLOORE, a parish in the hundred of **NOBOTTLE-GROVE**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 7¼ miles (W.) from **Northampton**, containing 861 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Northampton**, and diocese of **Peterborough**, endowed with one-third of the great tithes of the hamlet of **Glasthorpe**, which is in this parish, rated in the king's books at £17, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of **Christ Church, Oxford**. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has portions in the decorated, with considerable insertions in the later, style of English architecture. The river **Nen** bounds the parish on the south and west.

FLORDON, a parish in the hundred of **HUMBLEYARD**, county of **NORFOLK**, 3½ miles (N. by W.) from **St. Mary Stratton**, containing 159 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Norfolk**,

and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4. Sir **W. R. Kemp, Bart.** was patron in 1816. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

FLOTTERTON, a township in the parish of **ROTHBURY**, western division of **COQUETDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 3¼ miles (W.) from **Rothbury**, containing 92 inhabitants.

FLOWTON, a parish in the hundred of **BOSMERE** and **CLAYDON**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from **Ipswich**, containing 150 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Suffolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £3. 9. 9½, endowed with £200 royal bounty. **H. S. Thornton, Esq.** was patron in 1815. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

FLYFORD-FLAVEL, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of **PERSHORE**, county of **WORCESTER**, 8½ miles (E. by S.) from **Worcester**, containing 159 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Worcester**, rated in the king's books at £5. 4. 9½. **Thomas Sheldon, Esq.** was patron in 1823. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

FLYFORD-GRAFTON, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of **PERSHORE**, county of **WORCESTER**, 8 miles (E.) from **Worcester**, containing 241 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Worcester**, rated in the king's books at £20. 0. 10. The **Earl of Coventry** was patron in 1797. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Here is an endowed school.

FOBBING, a parish in the hundred of **BARSTABLE**, county of **ESSEX**, 3½ miles (E.) from **Horndon on the Hill**, containing 407 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Essex**, and diocese of **London**, rated in the king's books at £21, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. This parish has **Shell-haven** and the **Thames** on the south, and **Holly** and **East havens** on the east.

FOCKERBY, a township in the parish of **ADLING-FLEET**, lower division of the wapentake of **OSGOLD-CROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 10 miles (S. E.) from **Howden**, containing 106 inhabitants. Here is a free school, formerly a grammar school, endowed with land producing £60 per annum, the gift of **Mr. Skerne**: the master is appointed by the Master and Fellows of **Catherine Hall, Cambridge**, to which hall there are eight exhibitions, founded by the same individual, whose niece, **Mrs. Mary Ramsden**, in 1743, founded six fellowships and ten scholarships in the same, preference being given to youths born in the county of **York**, and more particularly to such as had been educated in the free school at **Fockerby**.

FOGGATHORPE, a township in the parish of **BUBWITH**, **Holme-Beacon** division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, 6¼ miles (N.) from **Howden**, containing 137 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

FOLESHILL, a parish in the county of the city of **COVENTRY**, 2½ miles (N. E. by N.) from **Coventry**, containing 4937 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage not in charge, in the archdeaconry of **Coventry**, and diocese of **Lichfield** and **Coventry**, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists.

FOLKE, a parish in the hundred of **SHERBORNE**, Sherborne division of the county of **DORSET**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Sherborne, containing 269 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £9. 12. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Rev. W. Chafin and the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury were joint patrons in 1777. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence.



Corporate Seal.

FOLKESTONE, a parish in the hundred of **FOLKESTONE**, lathe of **SHEPWAY**, county of **KENT**, comprising the sea-port and market town of Folkestone, which has a separate jurisdiction, the hamlet of Ford, and part of the hamlet of Sandgate, and containing 4541 inhabitants, of which number, 3989 are in the town of Folkestone, $37\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Maidstone, and 71 (E. S. E.) from London. This place, called by the Saxons *Fulcestane*, and in Domesday-book *Fullcheston*, is by some antiquaries supposed to have been a Roman station, though its particular name has not been ascertained. A great quantity of Roman coins has been found here, and on one of the hills in the immediate vicinity of the town are the remains of a quadrilateral fortification, of which the vallum and fosse are plainly discernible. Though supposed to have been a *Castra Stativa* of the Romans, it was probably only one of those forts which that people, in the reign of Theodosius the Younger, erected at different intervals for the defence of the southern coast, and of which, or of other similar fortifications, traces may be observed along the whole ridge of hills which terminates the plain. Eadbald, the sixth king of Kent, built a castle here, on the high cliff, close to the sea-shore, which having been reduced to a heap of ruins by the Danes, and Earl Godwin, when he ravaged this coast in 1052, it was rebuilt by William de Albrincis, or de Averanches, who became lord of this place after the Norman Conquest, and it continued to be the chief seat of the barony till it was destroyed, and also the cliff on which it stood, by the encroachments of the sea. King Eadbald, some time after he had built the castle, founded within its precincts a priory for nuns of the Benedictine order, of which his daughter Eanswithe became first one of the sisters, and afterwards abbess. This convent having been destroyed during the Danish ravages, a convent for Benedictine monks was erected on its site, by Nigel de Mandeville, lord of Folkestone, in 1095, who made it a cell to the abbey of Lonley, in Normandy. Not long after, the sea having so far wasted that part of the cliff upon which it stood as to endanger the buildings, the monks removed to a new situation, immediately to the south of the present church. This priory being afterwards made denizen, escaped the general fate of the Alien priories in the reign of Henry V., and existed until the general dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £63. 0. 7.: the only part of the monastic buildings remaining is a Norman arched door-way, but their foundations may be traced for a considerable distance. Before the reign of Henry I. Folkestone was made a member of the town and port of Dover, one of the

cinque-ports, its freemen being styled the barons of the town of Folkestone. King Edward III. re-incorporated the inhabitants by the title of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town of Folkestone. In the year 1378, the greater part of it was burned by the united forces of the Scots and French; this devastation, added to the continual encroachments made upon it by the sea, reduced it to a very low and inconsiderable state, in which it continued until the last century, when, by the establishment of a fishery, and a lucrative trade with France, it increased in opulence and importance; and since that time from the salubrity of the air, the pleasantness of its situation, and the excellence of its beach, it has become a fashionable and well-frequented place for sea-bathing.

The town is situated on the shore of the English channel, opposite Boulogne, and in a hollow between two cliffs rising precipitously to the height of ninety feet above the level of the sea, stretching into an extended and very fertile plain, terminated on the east by the beautiful bay of East Ware, and extending on the west for nearly three miles, through small but rich glens, to Romney Marsh, being bounded on the north by a bold ridge of picturesque hills. The houses, irregularly built of brick, stand chiefly on the acclivities of the western cliff, on the summit of which is the church; the streets are narrow and indifferently paved, and the inhabitants are supplied with water by two rivulets, one of which flows through the centre of the town. The environs are pleasant, and the high grounds command an extensive view of the French coast. There are hot and cold baths fitted up with every convenience, and a bathing-machine on the beach: the hamlet of Sandgate is also much frequented as a bathing-place by such as are fond of retirement.



Seal of the Harbour Company.

Folkestone, as a member of the cinque-port of Dover, enjoys special privileges: the harbour, which was small, and protected by jetties, was formerly kept in repair by voluntary contributions; but these eventually proving insufficient, an act was passed in 1766, imposing a small duty on coal brought to the port, to be applied to that purpose. It was afterwards judged necessary to construct a new and more capacious harbour, but, from the great accumulation of shingle, it is still very incomplete; and a large sum of money would be requisite for the erection of sluices, and other works necessary to render it capable of affording anchorage for a very considerable number of vessels. To this harbour belongs a great number of fishing boats, which in the mackerel season are employed in catching that fish for the London market. When the mackerel season is over, the Folkestone boats frequently go off to the coasts of Suffolk and Norfolk, to catch herrings. There is a small custom-house establishment belonging to the out-port of Dover, under a supervisor, surveyor, and other officers. At a short distance from the church is a battery of four guns. The market, granted by King John, is on Thursday: the market-house is now being rebuilt, upon a more extended scale: there is a fair on the 28th of June.

The corporation consists of a mayor, twelve jurats, and twenty-four common council-men, with a recorder, chamberlain, and town-clerk. The mayor, who is coroner by virtue of his office, is chosen yearly on the 8th of September; and, together with the jurats, who are justices of the peace within the liberty, holds a court of session generally once a year; they have also power to hold a court of record under the charter of the 20th of Charles II., for the recovery of debts to any amount exceeding 40s., and in which fines of lands are levied. A new and spacious Guildhall, is now being erected, with jury-room and council-chamber adjoining. There is a common gaol and house of correction, of which the Earl of Randor is hereditary gaoler, appointing a deputy. A court of requests is held for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40s.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £700 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Eanswith, anciently that of the priory, is a cruciform structure of sand-stone, in the early style of English architecture, with a tower in the centre supported by very large piers, from which spring pointed arches: the western division of the building has been contracted in its dimensions, part of it having been blown down in December, 1705. In the south aisle is a curious altar-tomb of variegated marble, with figures of two armed knights. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists. Dr. William Harvey bequeathed £200 for the benefit of the poor of this town, and his nephew and executor, Sir Eliab Harvey, in 1674, in fulfilment of this bequest, founded a school for twenty poor children, and endowed it with part of the income of an estate in the parish of Lympne, from which the master receives a salary of about £36 per annum: the scholars are nominated by the mayor and jurats, who, with several other trustees, have the management of the school. About a mile and a half south of the town, on the summit of a lofty hill, are ancient earthworks, supposed to have been those of the Roman fortress. At Ford, about half a mile from the town in the same direction, is a chalybeate spring. The most celebrated natives appear to have been Dr. Harvey, born in 1578, who discovered the circulation of the blood; and John Phillepott, Somerset Herald, and one of the principal Kentish antiquaries, born about the close of the sixteenth century. Folkestone gives the title of viscount to the family of Bouverie, Earls of Radnor.

FOLKINGHAM, county of LINCOLN. — See **FALKINGHAM**.

FOLKINGTON, a parish in the hundred of **LONGBRIDGE**, rape of **PEVENSEY**, county of **SUSSEX**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Haylesham, containing 186 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £12, and in the joint patronage of the Earl of Plymouth and Earl Delawarr. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the early style of English architecture, with later insertions.

FOLKSWORTH, a parish in the hundred of **NORMAN-CROSS**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. W. by W.) from Stilton, containing 203 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon,

and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 6. 3. The Rev. W. Wilkinson was patron in 1820. The church is dedicated to St. Helen.

FOLKTON, a parish in the wapentake of **DICKERING**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the townships of Flixton and Folkton, and containing 411 inhabitants, of which number, 144 are in the township of Folkton, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Scarborough. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £8. 11. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty: there is also a sinecure rectory, rated at £15. H. Osbaldeston, Esq. was patron in 1817. The church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist.

FOLLYFOOT, a township in the parish of **SPORFORTH**, upper division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Wetherby, containing 293 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

FONTHILL (BISHOP'S), a parish in the hundred of **DOWNTON**, locally in the hundred of **Mere**, county of **WILTS**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. by N.) from Hindon, containing 228 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is principally in the early style of English architecture.

FONTHILL (GIFFORD), a parish in the hundred of **DUNWORTH**, county of **WILTS**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. E.) from Hindon, containing 471 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £13. 10., and in the patronage of the Executors of the late Mr. Farquhar. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. In this parish was the magnificent mansion belonging to William Beckford, Esq., called Fonthill Abbey.

FONTMELL (MAGNA), a parish in that part of the hundred of **SIXPENNY-HANDLEY** which is in the **Shaston (West)** division of the county of **DORSET**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Shaftesbury, containing, with the tything of Hartgrove, 733 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage with the curacy of West Orchard, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £7. 10.: the prebend, or rectory, to which the vicarage is united, is rated at £18. Mrs. Salkeld was patroness in 1819. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is chiefly in the later English style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

FOLOW, a township in the parish of **EYAM**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, county of **DERBY**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Tidswell, containing 298 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

FOOTHOG, a township in that part of the parish of **CWMYOY** which is in the hundred of **EWYASLACY**, county of **HEREFORD**, 10 miles (N. N. W.) from Abergavenny, containing 87 inhabitants.

FORCETT, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of **GILLING**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the townships of Barforth, Car-kin, Forcett, and Ovington, and containing 417 inhabitants, of which number, 86 are in the township of Forcett, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Richmond. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £400

royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Gilling. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a neat structure. There are remains of a Roman intrenchment in the parish.

FORD, a hamlet in that part of the parish of DINTON which is in the hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Aylesbury. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel.

FORD, a joint township with Bidstone, in the parish of BIDSTONE, lower division of the hundred of WIRRAL, county palatine of CHESTER, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Great Neston, containing 257 inhabitants.

FORD, a hamlet in the parish of NORTH WINGFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, county of DERBY. The population is returned with the parish. The celebrated non conformist divine, William Bagshaw, called the Apostle of the Peak, was a native of this place.

FORD, a chapelry in the parish of BISHOP-WEARMOUTH, northern division of EASINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Sunderland, comprising the villages of High and Low Ford, and containing 791 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, and in the patronage of the Rector of Bishop-Wearmouth. The chapel was built in 1817, by Captain Thomas James Maling, R. N., who likewise endowed it. Low Ford is situated upon the river Wear, across which there is a ferry, called Hylton Ferry, and where there are two yards for ship-building, copperas works, and an earthenware manufactory.

FORD, a chapelry in the hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Leominster, containing 31 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Richard Arkwright, Esq.

FORD, a joint township with Orrell, in the parish of SEPTON, hundred of WEST DERBY, county palatine of LANCASTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Liverpool, containing 217 inhabitants.

FORD, a parish in the western division of GLENDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9 miles (N. N. W.) from Wooler, containing 1807 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £24, and in the patronage of the Marquis of Waterford. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are places of worship for Baptists and Presbyterians. The parish contains a considerable quantity of coal, limestone, freestone, whin stone, and slate. About seventy children are educated in a charity school, of whom thirteen boys and thirteen girls are clothed at the expense of the Marquis of Waterford. There are several other schools in the parish. On the western side of the village is Ford castle, erected in 1287, by Sir William Heron, and rebuilt by the late Lord Delaval; two towers, the remains of the former castle, are retained in the present structure. This castle was demolished by the Scots in 1385, under the earls of Fife, March, and Douglas; and, prior to the battle of Flodden, it was captured by King James' troops. In 1549, it was again taken by the Scots, who demolished a great part of it. Courts leet and baron are held annually

about Easter, for the recovery of small debts, at which the steward of the manor presides. Floddon-field, in this parish, was the scene of the celebrated battle fought on the 9th of September, 1513, by the Scotch under King James IV., and the English commanded by the Earl of Surrey, in which the former were defeated, and their king slain. The top of the hill is now covered with fir trees. As some workmen were digging in a field near Floddon, in 1810, they discovered a large pit filled with human bones.

FORD, a parish in the hundred of FORD, county of SALOP, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Shrewsbury, containing 212 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of W. E. Tomline, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The Roman Watling-street runs through the parish, which is bounded by the river Severn.

FORD, a parish in the hundred of AVISFORD, rape of ARUNDEL, county of SUSSEX, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Arundel, containing 83 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £9. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester. The church is principally in the decorated style of English architecture. The Portsmouth and Arundel canal passes through this parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Arun.

FORD, a tything in the parish of IDMISTON, hundred of ALDERBURY, county of WILTS, containing 20 inhabitants.

FORDHALL, a hamlet in the parish of WOOTTON-WAVEN, Henley division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, county of WARWICK, containing, with Aspley, 106 inhabitants.

FORDHAM, a parish in the hundred of STAPLOE, county of CAMBRIDGE, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Newmarket, containing 1042 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Independents have a place of worship here. There are six almshouses for poor widows, erected by Thomas Hinson, in 1626. A small Gilbertine priory was founded in the reign of Henry III., by Sir Robert de Fordham, as a cell to the great monastery of the same order at Sempringham in Lincolnshire, scarcely a vestige of which remains. James I., when coursing in this parish, took refreshment at a place still called "the King's Path," and killed a hare near the spot; this circumstance being commemorated upon a beam still preserved in the church, by a carved representation of two greyhounds pursuing a hare.

FORDHAM, a parish in the Colchester division of the hundred of LEXDEN, county of ESSEX, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Colchester, containing 696 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £14. 4. 2. The Countess de Grey was patroness in 1804. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

FORDHAM, a parish in the hundred of CLACK-CLOSE, county of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Down-

ham-Market, containing 136 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, endowed with £800 royal bounty. E. R. Pratt, Esq. was patron in 1823.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a market town and parish in the hundred of **FORDINGBRIDGE**, New Forest (West) division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 20 miles (W. by N.) from Southampton, through Ringwood, and 92 (S.W. by W.) from London, containing, with the tything of Godshill, sometimes deemed extra-parochial, 2602 inhabitants. This town is noticed in Domesday-book under the name of *Forde*, in which it is further stated to have contained a church and two mills. It has suffered repeatedly by fire, and particularly at the beginning of the last century. It is pleasantly situated on the borders of the New Forest, and on the banks of the Upper Avon, which is here navigable, and crossed by a bridge of seven arches at the south-east entrance into the town which is plentifully supplied with good water. There is a sail-cloth manufactory, and there was formerly one for bed-ticks and checks to a considerable extent, but of these only a small quantity is now made. The market is on Friday; and an annual fair is held on the 9th of September, chiefly for amusement. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £30. 2. 3½, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a nave and aisles, with a small north transept, over which rises a square tower and two chancels parallel with each other, one east of the nave, the other beyond the north aisle and transept: the tower is about seventy feet high, and of excellent workmanship: the south chancel is the most ancient part of the building, and is supposed to have been erected about the commencement of the thirteenth century. The west window, which is very large, is a beautiful specimen of the decorated English style. There is a chapel of ease at Ibsley, in this parish. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Independents. In 1801, Catherine Eycott Bulkeley gave £200 three per cent. consols. in trust, to apply the dividends towards the support of the Sunday school; and in 1824, Sarah Dale bequeathed £50 for the same purpose: this charity is further supported by voluntary contributions. A rent-charge of £5, payable every fourth year, was given by John Dodington, in 1638, to apprentice poor children of this parish. There are the remains of several ancient encampments in the neighbourhood, the principal of which is at Godshill, about two miles from the town.

FORDINGTON, a parish in the liberty of **FORDINGTON**, Dorchester division of the county of **DORSET**, ½ a mile (E. S.E.) from Dorchester, containing 1275 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Fordington in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to St. George, is an ancient cruciform structure, partly of Norman and partly of English architecture. This place anciently formed part of the town of Dorchester, and derived its name from the ford over the river Frome, across which there are now several bridges in the neighbourhood.

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In the 29th of Edward III., Queen Isabel procured a grant of a market on Tuesdays, and a fair on the eve, day, and morrow of St. George. In the parish are many barrows, some of them very large; and Roman coins are frequently ploughed up. In 1747, above two hundred skeletons, the supposed remains of those who fell in the Danish wars, were discovered at the depth of four or five feet, the skulls being remarkably thick, and many of the teeth very sound: they were re-interred in the church-yard, or in pits dug on the place. Many other skeletons have been found, from time to time, in this neighbourhood.

FORDLEY, formerly a distinct parish, now united to **MIDDLETON**, in the hundred of **BLYTHING**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 3¼ miles (N.E. by E.) from Saxmundham, containing 351 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to the rectory of Middleton, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was situated in Middleton church-yard, but has long since been demolished.

FORDON, a chapelry in the parish of **HUNMANBY** wapentake of **DICKERING**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, 12½ miles (N. by E.) from Great Driffield, containing 48 inhabitants.

FORDWICH, a parish, and a member of the town and port of **SANDWICH**, locally in the hundred of **Downhamford**, lathe of **St. Augustine**, county of **KENT**, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Canterbury, containing 242 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £5. 15. 2. Earl Cowper was patron in 1802. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Fordwich is situated upon the river Stour, which is navigable as far as the bridge that crosses it a little above the village, and upon which are extensive flour-mills. In Domesday-book it is recorded as the "small borough of Forewich," and later authorities state it to have been a borough by prescription, governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty, with a high steward, treasurer, and town clerk. The mayor, who by virtue of his office was also coroner, and the jurats, who were justices, had the privilege of holding a general session of the peace and gaol delivery, together with a court of record.

FOREBRIDGE, a township in the parish of **CASTLE-CHURCH**, eastern division of the hundred of **CUTTLESTONE**, county of **STAFFORD**, ¾ of a mile (S. E.) from Stafford. The population is returned with the parish. Here is a free school endowed with £15 per annum, in which about fifty children are taught.

FOREMARK, a parish in the hundred of **REPTON** and **GRESLEY**, county of **DERBY**, 6½ miles (S. S.W.) from Derby, containing, with the township of **Ingleby**, 203 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. The church, dedicated to our Saviour, is a plain small edifice. The old parochial church, which was an appendage to the priory at Repton, stood in the hamlet of Ingleby, on the banks of the Trent, about one mile to the east; but falling into decay, the present edifice was erected by the then possessor of Foremark, at his own expense; and consecrated in 1662. There is a small sum for the education

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of children. In the parish is a singular rocky bank, the centre of which presenting the appearance of an edifice in ruins, tradition asserts to have been the residence of an anchorite, whence it has derived the name of Anchor Church. Human bones have been dug up on this spot; and the faint traces of a figure somewhat sepulchral are yet left beneath the rock.

FOREST, a joint township with Frith, comprising Ettersgill, Middle-Forest, and Harwood parts, in the parish of **MIDDLETON** in **TEESDALE**, south-western division of **DARLINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W.) from Middleton, containing 723 inhabitants. This township contains several lead mines, and abounds with romantic scenery: it is bounded on the south by the Tees, where that river, rolling over a rocky bed, forms several cascades, two of which, Caldron Snout and High Force, rank amongst the most remarkable waterfalls in the kingdom.

FOREST, county palatine of **CHESTER**. See **MACCLESFIELD-FOREST**.

FOREST-HILL, a parish in the hundred of **BULINGTON**, county of **OXFORD**, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Oxford, containing 157 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £500 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The children of this parish are entitled to gratuitous instruction in the school at Stanton-St. John, founded by Dame Elizabeth Holford.

FOREST-QUARTER, a township in the parish of **STANHOPE**, north-western division of **DARLINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, 7 miles (N.W.) from Stanhope, containing 3735 inhabitants. This township contains the market town called St. John's Chapel, and several hamlets. At Copt Hill is a chapel built by Dr. Barrington, late Bishop of Durham, who endowed it with land which now lets for £15 per annum. There are places of worship for the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists within the township. The bishop also erected two school-rooms, one at Wear's Head, and the other at Lane Head, both schools being conducted on the National plan.

FORMBY, a chapelry in the parish of **WALTON** on the **HILL**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Ormskirk, containing 1257 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rector of Walton. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter. There are two free schools for the education of children, one situated near the Cross, called the Higher or Upper school, and the other at the north end of Formby, near Ainsdale, the income of both being about £34 per annum, the bequest of Richard Marsh, in 1703: upwards of one hundred children are instructed. The township had anciently a chartered market, which has fallen into disuse.

FORNCETT (ST. MARY), a parish in the hundred of **DEPWADE**, county of **NORFOLK**, 3 miles (W.N.W.) from St. Mary Stratton, containing 274 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the rectory of Forncett-St. Peter united, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and dio-

cese of Norwich, rated jointly in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the Duke of Norfolk, for a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. There is a fair for toys on the 11th of September.

FORNCETT (ST. PETER), a parish in the hundred of **DEPWADE**, county of **NORFOLK**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from St. Mary Stratton, containing 638 inhabitants. The living is a rectory united to the rectory of Forncett-St. Mary, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich.

FORNHAM (ALL SAINTS), a parish in the hundred of **THINGOE**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Bury-St. Edmund's, containing 305 inhabitants. The living is a rectory with the rectory of Westley, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £19. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The navigable river Lark runs through the parish. There are the remains of an ancient priory formerly connected with the abbey of Bury, now converted into a dwelling-house.

FORNHAM (ST. GENEVEVE), a parish in the hundred of **THEDWESTRY**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Bury-St. Edmund's, containing 144 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory united to that of Risby, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £7. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$. The church was burnt down about twenty years since, and has not been rebuilt. The navigable river Lark runs through the parish.

FORNHAM (ST. MARTIN), a parish in the hundred of **THEDWESTRY**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 2 miles (N.) from Bury-St. Edmund's, containing 222 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £7. 11. 3. George Hogg, Esq. was patron in 1814. The navigable river Lark runs through the parish.

FORRABURY, a parish in the hundred of **LESNEWTH**, county of **CORNWALL**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E.) from Bossiney, containing 223 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £4. 12. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Thomas John Phillips, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Simphorian. This was formerly a place of some importance, its decay being attributed to the destruction of Tintagel and Botreaux castles, on which it was dependent. The parish is bounded on the north-west by the Bristol channel.

FORSBROOK, a township in the parish of **DILHORNE**, northern division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW**, county of **STAFFORD**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.S.W.) from Cheadle, containing 665 inhabitants.

FORSCOTE, a parish in the hundred of **WELLOW**, county of **SOMERSET**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Bath, containing 115 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 £4. 19. 2. Sir Hugh Smith, Bart. was patron in 1806. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a small neat edifice. There are some mills on the banks of a stream which runs through this parish.

FORSTER'S BOOTH, a hamlet partly in the parish of **COLD HIGHAM**, and partly in that of **PATTISHALL**,

hundred of TOWCESTER, county of NORTHAMPTON, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Towcester. The population is returned with the respective parishes.

