

vicarage, to which that of the Holy Trinity is annexed, rated in the king's books at £10. 13. 4., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter: the body of the church has been lately rebuilt in the later style of English architecture, but the chancel and tower of the old building remain; the latter formerly supported a lofty spire, which was demolished by a storm; in the north wall is an ancient tomb with a recumbent effigy, said to have been erected to the memory of Lucius, first Christian King of Britain, who is erroneously supposed to have been buried in the church. In St. Mary's square, now added to the church-yard, a monument was erected, in 1826, to the memory of Bishop Hooper, who, in the reign of Mary, suffered martyrdom on the spot. The living of St. Michael's is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of St. Mary's de Grace consolidated, rated in the king's books at £8. 16. 10., endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown: the church, with the exception of its ancient tower, has undergone so much modern alteration as to have defaced nearly all traces of its original character. The living of St. Nicholas' is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation: the church is an ancient structure in the early style of English architecture, with later additions and insertions; the tower, which is handsome, appears to have declined from the perpendicular by the sinking of the foundation; it is surmounted by a spire, the upper part of which has been removed for greater security. The living of St. Owen's is a perpetual curacy, consolidated with the rectory of St. Mary's de Crypt, and endowed with £200 royal bounty: the church was destroyed during the siege of the city. The living of the Holy Trinity parish is a discharged vicarage annexed to that of St. Mary's de Lode, rated in the king's books at £9, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter: the church was taken down in 1698, since which period its beautiful tower has shared the same fate. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, those in the late Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Synagogue.

The college school, founded by Henry VIII., and originally designed for the education of youth belonging to the choir, is held in an apartment adjoining the cathedral: it is under the direction of a master and an usher, and has long enjoyed considerable reputation as a classical seminary. The school of St. Mary's de Crypt was founded and endowed in the 31st of Henry VIII., as a free grammar school, by John Cooke, or Coke, an alderman of Gloucester, and his widow: the school-room adjoins the parochial church from which it is named. It has an interest in eight scholarships, of about £50 per annum each, founded by George Townsend, Esq., in 1683, in Pembroke College, Oxford, for boys from the schools of Gloucester, Cheltenham, Chipping-Campden, and North Leach, the scholars being entitled to presentation to the livings of Colnbrook and Uxbridge. In Eastgate-street is the Blue-coat hospital, founded on a plan somewhat similar to that of Christ's Hospital, London, for the maintenance and education of twenty boys, by Sir Thomas Rich, Bart., a native of Gloucester, who, by his will dated in 1666, left

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£6000, to purchase lands for the support of this charity and other beneficent purposes: the boys are taught to read and write, and six of them are apprenticed every year: the master's salary is £20 per annum. The mayor and burgesses, who are the trustees of this foundation, erected a new hospital in 1807, the former structure having become dilapidated. A National school was opened in March 1817, under the patronage of the Duke of Beaufort, which is supported by voluntary contributions: the master has a salary of £63 per annum, and the mistress one of £40: the foundation stone of the building, which stands in the London road, was laid by the Duke of Wellington, August 6th, 1815, and the structure was completed in the following year. A Lancasterian school, situated in Lower Northgate-street, has been opened for the education of two hundred boys: the master's salary is £63 per annum. The building was erected at the expense of £400; and the school, commenced in August 1813, is now supported by funds bequeathed some time previously by Mrs. Dorothy Cocks, and John Hyett, Esq., the produce of which was long applied to the reduction of the poor-rates: the government of this charity is vested in the corporation of the workhouse.

St. Bartholomew's hospital, on the north side of Westgate-street, is an almshouse for fifty-four decayed men and women, who receive weekly pensions, which, with the salaries of a chaplain, a physician, and a surgeon, are paid from the endowment, amounting to £500 per annum. Queen Elizabeth granted letters patent for the establishment of this hospital to the mayor and burgesses, through the interest of Richard Pates, Esq., recorder of the city: its revenue originally belonged to a priory founded in the reign of Henry II. The hospital was rebuilt in 1786, in the early style of English architecture. St. Mary Magdalene's, or King James's hospital, in the London road, was founded by one of the priors of Lanthony, for ten men and nine women, who have three shillings a week each, besides other allowances. Not far from this last is St. Margaret's hospital, originally a house for lepers: eight men are now supported in it, each having four shillings a week, with additional advantages. In the parish of St. Mary de Crypt is an almshouse for six poor persons, founded by Sir Thomas Bell, who died in 1566. The workhouse, or house of industry, situated in Bare Land, was founded and liberally endowed by Timothy Nourse, Esq., in 1703: it is under the management of an elective corporation: the poor are here kept employed chiefly in pin-making. Gloucester infirmary, or the county hospital for the indigent sick, is situated in Southgate-street: it was built in 1755, and is supported by funds arising from voluntary contributions: an addition has recently been made to it, chiefly by subscription, for the reception of convalescent inmates. About half a mile from the city, on the London road, a handsome building has been erected as an asylum for lunatics. A penitentiary, called the Magdalen asylum, was established in 1821, and is supported by subscription.

Among other traces of the residence of the Romans, numerous inscribed stones, coins, &c. have at different periods been found in the city and its vicinity, chiefly at or near Kingsholm. One of the most remarkable of the relics was a *statera*, or Roman steelyard, supposed to

have been the first ever discovered in Great Britain. The ancient walls of Gloucester have been entirely destroyed; and of the remains of civil monuments of the middle ages, scarcely any thing exists except the Conduit, a beautiful piece of architecture in the later English style, which formerly stood in Southgate street, but has been removed to the grounds of a private gentleman in Barton-street. Of the priory of St. Oswald, and the convents of Franciscans, Dominicans, and Carmelites, anciently subsisting here, no relics deserving of notice remain. Among the distinguished natives of Gloucester, and persons connected with the city, were, Osbern of Gloucester, a learned writer; and Benedict, author of the life of St. Dubricius, who were both monks here in the reign of Stephen; Robert of Gloucester, author of a curious chronicle in rhyme, who lived in the middle of the thirteenth century; John Rastell and John Corbett, historical writers; John Taylor, "the water poet," born in 1580; Dr. Miles Smith, Bishop of Hereford, one of the translators of the Bible; George Whitefield, founder of the Calvinistic Methodists; Dr. John Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury; and Robert Raikes, Esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a maritime county, bounded on the north and north-east by the counties of Worcester and Warwick, on the east by the county of Oxford, on the south-east by part of the counties of Berks and Wilts, on the south and south-west by the county of Somerset and the Bristol Channel, and on the west and north-west by the counties of Monmouth and Hereford: it extends from $51^{\circ} 28'$ to $52^{\circ} 12'$ (N. Lat.), and from $1^{\circ} 38'$ to $2^{\circ} 44'$ (W. Lon.), and includes one thousand two hundred and fifty-six square miles, or eight hundred and three thousand eight hundred and forty statute acres. The population, exclusively of that of Bristol, amounted in 1821 to 282,954. At the time of the second invasion of Britain by the Romans, under Claudius, in the year 66, this part of the country was inhabited by the Dobuni, who had been so much harassed and oppressed by their ambitious neighbours, the Cat-tiuchlani, that they submitted freely to the Romans, in order to be delivered from their former oppressors. Cogidunus, said to have been at that time prince of the Dobuni, is described by Tacitus as having persevered with great fidelity in his allegiance to the Romans, and