FORTHAMPTON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of TEWKESBURY, county of GLOUCESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Tewkesbury, containing 474 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1400 private benefaction, £1000 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of J. Yorke, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The navigable river Severn runs through the parish, and frequently inundates the meadows on its banks. Forthampton court, a private mansion, was formerly the residence of the abbots of Tewkesbury.

FORTON, a township in the parish of GARSTANG, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, county palatine of LANCASTER, 4 miles (N.) from Garstang, containing 587 inhabitants. The Independents have a place of worship here. There is an endowment of about £20 per annum, the bequests of different individuals, for the education of children.

FORTON, a joint tything with Tatworth, in the parish of CHARD, eastern division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, county of SOMERSET, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.E.) from Chard, containing 437 inhabitants.

FORTON, a parish in the western division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, county of STAFFORD, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.E. by N.) from Newport, containing, with the township of Meer, 702 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £20. 19. 2., and in the patronage of Sir J. F. Boughey, Bart.. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

FOSDYKE, a parish in the wapentake of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (N.N.W.) from Holbeach, containing 424 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of Algarkirk, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

FOSTON, a parish in the hundred of GUTHLAXTON, county of LEICESTER, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Leicester, containing 24 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £14. 4. $3\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Sir C. Lamb. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

FOSTON, a parish in the wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.W. by N.) from Grantham, containing 426 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Long Bennington, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Sir Thomas Manners Sutton, Kat., a baron of the exchequer, was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Manners of Foston, in the county of Lincoln, on the 20th of April, 1807, on being appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

FOSTON, a parish in the wapentake of BULMER, North riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Foston and Thornton upon Clay, and containing 264 inhabitants, of which number, 91 are in the township of Foston, $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.E. by N.) from York. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £14, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

FOSTON upon the WOLDS, a parish in the wapentake of DICKERING, East riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Brigham, Foston upon the Wolds, Gembling, and Great Kelk, and containing 648 inhabitants, of which number, 300 are in the township of Foston upon the Wolds, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.S.E.) from Great Driffeld. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £15. 8. $6\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The Wesleyan Methodists and Calvinistic Dissenters have each a place of worship here.

FOTHERBY, a parish in the wapentake of LUDBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Louth, containing 198 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £3, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

FOTHERINGHAY, a parish in the hundred of WILLYBROOK, county of NORTHAMPTON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Oundle, containing 309 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough. Thomas Belsey, Esq. was patron in 1814. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, is a handsome edifice in the later English style: it has an ancient stone pulpit, and the font is a very fine one: several distinguished members of the Plantagenet family are interred in it. It was formerly collegiate, and at one period the conventual church of a nunnery, the inmates of which were translated to De la Pré, near Northampton. Edmund of Langley, son to Edward III., procured a license to erect a college, but his death prevented the execution of the design. He left two sons, Edward and Richard, the former of whom founded and endowed the college, which was confirmed by Henry V., who also bestowed upon it certain lands that belonged to Alien priories. Edward IV. made the college of his own foundation, and enlarged the buildings. At the dissolution its revenue amounted to about £419 per annum. On the north side of the church is a free school, endowed with £20 per annum, for a master, payable out of the exchequer by the receiver for the county. The village, in which a fair for horses is held on the third Monday after July, was anciently a considerable town: the adjoining country is much esteemed for its excellent pasture and corn land. It is pleasantly situated on the river Nen, over which is a bridge of freestone, erected in 1722 by the Marquis of Halifax, in lieu of a wooden one built in 1573 by Queen Elizabeth. Fotheringhay castle was a strong and handsome structure, with double ditches, keep, &c. In the reign of Henry III., when the many strong holds encouraged the nobility to rebel, it was surprised by William, Earl of Albemarle, who laid waste the surrounding country. It was the birthplace of Richard III., the scene of the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, and the place of her execution. James I., Mary's son, on his accession to the throne, demolished the castle; its site may however still be traced: some remains of the college walls are also visible, and part of the cloisters.

FOTHERLY (HIGH), a township in the parish of BYWELL-ST. PETER, eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (S.S.W.) from Bywell, containing 92 inhabitants.

FOULBY, a hamlet in the parish of WRAGBY, partly in the lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, and partly in the upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Wakefield.

FOULDEN, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of GREENHOE, county of NORFOLK, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Stoke-Ferry, containing 467 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of Oxborough, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10. 1. 10. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

FOULMIRE, a parish in the hundred of THRIPLow, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5½ miles (N. E.) from Royston, containing 541 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £29. 14. 2., and in the patronage of the Earl of Hardwicke. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There was anciently a market at this place.

FOULNESS, an island and a parish in the hundred of ROCHFORD, county of ESSEX, 9 miles (E. by N.) from Rochford, containing 565 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, within the jurisdiction of the court of the Commissary of Essex and Herts, concurrently with the Consistorial court of the Bishop of London, rated in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of the Earl of Winchelsea. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is nearly in the centre of the island, the floods having frequently prevented the inhabitants from attending their respective places of worship on the main land. There is a small endowment for the education of children. The circumference of Foulness is about twenty miles, exclusively of a tract called the Saltings, which is not yet embanked from the sea. Courts leet and baron are occasionally held by the lord of the manor. There is a fair for toys on the 10th of July.

FOULNEY, an island in the parish of DALTON in FURNESS, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Dalton.

FOULRIDGE, a township in that part of the parish of WHALLEY which is in the higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, county palatine of LANCASTER, 1¼ mile (N.) from Colne, containing 1307 inhabitants. This neighbourhood is remarkable for romantic scenery.

FOULSHAM, a market town and parish, in the hundred of EYNSFORD, county of NORFOLK, 18 miles (N. W.) from Norwich, and 108 (N. N. E.) from London, containing 835 inhabitants. In 1770 this town was almost totally destroyed by fire, but it has been rebuilt in a superior manner, and now contains many good dwelling-houses. There is a market for corn every Tuesday: fairs are held on Easter Tuesday for petty chapmen, and on the first Tuesday in May for cattle and toys; and there is a statute fair for hiring servants on the first Tuesday after Michaelmas-day. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £27. 14. 9½, and in the patronage of the Rev. Henry Nicholas Astley. The church, dedicated to the Holy Innocents, is a noble building of flint and stone: the tower is ninety feet high, and is ornamented with pinnacles: part of the chancel window is of painted glass. In the church and churchyard are some curious monuments. The Baptists have a place of worship here.

FOULSTON, a township in the parish of KIRK-BURTON, upper division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, West riding of the county of YORK, 7¾ miles (S. S. E.) from Huddersfield, containing 1264 inhabitants.

FOULTON, a hamlet in the parish of RAMSEY, hundred of TENDRING, county of ESSEX, 3½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Harwich. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel, long since demolished.

FOUNTAIN'S-EARTH, a township in the parish of KIRKBY-MALZEARD, lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, West riding of the county of YORK, 3¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from Ripon, containing, with the chapel-ry of Middlesmoor, 441 inhabitants. An abbey of the Cistercian order was founded here in 1132, for thirteen Benedictine monks of St. Mary's near York, who leaving their house with the design of observing a more strict and reformed rule, obtained from Thurstan, Archbishop of York, a grant of land sufficient for their purpose. It was dedicated to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, and was endowed with great revenues, said to be worth, at the dissolution, £1173. 0. 7. The abbey was situated in a valley environed by well-wooded hills, on the banks of a small stream called the Skell: the ruins, occupying an area of about two acres, are considered the most extensive and interesting monastic remains in the kingdom; they are partly in the Norman, and partly in the early style of English architecture, and consist of the church, with its lofty tower, two cloisters, the chapter-house, refectory, dormitory, and kitchen, besides the appendages of the gate, the mill, and the bridge.

FOVANT, otherwise FOFFONT, a parish in the hundred of CAWDEN and CADWORTH, county of WILTS, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Wilton, containing 523 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £17, and in the patronage of the Earl of Pembroke. The church is dedicated to St. George.

FOWBERRY, a township in the parish of CHATTON, eastern division of GLENDALE ward, county of NORTH-UMBERLAND, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Wooler. The population is returned with the parish. In 1532 this place was plundered by the Scots.

FOWEY, a borough, sea-port, market town, and parish, in the eastern division of the hundred of POWDER, county of CORNWALL, 29 miles (S. W. by S.) from Launceston, and 234½ (S. W. by W.) from London, containing 1455 inhabitants. This town, the name of which was formerly spelt *Fawey*, is a place of ancient origin, and rose into importance during the wars that occurred in the reigns of Edward I. and III. and Henry V. In the reign of Edward III., its ships refusing to strike when required, as they sailed by Rye and Winchelsea, were attacked by the ships of those ports, but defeated them; in commemoration of which gallant conduct they bore their arms united with the arms of those two cinque-ports, which gave rise to the appellation of the "Gallants of Fowey." To the fleet of Edward III. before Calais, this place contributed forty-seven ships, being



Seal and Arms.

a greater number than was supplied by any other port in England: it also furnished seven hundred and seventy mariners, which was a greater proportion than that of any other town except Yarmouth. Fowey was attacked and partly burnt by the French, in 1457; and being subsequently threatened by them in the reign of Edward IV., that monarch caused two towers, the ruins of which are yet visible, to be built at the public charge for its security; but he was subsequently so much displeased with the inhabitants, for attacking the French during a truce which was proclaimed with Louis XI., that he took away all their ships and naval stores, together with a chain drawn across the river, between the two forts, which was carried to Dartmouth. In the parliamentary war, it was, at first, one of the royal garrisons: in 1644, the town and harbour were taken possession of by the Earl of Essex, with several ships and seventeen pieces of ordnance; and here his army was mostly quartered when it surrendered to the king. The fortress and haven were held by the royalists till March, 1646, when they were delivered up, with thirteen pieces of ordnance, to Sir Thomas Fairfax. The Dutch under Admiral de Ruyter made an unsuccessful attempt on the harbour in 1667.

The town is situated at the mouth of the river Fowey, extending a mile along its eastern bank; and the scenery around the harbour is at once beautifully grand and interesting: the cliffs on the opposite side of the river, across which there is a ferry for passengers, are of the boldest character. The streets, however, are both narrow and irregular, with numerous angles, rendering it difficult for carriages to drive through the town. There is a spacious market-house, over which is the town-hall, erected some years since, by Viscount Valletort and Philip Rashleigh, Esq., then representatives for the borough. Though at one time a place of considerable commercial importance, but little of this now remains, except what arises from its Pilchard fishery, in which most of the inhabitants are engaged, and which affords employment to a great number of vessels. It is computed that upwards of twenty-eight thousand hogsheads of fish are annually brought into this port: it has also a few vessels engaged in the timber and coal trade, two or three London traders, and some small country barges. In 1827, the coasting tonnage inwards amounted to twenty-nine thousand four hundred and ninety-nine tons, and the same outwards to fifty-six thousand four hundred and fifty-six tons. The copper-ores shipped during the same year amounted to about twenty-eight thousand tons; the china, clay, and stone, shipped in 1827, amounted to twelve thousand tons; from all which it appears that the general trade of the place is considerably on the increase. The number of vessels that entered inwards from foreign parts during the year 1826, was eighteen British, and twenty-one foreign; and the number that cleared outwards, four British. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on Shrove-Tuesday, May 1st, and September 10th. The tolls of the market and fairs, and the harbour dues, are vested in the corporation, subject to the payment of a fee-farm rent of 40s. The harbour is esteemed the best outlet to the westward of all the ports in the west of England, being at all times safe, and affording such excellent anchorage, that vessels of a thousand tons' burden can ride in safety, and enter at the lowest tide,

drawing three fathoms of water, and go into deeper water above. The shores are bold and free from danger; and ships in distress may run in with perfect safety, without cable or anchor. The fort of St. Catherine, constructed for the protection of the harbour in the reign of Henry VIII., still exists, and has four guns mounted upon it; and between this and the town are two small forts of more modern erection.

Fowey was incorporated by charter of James II. Another charter was granted by William and Mary, in 1690; and a third in 1819, under which the corporation consisted of a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, a town clerk, and assistants; but a writ of ouster was brought against them for the abuse of their chartered privileges, and judgment having been recorded against them in Trinity Term, 1827, no attempt has been made to elect another mayor, hold sessions, nor do any other corporate acts; and the county magistrates have ever since acted within and for the borough. Under the charter of 1819, the mayor and free burgesses were empowered to hold a court of record for the recovery of debts not exceeding £100; but no process has been issued from this court since 1823. The only courts now held are those of the lord of the manor, including a court leet, and a court baron. The borough sent members to a national council in the 14th of Edward III., but first returned representatives to parliament in the 13th of Elizabeth, since which it has continued to send two members. The elective franchise is vested in the inhabitants of the borough paying scot and lot, and in such of the tenants of the duchy manor as are capable of being portreeves of the borough, viz., those of the duke's tenants only who have been admitted on the court rolls of the manor of the borough, whose lands, being freehold, were anciently, and still continue to be, held immediately of the duchy of Cornwall, as parcel of the manor, and whose title to such lands has been presented at a court baron, by a sworn homage, or jury, of the freeholders of the manor: the portreeve is the returning officer, and the number of electors about sixty, who are in the patronage of Joseph Thomas Austen, Esq.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of J. T. Austen, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Fimbarrus, is a handsome edifice, consisting of a nave, two aisles, with a lofty pinnacled tower at the west end: it was rebuilt in 1336, and again rebuilt, or much altered, and its present tower erected, about 1466: in the north aisle is a fine altar-tomb of marble, with a recumbent statue in alabaster, and an inscription to the memory of John Rashleigh, Esq., who died in 1582; and there are also several other monuments belonging to the families of Rashleigh and Treffry. There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Independents. A school, for educating thirty children of voters, was founded here by a bequest from Shadrack Vincent, in 1700, and endowed with £500, to be invested in the purchase of land: it was formerly a grammar school, but is now conducted as a school for teaching English, writing, &c.: the master has a salary of £30 a year, paid out of the rent of the land. There is another charity school, for educating twenty-five children of both sexes, the mistress of which has a salary of £8. 10. per annum. In the reign of Charles I., Philip Rashleigh, Esq. built an

almshouse here for eight poor widows, and endowed it with the great tithes of the parish of St. Wenn: the widows receive 2s. 9d. each weekly, but are prohibited from begging, or receiving any other eleemosynary relief. The castellated mansion of Place-house, on an eminence near the church, anciently the residence of the Treffry family, but now that of the Austen family, is a curious relic of early domestic architecture; and an oriel, projecting from the south side of it, is very richly ornamented with tracery. The ruins of the block-houses, erected for the defence of the harbour in the reign, and by the command, of Edward IV., are also still to be seen.

FOWNHOPE, a parish in the hundred of GREYTREE, county of HEREFORD, 7 miles (S.E.) from Hereford, containing 866 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the vicarage of Woolhope and the perpetual curacy of Fawley, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford rated in the king's books at £6. 9. 9½., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The village is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Wye. About half a mile to the north of it is an eminence crowned by an ancient camp; and not far distant is a second camp, occupying the summit of another eminence, called Capler-hill: the latter is double-trenched and called Woldbury; the former has no distinct appellation. The Capler-hill is finely wooded, and from its summit the prospects are rich and extensive.

FOXCOTE, a chapelry in the parish and hundred of ANDOVER, Andover division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (N.W.) from Andover, containing 96 inhabitants.

FOXCOTT, a parish in the hundred and county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 miles (N.E.) from Buckingham, containing 119 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £9. 9. 4½., and in the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard.

FOXEARH, a parish in the hundred of HINCKFORD, county of ESSEX, 3½ miles (N.W.) from Sudbury, containing 436 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £10. 4. 4½. The Rev. J. Pemberton was patron in 1810.

FOXHALL, a parish in the hundred of CARLFORD, county of SUFFOLK, 4¼ miles (E. by S.) from Ipswich, containing 217 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Brightwell, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich. The church, which was dedicated to All Saints, has been demolished.

FOXHAM, a chapelry in the parish of BREMHILL, hundred of CHIPPENHAM, county of WILTS, 5 miles (N.E. by E.) from Chippenham. The population is returned with the parish. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

FOXHOLES, a parish in the wapentake of DICKERING, East riding of the county of YORK, comprising the chapelry of Butterwick, and the township of Foxholes with Boythorp, and containing 262 inhabitants, of which number, 169 are in the township of Foxholes with Boythorp, 10½ miles (N. by W.) from Great Driffield. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of the East

riding, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £22. D. Sykes, Esq. was patron in 1815. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

FOXLEY, a parish in the hundred of EYNSFORD, county of NORFOLK, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Foulsham, containing 250 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4. E. Lombe, Esq. was patron in 1792. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas.

FOXLEY, a parish in the hundred of MALMESBURY, county of WILTS, 2½ miles (W. S. W.) from Malmesbury, containing 71 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £3. 17. 8¼., endowed with £10 per annum private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Lord Holland. This parish is bounded on the north by a branch of the Lower Avon. Lord Holland is Baron Holland, of Foxley.

FOXT, a joint township with Moorage, in that part of the parish of IPSTONES which is in the southern division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Cheadle, containing 415 inhabitants.

FOXTON, a parish in the hundred of THRIPOLOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Cambridge, containing 368 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £11. 2. 11., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The church, erected about the year 1456, is dedicated to St. Lawrence. A market and two fairs were anciently held here; one fair is still held at Easter.

FOXTON, a joint township with Shotton, in the parish of SEDGEFIELD, north-eastern division of STOCKTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 9 miles (N. W. by W.) from Stockton upon Tees, containing 63 inhabitants.

FOXTON, a parish in the hundred of GARTREE, county of LEICESTER, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Market-Harborough, containing 383 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 3. 4., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. The Union canal runs through the village.

FOY, a parish partly in the hundred of GREYTREE, but chiefly in the upper division of the hundred of WORMELow, county of HEREFORD, 3¼ miles (N.) from Ross, containing, with the township of Eaton-Tregoes, 293 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Rev. John Jones. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

FRADLEY, a hamlet in the parish of ALREWAS, northern division of the hundred of OFFLOW, county of STAFFORD, 4¼ miles (N. E.) from Lichfield, containing 426 inhabitants.

FRADSWELL, a chapelry in the parish of COLWICH, southern division of the hundred of PIREHILL, county of STAFFORD, 7¼ miles (E. by S.) from Stone, containing 219 inhabitants. The chapelry is within the peculiar jurisdiction of the Prebendary of Colwich and Bishop's Itchington in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield.

FRAISTHORP, a parish in the wapentake of **DICKERING**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.S.W.) from **Bridlington**, containing, with the chapelry of **Awburn**, 91 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of **York**, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of **Sir W. Strickland, Bart.**

FRAMCOTE, a chapelry in the parish of **LOWER**, or **POWER GUYTING**, lower division of the hundred of **KIFTSGATE**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 3 miles (E.) from **Winchcombe**. The population is returned with the parish.

FRAMFIELD, a parish in the hundred of **LOXFELD-DORSET**, rape of **PEVENSEY**, county of **SUSSEX**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.E.) from **Uckfield**, containing 1437 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of **Canterbury**, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the **Rev. Mr. Cooper**. The church, dedicated to **St. Thomas à Becket**, has portions in the early and decorated styles of English architecture. In 1719, **Robert Smith** bequeathed £200, the interest of one moiety of which was to be applied to the education of poor children; and in 1764, this fund was increased with a bequest in land by the **Rev. Thomas Wharton**, now producing £50 a year: thirty children are instructed. There were formerly iron-works in the parish; and on the road side, near **Stone bridge**, was a famous mineral spring, which entirely disappeared a few years ago, upon the owner draining a piece of boggy ground between it and a fish pond below.

FRAMINGHAM (EARL), a parish in the hundred of **HENSTEAD**, county of **NORFOLK**, 5 miles (S.E.) from **Norwich**, containing 56 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory united to the rectory of **Bixley**, in the archdeaconry of **Norfolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £3. 6. 8. The church, a small Norman edifice, is dedicated to **St. Andrew**.

FRAMINGHAM (PIGOT), a parish in the hundred of **HENSTEAD**, county of **NORFOLK**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E. by S.) from **Norwich**, containing 304 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Norfolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the **Bishop of Norwich**.

FRAMLINGHAM, a market town and parish in the hundred of **LOES**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 18 miles (N.E. by N.) from **Ipswich**, and 87 (N.E.) from **London**, containing 2327 inhabitants. This place is of very remote antiquity, having been one of the chief towns of the **Iceni**, a British tribe in alliance with the Romans, to whom their king, **Prasatagus**, bequeathed a part of his dominions, in the hope of securing to his queen, **Boadicea**, the undisturbed possession of the remainder. On the death of **Prasatagus**, the Roman procurator took possession of the whole, and on **Boadicea's** remonstrating, ordered her to be scourged like a slave, and violated the chastity of her daughters. **Boadicea**, in revenge for this outrage, excited the **Trinobantes** and other tribes to revolt, and heading her own forces with masculine intrepidity, obtained a victory over the Romans, of whom seventy thousand were slain in battle, though she was subsequently defeated and lost her life, or, as some say, took poison. At what time the castle was originally built is uncertain, but it is a very ancient structure, and it is known that

a fortress existed here in the time of **Redwald**, third king of the **East Angles**, who occasionally retired to it from his court at **Rendlesham**. The castle was also the retreat of **King Edmund the Martyr**, who, when pursued by the Danes, fled from **Dunwich**, and took refuge within its walls, whence endeavouring to escape, when closely besieged, he was overtaken, and beheaded at **Hoxne**. In 1173, it became the temporary asylum of **Prince Henry**, whom **Queen Eleanor**, his mother, had incited to rebel against his father, **Henry II.** And upon the death of **Edward VI.**, in 1553, **Mary** retired to this castle, where she was joined by the inhabitants of **Suffolk** and the neighbouring counties, who, to the number of thirteen thousand, accompanied her to **London**, to take possession of the crown. The castle was a spacious and noble structure, the surrounding walls including an irregular quadrilateral area of nearly an acre and a half; they were forty-four feet in height, and eight feet in thickness, defended by thirteen square towers of considerably greater elevation, of which, one towards the east, and one towards the west, were watch-towers: the whole was surrounded by a double moat, over the inner of which was a draw-bridge. The walls are in a tolerably perfect state, and in front of the gateway-tower are the arms of the **Howards**, **Mowbrays**, **Brothertons**, &c., all quartered in one shield, having lions for supporters, and for the crest, a lion passant. In the interior, the buildings of which were demolished about the year 1670, an almshouse for aged men, who are supported by an endowment by **Sir Robert Hitcham**, and a workhouse for the poor, have been built with the materials of the castle. The town is pleasantly situated on a hill, near the source of the river **Ore**, which rises to the north of the castle, and falls into the sea at **Orford**; it contains many respectable and well built houses, is lighted with oil by subscription, and amply supplied with water; the air is salubrious, the approaches good, and the town generally improving. The trade is principally in malt: the market is on Saturday, for corn, and occasionally for cattle; the fairs are on **Whit-Monday**, and **October 11th**, for toys.

The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Suffolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £43. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the **Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge**. The church, dedicated to **St. Michael**, is a stately structure, partly in the decorated, and partly in the later, style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower, strengthened with buttresses; over the west entrance, a representation of **St. Michael** encountering the dragon is finely sculptured in relief: the chancel, which, both in style and workmanship, is superior to the rest of the church, is supposed to have been added in the reign of **Edward VI.**: the roof of the nave, which is of oak curiously carved, is supported by octangular pillars, and that of the chancel by clustered columns of very graceful proportion. The church contains several fine monuments, and the ashes of many illustrious personages; among the former are the monuments of **Henry Howard**, **Earl of Surrey**; **Henry Fitzroy**, **Duke of Richmond**, natural son of **Henry VIII.**; the two wives of **Thomas**, **Duke of Norfolk**, who was beheaded in the reign of **Elizabeth**; and the wife of **Sir Robert Hitcham**. There is a chapel of ease at **Saxtead**, in this parish. Here are places of worship for Inde-

pendents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. The free school was founded in 1636, by Sir Robert Hitcham, Knt., who endowed it with lands producing an ample revenue for the instruction in writing, reading, and arithmetic, of forty boys, to each of whom he allowed an apprentice fee of £10; the number of scholars has been recently increased to fifty. There are four Sunday schools, in which five hundred children are instructed, partly supported by subscription, and partly by the charitable bequests of Sir Robert Hitcham, who also founded an almshouse for twelve aged widows, or widowers, who receive each a weekly allowance in money, and an annual supply of coal and a gown, on which they wear a badge with the arms of the founder: the alms-people are required to attend morning prayer at the parish church daily, for which purpose Sir Robert Hitcham bequeathed £20, now increased to £30 per annum, to the minister, and £5 per annum to the clerk and sexton; the school and almshouse are under the management of the Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. Thomas Mills, in 1708, bequeathed estates producing at present nearly £700 per annum, for the foundation of almshouses for eight aged persons; and also for the education of children, and the relief of the poor: there are likewise several other bequests for charitable purposes. In 1823, some remains of elephants' tusks were dug up at the depth of ten feet from the surface, in a field to the north of the town. Robert Hawes, who compiled a history of the hundred of Loes, still in manuscript, and to whom, as a zealous investigator of antiquities, the Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, presented a silver cup and cover, was buried here in 1731.

FRAMLINGTON (LONG), a parish in the eastern division of COQUETDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, comprising the townships of Brinkburn High ward, Brinkburn Low ward, and Long Framlington, and containing 815 inhabitants, of which number, 563 are in the township of Long Framlington, 11 miles (N.N.W.) from Morpeth. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Felton. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians. The interest of £500, the bequest of Mrs. Tate, in 1825, is appropriated to the maintenance of a school for educating twenty poor children. Within the last few years the village has been much improved by the erection of several neat houses and shops. It was formerly very badly supplied with water, but in 1821, a liberal subscription was raised to sink a public well, from which the inhabitants have now an abundant supply. Fairs for the sale of sheep, black cattle, &c., are held on the second Tuesday in July, and on October 25th. Limestone, freestone, and coal, are found in the parish. The Hall-hill, at this place, is supposed to have been the site of a Roman station, and the remains of a triple intrenchment are still visible. At Evergreen, near the same place, are foundations of a building supposed to have been a fort. At the north-western extremity of the parish is a long narrow tract of wild and dreary moor-land, containing about one thousand acres. Here is a great number of cairns, composed of loose stones, but their situation is remote and difficult of access. On a farm called Canada are large heaps of slag, or *scoria*, such as is produced by smelting iron-stone, which operation is

supposed to have been done by the Romans, as the road called the Devil's causeway passes near this place.

FRAMPTON, a parish (formerly a market town) in the liberty of FRAMPTON, Bridport division of the county of DORSET, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Dorchester, and 130 (S. W.) from London, containing 418 inhabitants. The name of this place properly belonged to the site of an ancient priory, and is derived from the river Frome which passes it: in Domesday-book it is written *Frantone*, and, when that record was compiled, the priory was a cell to the abbey of St. Stephen, at Caen in Normandy. It was purchased, by license of Richard II., by Sir John Devereaux, Knt.; it afterwards fell to the crown, and was granted by Henry V. to his brother, the Earl of Bedford, after whose death it was given to the collegiate church of St. Stephen, in Westminster. In the 14th of Elizabeth, the manor and advowson were given to Sir Christopher Hatton, who sold them to John Brown, Esq., in whose family they now remain. A handsome residence was erected in 1704, upon the site of the priory, by Robert Brown, Esq. A market on Thursday, now disused, was granted by Edward III., and four fairs by succeeding monarchs; of the latter two only are now held, on March 9th and May 4th, for cattle, horses, &c. Courts leet and baron are held annually, at which the constable and tythingmen for the liberty are appointed. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £11. 9. 7., and in the patronage of F. J. Brown, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was built in the reign of Edward IV., and is adorned with several devices of that monarch; it consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower at the west end having battlements and pinnacles, erected in 1695 by Robert Browne, Esq., the old tower having fallen down: the pulpit is ornamented with three curiously carved figures in niches; one of these is much defaced, the other two represent monks, one holding the sun in his right hand and a book in his left, the other a cross and a book: the entire edifice has been recently altered and repaired, at the expense of the patron. The above-mentioned Robert Browne, by will dated in 1734, left £40 per annum for the support of the minister, likewise an annuity of £15, and a house for a schoolmaster, to be appointed by the lord of the manor, for the instruction of children of both sexes. A National school for boys and girls is supported by subscription.

FRAMPTON, a tything in the parish of SAPPERTON, hundred of BISTON, county of GLOUCESTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Cirencester, containing 181 inhabitants.

FRAMPTON, a parish in the wapentake of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Boston, containing 688 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £18. 19. 4., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £1100 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Charles Keightley Tinsard, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is an endowed school, in which all the children of the parish are taught gratuitously.

FRAMPTON-COTTERELL, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD, county of GLOUCESTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from

Chipping-Sodbury, containing 1610 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £11. 16. 0½, and in the alternate patronage of the Duke of Beaufort and the representatives of the late Mr. Hughes. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship here. Frampton derives its name from being situated on the river Frome.

FRAMPTON upon SEVERN, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of WHITSTONE, county of GLOUCESTER, 6¼ miles (N. by W.) from Dursley, containing 996 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £7. 11., endowed with £410 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty. J. Dunsford, Esq. was patron in 1813. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has portions in the decorated style, and a handsome tower with pinnacles. There is a place of worship for Independents. In the year 904, the Danes were overtaken at this place, and attacked by an army of Mercians and West Angles, by whom they were totally routed, and three of their kings slain. Frampton is situated on the river Frome, near its confluence with the Severn, whence it derives its name. The Gloucester and Berkeley canal passes close to the village. A fair, called Frying-pan fair, is held on the 14th of February. At this place is particularly observable that remarkable influx of the river, at the coming in of the tide, termed "the Hygre," and "the Bore, or Boar:" the water rolls in with a head of foam three or four feet high, stretching like a moving weir across the stream. About 1750, the Earl of Berkeley constructed a bulwark near it, called Hock Crib, to prevent the river from encroaching on the land.

FRAMSDEN, a parish in the hundred of THREDLING, county of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (S. E.) from Debenham, containing 702 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10. 0. 2½, and in the patronage of the Countess of Dysart. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There was formerly a monastery at this place.

FRANKBY, a township in the parish of WEST KIRBY, lower division of the hundred of WIRRAL, county palatine of CHESTER, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Great Neston, containing 66 inhabitants.

FRANKLEY, a chapelry in the parish of HAGLEY, lower division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, county of WORCESTER, 3½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Hales-Owen, containing 189 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Leonard. Lord Lyttleton is patron of Frankley.

FRANKTON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, county of WARWICK, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Dunchurch, containing 253 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £5. 12. 1. The Rev. John Bidolph was patron in 1805. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

FRANSHAM (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of LAUNDITCH, county of NORFOLK, 5½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Swaffham, containing 322 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £7. 15. 10.

F. R. Reynolds, Esq. was patron in 1791. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

FRANSHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of LAUNDITCH, county of NORFOLK, 5½ miles (E. N. E.) from Swaffham, containing 228 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 8. 4. E. Swatman, Esq. was patron in 1803. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

FRANT, or FANT, a parish partly in the hundred of WASHLINGSTONE, lathe of AYLESFORD, county of KENT, but chiefly in the hundred of ROTHERFIELD, rape of PEVENSEY, county of SUSSEX, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Tunbridge Wells, containing 1727 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £8. 5. 5., and in the patronage of the Rector of Rotherfield. The church, which is partly in the early and partly in the decorated style of English architecture, has lately received an addition of four hundred and ninety sittings, two hundred and eighty of which are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £350 towards defraying the expense. This parish, which is within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster, is bounded on the north and south by two branches of the river Medway: it contains some mineral springs, and vestiges of several iron-works. In that part of it which is in the county of Sussex are the ruins of Beigham, or Bayham, abbey, founded by the Premonstratensian canons of Brockley, at the instance of Robert de Turnham, or Thornham, who, about the year 1200, gave all his lands at this place for that purpose: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was originally established at Beaulieu, near Brockley; but the monks removed, with those at Ottenham, to this place: the monastery was one of those which Cardinal Wolsey obtained for the endowment of his intended colleges: its revenue, in the 17th of Henry VIII., was £152. 9. 4. The ruins, consisting of portions of the walls of the nave and transepts of the abbey church, are situated in the gardens of Bayham Park, a seat belonging to Marquis Camden, to whom it gives the title of viscount.

FRATING, a parish in the hundred of TENDRING, county of ESSEX, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Colchester, containing 263 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory united to the rectory of Thorington, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £10.

FRECKENHAM, a parish in the hundred of LACKFORD, county of SUFFOLK, 3½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Mildenhall, containing 366 inhabitants. The living comprises a discharged vicarage and a rectory, within the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rochester, the former rated in the king's books at £3. 15. 2½, the latter at £16. 11. 5½, endowed with £220 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Peter House, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The river Lark is navigable on the north of this parish, where it receives a smaller stream, which runs through the village.

FRECKLETON, a township in the parish of KIRKHAM, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, county palatine of LANCASTER, 2 miles (S.) from Kirkham, containing 875 inhabitants. The Independents have a place of worship

here. There is a large sacking and sail-cloth manufactory in this township.

FREEBY, a chapelry in the parish of **MELTON-MOWBRAY**, hundred of **FRAMLAND**, county of **LEICESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.N.E.) from Melton-Mowbray, containing 110 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Independents. The Melton-Mowbray and Oakham canal runs to the south of this place.

FREEFOLK, a chapelry in the parish of **WHITCHURCH**, hundred of **EVINGAR**, Kingsclere division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.N.E.) from Whitchurch, containing 68 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. Here is a very large paper-mill, where the paper used for the Bank of England notes is manufactured.

FREEFORD, a hamlet in that part of the parish of **ST. MICHAEL, LICHFIELD**, which is in the northern division of the hundred of **OFFLOW**, county of **STAFFORD**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.E.) from Lichfield, containing 14 inhabitants.

FREEHOLDERS' QUARTER, a township in the parish of **LONGHORSLEY**, western division of **MORPETH** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, containing 109 inhabitants.

FREETHORPE, a parish in the hundred of **BLOFIELD**, county of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (S.) from Acle, containing 304 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage with the rectory of Reedham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, endowed with £400 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

FREMINGTON, a parish in the hundred of **FREMINGTON**, county of **DEVON**, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Barnstaple, containing 1099 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £20. 0. 5., and in the patronage of the Rev. C. Hill. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a place of worship for Independents. Fremington is mentioned in ancient records as a borough, and it once sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward III. In the neighbourhood are beds of limestone, enclosed in a stratum of blueish building stone; pipe and potters' clay are also found. At Fremington Pill, a small estuary of the river Tor, coal barges discharge their cargoes, and merchant vessels await the spring tides. A salvage is claimed by the lord of the manor.

FRENCH-MOOR, a tything in the parish of **BROUGHTON**, hundred of **THORNGATE**, Andover division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.W.) from Romsey, containing 44 inhabitants.

FRENSHAM, a parish comprising the tything of Dockingfield, in the hundred of **ALTON**, Alton (North) division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, and the tything of Chart with Pitfold, in the hundred of **FARNHAM**, county of **SURREY**, 4 miles (S.) from Farnham, and containing 1433 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, endowed with £5 per annum, and £100 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Robert Colmer, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has lately received an addition of two hundred and eighty one sittings, of which two hundred and thirty are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels

having granted £150 towards defraying the expense. The river Wey runs through the parish, in which also are two extensive sheets of water, and a mineral spring.

FRENZE, otherwise **THORPE (PARVA)**, a parish in the hundred of **DISS**, county of **NORFOLK**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (E. by N.) from Diss, containing 60 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £2. 13. 4., and endowed with £200 royal bounty. James Smith, Esq. was patron in 1824. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

FREDON, a tything in the parish of **HIGHWORTH**, hundred of **HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE**, county of **WILTS**, containing 24 inhabitants.

FRESHFORD, a parish in the hundred of **BATH-FORUM**, county of **SOMERSET**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.E.) from Bath, containing 587 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £7. 7. 8½., and in the patronage of the Rev. George Bythersea. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a very neat structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The Frome takes a winding course through the parish from south to north-west, and then north, when it falls into the Avon, which forms the boundary of the parish on the northern side. The Kennet and Avon canal runs parallel with the Avon, at the distance of about half a mile from the village, which is pleasantly situated on the southern declivity of a hill, finely wooded, and abounding with rich and extensive views. The hills in the neighbourhood contain ample stores of the Bath stone, limestone, and fullers' earth. There is an extensive manufactory for fine broad cloth. The ruins of an old hermitage and friary, probably connected with Hinton abbey, may still be seen, as may also the remains of a Roman encampment.

FRESHWATER, a parish in the liberty of **WEST MEDINA**, Isle of Wight division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.S.W.) from Yarmouth, containing 876 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £9. 8. 4., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has lately received an addition of seventy-four sittings, of which forty-three are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £25 towards defraying the expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In 1714, David Urry gave a messuage and lands, now producing £27 per annum, for the education of sixteen boys. This parish has the English channel on the south and west; on the north is the Isle of Wight channel, whence the river Yar is navigable to the village. To the west of Freshwater Gate, a small creek in the centre of Freshwater-bay is the extensive natural opening to the sea, called Freshwater-cave, the depth of which is about one hundred and twenty feet, the principal entrance being about twenty feet high and thirty-five wide. The prospect from the light-house, on the highest point of the Freshwater cliffs, is exceedingly fine, and includes a full view of the Needles. That eminent mathematician and natural philosopher, Dr. Robert Hooke, Gresham professor of geometry, and author of several esteemed publications, was born in this village in the year 1635.

FRESSINGFIELD, a parish in the hundred of **Hoxne**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Eye, containing 1231 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage with the rectory of Withersdale, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £17. 17. 1., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. Archbishop Sancroft was born in this parish, in which he founded and endowed a school.

FRESTON, a parish in the hundred of **SAMFORD**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Ipswich, containing 189 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the Rev. J. Bond. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The village is situated on the banks of the river Orwell, and abounds with beautiful and picturesque scenery, the view of which is greatly enriched by the old ruin called Freston Tower.

FRETHERNE, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of **WHITSTONE**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Stroud, containing 210 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8. The Rev. J. H. Dunsford was patron in 1824. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. This is supposed to be the place called in the Saxon Chronicle *Fethanleage*, where Ceawlin, King of Wessex, obtained a victory over the Britons in 584. Fretterne cliff rises sixty feet above the surface of the Severn, on the bank of which it is situated. The Clifford family had anciently a castle in this parish.

FRETENHAM, a parish in the hundred of **TAVERHAM**, county of **NORFOLK**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Coltishall, containing 248 inhabitants. The living is a rectory with that of Stanninghall, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10. Lord Suffield was patron in 1807. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

FRICKLEY, a joint parish with Clayton, in the northern division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Barnesley, containing, with Clayton, 360 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy with Clayton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, endowed with £200 parliamentary grant. S. Andrew Ward, Esq. was patron in 1821.

FRIDAYTHORPE, a parish partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, but chiefly in the wapentake of **BUCKROSE**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, 9 miles (N.E. by N.) from Pocklington, containing 275 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Wetwang in the Cathedral Church of York. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

FRIERMERE, a chapelry in that part of the parish of **ROCHDALE** which is in the hundred of **SALFORD**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 1 mile (N.) from Delph. The population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £1600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Rochdale. The chapel was consecrated in 1768.

FRIERNING, county of **ESSEX**. See **FRYERN-ING**.

FRIESDEN, a joint chapelry with Nettlesden, in the parish of **PIGLESTHORNE**, hundred of **COTTESLOE**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 2 miles (N.E.) from Berkhamstead, containing 108 inhabitants.

FRIESTHORPE, a parish in the wapentake of **LAWRESS**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.W. by S.) from Market-Raisen, containing 45 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £4. 10., and endowed with £400 royal bounty.

FRIESTON, a parish in the wapentake of **SKIRBECK**, parts of **HOLLAND**, county of **LINCOLN**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Boston, containing 862 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage united to the vicarage of Butterwick in 1751, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £16. 11. 10., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £300 parliamentary grant. G. Scholey, Esq. was patron in 1816. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

FRILFORD, a chapelry in the parish of **MARCHAM**, hundred of **Ock**, county of **BERKS**, 4 miles (W.) from Abingdon, containing 152 inhabitants.

FRILSHAM, a parish in the hundred of **FAIRCROSS**, county of **BERKS**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.S.E.) from East Wsley, containing 171 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of Robert Floyd, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Frideswide. Here is a school endowed with the interest of £200.

FRIMLEY, a chapelry in that part of the parish of **ASH** which is in the first division of the hundred of **GODLEY**, county of **SURREY**, 4 miles (S.W. by S.) from Bagshot, containing 1284 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1500 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College. The church has recently been rebuilt, and contains four hundred and fifty free sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £400 towards defraying the expense.

FRINDSBURY, a parish in the hundred of **SHAMWELL**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, county of **KENT**, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Rochester, containing 1562 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, rated in the king's books at £10. 13. 11½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Rochester. The church, dedicated to All Saints, stands on a commanding eminence rising from the Medway, along the course of which river, and over the town of Rochester, the view from the church-yard is extremely fine. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The parish is bounded on the south and east by the Thames, and the Thames and Medway canal unites in it with the Medway, on the banks of which are several wharfs. Brick-making is carried on to some extent, and chalk is found in the parish. Upnor castle, erected by Queen Elizabeth to defend the passage of the Medway, was for some time used as a powder magazine: it is surrounded by

a moat, and consists of a central building, of an oblong form, connected with a round tower at each end.

FRING, a parish in the hundred of **SMITHDON**, county of **NORFOLK**, 8 miles (S.W. by W.) from **Burnham-Westgate**, containing 139 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Norfolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £500 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of **Norwich**. The church is dedicated to **All Saints**.

FRINGFORD, a parish in the hundred of **PLOUGHLEY**, county of **OXFORD**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.E.) from **Bicester**, containing 289 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Oxford**, rated in the king's books at £12. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to **St. Michael**.

FRINSTED, a parish in the hundred of **EYHORNE**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, county of **KENT**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from **Sittingbourne**, containing 152 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Canterbury**, rated in the king's books at £9. 11. 8. **S. T. Pattenson, Esq.** was patron in 1822. The church is dedicated to **St. Dunstan**.

FRINTON, a parish in the hundred of **TENDRING**, county of **ESSEX**, 13 miles (S.E.) from **Manningtree**, containing 45 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Colchester**, and diocese of **London**, rated in the king's books at £7. 6. 8. **W. Lushington, Esq.** was patron in 1818. This parish lies on the shore of the North sea, which is continually encroaching on the land.

FRISBY, a chapelry in the parish of **GAULBY**, hundred of **GARTREE**, county of **LEICESTER**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from **Leicester**, containing 18 inhabitants. The chapel is desecrated.

FRISBY on the **WREAK**, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of **GOSCOTE**, county of **LEICESTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.S.W.) from **Melton-Mowbray**, containing 376 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Leicester**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £7. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to **St. Thomas à Becket**. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**. The river **Wreak** runs through the parish.

FRISKNEY, a parish in the Marsh division of the wapentake of **CANDLESHOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 4 miles (S.W.) from **Wainfleet**, containing 1268 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £15. 6. 8., and in the patronage of **W. H. Booth, Esq.** The church is dedicated to **All Saints**. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**.

FRISTON, a parish in the hundred of **PLOMESGATE**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 3 miles (S.E.) from **Saxmundham**, containing 452 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage united to that of **Snape**, in the archdeaconry of **Suffolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £5, and endowed with £200 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**.

FRISTON, a parish in the hundred of **WILLINGDON**, rape of **PEVENSEY**, county of **SUSSEX**, 3 miles (W. by S.) from **East Bourne**, containing 62 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage united to that of **East Dean**, in the archdeaconry of **Leves**, and diocese of **Chichester**,

rated in the king's books at £7. This parish has **Cuckmere haven** on the west, and the **English channel** on the south.

FRITH, a joint township with **Wrenbury**, in the parish of **WRENbury**, hundred of **NANTWICH**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, 6 miles (S.W. by W.) from **Nantwich**, containing 526 inhabitants.

FRITHAM, a tything in that part of the parish of **BRAMSHAW** which is in the hundred of **NEW FOREST**, **New Forest (East)** division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W.) from **Lyndhurst**. The population is returned with the parish.

FRITHELSTOCK, a parish in the hundred of **SHEBBEAR**, county of **DEVON**, 2 miles (W.) from **Great Torrington**, containing 632 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Barnstaple**, and diocese of **Exeter**, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of **Mrs. Prudence Johns**. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary** and **St. Gregory**. There is a charity school, with a small endowment given by **Mr. and Mrs. Gay**. In the reign of **Henry III.**, **Sir Robert Beauchamp** founded a small house of **Augustine** canons, dedicated to the **Virgin Mary**, **St. Gregory**, and **St. Edmund**, and valued at the dissolution at £127. 2. 4. per annum: a small portion of the conventual church is yet remaining.

FRITH-VILLE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the western division of the soke of **BOLINGBROKE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, containing 272 inhabitants. This liberty, with six others, was created such by an act of parliament in 1812, on account of the drainage of about fourteen thousand acres in **Wildmore Fen**, and in the **East and West Fens**. The inhabitants attend the chapel of **Carrington**.

FRITTENDEN, a parish in the hundred of **CRANBROOKE**, lathe of **SCRAY** county of **KENT**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.E. by N.) from **Cranbrooke**, containing 799 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Canterbury**, rated in the king's books at £15. 18. 9., and in the patronage of **J. L. Hodges, Esq.** The church, dedicated to **St. Mary**, is principally in the decorated style of English architecture.

FRITTON, a parish in the hundred of **DEPWALE**, county of **NORFOLK**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from **St. Mary Stratton**, containing 275 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Norfolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £9, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. The **Rev. T. Howes** was patron in 1797. The church is dedicated to **St. Catherine**.

FRITTON, a parish in the hundred of **MUTFORD** and **LOTHINGLAND**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W.) from **Lowestoft**, containing 174 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Suffolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4. **Miss Buckle** was patroness in 1788. The church is dedicated to **St. Edmund**.

FRITWELL, a parish in the hundred of **PLOUGHLEY**, county of **OXFORD**, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from **Bicester**, containing 476 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Oxford**, rated in the king's books at £7. 9. 4. **J. F. Willes, Esq.** was patron in 1799. The church is dedicated to **St. Olave**.

FRIZINGTON (HIGH and LOW), a township in the parish of **ARLEDON**, **ALLERDALE** ward above Darwent, county of **CUMBERLAND**, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Whitehaven. The population is returned with the parish. In this township is a chalybeate spring, the water of which is said to possess the same virtues as that at Harrogate. Iron-ore is obtained here.

FROBURY, a tything in that part of the parish of **KINGSLERE** which is in the hundred of **KINGSLERE**, **Kingsclere** division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N. W.) from **Kingsclere**, with which the population is returned.

FROCESTER, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of **WHITSTONE**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from **Stroud**, containing 437 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Gloucester**, rated in the king's books at £10. 5. 10. Lord **Ducie** was patron in 1814. The church is dedicated to **St. Peter**. The village is situated at the foot of a lofty hill, from the top of which may be obtained an extensive and beautiful view of the vale, watered by the **Severn**. A college of prebendaries is said to have anciently existed here, which having been suppressed, its revenue was given to the abbey of **St. Peter** at **Gloucester**.

FRODESLEY, a parish in the hundred of **CONDOVER**, county of **SALOP**, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from **Much Wenlock**, containing 179 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Salop**, and diocese of **Lichfield** and **Coventry**, rated in the king's books at £4. 14., and in the patronage of the **Rev. T. R. Gleadow, M.A.** The church, dedicated to **St. Mark**, was rebuilt in 1809, in a plain but very neat style. Several years ago, coal mines were opened, but they do not present the appearance of having been much worked. The Roman **Watling-street**, on the line of the present turnpike-road, runs through the parish.

FRODINGHAM, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of **MANLEY**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from **Glandford-Bridge**, comprising the townships of **Bromby** and **Scunthorpe**, and containing 406 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Stow**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £12. 16. 8., and endowed with £200 royal bounty. — **Healey, Esq.** was patron in 1827. The church is dedicated to **St. Lawrence**.

FRODINGHAM (NORTH), a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESSE**, **East riding** of the county of **YORK**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from **Great Driffield**, containing 575 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of the **East riding**, and diocese of **York**, rated in the king's books at £5, endowed with £20 per annum private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty. The **Rev. Francis Drake** was patron in 1809. The church is dedicated to **St. Elgin**. There are places of worship for **Independents**, and **Primitive** and **Wesleyan Methodists**. **Frodingham** had formerly the privilege of a weekly market: it is situated about half a mile eastward from the river **Hull**, over which there is a bridge, and is navigable thence to **Hull**, but the superior locality for trade enjoyed by the neighbouring town of **Great Driffield**, caused the ancient charter of this place to be transferred thither about seventy years ago, from which pe-

riod the market has been discontinued. There is a trifling endowment, the gift of the **Rev. Samuel Hunter**, in 1803, for teaching four children.

FRODINGHAM (SOUTH), a township in that part of the parish of **OWTHORNE** which is in the southern division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESSE**, **East riding** of the county of **YORK**, 4 miles (N.) from **Patrington**, containing 71 inhabitants.

FRODSHAM, a parish in the second division of the hundred of **EDDISBURY**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, comprising the market town of **Frodsham**, the chapelry of **Alvanley**, the lordship of **Frodsham**, and the townships of **Helsby**, **Kingsley**, **Manley**, **Newton**, and **Norley**, and containing 5451 inhabitants, of which number, 1556 are in the town of **Frodsham**, 10 miles (N. E. by N.) from **Chester**, and 192 (N. N. W.) from **London**. **Frodsham** is mentioned in **Domesday-book** as being the property of the **Earl of Chester**. The town, situated on an eminence on the banks of the river **Weever**, near its confluence with the **Mersey**, consists of a broad street, a mile in length, extending along the road from **Chester** to **Warrington**, and another branching from it and leading to the church: at the east end is a stone bridge of four arches, over the **Weever**, which is here navigable, and at the west end anciently stood a **Norman castle**. A charter was granted about 1220, by **Ranulph de Blundeville**, sixth earl of **Chester**, to the burgesses of **Frodsham**, which was pleaded in reply to a writ of *Quo Warranto*, issued in the 22nd of **Henry VII.**, and confirmed in the 33d of **Henry VIII.** and 21st of **Elizabeth**; but the manor having been separated from the earldom about the beginning of the seventeenth century, the chartered privileges of the burgesses expired. Courts leet and baron are now held twice a year, and there are two presentments, one for the borough and fee, and the other for the borough and lordship; and for each of these townships a constable is appointed and sworn in court. The lord of the manor has the tolls of a market held on Saturdays, and of two fairs, on the 15th of May and the 21st of August: the market, owing to the vicinity of **Warrington**, is inconsiderable. The principal branch of trade carried on is the refining of salt, besides which here are flour-mills and cotton factories. In the township of **Manley** is a quarry of excellent freestone. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Chester**, rated in the king's books at £23. 13. 11½., and in the patronage of the **Dean** and **Canons of Christ Church, Oxford**. The church, dedicated to **St. Lawrence**, is situated on elevated ground, adjacent to the village of **Overton**, but within the township of **Frodsham**: it is built of red freestone, and appears to be of high antiquity, as the nave displays manifest traces of **Norman architecture**. An organ was erected in 1790, and the organist receives a salary arising from a tenement called the **Organ Lot**. **Wesleyan Methodists** have a place of worship here. There is a free school, built about 1660, near the church: the master is chosen by twenty-four feoffees, consisting of the vicar and churchwardens, with four feoffees out of the township and lordship, three out of **Kingsley**, and two each from **Norley**, **Newton**, **Alvanley**, **Manley**, and **Hellesby**: he has a good house in **Overton**, and a salary of more than £100 per annum from lands at **Frodsham**, and a rent-charge on an estate at **Christleton**: the usher receives £7 per annum from an

estate in Overton. Mrs. Gastrell bequeathed a rent-charge of £10 per annum, upon an estate near the town, to the Warrington Society, for the relief of widows and orphans of the clergy in the archdeaconry of Chester; and there are various charitable benefactions of less importance.

FROGGATT, a township in the parish of **BAKEWELL**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, county of **DERBY**, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from **Stony-Middleton**, containing 179 inhabitants.

FROME-SELWOOD, a market town and parish in the hundred of **FROME**, county of **SOMERSET**, 25 miles (N. E.) from **Ilchester**, and 105 (W. by S.) from **London**, containing 12,411 inhabitants. This place takes its name from the river, called by the Saxons, *Frau*, now **Frome**, which, passing by the town, runs into the **Avon**, near **Bristol**; and its adjunct, from its situation in an ancient and extensive forest, formerly infested with hordes of banditti, whose depredations were a terror to the surrounding neighbourhood, but from which they were expelled, by cutting down large tracts of woodland, and establishing small farms. A monastery was founded here in 705, and dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**, by **Aldhelm**, afterwards **Bishop of Sherborne**; it was plundered in the **Danish wars**, and the monks were dispersed, but the church continued till the middle of the twelfth century; and the remains, together with those of a chapel belonging to a small nunnery dedicated to **St. Catherine**, have been converted into tenements for the poor. The town is pleasantly situated on the north-east declivity of a hill, in the ancient **Forest of Selwood**, and consists chiefly of a great number of streets, irregularly built, and inconveniently narrow, but from their situation tolerably clean. A new opening through the town has recently been made, forming a very handsome street, with well built houses on each side. The buildings in general are constructed of small rough stone, and roofed with stone dug in the neighbourhood; the inhabitants are well supplied with water, and the town has been recently improved by the erection of a commodious market-house and other buildings. Over the **Frome**, which abounds with excellent trout and eels, is a neat stone bridge of five arches: the environs are pleasant, and contain some handsome seats. **Frome** has long been celebrated for its woollen manufacture, of which the principal articles are broad cloths and kerseymères, of very superior quality: the manufacture of wool-cards is also carried on to a great extent, and formerly they were supplied from this place to almost every town in **England**. **Frome** has long been in great repute for the excellent quality of its beer, which is kept to a great age. The principal market is on **Wednesday**, and there is a smaller one on **Saturday**: the fairs are on **February 24th** and **November 25th**, for cattle and cheese. The county magistrates hold here petty sessions for the division; and a bailiff, two constables, and a tythingman for the town-tything, are chosen annually at the court leet of the **Earl of Cork and Orrery**; a constable and a tythingman for the **West Woodlands** are appointed at the court leet of the **Marquis of Bath**; and a tythingman for the **East Woodlands** is chosen at the hundred court at **Frome**.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Wells**, and diocese of **Bath and Wells**, rated in the king's books at £22, endowed with £1200 private bene-

faction, and £1800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the **Marquis of Bath**. The parochial church, dedicated to **St. Peter**, is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and four sepulchral chapels, with a square tower surmounted by a spire, and a north and south porch; within it are many handsome and interesting monuments. **Christ Church**, erected in 1818, by subscription among the inhabitants, is a handsome edifice in the later style of **English architecture**, containing nine hundred sittings, four hundred of which are free, the **Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels** having granted £100 towards defraying the expense: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the **Vicar of Frome**. In the **Woodlands**, three miles south of the town, a church was erected in 1712, by **Thomas, Lord Viscount Weymouth**, who made the living a perpetual curacy, by endowing it with £60 per annum, arising from an estate at **Penard**, in this county, to be paid to a minister appointed by his successors in the estate of **Longleat**; it is further endowed with £50 per annum, by the will of the **Hon. Henry Frederick Thynne**, and also with the clear profits of the estate of **Codrington** in this parish. The church is a handsome edifice, with a tower surmounted by an octagonal spire; the woodlands which surround it are the only parts of the ancient **Forest of Selwood** which exhibit any traces of their former character. There are places of worship for **Baptists**, the **Society of Friends**, **Independents**, **Wesleyan Methodists**, and **Presbyterians**. The free grammar school was founded in the reign of **Edward VI.**, and is endowed with £6 per annum, which, from time immemorial, has been paid out of the **Treasury**, to which, £5 per annum has been subsequently added, but all documents relating to its foundation and further endowment are lost: there are no scholars at present on the foundation; the master takes private pupils, and the premises consist only of a large school-room and ante-room. A charity school, in which thirty-seven boys are clothed and educated for four years, at the end of which time they are apprenticed, is supported from the funds of certain lands vested in twenty trustees. Adjoining the school are almshouses for thirty-one aged women, supported out of the same funds, which produce an annual income of nearly £70, arising partly from property given by the original founder, **William Leversedge**, in the reign of **Edward IV.**, and partly from subsequent benefactions. In that part of the town called **Keyford** is an asylum, founded in 1790, by **Robert Stevens, Esq.**, who endowed it with £12,000 four per cent. Bank annuities, for the maintenance, clothing, and education of forty girls, to be placed out also in service, or as apprentices; and with £7000 in the same funds, for the maintenance of twenty aged men, natives of the parish: the annual income is at present nearly £800: the premises form a handsome quadrangular range of building commodiously arranged and appropriated to both these purposes. A National school, a capacious and handsome building, has been recently erected by subscription, in which two hundred boys, and one hundred and twenty-five girls, are at present instructed.

FROMEHAMPTON, a township in the parish of **MARDEN**, hundred of **BROXASH**, county of **HEREFORD**,

5½ miles (N.N.E.) from Hereford. The population is returned with the parish.

FROOME (BISHOP'S), a parish in the hundred of **RADLOW**, county of **HEREFORD**, comprising the townships of Bishop's Froome, Eggleton, Halmonds-Froome, Leadon, and Walton, and containing 897 inhabitants, of which number, 298 are in the township of Bishop's Froome, 4½ miles (S. by E.) from Bromyard. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £8. 5. 10., and in the patronage of the Rev. John Hopton. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is an endowed free school.

FROOME (CANON), a parish in the hundred of **RADLOW**, county of **HEREFORD**, 6 miles (N.W. by N.) from Ledbury, containing 105 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rev. John Hopton. The church is dedicated to St. James. The river Froome bounds the parish on the north.

FROOME (CASTLE), a parish in the hundred of **RADLOW**, county of **HEREFORD**, 7 miles (N.N.W.) from Ledbury, containing 180 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £5. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Francis Freeman, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The river Froome runs through the parish, in which there is a considerable quantity of limestone, also stone for building.

FROOME (HALMONDS), a township in the parish of **BISHOP'S FROOME**, hundred of **RADLOW**, county of **HEREFORD**, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Bromyard, containing 275 inhabitants.

FROOME (ST. QUINTIN), a parish in the hundred of **TOLLERFORD**, **Dorchester** division of the county of **DORSET**, 9½ miles (E. by N.) from Beaminster, containing 120 inhabitants. The living is a rectory with Evershot, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £15. 7. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parish derives its name from its situation on the river Frome, and its prefix from its ancient lords the St. Quintins. At Caldwell, within the parish, there was anciently a chapel.

FROOME-VAUCHURCH, a parish in the hundred of **TOLLERFORD**, **Dorchester** division of the county of **DORSET**, 7½ miles (N.W. by W.) from Dorchester, containing 105 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united in 1772 to that of Batcombe, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £7. 11. 0½., and in the joint patronage of the Dowager Countess of Sandwich and the Marquis of Cleveland. George Browne, in 1774, gave a rent-charge of £21 per annum, for teaching children.

FROSTENDEN, a parish in the hundred of **BLYTHING**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 4½ miles (N.N.W.) from Southwold, containing 390 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £12. Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart. was patron in 1806. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

FROSTERLEY, a hamlet in the parish of **STANHOPE**, north-western division of **DARLINGTON** ward,

county palatine of **DURHAM**, 3¼ miles (W.) from Walsingham. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel, which has long since gone to decay, but its site still retains the name of Chapel Close. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. John Hinks, in 1735, and Mary Todd, in 1824, bequeathed property for the endowment of a school, now producing an annual income of about £40. A school-room, with a house for the master, was erected by subscription in 1747.

FROWLESWORTH, a parish in the hundred of **GUTHLAXTON**, county of **LEICESTER**, 4¾ miles (N.W. by N.) from Lutterworth, containing 301 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £12. 10., and in the patronage of the Trustees of the Rev. S. G. Noble. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. An almshouse was founded in 1725, by Chief Baron Smith, and liberally endowed with land and money for the maintenance of eighteen widows, who receive £20 per annum each.

FROXFIELD, a chapelry in the parish and hundred of **EAST-MEON**, **Alton** (South) division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 3¾ miles (N.W. by W.) from Petersfield, containing 548 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of East-Meon, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the vicar thereof, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter. Robert Love, in 1721, bequeathed £1000, with which a free school was founded and endowed for the education of twenty of the poorest boys of Froxfield, being, in 1767, farther endowed with £300, the bequest of Francis Beckford, Esq.: the income is about £55 per annum, for which twenty-two boys are instructed.

FROXFIELD, a parish in the hundred of **KINWARDSTONE**, county of **WILTS**, 3¼ miles (W. by S.) from Hungerford, containing 508 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £8. 16. 4., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a noble almshouse, founded in 1686, by Sarah, Duchess Dowager of Somerset, who bequeathed considerable landed and other property for its erection, and for the maintenance of thirty widows, the number to be increased to fifty, when the revenue should exceed £400 per annum. Twenty apartments were added to the original building in 1775, the whole forming an oblong quadrangle, with a small chapel within it, the minister of which has an annual stipend of £70. Thirty widows of clergymen, from any part of England, and twenty widows of laymen, not having an income of more than £20 per annum, are eligible to this charity, the allowance to each of whom is £21 a year. The government is vested in twelve trustees, chosen from the nobility and gentry of the county, who nominate the steward, chaplain, apothecary, and porter of the establishment.

FROYLE, a parish in the hundred of **ALTON**, **Alton** (North) division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 3¼ miles (N.E.) from Alton, containing 734 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at

£11. 12. 3½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rev. Sir Thomas Miller, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Three children of this place are entitled to partake of the benefit of education at St. Andrew's school, Holybourn. The river Wey runs through the parish.

FRYERNING, a parish in the hundred of CHELMSFORD, county of ESSEX, 1 mile (N. W. by W.) from Ingatestone, containing 612 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of Wadham College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

FRYSTONE (FERRY), a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, ¾ of a mile (W. N. W.) from Ferry-Bridge, containing 777 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of York, rated in the king's books at £5. 19. 2., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Sub-Chanter and Vicars Choral of the Cathedral Church of York. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

FRYSTONE (MONK), a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, West riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Burton-Salmon, Hillam, and Monk-Frystone, and containing 860 inhabitants, of which number, 409 are in the township of Monk-Frystone, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Ferry-Bridge. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £1300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Wistow in the Cathedral Church of York.

FRYTON, a township in that part of the parish of HOVINGHAM which is in the wapentake of RYEDALE, North riding of the county of YORK, 6¾ miles (W. N. W.) from New Malton, containing 62 inhabitants.

FUGGLESTONE (ST. PETER), a parish in the hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, county of WILTS, ¾ of a mile (E.) from Wilton, containing, with Bemerton, 528 inhabitants. The living is a rectory with that of Bemerton, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £24, and in the patronage of the Earl of Pembroke. According to Leland, Ethelred, King of the West Saxons, having been slain by the Danes in 827, was buried here. An hospital for leprous brethren and sisters, dedicated to St. Giles and St. Anthony, is stated to have been founded at this place by Adelia, second queen of Henry I.: its revenue, at the time of the general dissolution, was valued at £5. 13. 4.; the establishment was continued, and now supports a master (who must be a clergyman), and four poor people, who have a certain yearly allowance. Of the ancient building, only the ruinous chapel remains, in which it is said the royal foundress was interred.

FULBECK, a parish in the wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 10¼ miles (N. by E.) from Grantham, containing 555 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £20. 15. 7½. Colonel Henry Fane was patron in 1807. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas: its exterior is in the later

style of English architecture, but the interior exhibits portions in the Norman, early English, and decorated styles, with a very fine Norman font.

FULBOURN, in the hundred of FLENDISH, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Cambridge, comprising the parishes of All Saints and St. Vigors, and containing together 1023 inhabitants: the living of the former is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £14. 17., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely; and that of the latter a rectory, rated at £25. 15. 2½., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge: they are in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. Both churches were situated in one church-yard, but one having fallen into decay, it was taken down in 1776: the benefices still continue distinct. There is a place of worship for Independents. On the north side of the church-yard are some ancient almshouses for eleven poor persons. Elizabeth March, in 1722, bequeathed a farm, now producing about £100 a year, for the endowment of schools in the parishes of Fulbourn, Haddenham, Brinkley, Fen-Ditton, and Histon, equally.

FULBROOK, a chapelry in the parish of BURFORD, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, ¾ of a mile (N. E. by N.) from Burford, containing 351 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, has lately received an addition of sixty-seven sittings, of which forty-one are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £60 towards defraying the expense.

FULBROOK, a parish in the Snitterfield division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, county of WARWICK, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Stratford upon Avon, containing 77 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united in 1428 to the perpetual curacy of Sherbourne, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £0. 14. 2. The church has been demolished.

FULFORD, a tything partly in the parishes of CHERITON-FITZPAINE and SHOBROOKE, in the western division of the hundred of BUDLEIGH, but chiefly in the parish and hundred of CREDITON, county of DEVON, 1½ mile (E. by N.) from Crediton, with which the population is returned.

FULFORD, a chapelry in the parish of STONE, southern division of the hundred of PIREHILL, county of STAFFORD, 4¾ miles (N. E.) from Stone. The population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of W. Allen, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has lately received an addition of one hundred and eight free sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £150 towards defraying the expense. Quarries of excellent stone are wrought in the parish. A school-house was built pursuant to the will of George Hiatt, who in 1735 bequeathed £300 for the support of a master; the income is £12. 10. a year, and the average number of scholars fifteen. Eleven other children are taught by a schoolmistress for £3. 10., the bequests of Thomas Shalcross and Thomas Porter.

FULFORD-AMBO, a parish partly within the liberty of ST. PETER of YORK, but chiefly in the wapentake of OUZE and DERWENT, East riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Fulford-Gate and

Fulford-Water, and containing 847 inhabitants, of which number, 812 are in the township of Fulford-Gate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from York. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, endowed with £800 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Thomas Key, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Oswald. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The York barracks, and a lunatic asylum, called the Retreat, in connexion with the Society of Friends, are situated in this parish. John Key, Esq., in 1771, assigned a messuage and rent-charge of £9. 12. a year, for the education of twenty children.

FULFORD-WATER, a township in the parish of FULFORD-AMBO, partly in the liberty of ST. PETER of YORK, and partly in the wapentake of OUZE and DERWENT, East riding of the county of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from York, containing 35 inhabitants.

FULHAM, a parish in the Kensington division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, containing, with the chapelry of Hammersmith, 15,301 inhabitants, of which number, 6492 are in the township of Fulham, 4 miles (S.W. by W.) from London. This place, situated on the north bank of the Thames, consists of several irregularly built streets, some of which are paved, and lighted with gas, and is amply supplied with water from the river and from springs. It is a place of considerable antiquity, the Danes having fixed their head-quarters here during their invasion of England in 879; from which, after wintering there, they set sail for Flanders in the spring. In 1642, the Earl of Essex, the parliamentary general, caused a bridge to be built, on barges and lighters, across the Thames, from Fulham to Putney, for the conveyance of his army and artillery into Surrey; and the parliamentary army under Sir Thomas Fairfax was quartered here in 1647. The manor, which appears to have belonged to the see of London from the end of the seventh century, was sold by order of the parliamentary commissioners in 1647, but restored in 1660; and the manor-house, or palace of Fulham, has been, from a very early period, the usual summer residence of the bishops of London. It is built of brick, the oldest part having been erected in the reign of Henry VII., by Bishop Fitz-James. The edifice consists of buildings surrounding two courts; on the north side of the inner court is the chapel, the windows of which are ornamented with stained glass, the greater part of which was removed from the chapel of London House, Aldersgate-street. Bishop Compton, distinguished as a botanist in the beginning of the last century, improved the gardens by the introduction of a number of curious plants and forest trees, particularly from North America. In the vicinity of Fulham are several extensive nursery-grounds, and much of the land is occupied by market-gardeners, who are noted for the cultivation of asparagus. A manufactory for earthenware, in imitation of porcelain, was established in 1684; but this has been long since superseded by a manufactory for brown stoneware. There is an extensive malt-kiln. About 1763, the manufacture of carpets and tapestry was introduced on a small scale, but the undertaking was soon abandoned from want of success. Near Wormholt, or Worinwood Scrubs, is a detached portion of the parish through which the Paddington canal passes: a design

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has been projected to form a communication with this canal and the Thames, by a navigable line commencing near Fulham, but the undertaking has not been carried into effect further than Kensington, where there is a basin. This place is connected with Putney in Surrey by a wooden bridge over the Thames, built by Mr. Philips, carpenter to George II. Fulham is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests for the recovery of debts under 40s., held in Kingsgate-street, Holborn.

The living comprises a rectory and a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, the former a sinecure, rated in the king's books at £26, and in the patronage of the Bishop of London; and the latter rated at £10, in the patronage of the Rector. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a handsome tower at the west end, in the decorated English style: within it is a single stone stall, with a canopy ornamented with quatrefoils; and some ancient sepulchral monuments. Among the distinguished persons interred here may be mentioned Dr. William Butts, physician to Henry VIII.; Dr. Richard Zouch, professor of Civil Law at Oxford, in the reign of Charles I.; Bishops Compton, Gibson, Sherlock, and Lowth; Dr. Richard Fiddes, author of a Life of Cardinal Wolsey; and Dr. William Cadogan, an eminent physician, who died in 1797. There is a chapel at Waltham Green, dedicated to St. John, which was erected in 1829, at the expense of £9683. 17. 9., raised by subscription and a grant from the parliamentary commissioners: it contains one thousand three hundred and seventy sittings, of which five hundred and forty-four are free. In the Fulham division of the parish, on the south side of the road between Kensington and Hammersmith, is a proprietary chapel, erected in 1813 at the expense of Richard Hunt, Esq., and dedicated to St. Mary; and in the Hammersmith division are the church of St. Paul, and the chapel of St. Peter, the latter built by parliamentary grant in 1829. There is a place of worship for Independents. A library is supported by subscription. A National school for boys, and another for girls, containing about three hundred children of both sexes, eighty of whom are clothed, were established in 1811, and endowed with the produce of various benefactions, amounting to about £50 per annum; but they are principally supported by voluntary contributions. An infant school was established in 1830. Sir William Powell, Bart., in 1680, founded twelve almshouses for poor widows, and endowed them with property producing £51 per annum, to which considerable additions have been made by subsequent benefactors. Dr. Thomas Turner, in 1706, bequeathed £100, directing the produce to be applied in apprenticing poor children; and there are many other donations for charitable purposes.

FULKING, a hamlet in that part of the parish of EDBURTON which is in the hundred of POYNINGS, rape of LEWES, county of SUSSEX, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W.) from Hurst-Pierpoint, containing 177 inhabitants.

FULLAWAY, a tything in the parish of ALLCANINGS, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, county of WILTS, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Devizes, containing 14 inhabitants.

FULLETTY, a parish in the hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E.) from Horncastle, containing 254 inhabitants. The living is

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a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £21. 2. 8½. Mr. Rockliffe was patron in 1784. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

FULMER, a parish in the hundred of **STOKE**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 4½ miles (S.E.) from Beaconsfield, containing 340 inhabitants. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. James, was built at the expense of Sir Marmaduke Darell, in 1610. Fulmer was formerly a chapelry to the rectory of Datchet, but was separated therefrom, and made a distinct parish, in the reign of Edward VI.

FULMODESTON, a parish in the hundred of **GALLOW**, county of **NORFOLK**, 5 miles (E.) from Fakenham, containing, with Croxton, 331 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a chapel of ease at Croxton, in this parish.

FULNECK, a hamlet in the parish of **CALVERLEY**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 6 miles (S.W.) from Leeds. The Moravians have one of their principal establishments here; it was commenced about 1748, and now forms a considerable village, wherein various trades are carried on, which supply the community with most of their articles of consumption: the buildings, which occupy an extensive terrace, comprise a hall containing a chapel, the minister's dwelling, separate school-houses for boys and girls, a house for single men, another for single women, a third for widows, and several others for those who have families.

FULNETBY, a chapelry in the parish of **RAND**, western division of the wapentake of **WRAGGEOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 4 miles (W.N.W.) from Wragby, containing 52 inhabitants.

FULSHAW, a township in the parish of **WILMSLOW**, hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, 6 miles (N.W.) from Macclesfield, containing 256 inhabitants.

FULSTOW, a parish in the wapentake of **BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 7½ miles (N.) from Louth, containing 389 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 10. 3., endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

FULWELL, a township in the parish of **MONK-WEARMOUTH**, eastern division of **CHESTER** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, 2 miles (N.N.W.) from Sunderland, containing 118 inhabitants. On removing a bank of earth, in 1759, a human skeleton, nine feet and a half in length, was found, with two Roman coins near its right hand; and in working the limestone quarries several years ago, a square pit was discovered, containing a considerable quantity of stags' horns, in pieces three or four inches long, lying in a substance resembling animal matter.

FULWOOD, a township in that part of the parish of **LANCASTER** which is in the hundred of **AMOUNDER-**

NESS, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 3 miles (N.) from Preston, containing 430 inhabitants. A school-house was erected about 1722, out of funds bequeathed for that purpose by John Hatch, who endowed it with £80, the income arising from which is applied towards the education of twenty-five children.

FUNDENHALL, a parish in the hundred of **DEPWADE**, county of **NORFOLK**, 5 miles (N.W. by W.) from St. Mary Stratton, containing 307 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, and in the patronage of T. T. Berney, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

FUNTINGTON, a parish in the hundred of **BOSHAM**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, county of **SUSSEX**, 5 miles (W.N.W.) from Chichester, containing 847 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, endowed with £10 per annum private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.

FURLAND, a tything in the parish and hundred of **CREWKERNE**, county of **SOMERSET**. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel.

FURNESS-ABBEY, county palatine of **LANCASTER**. See **DALTON** in **FURNESS**.

FURTHO, a parish in the hundred of **CLELEY**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 2 miles (N.N.W.) from Stony-Stratford, containing, with a small portion of the hamlet of Old Stratford, 12 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £7, and in the patronage of the Principal and Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The Roman Watling-street passes along the south-western boundary of this parish.

FYFIELD, a parish in the hundred of **OCK**, county of **BERKS**, 4½ miles (W.N.W.) from Abingdon, containing 407 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, endowed with £1200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

FYFIELD, a parish in the hundred of **ONGAR**, county of **ESSEX**, 2¾ miles (N.E. by N.) from Chipping-Ongar, containing 583 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £25. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. A free school was endowed with lands by Dr. Walker, in 1692.

FYFIELD, a parish in the hundred of **ANDOVER**, Andover division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 4½ miles (W. by N.) from Andover, containing, with the hamlet of Redenham, 201 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £11. 12. 11., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

FYFIELD, a tything in the parish of **ENDFORD**, hundred of **ELSTUB** and **EVERLEY**, county of **WILTS**, 8 miles (W.) from Ludgershall, containing 138 inhabitants.

FYFIELD, a chapelry in that part of the parish of

OVERTON which is in the hundred of **SELKLEY**, county of **WILTS.** $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Marlborough. The population is returned with the parish.

FYLINGDALES, a parish in the liberty of **WHITBY-STRAND**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E. by S.) from Whitby, containing 1702 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, has lately received an addition of one hundred and forty-two sittings, of which one hundred and twelve are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £150 toward defraying the expense.

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GADDESBY, a chapelry in the parish of **ROTHLEY**, eastern division of the hundred of **GOSCOTE**, county of **LEICESTER**, 6 miles (S.W.) from Melton-Mowbray, containing 282 inhabitants. It is within the peculiar ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Lord of the Manor of Rothley. The chapel is dedicated to St. Luke.

GADDESDEN (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of **DACORUM**, county of **HERTFORD**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by N.) from Hemel-Hempstead, containing 1096 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £10. 1. 10. Mrs. Halsey was patroness in 1820. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. This village, which consists of a few scattered houses, derives its name from the river Gade, upon the south-west bank of which it is situated.

GADDESDEN (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of **DACORUM**, county of **HERTFORD**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Berkhamstead, containing 531 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £11. 12. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of the Trustees of the late Earl of Bridgewater. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul.

GAGINGWELL, a hamlet in the parish of **CHURCH-ENSTONE**, hundred of **CHADLINGTON**, county of **OXFORD**, containing 63 inhabitants.

GAINFORD, a parish comprising the chapelry of Denton, and the township of Houghton-Lee-Side, in the south-eastern division; and the chapelries of Barnard-Castle and Whorlton, and the townships of Bolam, Gainford, Headlam, Ingleton, Langton, Marwood, Morton-Tynemouth, Pierse-Bridge, Staunton with Streatlam, Summerhouse, Westwick, and a part of Cleatlam, in the south-western division, of **DARLINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, and containing, including the whole population of Cleatlam, 6508 inhabitants, of which number, 500 are in the township of Gainford, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Darlington. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £39. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built by Egfrid, Bishop of Lindisfarne; it has been frequently repaired, and a gallery was erected on the

north side by the late John Walton Elliot, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In 1691, the Rev. Henry Greswold left £100, directing the interest to be applied to the education of children. This place was anciently a seignior, endowed with special liberties. In 1293, Agnes de Valentin had lands and free warren here, a place of execution, and various other privileges of a royal franchise. There are some mineral springs in the parish, and an abundance of coal and limestone. The village is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Tees, and consists of one spacious street of good buildings, extending along the high road, parallel with the river. The Marquis of Cleveland, as lord of the manor, holds courts leet and baron monthly, in the court-house at Barnard-Castle. On the road between Gainford and Pierse-Bridge is a stone deeply buried in the earth, of a form very like that of a Roman altar, called the White Cross. In digging on Gainford Green, many human skulls were discovered, the supposed remains of some Scots who suffered decapitation.

GAINSBOROUGH, a parish in the wapentake of **CORRINGHAM**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, comprising the market town of Gainsborough, and the hamlets of Morton, East Stockwith, and Walkerith, and containing 6761 inhabitants, of which number, 5893 are in the town of Gainsborough, $18\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.W. by N.) from Lincoln, and 147 (N. by W.) from London. This town, which is situated on the eastern bank of the river Trent, appears to have been founded by a tribe of Saxons, soon after their first invasion of Britain: under the Heptarchy, it belonged first to the kingdom of Northumberland, and then to that of Mercia. In 868, Alfred the Great celebrated his nuptials at this place, with Ealswitha, the daughter of a Mercian nobleman; and here the Danes, in 1013, landed under the command of their king Sweyn, and commenced their devastations, which terminated in the subjugation of the kingdom. Matthew of Westminster says that Sweyn was assassinated at this place whilst revelling with his followers; but other historians consider Thetford in Norfolk to have been the scene of his death. On this event his son Canute, who was at Gainsborough, was chosen king of England by the Danes; but Ethelred II. returning from Normandy, where he had taken refuge, his troops attacked the Danes, compelled Canute to flee from England, and wreaked their fury on his adherents. In the beginning of the war between Charles I. and the parliament this town was placed by the king under the government of the Earl of Kingston, who, being taken prisoner and sent to Hull, was unfortunately shot by the royalists, by mistake, in crossing the Humber: it was taken by the parliamentarians, but shortly after retaken by the Marquis of Newcastle, who placed it under the protection of a new governor. In 1643, Cromwell, on his way to York, encountered a party of royalists near Gainsborough, when they were defeated, and their commander, General Cavendish, brother of the Marquis of Newcastle, and Colonel Markham, of Allerton, fell in the conflict. As evidence of the military contests which have taken place here, it may be mentioned, that in paving the streets many human bodies have been found, which appeared to have been promiscuously interred after battle.

The town chiefly consists of one long street running parallel with the river, with a cross street leading from its bank to the cattle market: a new street, called Spring-gardens, has been formed within a few years, and a considerable number of buildings has been raised on the south side of the town. The streets are well paved, and were first lighted with gas in 1825; the inhabitants are supplied with water from the Trent, by means of an engine. A handsome stone bridge of three arches was erected across the river in 1791, which has contributed materially to the improvement of the town. A theatre has been formed out of part of an ancient structure, called the Old Hall, said to have been built by John of Gaunt; it is open for six weeks at the October mart. A room in the present town-hall is occasionally used for assemblies; and races are held annually in the North Marsh. Here are two extensive rope-walks, four steam-mills for bruising linseed, several malt-houses, three ship-yards, and a few brass and iron-foundries. The town is favourably situated for the purposes of commerce, and enjoys a very fair proportion for an inland town. The Trent is navigable for vessels of two hundred tons' burden, and a considerable trade to the Baltic is carried on; a great quantity of corn is also shipped for the London and other markets; and the counties of Stafford, Nottingham, and Leicester, are chiefly supplied with foreign produce through this port. Before the completion of the Grand Junction canal, the whole of the Staffordshire ware was shipped here for London. The annual number of vessels which entered inwards, on an average, from 1812 to 1816, was about three hundred, and that which cleared outwards about two hundred and sixty. Besides those entered at the custom-house (which was established in 1820), many small craft are employed in the trade to Hull, and the counties of York, Leicester, Nottingham, &c., along the Trent and the various canals which intersect this part of the country. The market is on Tuesday; and there are two fairs, or marts, one commencing on Easter-Monday, and the other on the 20th of October, both lasting ten days; and a large market for wool on the Monday before July 5th, and every alternate Monday until August 5th, then on the Friday following for the last day. The highest civil officer is a Burgess-constable, elected annually at a court leet: a court baron is also held twice a year, soon after Easter and Michaelmas, at which the steward of the manor presides: here is also a court for the recovery of small debts. The quarter sessions for the north parts of Lindsey were formerly held at the town-hall, but they have been removed to Kirton. The gaol is a small building, lately erected at the bottom of Church-lane, near the workhouse.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Stowe, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £22. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Corringham in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to All Saints, appears to have been founded and endowed by the Knights Templars, about the year 1209. In 1736 the nave was taken down, and the rebuilding of it completed in 1748, at an expense of £5230, which was raised by a duty on coal brought to the town, aided by a parochial rate. The tower affords a fine specimen of the later style of English architecture, and contrasts curiously with the modern portion of the building. There are places of

worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and Presbyterians. Mrs. Sarah Mott, of Doncaster, in 1704, bequeathed £300 to be invested in lands, from the produce of which three poor boys are apprenticed annually. In 1708, Joshua Tyler bequeathed land, chargeable with the payment of £5 per annum, for the education of children. In 1731, Mr. Wharton gave, by will, land to the trustees of the free school, directing the proceeds to be applied in clothing and educating children, and providing bread for the poor. In 1736, Mrs. E. Hopkinson bequeathed £365, the interest to be applied to clothing poor women, and to the education of children. In 1781, Miss Hickman gave £200 for the education of poor girls, and the benefit of the poor generally; and she subsequently gave land for the erection of a school-room, and a house for the master. The free school was founded by letters patent granted by Elizabeth, in 1590, and endowed with a rent-charge of £30 per annum on the estates of the crown, which was never paid, so that it is, consequently, only nominally free: the master has the gratuitous use of the school-room, dwelling-house, and play-ground, and receives a quarterage for the education of children. A school on the Madras system is supported by subscription, wherein about two hundred children are instructed; and thirty girls are also educated on the same plan, at a school-room in the old Methodist chapel yard. The Old Hall is a curious structure, forming three sides of a quadrangle, and occupying nearly half an acre of ground; it is in the ancient style of domestic architecture: part of it is said to have been built by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, the western wing by a member of the Burgh family, about 1490, and the eastern one, about 1600, by a member of the family of Hickman, in whose possession it remains; it has been converted into small tenements or workshops, and the theatre. Near North-holme, on the hills eastward from the town, is a spring possessing tonic qualities, similar to those of the Buxton waters, but of a different degree of temperature. This is the birthplace of William de Gainsborough, the firm defender of the doctrine of the pope's infallibility, who was advanced by Boniface VIII. to the see of Worcester, at which place he died, in 1308. Simon Patrick, Bishop of Ely, was born here in 1626; as also was his brother, John Patrick, one of the translators of Plutarch.

GALBY, county of LEICESTER. See GAULBY.

GALHAMPTON, a hamlet in the parish of NORTH CADBURY, hundred of CATSASH, county of SOMERSET, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S.) from Castle-Carey, containing 362 inhabitants.

GALLOW-HILL, a township in that part of the parish of BOLAM which is in the western division of MORPETH ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Morpeth, containing 74 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the circumstance of its having once been the place of execution for the barony of Bolam.

GALTON, a tything in the parish and liberty of OWMERMOIGNE, Blandford (South) division of the county of DORSET, 9 miles (S. E.) from Dorchester. The population is returned with the parish.

GAMBLESBY, a township in the parish of ADDINGHAM, LEATH ward, county of CUMBERLAND, 10 miles

(N. E.) from Penrith, containing 279 inhabitants. Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship here.

GAMELSBY, a joint township with Biglands, in the parish of AITON, ward and county of CUMBERLAND, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Wigton, containing 191 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

GAMLINGAY, a parish in the hundred of LONGSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Potton, containing 1256 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely: there is also a sinecure rectory, rated at £15.14.2, and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford. The church is a handsome edifice, dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Baptists. In this parish is an almshouse for eight poor widows, endowed with a bequest of £2000 South Sea Annuities, by Mrs. Elizabeth Lane; and a small charity school has a trifling endowment. A market was formerly held here, but it has for many years been discontinued, having been transferred to the neighbouring town of Potton, in Bedfordshire.

GAMPSTON, a hamlet in that part of the parish of WEST BRIDGFORD which is in the southern division of the wapentake of BINGHAM, county of NOTTINGHAM, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Nottingham, containing 102 inhabitants.

GAMSTON, a parish in the South-clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, county of NOTTINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from East Retford, containing 385 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £11.16.5 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a tower with eight pinnacles in the later English style.

GANEREW, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of WORMELow, county of HEREFORD, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Monmouth, containing 118 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £1.10., and in the patronage of Joseph Pyke, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is said to be that in which Vortigern, Prince of Dumnonium, was interred. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The river Wye bounds the parish on the south-east: a considerable quantity of limestone is obtained in the vicinity. There are two hills, called Great and Little Doward; on the slope of the former are the remains of an ancient fortification, distinguished by the name of Arthur's Hall, and on the summit of the latter are traces of another, near which broad arrow heads have been found.

GANSTEAD, 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, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Kingston upon Hull, containing 61 inhabitants.

GANTHORPE, a township in the parish of TERRINGTON, wapentake of BULMER, North riding of the county of YORK, 7 miles (W. by S.) from New Malton, containing 106 inhabitants. Here is a school, endowed by the Earl of Carlisle with about £20 per annum.

GANTON, a parish in the wapentake of DICKERING, East riding of the county of YORK, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Scarborough, containing, with Brompton, 278 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £5.2.6. Sir Thomas Legard, Bart. was patron in 1828. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

GARBOLDISHAM, a parish in the hundred of GUILT-CROSS, county of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from East Harling, containing 700 inhabitants. The living is a rectory consolidated with that of All Saints, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £19.16.0 $\frac{1}{2}$. C. M. Montgomery, Esq. was patron in 1815. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

GARENDON, an extra-parochial liberty, in the western division of the hundred of GOSCOTE, county of LEICESTER, 2 miles (W.) from Loughborough, containing 43 inhabitants. An abbey for Cistercian monks, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was founded here in 1133, by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, amounted to £186.15.2.

GARFORD, a chapelry in the parish of MARCHAM, hundred of OCK, county of BERKS, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Abingdon, containing 192 inhabitants.

GARFORTH (WEST), a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, West riding of the county of YORK, 7 miles (E.) from Leeds, containing 731 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £8.17.8 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Rev. J. Whitaker was patron in 1797. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. There is a small sum for the education of children; the school-house was erected by subscription in 1818.

GARGRAVE, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Bank-Newton, Cold Coniston, Eshton, Flasby with Winterburn, and Gargrave, and containing 1659 inhabitants, of which number, 972 are in the township of Gargrave, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Skipton. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £12.13.11 $\frac{1}{2}$. John Marsden, Esq. was patron in 1806. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is principally in the later English style. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. There is a small endowed school. This place is situated close to the Leeds and Liverpool canal, upon which it has extensive warehouses: the principal branch of business is the cotton manufacture. A court for the recovery of debts under 40s. is held every three weeks, of which the Duke of Devonshire is chief bailiff. The river Aire runs through the village. There are a Roman pavement and encampment in the parish.

GARMONDSWAY-MOOR, a township in the parish of BISHOP'S MIDDLEHAM, north-eastern division of STOCKTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Durham, containing 35 inhabitants. This place is said to have derived its name from Garmundus the Dane. The ancient *Via Garmundi*, along which King Canute travelled barefooted to the shrine of St. Cuthbert, at Durham, passed through it, and gave name to the township.

GARRETT, a hamlet in the parish of **WANDSWORTH**, western division of the hundred of **BRIXTON**, county of **SURREY**, 7 miles (S. W. by S.) from London. The population is returned with the parish. A mock election formerly took place here on the dissolution of every parliament; which circumstance gave rise to Foote's diverting comedy of "the Mayor of Garrett." An iron railway from Wandsworth to Croydon, and thence to Merstham near Reigate, passes through this place.

GARRIGILL, a chapelry in the parish of **ALDSTONE**, **LEATH** ward, county of **CUMBERLAND**, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Aldstone Moor, containing 1288 inhabitants. The Independents and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship. Mines belonging to the London Lead Company afford employment to many of the inhabitants. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held on the third Friday in May, and the first Friday in September.

GARRISON-SIDE, an extra-parochial liberty, locally in the county of the town of Kingston upon Hull, East riding of the county of **YORK**, containing 173 inhabitants.

GARRISTON, a township in the parish of **HAUKSWELL**, western division of the wapentake of **HANG**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Middleham, containing 52 inhabitants.

GARSDALE, a chapelry in the parish of **SEDBERGH**, western division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWECROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 6 miles (E.) from Sedbergh, containing 679 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Richmond**, and diocese of **Chester**, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**. There is a small sum for the education of children.

GARSDON, a parish in the hundred of **MALMESBURY**, county of **WILTS**, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Malmesbury, containing 183 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Wilts**, and diocese of **Salisbury**, rated in the king's books at £10. 9. 9½., and in the patronage of **P. Methuen, Esq.** The church is dedicated to **All Saints**.

GARSINGTON, a parish in the hundred of **BULLINGTON**, county of **OXFORD**, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Oxford, containing 595 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, annexed to the Headship of **Trinity College, Oxford**, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Oxford**, rated in the king's books at £14. 19. 9½. The church, dedicated to **St. Mary**, is an ancient structure.

GARSTANG, a parish in the hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, comprising the market town of Garstang, the chapelry of **Pilling**, the townships of **Barnacre** with **Bonds**, **Billisborrow**, **Cabus**, **Catteral**, **Cloughton**, **Foxton**, **Kirkland**, **Nateby**, **Wimmarleigh**, **Nether Wyersdale**, and a part of **Clevely**, and the hamlet of **Holleth**; and containing, including the whole population of **Clevely**, 7403 inhabitants, of which number, 936 are in the town of **Garstang**, 11 miles (S. by E.) from **Lancaster**, and 229 (N. W. by N.)

from **London**. The name appears to be of **Saxon** origin, and the place was anciently called *Gayrstang*, probably from *Garri*, a **Saxon** thane, who is said to have been its first resident lord. Though not a station of the **Romans**, it was situated on one of their great roads leading from *Lugovallum* (now **Carlisle**), to *Condate*, (now **Kinderton**, in **Cheshire**). At the close of the last century, a **Roman** shield of brass, of curious workmanship, was found in the neighbourhood, which is now among the **Towneley** collection in the **British Museum**. An oaken box also, strong, but roughly constructed, and fastened by wooden pins, was turned up by the plough in this parish; which, on being opened, was found to contain a fine collection of celts, spear-heads, and other instruments, partly **Roman** and partly **British**. During the parliamentary war, this parish was the scene of some unimportant operations, and the castle of **Greenhough**, which is in the neighbourhood, was held for the king, by the **Earl of Derby**, in 1643. When the **Scottish** adherents to the **Pretender** made their incursion into **England**, in 1715, they halted at **Garstang**, before taking possession of **Preston**, and in the following year, some of the rebels were executed at this place.

The town is situated on the river **Wyre**, on the road between **Preston** and **Lancaster**: the more ancient part consists of houses indifferently built, the streets being irregularly formed; but great improvements have lately been introduced: the streets are now well paved, the town lighted, and a few houses of respectability have recently been added. The trade and manufactures are not very considerable: several looms are employed in weaving linen and cotton goods, and there are some cotton mills, and a large calico-printing establishment in the neighbourhood; but the town derives its greatest advantages from its situation as a thoroughfare. The market is on **Thursday**; and a market for cattle is held every alternate **Thursday**, between the first **Thursday** in **Lent** and **Holy Thursday**. Fairs are held on **Holy Thursday**, **July 10th**, and **Nov. 22nd**. An impulse has lately been given to the trade of the town and parish by the facilities afforded by the **Lancaster canal**, which crosses the river **Wyre** by a handsome aqueduct, near the end of the principal street, thus forming a communication with the **Trent**, **Severn**, and **Mersey**; and from the **Wyre**, which winds round the town on the eastern and southern sides, a tolerable supply of fish is obtained. The inhabitants were first incorporated by a charter granted in 1314; but this was superseded by a new one granted by **Charles II.**, in 1680, with additional privileges, by which the government of the town was vested in a bailiff and seven capital burgesses, elected annually on the 29th of September. In case of the death or removal of a burgess, the remainder elect another from among the freemen: the bailiff is chosen from among the capital burgesses. The freedom is obtained by birth, by apprenticeship to a freeman, or by gift from the corporation. The bailiff holds a court of pie-powder at the fairs: the borough is co-extensive with the township. A court baron, held twice a year, possesses jurisdiction for the recovery of small debts, but little use is now made of it. The town-hall, which is the principal public edifice, and is situated in the market-place, was built at the expense of the corporation in 1755, on the site of a former edifice: the lower part serves for a corn exchange, and the upper for trans-



Seal.

acting public business: the petty sessions for the hundred of Amounderness are held in it.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £14. 8. 4., and in the patronage of the Rev. John Pedder. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a stately structure, situated about a mile and a half from the town, in that part of the parish called Garstang Church Town, in the township of Kirkland: having been injured by the overflowing of the river Wyre, near which it stands, it was repaired in 1746, and again in 1811, when the walls of the nave and chancel were raised, and the whole received a new roof, at an expense of £1200, which was defrayed jointly by the parishioners and Thomas Strickland Standish, Esq., the lay impropriator. There is a chapel within the town, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £500 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Garstang: there is another chapel at Pilling, which is in the patronage of the Lord of the Manor. The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics, have each a place of worship here. The free school was built about the year 1756, partly from the funds of the corporation, and partly by subscription, and endowed with a bequest of £150, from John Morland, Esq., and £5 per annum, the gift of William Baylton, the proceeds of which are paid to the master for instructing four children, two others being educated at the expense of the corporation: besides which, there are between sixty and seventy scholars who pay quarterage. The Roman Catholics support also both a day and a Sunday school. Three miles west of Garstang is Pilling-moss, the scene of a phenomenon, of which the following account is given in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 475, January 26th, 1744-5:—"A part of Pilling-moss was observed to rise to a surprising height; and after a short time it sank as much below the level, and moved slowly towards the south side; and in half an hour it covered twenty acres of land. The improved land adjoining to that part of the moss which moved, in a concave circle, containing about one hundred acres, was nearly filled up with moss and water. That part of the moss which sank remained like the bed of a river, running from north to south, above a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth." A considerable portion of the moss has been reclaimed of late years, and successfully converted to agricultural purposes, while the margin supplies an abundance of turf, which compensates in a measure for the scarcity of coal.

GARSTON, a chapelry in the parish of CHILDWALL, hundred of WEST DERBY, county palatine of LANCASTER, 6 miles (S.E.) from Liverpool, containing 874 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £730 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant. Richard Watt, Esq. was patron in 1811. There are extensive works at this place for refining salt, which afford employment to about one hundred persons: the material from which the salt is made is brought from Northwich, in Cheshire.

GARSTON (EAST), a parish situated partly in the hundred of WANTAGE, partly in the hundred of MORETON, but chiefly in the hundred of LAMBOURN, county of BERKS, 2½ miles (E. S. E.) from Lambourn, containing

637 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. There is a small sum for the education of children.

GARTHORP, a township in the parish of LUDDINGTON, western division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 13 miles (W. by S.) from Barton upon Humber, containing 500 inhabitants.

GARTHORPE, a parish in the hundred of FRAMLAND, county of LEICESTER, 5½ miles (E. N. E.) from Melton-Mowbray, containing 115 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 5. 2., and in the patronage of the Lord of the Manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has portions in the decorated style. The small river Eye runs through the parish.

GARTON, a parish in the middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East riding of the county of YORK, containing, with the townships of Garton and Owstwick, part of which latter is in the parish of Roos, 299 inhabitants, of which number, 160 are in the township of Garton, 12 miles (N. E. by E.) from Kingston upon Hull. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £6. 1. 0½, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a neat structure, dedicated to St. Michael. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

GARTON upon the WOLDS, a parish partly in the liberty of ST. PETER of YORK, and partly in the wapentake of DICKERING, East riding of the county of YORK, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Great Driffield, containing 357 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school is partly supported by the proceeds of a share in the Driffield canal, bequeathed by the late Mrs. Jane Cook.

GARVESTONE, a parish in the hundred of MIFORD, county of NORFOLK, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from East Dereham, containing 330 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £7. 16. Sir W. Clayton, Bart. was patron in 1828. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

GARWAY, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, 7 miles (N. W.) from Monmouth, containing 522 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of W. H. Jenkins, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. Mrs. Frances Scudamore, in 1716, bequeathed an estate, now producing a rental of £64, in trust, to the minister and churchwardens of Garway, Kentchurch, and Llangaron, for apprenticing two or more children of one of those parishes every

year alternately; and the residue for distribution, in like manner, among six poor widows.

GASPER, county of SOMERSET. See **BROOK**.

GASTHORPE, a parish in the hundred of **GUILT-CROSS**, county of **NORFOLK**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from East Harling, containing 113 inhabitants. The living is a rectory not in charge, united to that of Riddlesworth, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich. The church, which was dedicated to St. Nicholas, has fallen to ruins.

GATCOMB, a parish in the liberty of **WEST MEDINA**, Isle of Wight division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Newport, containing 247 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £25. 18. 9., and in the patronage of the University of Oxford, in trust for the Principal of St. Edmund's Hall. The church is dedicated to St. Olave. There is a small endowed school.

GATCOMBE, a hamlet in the parish and hundred of **COLYTON**, county of **DEVON**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Colyton, with which the population is returned. Here was formerly a chapel.

GATEFORTH, a township in the parish of **BRAYTON**, lower division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Selby, containing 192 inhabitants.

GATELEY a parish in the hundred of **LAUNDITCH**, county of **NORFOLK**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Fakenham, containing 104 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage with the rectory of Brisley, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £3. 2. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. The church is dedicated to St. Helen.

GATENBY, a township in the parish of **BURNES-TON**, wapentake of **HALLIKELD**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Bedale, containing 88 inhabitants.

GATESGILL, a joint township with Raughton, in the parish of **DALSTON**, ward and county of **CUMBERLAND**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Carlisle, containing 294 inhabitants.



Seal.

GATESHEAD, a parish in the eastern division of **CHESTER** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, 1 mile (S. S. E.) from Newcastle, and 14 (N. by E.) from Durham, containing, with the seamen of registered shipping, 11,767 inhabitants. This place is situated on the southern bank of the Tyne, opposite to Newcastle,

with which it has a communication by a stone bridge. It is supposed by some antiquaries to have been a Roman station, called *Gabrosentum*, which signifies Goat's Head, this having been the sign of the principal inn, and corresponding with the appellation of *Caput Capræ* referred to by Bede; but the only indication of Roman residence here arises from the discovery of Roman coins, and from the vicinity of the Watling-street. The earliest authentic notice of this place is connected with the account given by Simeon of Durham, of the insurrection of the Northumbrians, and the murder of

Bishop Walcher, who was slain whilst endeavouring to make his escape from the church of Gateshead, which had been set on fire by his assailants, in 1080. Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, in 1164, granted to the burgesses a charter of privileges nearly similar to those enjoyed by the burgesses of Newcastle. The subsequent history of Gateshead relates to the frequent contests between the bishops of Durham and the corporation of Newcastle, concerning the navigation of the Tyne, and the right of building quays on its banks, which ultimately terminated in favour of the latter. On the dissolution of the see of Durham, in 1552, an act of parliament was passed for annexing this town to the borough of Newcastle; but the rights of the bishoprick having been restored soon after by Queen Mary, Gateshead reverted to its former jurisdiction. From the earliest period of authentic record, this town was governed by a bailiff appointed by the Bishop of Durham, till 1695, since which the supreme municipal authority has been exercised by two stewards, who are annually elected by the borough holders and freemen. The borough contains one hundred and forty-four burgage tenements, but, as more than one of these may be held by the same individual, the number of borough-holders seldom exceeds one hundred, and in addition to these, are ten or eleven freemen. The town comprises a line of irregular edifices distinguished by the appellations of High-street and Bridge-street, from which diverge Hillgate, formerly St. Mary's Gate, and several streets of inferior importance. Some local improvements have been effected under the authority of an act of parliament for cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets, passed in 1814; and an act passed in 1824, empowering the trustees, under the Durham and Tyne Bridge road act, to form a road from the eastern side of the High-street to the southern gate of the church-yard. In 1818, a company was formed for the purpose of lighting the town with gas. The inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water from a reservoir at a short distance from the town, whence it is brought by means of pipes. There were anciently several incorporated trading companies, similar to those of Newcastle, but they have long since become extinct. The principal manufactories at present are those for cast and wrought iron and glass, which are very extensive; there are also collieries, chemical laboratories, and whiting manufactories. A market formerly held here on Tuesday and Friday in each week, was discontinued about the commencement of the sixteenth century. Two fairs for the hiring of servants were established in 1822, and are held on the second Monday in April, and the first Monday in November. A halmote court is held annually before the steward of the manor; and petty sessions for the district are held here every Saturday.

The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £27. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a cruciform structure, appearing to have been founded at a remote period, but considerably altered by modern reparations. The tower and part of the western end of the nave were rebuilt in 1740, and the roof was altered in 1764; but there are some decorated pillars and arches remaining, and a Norman south door-way under a modern porch. A handsome window of painted

glass, representing the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, and adorned with armorial bearings, was presented by Mr. Joseph Price, in 1819, and put up in the southern transept; and an organ, which cost five hundred guineas, raised by subscription, was completed in January 1824. The chapel of St. Edmund was built by subscription in 1808: divine service is performed in it on Sundays, and it is used for a National school on the other days of the week. The hospital of St. Edmund, to which it belongs, was founded in 1248, by Bishop Farnham, who endowed it for a master and three chaplains: this establishment survived the Reformation, but its charters having been lost, and its revenue partly converted to purposes of private advantage, it was re-founded by James I., in 1610, for a master and three poor brethren, the master to be the rector of Gateshead. In 1810, an act of parliament was procured, which altered the constitution of the hospital, and the brethren are now thirteen in number, three elder, and ten younger, who are all appointed by the master. The annual revenue is about £455, of which sum, the master receives one-third, the chaplain £40, each of the elder brethren £25 with a house, and each of the younger £12. The ruins of the old chapel of St. Edmund, affording a beautiful specimen of early English architecture, are still remaining, as is also a portion of the old house of the brethren. Here are two places of worship for Methodists of the New Connexion, four for Wesleyan Methodists, and one for Presbyterians. The Anchorage school, held in an apartment over the vestry-room of St. Mary's church, is stated to derive its name from the circumstance of anchorage dues of that part of the Tyne which formerly belonged to the Bishop of Durham having been paid here. Its establishment took place previously to 1658, and its endowment arises from the interest on £300, given by Theophilus Pickering, D.D., in 1701, towards the support of a free school, for instruction in English and classical literature, and navigation: the master, besides his salary, receives one shilling a quarter from each of the fifteen boys who are upon the foundation, and is permitted to take as many other pupils as the school-room will accommodate: the master and free scholars are appointed by the rector. The National school was formed in 1808, and removed in 1810 to St. Edmund's chapel, whence it is called the Chapel school. An almshouse in the High-street, founded in 1731, through the bequest of Thomas Powell, is now used as the poor-house for the parish; and there is an unendowed almshouse in Hillgate for six poor women, given to the parish by John Bowman, in 1689. A subscription news-room was established in 1820: there is a society for the prosecution of felons, the oldest institution of the kind in Great Britain.

GATESHEAD-FELL, a parish in the eastern division of CHESTER ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 3 miles (S.) from Newcastle. The population is returned with Gateshead. It formerly constituted a part of the parish of Gateshead, from which it was separated in pursuance of an act of parliament passed in 1808. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. The church, dedicated to St. John, was commenced in May 1824, and consecrated August 30th, 1825, having been erected at the expense of

£2742, towards which the Society for building new churches contributed £350: it contains one thousand sittings, five hundred of which are free. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The quarries of the Fell are famous for producing excellent grind-stones; and there are numerous coal mines. Notwithstanding their division, the parishes of Gateshead and Gateshead-Fell constitute one constablewick as before, and the inhabitants of both contribute jointly towards the maintenance of the poor, the management of whom since 1821 has been entrusted to a select vestry. In 1068, William the Conqueror here gained a victory over Malcolm II., King of Scotland, who had invaded the kingdom in support of Edgar Atheling.

GATTON, a borough and parish, in the second division of the hundred of REIGATE, county of SURREY, 22 miles (E. by N.) from Guildford, and 18 (S. by W.) from London, containing 135 inhabitants. This was formerly a considerable town, and had a castle; but it is now an insignificant village, only distinguished by the privilege of sending two members to parliament, which it has enjoyed since the 29th of Henry VI. The right of election is vested in the freeholders and inhabitants paying scot and lot; and the constable for the manor is the returning officer: the patronage of the borough belongs to Sir Mark Wood, Bart. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £9. 2. 8½, and in the patronage of Sir M. Wood, Bart. The river Mole has its source in this parish; and here is a quarry of white stone which will bear exposure to a high degree of heat, and is therefore much used in the construction of ovens, furnaces for glass-houses, &c.

GAULBY, a parish in the hundred of GARTREE, county of LEICESTER, 8 miles (E. S. E.) from Leicester, containing, with the chapelry of Frisby, 114 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £18. 2. 6., and in the patronage of G. A. Legh-Keck, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

GAUTBY, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6½ miles (W. N. W.) from Horncastle, containing 118 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £6. 3. 4., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

GAWCOTT, a chapelry in the parish and within the liberty of the borough of BUCKINGHAM, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 miles (S. W.) from Buckingham, containing 566 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £1100 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of certain Trustees. The ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, was demolished, but a new one was opened in 1828.

GAWSWORTH, a parish in the hundred of MACCLESFIELD, county palatine of CHESTER, 3½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Macclesfield, containing 804 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese

of Chester, rated in the king's books at £7. 4. 4½., and in the patronage of the Earl of Harrington. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a handsome structure. There is a small sum for the education of children. The New Macclesfield canal, connecting the Grand Trunk with the Peak Forest, passes through the eastern side of the parish. Courts leet and baron are held annually.

GAYDON, a chapelry in the parish of BISHOP'S ITCHINGTON, Kington division of the hundred of KINGTON, county of WARWICK, 3 miles (N.E.) from Kington, containing 187 inhabitants. It is within the peculiar ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Prebendary of Colwich and Bishop's Itchington in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield. The chapel is dedicated to St. Giles. The inhabitants marry and bury at Chadshunt, which is a parochial chapelry within the same parish.

GAYHURST, a parish in the hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2½ miles (N.W.) from Newport-Pagnell, containing, with the extra-parochial liberty of Gorefields, 90 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united in 1736 with that of Stoke-Goldington, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £6. 0. 2½., and in the patronage of Miss Anne Barbara Wrighte. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was completed in 1728, by means of a sum of money bequeathed for that purpose by Mr. Wrighte, lord of the manor. The river Ouse runs through the parish, and there is a chalybeate spring in the neighbourhood.

GAYLES, a township in the parish of KIRKBY-RAVENSWORTH, western division of the wapentake of GILLING, North riding of the county of YORK, 5 miles (N.W. by N.) from Richmond, containing 218 inhabitants.

GAYTON, a township in the parish of HESWALL, lower division of the hundred of WIRRAL, county palatine of CHESTER, 3 miles (N.W. by N.) from Great Neston, containing 153 inhabitants. There is a ferry over the Dee into Flintshire, the æstuary at this place being nearly four miles broad.

GAYTON, a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of FREEBRIDGE, county of NORFOLK, 7¼ miles (E.) from Lynn-Regis, containing 545 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £8. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. William de Scohies founded a Benedictine priory here in the reign of William the Conqueror.

GAYTON, a parish in the hundred of TOWCESTER, county of NORTHAMPTON, 4¼ miles (N. by E.) from Towcester, containing 389 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £15. 5. 2½., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Grand Junction canal runs through this parish.

GAYTON, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of PIREHILL, county of STAFFORD, 6 miles (N.E.) from Stafford, containing 284 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant,

and in the patronage of Mr. Fitzgerald. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a trifling sum for the education of children.

GAYTON le MARSH, a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from Alford, containing 276 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £13. 10. 2½., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. George.

GAYTON-THORPE, a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of FREEBRIDGE, county of NORFOLK, 8 miles (N.W. by N.) from Swaffham, containing 187 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. A. Hamond, Esq. was patron in 1818. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

GAYTON le WOLD, a parish in the Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6¼ miles (W. by S.) from Louth, containing 122 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 11. 0., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

GAYWOOD, a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of FREEBRIDGE, county of NORFOLK, ¾ of a mile (E. by N.) from Lynn-Regis, containing 474 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 13. 4., and in the patronage of W. Bagge, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Faith. The inhabitants of the neighbouring parish of Bawsey, having no church, attend at Gaywood. The river Gaywood runs through the parish, in which there are two mineral springs.

GAZELEY, a parish in the hundred of RISBRIDGE, county of SUFFOLK, 5½ miles (E. by N.) from Newmarket, containing, with the hamlet of Higham Green, 644 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage with Kentford, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

GEDDING, a parish in the hundred of THEDWESTRY, county of SUFFOLK, 6¾ miles (W.) from Stowmarket, containing 144 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation of Ipswich. This place is situated on the river Orwell.

GEDDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of CORBY, county of NORTHAMPTON, 3½ miles (N.E. by N.) from Kettering, containing 751 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £5. 11. 0½., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Duke of Buccleuch. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. To the north-east of it there was formerly a royal seat, called the Castle, or Hall Close, where Henry II. held a parliament in 1188, to raise money for a crusade. In the centre of the village stands one of the elegant crosses erected by Edward I. to the memory of his consort Eleanor.

GEDLING, a parish in the southern division of the

wapentake of THURGARTON, county of NOTTINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Nottingham, containing, with the township of Stoke-Bardolph, and the hamlet of Charlton, 2017 inhabitants. The living comprises a rectory and a vicarage, in mediety, the former rated in the king's books at £14. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and the latter at £6. 16. 8., in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, and in the patronage of the Earl of Chesterfield. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

GEDNEY, a parish in the wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (E.) from Holbeach, containing, with the chapelry of Gedney-Hill, 1786 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £30. 11. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown. There is also a sinecure rectory, rated at £23. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown for two terms, and of W. Clayton, Esq. for one. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a beautiful structure, supposed to have been built by the abbots of Crowland, who had a house and large possessions in the parish: it contains fifty-three windows, those of the north aisle having considerable remains of painted glass. In this parish are vestiges of intrenchments, supposed to have been the site of Roman fortifications.

GEDNEY-HILL, a chapelry in the parish of GEDNEY, wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Crowland, containing 344 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, and in the patronage of certain Feoffees of land bequeathed for charitable uses. The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Several coins of Antoninus have been found here.

GELDESTONE, a parish in the hundred of CLAVERING, county of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Beccles, containing 284 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

GEMBLING, a township in the parish of FOSTON upon WOLDS, wapentake of DICKERING, East riding of the county of YORK, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Great Driffield, containing 87 inhabitants.

GENNYS (ST.), a parish in the hundred of LES-NEWTH, county of CORNWALL, 10 miles (N. by E.) from Camelford, containing 680 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £8. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart. was patron in 1783. This parish is situated on the coast of the Bristol channel.

GEORGE (ST.), a parish in the hundred of BARTON-REGIS, county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (E.) from Bristol, containing 5334 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, and in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation of Bristol. The church was consecrated in 1756. This place, which is bounded on the south by the Avon, was constituted a distinct parish by act of parliament in the 24th of George II., having been previously part of the out-parish of St. Philip and St. Jacob, Bristol; and was called Easton (East-town) from its situation, and more anciently *Bertune*. Many coal pits were worked in the parish, some of which are of a

very unusual depth. There are several small bequests for the education of children. Anciently there was an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Lawrence.

GEORGEHAM, a parish in the hundred of BRAUNTON, county of DEVON, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Barnstaple, containing 811 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £40. 17. 11. Sir A. Chichester, Bart. was patron in 1783. The church is dedicated to St. George. Here is a charity school with a small endowment, in which between twenty and thirty children are instructed.

GERMANS (ST.), a borough, market town, and parish, in the southern division of the hundred of EAST, county of CORNWALL, 19 miles (S. by E.) from Launceston, and 227 (W. S. W.) from London, containing 2404 inhabitants. The town is situated in a beautiful valley, on the borders of a creek called St. Germans, formed by the rivers Tidi and Lynher, which, uniting with the Tamar, fall into the sea: the Tidi becomes navigable two miles above St. Germans, at a place called Tiddiford. In the southern part of the parish, which is bounded by the English channel, there is a beacon. This place derived its name from St. Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, who is supposed to have resided here during a visit which he made to Cornwall, in the fifth century. Athelstan having conquered the Cornish Britons, in the early part of the tenth century, founded here the see of a bishop, which, in the reign of Canute, was removed to Crediton, and subsequently to Exeter. The loss of ecclesiastical authority probably contributed to the decay of the town, the market, then held on Sundays, having become very inconsiderable when the Norman survey was made. Leland mentions it as a poor fishing town; but he adds, the glory of it stood by the priory, which was a convent of Augustine canons, whose revenue at the dissolution amounted to £227. 4. 8.: its site is occupied by Port Eliot, a modern mansion belonging to the Earl of St. Germans. The market, which was altered from Sunday to Friday, has long been discontinued; but fairs for cattle are held May 28th and August 1st. The town is governed by a portreeve, chosen annually at the court leet for the manor. It has returned two representatives to parliament ever since 1562: the right of election is vested in householders who have resided twelve months within the borough: the portreeve is the returning officer. The patronage belongs to the Earl of St. Germans.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of Exeter, endowed with £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. Germanus, consists of the nave and aisles of the conventual church, with a fine Norman doorway at the west end, between two low towers: within it are several monuments of the families of Eliot, Glanvill, and Scaven, among which is a magnificent tomb erected in memory of Edward Eliot, uncle of the first Lord Eliot, with a recumbent statue of the deceased, and other figures, executed by Rysbrack; and here is also the monument of Walter Moyle, an eminent writer, the friend and correspondent of Locke, who died in 1721. Nicholas Honey, in 1657, gave land in this parish for the support of a schoolmaster, and other charitable purposes; and here is a parish school, assisted

by the benefactions of Lord St. Germans. St. Germans gives the title of earl to the family of Eliot.

GERMANS-WEEK, a parish in the hundred of **LIFTON**, county of **DEVON**, 11 miles (W. by S.) from Oakhampton, containing 324 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

GERMOE, a parish in the hundred of **KERRIER**, county of **CORNWALL**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Helston, containing 830 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy united to the vicarage of Breage, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. On the north side of the church-yard is a singular edifice, called St. Germoe's chairs, consisting of a stone seat divided into three parts by pillars in the Norman style, with pointed arches, and placed in a recess similarly decorated. The parish, in which are the famous Godolphin tin mines, derives its name from St. Germoe, or Germoch, said to have been an Irish king.

GERRANS, a parish in the western division of the hundred of **POWDER**, county of **CORNWALL**, 7 miles (S.W. by S.) from Tregony, containing 732 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Bishop of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £15. 12. 6. The church is dedicated to St. Gurons. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. This parish lies at the upper end of St. Maw's harbour, and is bounded on the east by the English channel. On an estate called Cargurrell, at this place, is the ancient fortification called *Dingerein*, supposed by Whitaker to have been the residence of King Gerennius.

GESTINGTHORPE, a parish in the hundred of **HINCKFORD**, county of **ESSEX**, 3 miles (N.E.) from Castle-Hedingham, containing 694 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, within the jurisdiction of the Commissary of Essex and Herts, concurrently with the Bishop of London, rated in the king's books at £7, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty: there is also a sinecure rectory, rated at £13. 6. 8. J. T. H. Elwes, Esq. was patron in 1804. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

GIDDING (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of **LEIGHTONSTONE**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, 5 miles (S.W.) from Stilton, containing 496 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 5. 2., and in the patronage of Lord Sondes. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, contains a curious bason for holy water, resembling a Norman capital. A salary is paid by Lord Sondes to a master for teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic, to twenty poor boys.

GIDDING (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of **LEIGHTONSTONE**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.W. by S.) from Stilton, containing 64 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 6. 4., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. John.

GIDDING (STEEPLE), a parish in the hundred

of **LEIGHTONSTONE**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, 6 miles (S.W. by S.) from Stilton, containing 93 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 17. 8½. J. Heathcote, Esq. was patron in 1807. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

GIDLEY, a parish in the hundred of **WONFORD**, county of **DEVON**, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.E. by E.) from Oakhampton, containing 121 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £14. 19. 0½. Henry Rattray, Esq. was patron in 1791. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. In the reign of Henry II. the ancient family of Prous had a castle here, of which there are still some remains.

GIGGLESWICK, a parish (formerly a market town) in the western division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWXCROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the townships of Giggleswick, Rathmill, Settle, and Stainforth, and containing 2817 inhabitants, of which number, 746 are in the township of Giggleswick, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (W. by N.) from Settle. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £21. 3. 4., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. J. Coulthurst and J. Hartley, Esqrs. were patrons in 1782. The church, dedicated to St. Alkald, is principally in the later English style. Here is a free grammar school, founded by Edward VI. in the 7th year of his reign, in which Archdeacon Paley was educated: the income is estimated at £1140 per annum. The founder ordained that it should consist of a master and an usher; and that eight inhabitants should be a body corporate, and have power to act as governors; that it should be free for the classical instruction of all boys, without any restriction or qualification as to residence. Between sixty and seventy boys are educated, and there is one exhibition to the University. Agnes Hargraves also bequeathed a close of land for the instruction of children. At the foot of a ledge of rocks, in this parish, called the Scar, rises a spring, noted for ebbing and flowing, though distant nearly thirty miles from the sea: the water has been known to rise and fall nineteen inches in five minutes.

GILBERDIKE, a township in the parish of **EAST-RINGTON**, wapentake of **HOWDENSHERE**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Howden, containing 640 inhabitants.

GILCRUX, a parish in **ALLERDALE** ward below Darwent, county of **CUMBERLAND**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Cockermouth, containing 377 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, rated in the king's books at £5. 13. 2., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, stands on an artificial eminence, and is in the early style of English architecture. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Ellen. Numerous springs rise in the village, and uniting form a considerable stream. There is also a spring of saline water called Tom Tack, at a short distance to the eastward. Coal is obtained in abundance, and there are quarries of freestone in the parish. Joseph Tordiff, in 1799, gave £800 stock, in the three per cents., producing £24 per annum, for the education of twenty-four children.

GILDEN-WELLS, a township in the parish of **LAUGHTON en le MORTHEM**, partly within the liberty of **ST. PETER** of **YORK**, and partly in the southern division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.N.W.) from **Worksop**, containing 83 inhabitants.

GILDERSOME, a chapelry in that part of the parish of **BATLEY** which is in the wapentake of **MORLEY**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by W.) from **Leeds**, containing 1592 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **York**, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant. The chapel has lately received an addition of one hundred and forty-three free sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £200 towards defraying the expense. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. **Bolton Hargrave**, Esq., in 1749, bequeathed £10 a year for the education of children. Here is a scribbling-mill; and the manufacture of cotton is also carried on.

GILES (ST.), a parish in the hundred of **FREMINGTON**, county of **DEVON**, 3 miles (E. by S.) from **Great Torrington**, containing 786 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Exeter**, and in the patronage of the Dean and Fellows of **Christ Church College**, **Oxford**. The church, among other monuments, contains one to the memory of **Tristram Risdon**, the antiquary. **Robert Lovett**, in 1710, bequeathed £30, the produce of which is applied to apprenticing children. There are almshouses for four poor widows, founded by an ancestor of **Lord Rolle**, who allows each of the inmates £1. 5. per annum. **Stevenston**, a mansion belonging to **Lord Rolle**, was taken possession of in the civil war, by **Sir Thomas Fairfax**, February 16th, 1646.

GILES (ST.) on the **HEATH**, a parish in the hundred of **BLACK TORRINGTON**, county of **DEVON**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from **Launceston**, containing 301 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Cornwall**, and diocese of **Exeter**, and in the patronage of **Lord Valletort**. There is a trifling endowment, the bequest of **Roger Harvey** in 1767, for teaching children.

GILL, a township in the parish of **GREYSTOCK**, **LEATH** ward, county of **CUMBERLAND**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from **Penrith**, containing, with the township of **Motherby**, 112 inhabitants.

GILLIMOOR, a township in the parish of **KIRBY-MOORSIDE**, wapentake of **RYEDALE**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 7 miles (N.E.) from **Helmsley**, containing 195 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

GILLING, a parish comprising the chapelries of **South Cowton** and **Eryholme**, and the township of **North Cowton**, in the eastern division, and the townships of **Eppleby** and **Gilling** in the western division, of the wapentake of **GILLING**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, and containing 1673 inhabitants, of which number, 921 are in the township of **Gilling**, 3 miles (N. by E.) from **Richmond**. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Richmond**, and diocese of **Chester**, rated in the king's books at £23. 11. 5½., and in the patronage of **John Wharton**, Esq. The church, dedicated to **St. Agatha**, retains some traces of Norman architecture,

and was appropriated, in 1224, to the monastery of **St. Mary**, in **York**. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. **Gilling** is a place of great antiquity, and remarkable as the scene of the murder of **Oswyn**, King of **Deira**, by his host, **Oswin** of **Bernicia**; in expiation of which crime, a monastery was founded on the spot, by **Queen Eanfleda**, but not the slightest vestige of it now remains. There are quarries of excellent freestone, with materials drawn from which most of the bridges in the North riding are built. **Sir Thomas Wharton**, in 1678, founded **Hartforth** free school, for thirty children, and endowed it with an estate now producing about £125 a year. There is also a school, endowed with £20 per annum by **Matthew Hutchinson**, in which eighty children are educated on the National plan.

GILLING, a parish in the wapentake of **RYEDALE**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the townships of **Cawton**, **Gilling**, and **Grimston**, and containing 329 inhabitants, of which number, 168 are in the township of **Gilling**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from **Helmsley**. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Cleveland**, and diocese of **York**, rated in the king's books at £13. 10., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of **Trinity College**, **Cambridge**. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, contains a vault belonging to the family of **Fairfax**. The castle was built by **Alan**, Earl of **Richmond**, soon after the Conquest, to repel the frequent attacks of the Saxons and Danes, for the recovery of their lost estates. The Hon. **Anne Fairfax**, in 1793, left £400, now producing £20 a year, for teaching thirty children.

GILLINGHAM, a parish in the liberty of **GILLINGHAM**, **Shaston** (West) division of the county of **DORSET**, 4 miles (N.W. by W.) from **Shaftesbury**, containing, with the chapelry of **Bourton**, 3059 inhabitants. The living, a vicarage, is a royal peculiar within the jurisdiction of the Lord of the Manor, rated in the king's books at £40. 17. 6., and in the patronage of the Bishop of **Salisbury**. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, is a large edifice partly in the Norman style, with a chantry chapel attached to it, and a high tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A library of six hundred volumes, given by **Thomas Freke**, Esq., is deposited in the vicarage-house, for the use of the vicars. The river **Stour** runs through the parish, which lies in the northernmost part of the county, bordering on the counties of **Somerset** and **Wilts**; it is of great extent, being about forty-one miles in circumference, and includes the ancient Forest of **Selwood**, which was disafforested by **Charles I.**, on condition that the lessee should maintain four hundred deer for the king's use. About half a mile eastward from the church, on the road to **Shaftesbury**, are traces of the ancient palace of the Saxon and Norman kings, who made it their residence when they came to hunt in the forest. The manufacture of linen has been carried on here from a very early period, but the inhabitants derive their principal profits from the rich pastures and dairy-lands abounding in the parish. There are fairs for horses, bullocks, and sheep, on **Trinity-Monday** and **September 12th**. **John Grice** and others, in 1526, founded and endowed a free school, which was in much repute during the parliamentary war, and in which the celebrated **Hyde**, afterwards Earl of **Clarendon**, received part of his education. **Edmund Ironside**, in 1016, having vanquished **Canute**

at Pen in Somersetshire, the pursuit is said to have extended hither, which is probable from the number of pits now discernible in the neighbourhood, on the supposed field of a second battle.

GILLINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of **CHATHAM** and **GILLINGHAM**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, county of **KENT**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. by N.) from Chatham, containing 6209 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £15. 13. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was formerly remarkable for containing what was deemed a miraculous image of the Virgin, called "Our Lady of Gillingham," to which frequent pilgrimages were made; it is a spacious fabric with a chapel on each side of the chancel, which exhibits some slight portions of Norman architecture. The font is in the same style, very capacious, and surrounded by semicircular arches rising from single pillars: some fragments of the richly stained glass remain, with which most of the windows were formerly filled by the family of Beaufitz, lords of Twydial, some of whom lie buried here. Memorials of the Romans may be discerned within its walls. On the south side of the church-yard are foundations of an extensive building, once the archiepiscopal palace, the hall of which has been converted into a barn, and where a coin of the Emperor Antoninus has been discovered. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. This ancient village, which is recorded in Domesday-book by the name of Gelingeham, though now inconsiderable, was, previously to the rapid rise of the neighbouring town of Chatham, a place of note, and its harbour on the Medway was a principal station for the Royal navy. In the reign of Elizabeth it possessed four quays, *viz.*, Twydall, Midflete, Dean Med End, and Beggar Hyde, together with various ships and boats. Charles I. erected a fort for the protection of the royal dock-yard and navy, which proving ineffectual to resist the Dutch in their celebrated expedition up the river, in 1667, was subsequently enlarged, and distinguished by the name of Gillingham castle, though it was never considered of great strength. At present, however, the entire neighbourhood is strongly fortified with outposts connected with Chatham lines, within which, at the western extremity of the parish, is the populous village of Brompton, situated on the brow of a hill overlooking the royal dock yard of Chatham, and chiefly inhabited by artizans and others employed therein. This parish is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests held in the city of Rochester, for the recovery of debts under £5. Elizabeth Petty, in 1723, bequeathed a rent-charge of £19. 10. a year, for teaching fifteen children of Gillingham and Chatham; and Philip Tidd, in 1733, gave a cottage, garden, orchard, &c., to be occupied by a poor widow of the parish, who should teach six children. Gillingham was anciently much exposed to the ravages of the Danes, and it is asserted that six hundred noblemen, who landed here in the retinue of Alfred and Edward, were murdered upon the spot by Earl Godwin. William of Gillingham, the early historian, who flourished in the reign of Richard II.; and William Adams, the discoverer of Japan, to which island he began his voyage in 1598, were born here.

GILLINGHAM, comprising the united parishes of All Saints and St. Mary, in the hundred of **CLAVERING**, county of **NORFOLK**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. by W.) from Beccles, containing 369 inhabitants. The livings united form a discharged rectory with Winston and Windale, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated jointly in the king's books at £10. 6. 8. Wolf Lewis, Esq. was patron in 1797. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is principally of Norman architecture; that of All Saints was demolished in 1748, but the ruined tower still remains, and, being overgrown with ivy, presents a venerable and interesting appearance.

GILLMONBY, a township in the parish of **BOWES**, western division of the wapentake of **GILLING**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Barnard-Castle, containing 175 inhabitants.

GILLMORTON, a parish in the hundred of **GUTHLAXTON**, county of **LEICESTER**, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Lutterworth, containing 718 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £17. 14. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Rev. D. J. Burdett was patron in 1809. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

GILSTONE, a parish in the hundred of **BRAUGHIN**, county of **HERTFORD**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Sawbridgeworth, containing 213 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £10. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The church has a quadrangular western tower, embattled and surmounted by a spire. There are an endowed almshouse, and a trifling rent-charge towards the support of a school for girls.

GIMINGHAM, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of **ERPINGHAM**, county of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (N.) from North Walsham, containing 300 inhabitants. The living is a rectory with that of Trunch, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £11. 11. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Catherine Hall, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

GINGE (WEST), a tything in the parish of **LOCKINGE**, hundred of **WANTAGE**, county of **BERKS**. The population is returned with the parish.

GIPPING, a chapelry in the hundred of **STOW**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Stow-Market, containing, with the hamlet of Stow-Market, 107 inhabitants. The living is a donative, endowed with ten acres of land here, and a farm of about one hundred acres, in the parish of Earl Stonham, and in the patronage of C. Tyrrell, Esq. The chapel is said to have been built in the fifteenth century, by Sir James Tyrrell, Knight. The river Gipping runs through the chapelry, a small stream, but enlarging considerably in its course to Ipswich, gives name to that port, which was called originally *Gippovicus*, the town on the Gipping, and corrupted gradually into Gippwich and Ipswich.

GIRSBY, a township in that part of the parish of **SOCKBURN** which is in the wapentake of **ALLERTONSHIRE**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Yarm, containing 85 inhabitants. It is separated from the rest of the parish by the river Tees, which bounds it on the north.

GIRTON, a parish in the hundred of **NORTH STOW**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Cam-

bridge, containing 326 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £18. 4. 4½. Sir S. V. Cotton, Bart. was patron in 1807. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew: its tower is in the later style of English architecture.

GIRTON, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of **NEWARK**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 8 miles (S. E. by E.) from Tuxford, containing, with Mering, which is deemed extra-parochial, 189 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York.

GISBURN, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWXCROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the townships of Gisburn, Gisburn-Forest, Horton, Middop, Nappa, Newsholme, Paythorne, Rimmington, and Swinden, and containing 2530 inhabitants, of which number, 690 are in the township of Gisburn, 10½ miles (W. by S.) from Skipton. The town is situated in a fertile plain, near the eastern bank of the river Ribble, and at a short distance from the borders of Lancashire. A market, which was formerly held here on Mondays, has been discontinued; but there is a market or fair for cattle every alternate Monday throughout the year, and fairs annually on Easter Monday and the 18th and 19th of September. In the township of Rimmington is a vein of lead-ore which contains a considerable portion of silver. A court leet for the manor is held annually in May, and another in November, at one of which a constable is appointed for the township. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £11. 6. 8., endowed with £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat edifice, including a nave, aisles, and a chancel, with a square tower, in the later style of English architecture; the windows are ornamented with stained glass. Here is a school with a small endowment for the education of seven poor children. On an eminence near the Ribble is a square fort, called Castle Haugh, and near it a barrow, in which was found a coarse earthen urn, indicating a burial-place of the ancient Britons.

GISBURN-FOREST, a township in the parish of **GISBURN**, western division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWXCROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 8 miles (S.) from Settle, containing 457 inhabitants.

GISLEHAM, a parish in the hundred of **MUTFORD** and **LOTHINGLAND**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 4½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Lowestoft, containing 222 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The parish is bounded on the east by the North sea.

GISLINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of **HARTISMERE**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Eye, containing 620 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £26. 1. 5½. Nath. Collyer, Esq. was patron in 1797. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

GISSING, a parish in the hundred of **Diss**, county

of **NORFOLK**, 4¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Diss, containing 544 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £14. 16. 5½. The Rev. Sir W. R. Kempe, Bart. was patron in 1816. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a low round tower at the west end. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

GITTISHAM, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of **BUDLEIGH**, county of **DEVON**, 2¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from Honiton, containing 351 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £21. 8. 11½., and in the patronage of the Rev. T. Putt. Sir Thomas Putt, in 1686, founded a charity school, and endowed it with a rent-charge of £10 a year for teaching twenty children.

GIVENDALE, a township in that part of the parish of **RIPON** which is within the liberty of **RIPON**, though locally in the wapentake of **Claro**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 2 miles (S. E.) from Ripon, containing 31 inhabitants.

GIVENDALE, or **GWENDALE (GREAT)**, a parish in the Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the townships of Great Givendale and Grimthorpe, and containing 89 inhabitants, of which number, 60 are in the township of Great Givendale, which is partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Pocklington. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean of York, rated in the king's books at £4. 18. 4., endowed with £700 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty.

GLAISDALE, a parish in the eastern division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 10 miles (W. S. W.) from Whitby, containing 1043 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1500 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. The church was built in 1793, upon the site of a more ancient edifice, consecrated in 1388. A place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists was erected by subscription in 1821. Samuel Prudom, in 1741, and John Brodrick, in 1758, gave £2 per annum each, for which eight boys are instructed.

GLANDFORD, a parish in the hundred of **HOLT**, county of **NORFOLK**, 1½ mile (S. by W.) from Clay, containing, with the parish of Bayfield, 93 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectories of Blakeney and Cockthorpe, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Martin.

GLANDFORD-BRIGG, or **BRIDGE**, a market town and chapelry in the parish of **WRAWBY**, southern division of the wapentake of **YARBOROUGH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 24 miles (N. by E.) from Lincoln, and 153 (N. by W.) from London, containing 1674 inhabitants. This place was originally only a small fishing hamlet; it is now a well built town, enjoying a plentiful supply of water from the river Ancholme, a branch of which runs through it, another passing at the distance of a quarter of a mile westward. The bridge has lately been taken down, and a new one is now being erected. A considerable trade

n corn, coal, and timber, is carried on; and here are several fur manufactories, besides tanneries and fellmongers' establishments; and it is asserted, that more persons are employed here in dressing rabbit-skins than in any other provincial town in the kingdom. A great improvement has been made by draining the Ancholme level, the expense attending which is defrayed by a tax on land, and a duty on the tonnage of the river. The market is on Thursday, and a fair is held on the 5th of August. The petty sessions are held here once a fortnight; and the town is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests for the recovery of debts under £5, held at Alford every month, under an act passed in the 47th of George III. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected in 1699, at the joint expense of four gentlemen, who endowed it with certain estates vested in their respective heirs, and the trustees of the free school. The Society of Friends, Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, have each a place of worship; and there is a chapel for the Roman Catholics. The free grammar school was founded in 1669, pursuant to the will of Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart., who endowed it with certain lands vested in trustees for that purpose. Boys born in the town of Brigg, and in all other parishes where the founder possessed estates, are entitled to gratuitous instruction in the Latin and Greek languages; and all other boys, where-soever born, were to be taught reading, writing, and accounts, free of expense, by a master and an usher, for each of whom the founder desired that a house should be erected: the number of scholars is limited to eighty. In the reign of John, an hospital was founded here by Adam Paynel, which was a cell to the abbey of Selby in Yorkshire; but all traces of it have disappeared.

GLANTLEES, a joint township with Greens, in that part of the parish of FELTON which is in the eastern division of COQUETDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S.W.) from Alnwick, containing 76 inhabitants.

GLANTON, a township in the parish of WHITTINGHAM, northern division of COQUETDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Alnwick, containing 474 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians; and the township has recently been much improved by the erection of several handsome houses. On a lofty eminence called Glanton Pike was formerly a beacon. Several stone coffins, and urns containing pieces of charcoal and burnt bones, were discovered about 1716; also weapons which evidently belonged to the Britons. There is a petrifying well, at the bottom of which shell marl is found.

GLAPTHORN, a parish in the hundred of WILLYBROOK, county of NORTHAMPTON, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. W. by N.) from Oundle, containing 354 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united with that of Cotterstock, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard.

GLAPWELL, a township partly in the parish of BOLSOVER, hundred of SCARSDALE, county of DERBY, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.W.) from Mansfield, containing 110 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel, which in 1240 belonged to Darley abbey, but of which no later account exists than in 1511.

GLASCOED, a hamlet in that part of the parish of

USK which is in the lower division of the hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Usk, containing 201 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

GLASCOTE, a joint township with Bolehall, in that part of the parish of TAMWORTH which is in the Tamworth division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, county of WARWICK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.E.) from Tamworth, containing 414 inhabitants.

GLASS-HOUSE-YARD, a liberty in the Finsbury division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, containing 1358 inhabitants.

GLASSONBY, a township in the parish of AD-BINGHAM, LEATH ward, county of CUMBERLAND, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Penrith, containing 153 inhabitants.

GLASTON, a township in the parish of ALDBINGHAM, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER, 3 miles (S.E.) from Dalton. The population is returned with the parish. Glaston may be termed the modern port of Lancaster; it is situated on the river Lune, and has a spacious dock opened in 1787, and capable of receiving twenty-five large merchant vessels, the cargoes of which are discharged here and forwarded by smaller craft to Lancaster. A canal passes from the dock and forms a junction with the Preston and Lancaster canal.

GLASTON, a parish in the hundred of WRANDIKE, county of RUTLAND, 2 miles (E.N.E.) from Uppingham, containing 188 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £12. 16. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, and annexed to the Mastership of Peter House, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. William Roberts, in 1725, gave £100 for the education of ten children, the interest of which is applied to that purpose.

GLASTONBURY, a market town having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, county of SOMERSET, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Somerton, and 124 (W. by S.) from London, containing 2630 inhabitants. This place, which is of very great antiquity, is situated in a marshy tract, called by the



Seal.

Britons *Avalon*, from its abounding with apples; and *Ynys-eytrun*, or the glassy island: by the Saxons it was named *Glastn-ey*, a term of similar signification, and after the erection of its monastery, which formed a small town, it was called *Glastn-a-byrig*, from which its present name is immediately deduced. That it is a place of very remote antiquity is certain, but its origin is involved in so much obscurity, that it is difficult to separate its authentic from its legendary history. It is chiefly distinguished for its celebrated abbey, said to have been originally founded by Joseph of Arimathea, whom Philip, the Apostle of Gaul, sent to preach the gospel in Britain, and who, having arrived in this island, rested with his companions on a small eminence, half a mile to the south-west of the present town, still called Weary-all hill, and established here the first society of Christian

worshippers in Britain. In the most ancient charters of the monastery, Glastonbury is styled "The fountain and origin of all religion in the realm of Britain." When the church erected by Joseph had fallen into decay, Dewi, Bishop of St. David's, rebuilt it on the same spot, and on its subsequent decay, it was restored by twelve persons from the northern parts of England. St. Patrick, who came from Ireland about 439, is said to have spent thirty years of his life in this convent, and to have formed the brethren, who previously lived in huts scattered round the church, into a regular community, restoring also the primitive form of Christianity, which after the death of Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain, had fallen into disuse. About the year 530, David, Archbishop of Menevia, with seven of his suffragans, retired to this place, and greatly improved the church, to the east end of which he added a chapel, dedicated to the Holy Virgin, and enriched the altar with a sapphire of inestimable value. The celebrated King Arthur, after the fatal battle with his nephew Mordred, was interred in this isle: his remains are said to have been discovered in the reign of Henry II., who ordering a search to be made, a leaden cross was found, with a Latin inscription in the rude characters of that age, to this effect, "Here lies the famous King Arthur, buried in the Isle of Avalon." Beneath was observed a coffin-like excavation in the solid rock, containing the bones of a human body, supposed to be those of Arthur, which were then deposited in the church, and covered with a sumptuous monument. St. Augustine, on his arrival in Britain, visited Glastonbury, and attempted to introduce into the abbey the rules of the order of St. Benedict, but the measure was not attended with success. The monastery, during the Heptarchy, had been much favoured by successive monarchs, and in 708, Ina, King of the West Saxons, took down the conventual buildings, which were greatly dilapidated, and rebuilt the abbey from its foundation in a style of superior splendour. In 942, Dunstan, who was appointed abbot by King Edred, and to him that monarch gave the unlimited command of his treasury for the improvement of the monastery; he enlarged the conventual buildings in a style of unrivalled magnificence, and in a short time completed an establishment, which, under his superintendence, became the "pride of England, and the glory of Christendom," furnishing superiors to all the religious houses in the kingdom. Edgar, who had a palace within two miles of the town, in a romantic situation, at a place still called "Edgarley," now a hamlet in the parish of St. John, endowed the abbey with several estates, and invested the monks with extensive privileges. The abbots were sovereigns within the Isle of Avalon, into which neither the king nor any of the bishops could enter without their permission; they sat among the barons in parliament, and enjoyed a revenue superior to that of most monasteries in the kingdom. Of the palace of Edgar there are no other vestiges than two wolves' heads and a pelican, placed in the front of a modern house; the former conveying a direct allusion to the tax imposed by him on the Welch princes, for the extirpation of wolves within the realm. At the time of the Conquest, William, not content with curtailing the power of the abbots, and with exacting tribute from the monastery, deprived them of their privileges, and

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seized on their possessions; he imposed on the monks an abbot of his own nomination, whose tyranny ultimately compelled him to retire into Normandy. Under his successor, the abbey recovered many of the estates of which it had been deprived; and during the abbacy of Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, whose liberality and prudence equally promoted the interest of the monks, and the cultivation of literature among them, it regained the greater part of its confiscated wealth, and retrieved its prior fame and importance. A considerable portion of the abbey having been destroyed by fire in 1184, it was restored by Henry II., who granted the abbots a charter, confirming all the privileges which had been obtained from his predecessors; but its internal tranquillity was greatly interrupted by the violent contentions between the monks and the bishop of Wells, with respect to the nomination of the abbots, which continued, with trifling intermissions, until the Reformation. In 1276, the abbey was much injured by the shock of an earthquake, which threw down the church of St. Michael on the Torr Hill. The strict discipline prevailing in the establishment for a time delayed its preconceived fate; but, in 1539, its venerable abbot, Whytyng, refusing to surrender to the commissioners of Henry VIII., was arraigned and condemned for high treason, and, with two of his monks, being drawn on a sledge to Torr Hill, was hanged and quartered; his head was placed over the entrance to the abbey, and his members were exposed at Bath, Bridg-water, Wells, and Ilchester. At the dissolution of this celebrated monastery, which had flourished from the earliest introduction of Christianity into Britain, the revenue was £3508. 13. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$. The abbey and its dependencies comprehended a space of nearly sixty acres: the ruins consist chiefly of the chapel of St. Joseph, and fragments of the conventual church: the prevailing character of the chapel is Norman, but the details and enrichment, which are in good preservation, are in the early style of English architecture. The remains of the church are of a less embellished character, but exhibit much of the pure simplicity of the early English style, with some portions of a later date. The abbot's kitchen is the most entire, and is probably of more recent erection than the other buildings: it is of an octagonal form, having four fire-places; the roof is finely vaulted, and from the centre rises an octagonal pyramid, crowned with a double lantern, of curious design: the ruins are richly overspread with ivy, and present a striking memorial of departed grandeur.

The town stands on the declivity of a considerable eminence nearly in the centre of the county, and consists of a spacious street forming the principal thoroughfare, intersected nearly at right angles by another of smaller extent: the houses are in general low, but there are several of more recent erection and of more respectable appearance; and many houses in different parts of the town have been built entirely of stone taken from the ruins of the abbey. The George Inn was anciently appropriated by the abbots as a place of entertainment for pilgrims visiting the shrine of St. Dunstan, and still retains much of its original character and decoration: the old manor-house and tribunal of justice are interesting relics; and a beautiful modern building, harmonising in its style of architecture with

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the venerable remains by which it is surrounded, has been erected by the present proprietor of the abbey land. The town is well paved and lighted by act of parliament, and supplied with water from a fine spring issuing from the ridge of a hill, three quarters of a mile distant, and collected in an ancient reservoir of stone, whence it is conveyed by pipes into the town. The principal branches of manufacture are those of stockings and a coarse sort of gloves, which have superseded the woollen manufacture formerly carried on here, and at present afford employment to several hundred persons in the town and neighbourhood. It is in contemplation to form a communication between this town and Bridg-water, by means of a canal from the river Parret, at Boroughbridge. The market days were formerly Tuesday and Saturday, the former has been discontinued, and the latter is now only for butchers' meat: the fairs are on the Wednesday in Easter-week, September 19th, called the Torr fair, principally for horses, October 10th, and the Monday week after St. Andrew's day. The government, by charter of Queen Anne, is vested in a mayor, recorder, seven superior, and sixteen inferior, burgesses, assisted by a town clerk, two coroners, and subordinate officers. The mayor, who is chosen annually from the superior burgesses, the recorder, who must be a barrister of three years standing, and the late mayor, are justices of the peace within the borough. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session for the trial of all offenders within the borough; and a court leet for the hundred is held in the town.

Glastonbury comprises the parishes of St. Benedict and St. John the Baptist, and gives name to a peculiar jurisdiction which extends over several parishes. The living of St. Benedict's is a donative annexed to the perpetual curacy of St. John's, jointly endowed with £800 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The churchwardens of St. John's are a body corporate with a common seal, and have estates producing at present about £500 per annum, of which part was granted in the year 1300. The churches are both interesting structures in the later style of English architecture, with towers of very graceful and highly enriched character, of which the former has open turrets and battlements, and more decoration than the latter, which is notwithstanding a fine composition. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Wesleyan Methodists, and Independents, which last has an endowment of £80 per annum. A National school, in which thirty boys are instructed, is supported partly by subscription, and partly by an appropriation of £20 per annum, arising from property bequeathed by James Levinston, in 1666, for charitable uses. A rent-charge of £4, left by the Earl of Godolphin, is paid to a school-mistress for teaching ten children; and £5 per annum, arising from two turnpike deeds assigned by Mrs. Honora Gould, is paid for teaching twelve female children to read and sew. The Upper and Lower almshouses were founded by the abbots of the monastery, and since the dissolution have been supported by an annual grant from the crown; the former, which is in a greatly dilapidated state, is inhabited by ten aged men, and the latter, which has been lately rebuilt by a grant from the crown, is

inhabited by ten aged women; attached to each is a small chapel, and in the hall of each, one additional tenant is allowed to reside in expectation of the first vacancy. On the summit of Torr Hill, at a short distance from the town, is the tower of St. Michael, the only part remaining of a splendid church and monastery, erected on the site of a former one which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1276; over the west entrance is a sculptured figure of St. Michael, holding in his hand a pair of scales, in one of which is the bible, and in the other the devil, aided by an imp in a fruitless effort to outweigh the sacred volume. Weary-all hill, the spot where Joseph of Arimathea and his disciples are stated to have rested after their pilgrimage, is connected with a legendary account of the origin of a species of thorn, called the Glastonbury thorn: on this hill, the legend relates, Joseph struck his staff into the ground, which immediately taking root, grew up into a flourishing tree, producing in succeeding ages what was called the holy thorn, there being still some trees of that species in the neighbourhood. Equally absurd with this is a variety of other legendary tales which have been interwoven into the history of this place. Some chalybeate springs were discovered here, which about the middle of the last century were numerous attended by invalids from Bath, Bristol, and other parts of the country, and such was the repute of their medicinal properties, that the water was sent in bottles to London. A great variety of organic remains consisting chiefly of *nautili*, *cornua ammonis*, bivalves, &c., have been found imbedded in the quarries near Torr Hill. Henry Fielding, the celebrated novelist, was a native of Sharpam park, in this parish; and among the many illustrious personages who have been interred here, are several of the Saxon kings, together with a numerous train of noblemen, bishops, abbots, and priors. Glastonbury formerly conferred the title of baron on the family of Greville, which became extinct on the death of the late lord without issue.

GLATTON, a parish in the hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Stilton, containing 358 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £21. 8. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Rev. J. Hopkinson was patron in 1778. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

GLAZELEY, a parish in the hundred of STOTTESDEN, county of SALOP, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Bridgenorth, containing 46 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated, together with that of Deuxhill, in 1760, with the rectory of Chetton, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford.

GLEMHAM (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of PLOMESGATE, county of SUFFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Saxmundham, containing 413 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with the rectory of Little Glemham, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

GLEMHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of PLOMESGATE, county of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Wickham-Market, containing 349 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Great Glemham, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6.

Dudley Long North, Esq. was patron in 1826. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

GLEMSFORD, a parish in the hundred of **BABERGH**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Clare, containing 1275 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £30, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. In the time of Edward the Confessor a collegiate society of priests, under the government of a dean, was established here, and invested with several privileges, which were confirmed to them by Henry III.

GLEN (MAGNA), a parish in the hundred of **GARTREE**, county of **LEICESTER**, 6 miles (S. E.) from Leicester, containing, with the chapelry of Great Stretton, 714 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £12. 14. 2. Sir G. Robinson, Bart. was patron in 1814. The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The Leicester Union canal passes through the parish.

GLEN (PARVA), a chapelry in that part of the parish of **AYLESTONE** which is in the hundred of **GUTHLAXTON**, county of **LEICESTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Leicester, containing 128 inhabitants.

GLENDON, a parish in the hundred of **ROTHWELL**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Kettering, containing 37 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £8, endowed with £1200 royal bounty. Mrs. Booth was patroness in 1814. The church is dedicated to St. Helen.

GLENFIELD, a parish in the hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, county of **LEICESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Leicester, comprising the chapelries of Braunstone and Kirby-Muxloe, and the liberties of Braunstone-Frith, Glenfield-Frith, and Kirby-Frith, and containing 932 inhabitants. The living, a rectory, is (exclusively of its chapelries) in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Lord of the Manor of Grosby, and in the patronage of the Trustees of the late Clement Winstanley, Esq., rated in the king's books at £13. 9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

GLENFIELD-FRITH, a liberty in the parish of **GLENFIELD**, hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, county of **LEICESTER**, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Leicester, containing 4 inhabitants.

GLENTHAM, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of **ASLACOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 8 miles (W. by N.) from Market-Raisen, containing 372 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. The church is dedicated to St. Peter; the tower and chancel are of more modern erection than the rest of the building, which is in the later style of English architecture. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also an endowed almshouse. The river Ancholme runs through the parish.

GLENTWORTH, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of **ASLACOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Lincoln, containing 275 inhabitants. The living is a discharged

vicarage, with the curacy of Spittal on the Street, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 17. 6. The Earl of Scarborough was patron in 1802. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, contains a sumptuous monument to the memory of Sir Christopher Wray, Knt., Lord Chief Justice in the reign of Elizabeth. Near the church is an almshouse for three poor women.

GLIDDEN, a tything in the parish and hundred of **HAMBLEDON**, Portsdown division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 8 miles (S. W.) from Petersfield. The population is returned with the parish. It is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court held at Winchester every Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount.

GLINTON, a parish in the liberty of **PETERBOROUGH**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Market-Deeping, containing 372 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with the rectory of Peakirk, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Benedict, has a tower and spire mostly in the later style of English architecture.

GLOOSTON, a parish in the hundred of **GARTREE**, county of **LEICESTER**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Market-Harborough, containing 142 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. The Earl of Cardigan was patron in 1802. The church is dedicated to St. John.

GLORORUM, a township in the parish of **BAMBROUGH**, northern division of **BAMBROUGH** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Belford, containing 46 inhabitants.

GLOSSOP, a parish in the hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, county of **DERBY**, comprising the chapelries of Charlesworth, Chinley-Bugsworth with Brownside, and Mellor; the townships of Chunat, Dinting, Glossop, Great-Hamlet, Hadfield, Ludworth with Chisworth, Padfield, Simondsley, and Whitfield; the hamlets of Beard, Kinder, Olerset, Thornsett, and Whittle; and the liberty of Phoside, and containing 13,766 inhabitants, of which number, 1351 are in the township of Glossop, 10 miles (N.) from Chapel en le Frith. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield, rated in the king's books at £12. 18. 9., endowed with £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Duke of Norfolk. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has lately received an addition of two hundred and eighty sittings, of which one hundred and forty are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £200 towards defraying the expense. There are several places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists within the limits of this extensive parish, the population of which has more than doubled during the last fifty years, owing to the great increase of its manufactures. There are about fifty cotton-mills, five extensive establishments for calico-printing, two clothing-mills, a manufactory for cloth, and another for brown paper. A fair for cattle, and wooden and tin ware, is held on the 6th of May, in the township of Glossop. A school, wherein about forty children are taught, is supported by a small endowment, the origin of which is unknown, and by an annual donation from the Duke of Norfolk. Glossop 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. On the south side of the Mersey, near Woolley Bridge, are vestiges of a Roman station, in dimensions one hundred and twenty-two yards by one hundred and twelve, called Melandra Castle; the moat towards the south-east, the four entrances, the ramparts, about nine feet in thickness, and the site of the prætorium, twenty-five yards square, are still discernible, as is the old Roman road from Brough to this place, and that to Buxton.

GLOSTERHILL, a township in that part of the parish of **WARKWORTH** which is in the eastern division of **MORPETH** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E.) from Alnwick, containing 31 inhabitants. It is situated on the southern bank of the Coquet, near its confluence with the North sea.



Arms.

GLOUCESTER, a city, inland port, and county of itself, locally in the hundred of Dudstone and King's Barton, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 34 miles (N.N.E.) from Bristol, and 107 (W.N.W.) from London, on the road to South Wales, containing 9744 inhabitants. This was a town of considerable importance prior to the Roman invasion:

its origin is generally ascribed to the Dobuni, a tribe of Britons who settled in this part of the country; and, either from its founder, Glowi, a native chief, or, with greater probability, from its eminence, obtained the appellation of *Caer Glou*, British words implying, according to the former supposition, the city of Glowi, or according to the latter, the fair city. Richard of Cirencester relates that this British fortress was taken in the year 47 by the Romans, who established here a colony, which he styles *Glebon*; and in the Itinerary of Antoninus, as well as other ancient writings, it is denominated *Glevum Colonia*. Its situation on the Ryknield Street, which was both a British and a Roman road here passing over the Severn, rendered it a station of importance. The exact site of the Roman station is supposed to have been a tract of land, now in tillage, to the north-east of the present city, called King's Holme, near which was a palace belonging to the Anglo-Saxon kings of Mercia, in old deeds named *Regia Domus*: on this spot have been found Roman coins, urns, and sacrificing utensils. Tradition relates that Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain, founded a bishop's see at Gloucester, in the second century, and that he was buried in the church of St. Mary de Lode, in this city. After the departure of the Romans, this place is said to have been governed by Eldol, a British chief, who was present at the massacre of the Britons by the Saxons at Stonehenge; and who, according to some writers, escaped from the carnage, and afterwards killed Hengist, the Saxon leader, at the battle of Maeshill, in Yorkshire, in 489. Gloucester having been captured by the Saxons in 577, was by them called *Gleau-ceasters*, from which its present name is derived; it first belonged to the kingdom of Wessex, and was afterwards annexed to that of Mercia. About 679, the city was considerably enlarged by Wulfhere,

King of Mercia, who founded here a priory dedicated to St. Oswald, and afterwards erected the abbey. Edgar, in a charter to the monks of Worcester, dated at Gloucester, in 964, styles this a "royal city." It was repeatedly plundered by the Danes; by whom, in the reign of Ethelred II., it was taken, and nearly destroyed by fire. The injury it suffered was, however, soon repaired; and Edmund Ironside having here taken up his quarters, after his defeat by Canute at Assandune, challenged that prince to decide their mutual claim to the kingdom by single combat, which took place in the Isle of Alney, on the south-western side of the city. Edward the Confessor often resided here in regal splendour, as also did William I. (who erected the castle on the bank of the Severn), William II., and others of his successors. According to Camden, a mint was established here in the reign of John, on whose death, in 1216, his son, Henry III., was crowned in the abbey church, by the Bishop of Winchester, in the presence of the pope's legate. This king, in 1263, having appointed Sir Maci de Besile, a Frenchman, sheriff for Gloucestershire, and constable of Gloucester castle, the citizens, and the nobility of the county, taking umbrage at the promotion of a foreigner, chose for their governor Sir William de Tracy, who, proceeding to hold a county court, was arrested by de Besile, and imprisoned in the castle. The discontented nobles then besieged and captured that fortress, which they held for some time; but at length surrendered it to Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., who in 1279 held a parliament here, in which various laws were enacted, called "the Statutes of Gloucester." Another parliament was held at this place by Richard II. in 1378; others by Henry IV. in 1403 and 1407; and finally a parliament was summoned here by Henry V., in 1420, which, at the expiration of fourteen days, was adjourned to Westminster. When hostilities took place between Charles I. and the parliament, the citizens declared in favour of the latter; and having procured cannon, and repaired and strengthened their fortifications, with the assistance of a few regular troops under the government of Colonel Massie, they resolved to defend themselves against all opposition. In the middle of February, 1642, Lord Herbert, son of the Marquis of Worcester, besieged the city at the head of two thousand Welch royalists; and after remaining before it five weeks, surrendered himself and his followers, on the approach of an army under Sir William Waller to relieve the place. The governor took advantage of the opportunity afforded by this triumph of his party, to obtain fresh supplies of ammunition and provisions, and to prepare for another assault. On the 10th of August, 1643, the king, with a large and well appointed body of forces, laid siege to Gloucester; but his reiterated attacks were repulsed by the garrison with the utmost vigour and resolution; and after a siege of twenty-six days, and the loss of one thousand men, he was induced to retreat, on the advance of the Earl of Essex, who had marched from London to relieve the city. Previously to this siege, there were eleven parish churches in Gloucester, six of which were destroyed, together with the suburbs of the city, by order of the governor, to obstruct the approach of the enemy. The conduct of the citizens on this occasion was not forgotten at the restoration of Charles II., by whose order their walls were razed, and their fortifications destroyed,

in 1662: that monarch also deprived them of their charter, but subsequently granted them a new one. In 1687, James II. visited Gloucester, in one of his progresses through the kingdom, and lodged at the deanery, where many resorted to him to be touched for the king's evil. George III., the queen, and the princesses, visited Gloucester on their route from Cheltenham in 1788, and in 1807 his late Majesty, George IV., then Prince of Wales, dined with the corporation, and received the freedom of the city.

Gloucester is pleasantly situated in a fertile vale, on the eastern bank of the river Severn, and consists principally of four spacious streets diverging at right angles from the centre of the town towards the cardinal points, and originally terminated by the East, North, South, and West gates, from which they respectively took their names. At the point of intersection was an elegant cross, surrounded by four churches, of which only one is now remaining. The West gate, on the western bank of the river, was standing till the recent erection of the new bridge, many years previously to which the other gates had been removed. This bridge is a handsome structure of stone, consisting of one arch eighty-seven feet in the span, with a plain parapet and cornice; the approaches on both sides are defended by iron palisades: from it a causeway, half a mile in length, extends across the Isle of Alney to Over, where is a noble bridge of one arch, in the construction of which the segments of a circle and an ellipsis have been combined. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas, by a company incorporated in 1820: the houses are in general handsome and well built, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from the Severn, and with spring water from a reservoir at the distance of two miles and a half from the city, conveyed into their houses by pipes. The approaches are ornamented with ranges of modern substantial houses, and the entrance from Cheltenham displays many mansions in detached situations, suited for the residence of families of opulence and distinction. A horticultural society, and a permanent subscription library, have been established, and a society for the cultivation of natural history was formed in 1829. Triennial musical festivals of the united choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, are celebrated here, at which oratorios and selections of sacred music are performed in the cathedral, and miscellaneous concerts and balls are held in the spacious room at the shire-hall. The receipts arising from these performances, which embody the principal musical talent in the kingdom, are, after deducting the expenses, appropriated to the benefit of the widows and orphans of the necessitous clergy of the diocese. The theatre, a neat and conveniently arranged edifice in Westgate-street, is occasionally opened for dramatic performances; and races take place annually in a meadow on the bank of the Severn. The environs abound with pleasant walks, and the salubrity of the air, and agreeableness of its situation, render Gloucester desirable as a place of residence. To the east of the city a new mineral spring was discovered in 1814, round which an extensive tract of land has been tastefully laid out in pleasure grounds, affording pleasant promenades and drives; and an elegant pump-room has been erected, with other buildings, for the accommoda-

tion of visitors: near it have been built some handsome villas, and in 1823 a church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected, in the Grecian style of architecture, from a design by Mr. Rickman; the whole forming an elegant appendage to the city, under the designation of Gloucester Spa. The mineral water is a saline chalybeate, resembling that of Cheltenham; and, when fresh drawn, is transparent and sparkling; it emits a sulphureous odour, and has a brackish taste. It exudes through a thick stratum of blueish clay, which is diffused, at a certain depth, over a great part of the vale. In this clay are found large quantities of marine exuviae, sulphuret of iron, and various saline compounds, which being in some degree soluble in the water percolating through the mass, communicate its peculiar properties. The principal salts contained in this water, of which there are several varieties, are sulphate and muriate of soda, and sulphate of magnesia: it is also impregnated with iron, held in solution by excess of carbonic acid; and from its resemblance to the Cheltenham waters it may in general be used in similar cases.

As an inland port, Gloucester had attained some eminence at an early period. The quay is mentioned as existing in the reign of Edward IV., and in the 22nd of Elizabeth the customs were granted by letters patent. In the following year the custom-house was erected, and also a wharf, or quay, for unloading vessels, called the King's quay. The rising prosperity of the port excited the jealousy of the inhabitants of Bristol, who addressed to the privy council an unavailing complaint against the establishment of the custom-house. The jurisdiction of the port, as fixed by a decree of the lords of the treasury, in 1820, extends from Chapel rock, or St. Teclas' point, at Beachley, on the north side of the Severn, below Gloucester, across the river to Aust Pill, including, on the south side, both banks, up to the West-gate bridge, in the city of Gloucester; but, according to practice, the limits of the port are from the source of the Severn, in Montgomeryshire, to Chapel rock, at Beachley. The number of vessels belonging to the port, in 1828, was two hundred and thirty, averaging fifty-four tons' burden. It carries on an extensive coasting trade, which is greatly facilitated by the advantages afforded by the river Severn, for keeping up a communication with Bristol and the coasts of Somersetshire, Devonshire, and South Wales, and a very considerable inland trade with Worcestershire, and other counties to the north. Many vessels are employed on this river in the coal trade, upwards of one hundred thousand tons of coal being annually shipped from the Shropshire and Staffordshire collieries, for distribution through the adjacent counties. Great quantities of lead, pig iron, grain, wool, hops, and other commodities, are also conveyed from the inland counties to Gloucester, Bristol, and other places, whence various kinds of goods are transmitted in return. The benefit of water-carriage has been further extended to this city by the Gloucester and Berkeley canal, which was commenced in 1793, and opened April 26th, 1827, at an expense of half a million of money, though the estimated expense was only £140,000: it extends sixteen miles and a quarter to its termination at Sharpness-point; is from seventy to ninety feet wide, and eighteen deep; and runs on a level, without any lock throughout its entire length. At each end is a capa-

cious basin for the reception of shipping; and at Gloucester a second basin, with convenient wharfs for barges and small vessels drawing less than ten feet of water. By means of this canal, a more safe, speedy, and convenient passage is afforded for ships than by sailing up the Severn. Some opinion may be formed of the advantages it affords from the fact that, during the first two years after it was finished, seven thousand seven hundred and forty-one vessels traversed the line, the aggregate burden of which was three hundred and eighty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty tons. The Hereford and Gloucester canal, for facilitating the navigation between Hereford, Gloucester, and Bristol, was begun in 1792, and, after an expenditure of £105,000, has been carried no further than Ledbury, a distance of only seventeen miles, its proposed extent being about thirty. In addition to these advantages is the benefit of a junction with the Stroudwater canal, which opens a communication with London by means of the Thames: there is also a rail-road, extending from the quay to the town of Cheltenham.

Gloucester is said to have been a place of considerable trade before the time of the Conquest; and in addition to the mint, there was a merchants' guild, established in the reign of John, who granted the burgesses exemption from toll, and other privileges and immunities. Forges for the smelting of ore appear to have subsisted here so early as the twelfth century, and Long Smith-street derived its name from the number of artisans by whom it was inhabited: cap or felt-making, the refining of sugar, and the manufacture of glass, which formerly flourished, have been long discontinued. The principal branches of manufacture carried on at present are those of iron and pins; the latter, which was introduced in 1625 by Mr. John Tilsby, may be now considered as the staple trade of the place; the former, especially since the establishment of a foundry by Mr. Montague, in 1802, has greatly improved, and the castings lately produced are distinguished by a degree of excellence almost unrivalled: some of the medals and smaller productions are executed with such admirable skill as to be held in the highest estimation, and to find a place in the cabinets of the curious. A bell foundry has been carried on for nearly a century and a half, by the family of Mr. Rudhall, the original proprietor, in the course of which period not less than five thousand church-bells of various sizes have been cast: the trade of wool-stapling, which formerly afforded employment to many persons, has been in a great measure superseded by the dressing of hemp and flax: an establishment for the manufacture of shawls in imitation of those of France, has been discontinued for several years. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday, and there is a market for live stock on the first Monday in every month: the markets were formerly held in the open streets, but two large and commodious market-houses have been erected; one in Eastgate-street, for the sale of corn, meat, poultry, and vegetables; and the other in Southgate-street, for fish, butter, &c.: in front of the latter are two conduits, supplied with water from the reservoir at Robin Hood's hill. The cattle market is held in a spacious area judiciously appropriated to the purpose. The fairs are, April 5th, July 5th, September 28th and 29th (for cheese), and November 28th.



Corporate Seal.

The municipal constitution of this city has varied considerably at different periods: in 1022, the chief magistrate is said to have borne the title of prefect, and in the reign of Henry II., that of provost: under John it was constituted a borough, and governed by two bailiffs. Henry III. granted a charter of incorporation, under bailiffs or provosts, of whom there was a succession till the 1st of Richard III., who bestowed a new charter, appointing a mayor, two sheriffs, and other officers, to be annually elected by twelve aldermen, and twelve other of the most legal and discreet burgesses: he also ordained that the hundreds of Dudstone and King's Barton should be distinct from the county, and be called the county of the town of Gloucester. Henry VII. confirmed all former grants and privileges; and Henry VIII., on establishing the bishoprick of Gloucester, in 1542, directed that it should thenceforth be considered as a city. Edward VI., Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., confirmed preceding grants; but the charter which finally extended and established the liberties and franchises of the city, and under the authority of which the corporation now act, was granted April 18th, 1672, in consideration of a payment to the king of £679. 4. 6. The government is by this charter vested in a mayor, who is also clerk of the market, and acts as marshal or steward of the royal household when His Majesty is in the city; a high steward, a recorder, twelve aldermen, any number of common council-men, which, with the mayor and aldermen, will make the corporation consist of at least thirty members, and not exceed forty, assisted by a town clerk, treasurer, chamberlain, water-bailiff, sword-bearer, four serjeants at mace, and subordinate officers. The mayor is elected annually by the aldermen from their own body, assisted by the senior common council-men, at least twenty in number, by whom also the bailiff, chamberlain, and coroner (who is generally the late mayor), are chosen at the same time: the recorder is elected by the mayor and aldermen: persons refusing to serve offices to which they are appointed are liable to fine, imprisonment, or loss of freedom. The bishop, dean, and two of the prebendaries, and the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, are justices of the peace. The freedom of the city is inherited by all the sons of freemen on attaining the age of twenty-one, and acquired by servitude to a resident freeman, by purchase, or gift of the corporation. The city is divided into four wards, to each of which constables are appointed. There were formerly twelve companies, the members of which used to accompany the mayor on public occasions with their banners; but this custom has fallen into disuse. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session, and courts of gaol delivery for the city and county of the city, with power to take cognizance of all offences except treason and misprision of treason; and a petty session every Monday and Friday, for hearing and determining affairs of police: they have the power of holding a court of record for the recovery of debts to any amount; this court, called the pie-powder court,

was formerly held twice in the week, but it has not been held within the last forty years. Under charter of the 1st of William and Mary, a court of requests is held by the mayor and alderman every Monday, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The custom of Borough English prevails here. The assizes and quarter sessions for the county are held in this city, which is in the Oxford circuit; the average number of criminal cases at the spring assizes is from one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty; and, at the autumn, from one hundred to one hundred and twenty. The municipal affairs of the city are transacted at a building called the Tolsey, which stands at the angle formed by Westgate and Southgate streets, on the site of a church dedicated to All Saints: it was erected in pursuance of an act of parliament passed in the 23rd of George II.: in the front is a pediment ornamented with the city arms; and in the council-chamber are portraits of the late Duke of Norfolk and of the present Duke of Gloucester. The city gaol, situated at the bottom of Southgate-street, erected in 1782, being too small, was, a few years since, enlarged and improved, with the addition of a chapel, in which divine service is regularly performed by a chaplain appointed by the corporation. Adjoining this prison a lock-up-house has been erected, as a place of temporary confinement for vagrants and disorderly persons. The assizes were formerly held in an old edifice called the Booth-hall, situated behind the Booth-hall inn, in Westgate-street; but in 1814 a new and magnificent shire-hall, in the Grecian style of architecture, was erected, of Bath and Leekhampton stone, from a design by R. Smirke, Esq.: it stands on the south side of Westgate-street: in the front is a portico of four Ionic columns, thirty-five feet high, forming the principal entrance. The building extends three hundred feet in depth, and eighty-two in front; on one side of the portico is the entrance to the seats of the judges, and to every part except the galleries: the civil and criminal courts are nearly of the same dimensions, and of a semicircular form. From the principal entrance a stone staircase leads to an extensive room, in which the elections of members of parliament for the city and the county take place; and likewise the evening concerts at the triennial music-meetings: at the end of this room are displayed the royal arms, and over the door-way is a fine bas-relief, representing the signing of Magna Charta by King John. The county gaol stands on the bank of the Severn, and on the site of the ancient castle, the keep of which had been long used as a place of confinement previously to its entire removal to make way for the present massive and colossal edifice. It was built in consequence of an act of parliament, on the plan recommended by the celebrated Howard, and finished, in 1791, at an expense of nearly £30,000, being adapted to the classification of prisoners: there are two hundred and three separate cells, including one hundred and sixty-four sleeping-rooms, and thirty-nine work-rooms: a spacious building has been recently added for the separate confinement of debtors. The city first exercised the elective franchise in the 23d of Edward I., since which time it has returned two members to parliament: the right of election is vested in the freemen, the number of whom is about three thousand: the sheriffs are the returning officers.



Arms of the Bishoprick.

Gloucester is said to have been the see of a bishop when Britain was under the dominion of the Romans; and Eldad is mentioned as having presided over the diocese in 490. This first bishoprick was probably suppressed when the country was conquered by the Anglo-Saxons; and the whole county of Gloucester, which formed part of the kingdom of Mercia, was, on the introduction of Christianity, included in the diocese of Lichfield. In 679 it was annexed to the newly established bishoprick of Worcester, to which it belonged till the Reformation, at which period Henry VIII., by letters patent dated September 3rd, 1541, confirmed by act of parliament, erected the city and county of the city of Gloucester, and all the county of Gloucester, into a see, to which he also annexed so much of the city and county of the city of Bristol as had formerly belonged to the diocese of Worcester. This new bishoprick was suppressed by Queen Mary, but re-established on the accession of Elizabeth. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, archdeacon, chancellor, six prebendaries, four minor canons, registrar, and other officers. On the foundation of the bishoprick the abbey church of St. Peter was constituted the cathedral church. This conventual edifice owed its origin to Wulphere, the first Christian king of Mercia, who, about 680, commenced the erection of a monastery, which was completed by his brother and successor Ethelred. It was at first a nunnery, which, being destroyed by the Danes, was refounded by Bernulf, King of Mercia, in 821, for the reception of secular priests. Canute the Dane, in 1022, ejected these priests, and introduced Benedictine monks, who, after some opposition, kept possession of the monastery, which was governed by a succession of thirty-two abbots belonging to that order, the last of whom was William Malvern, otherwise Parker, who wrote a history of the abbey, and died in retirement after the dissolution. The monastery and its possessions were surrendered to the king's commissioners in January, 1540, by the prior, Gabriel Morton, when the revenue was estimated at £1946. 5. 9. Of the monastic buildings there are no remains except the church, chapter-house, and cloisters, which escaped demolition in consequence of their being appropriated to the purposes of the episcopal establishment.

The present cathedral is one of the most magnificent ecclesiastical structures in England, combining specimens of Norman, with early and later English, architecture: it consists of a nave, choir, aisles, transepts, Lady chapel, and grand central tower, besides other parts of less importance. The oldest parts are the nave, the chantry chapels around the choir, and the crypt, or undercroft, which are supposed to have belonged to the abbey church founded by Aldred, Bishop of Worcester, a few years prior to the Norman Conquest. The roof of the nave, built by Abbot Henry Foliot, was finished in 1248. The south aisle was begun by abbot Thokey, in 1310; and the south transept was added in 1330; about which time also was commenced the erection of the north transept and the choir, which last was finished

in 1457. Between 1351 and 1390, the cloisters were constructed; the west front and south porch were added in 1421; and the edifice was completed by the erection of the chapel of our Lady, and the central tower, which were begun in 1457, under the direction of Abbot Sebroke, who, dying that year, committed the execution of the work to Robert Tully, one of the monks, who afterwards became bishop of St. David's: the chapel was finished in 1498, and the tower in 1518. Notwithstanding the variety of style in its architecture, the exterior presents a noble and impressive appearance: the tower, in particular, though of colossal dimensions, from the taste and delicacy of its ornaments has a light and airy effect, which adds greatly to the beauty of the whole. It is a square structure of three stages, rising from the intersection, and crowned with battlements and angular pinnacles. On the south side of the church are six buttresses with niches, formerly decorated with statues of tutelar saints and benefactors of the abbey, which, with other ornaments, were defaced at the Reformation, and during the usurpation of Cromwell. The west front and the south porch, in the decorated style of English architecture, display elegance of taste and symmetry of proportion. On entering the cathedral through the porch, on the left hand, is the consistory court; and opposite the entrance, across the nave, is a gate of light open iron-work, presenting in pleasing perspective a view of the exquisite tracery of the roof of the great cloister: the western extremity is adorned with a finely painted window. The nave is separated from the aisles by massive round pillars, from which spring semicircular arches; and its roof displays tracery which is most ornamented towards the west end. A classically correct and appropriate screen, separating the nave from the choir, was erected in 1820, displacing one of a very different character. Elegant clustered pillars rise from the base to the roof of the choir, where, by the branching of their cylinders, they contribute to form the delicately beautiful trellis-work by which it is ornamented. The sides of the choir are embellished with spiral canopies of rich tabernacle-work, carved in oak, exhibiting some of the finest specimens of English ornamental carving now extant. The high altar, which was of oak, with decorations in the Grecian style of architecture, has been very properly removed, as inconsistent with the prevailing character of the building. Before the altar is a curious pavement of painted bricks, or tiles, representing armorial bearings, the work of the monks. At the east end of the choir is a window said to be the largest in England, containing two thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight square feet of stained glass, but much decayed and mutilated. The whispering gallery is a narrow passage, twenty-five yards in extent, forming a communication between the opposite sides of the choir: its remarkable property of conveying with facility the faintest sound from one end to the other, which is mentioned by Lord Verulam in one of his philosophical works, is supposed to have been the accidental effect of the peculiar form of the gallery, not contemplated by the architect in its construction. From the aisle on the south side of the choir is an entrance, under a pointed arch, to the Lady chapel: the interior is decorated in a style corresponding with that of the choir; and the fretted ceiling, though of inferior character, is very beautiful.

By the recent removal of an altar of stucco, the mutilated remains of the original altar-piece, which has been of the richest workmanship, and superbly decorated with curious painting and gilding, have been exposed to view. There are many tombs deserving notice; among which may be mentioned the tomb erected by Abbot Parker, in memory of Osric, King of Northumberland, one of the founders of the monastery, who died about 729, with his effigy in freestone, in the north aisle, near the entrance to the Lady chapel; an altar-tomb in a chapel in the same aisle, supposed to cover the remains of Robert, Duke of Normandy, son of William the Conqueror, with his statue carved in oak recumbent on it, under a wire lattice; not far from the high altar the monument of Edward II., who was murdered at Berkeley castle, with a recumbent figure in alabaster, supposed, from the elegance of the sculpture, to be of Italian workmanship, with a more modern but beautiful canopy of tabernacle-work; the monument of Alderman Blackleach and his wife, with their statues in white marble; that of Mrs. Morley, with a group of statuary by Flaxman; those of Judge Powell; Sir George Onesiphorus Paul, Bart.; Dr. Edward Jenner, who first brought the practice of vaccination into general use; Charles Brandon Trye, an eminent surgeon; and Robert Raikes, Esq., who, from his unwearied exertions in promoting the increase of Sunday schools throughout the kingdom, obtained the reputation of having been the founder of these institutions, which, however, owe their origin to the Rev. Thomas Stock, rector of the parish of St. John the Baptist, in this city. The chapter-house of the monastery, situated on the north side of the cathedral, with an entrance from the cloisters, is now appropriated to the reception of the college library.

The city comprises the parishes of St. Aldate, St. John the Baptist, St. Mary de Crypt, St. Mary de Grace, St. Nicholas, St. Owen, and the Holy Trinity, and part of the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Mary de Lode, and St. Michael, all in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester. The living of St. Aldate is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The living of St. Catherine is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter: the church was taken down in 1648. The living of St. John the Baptist is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £14. 1. 1½, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown: the church, with the exception of the ancient tower and spire, was rebuilt in 1734. The living of St. Mary de Crypt is a discharged rectory, with those of All Saints' and St. Owen's consolidated, rated in the king's books at £14. 7. 11., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown: the church is a spacious cruciform structure, principally in the later style of English architecture, with some remains of the Norman, early English, and decorated styles, and having a handsome tower rising from the intersection. The living of St. Mary de Grace is a perpetual curacy, consolidated with the rectory of St. Michael, and endowed with £400 royal bounty: the church was taken down by order of the corporation in 1653. The living of St. Mary de Lode is a discharged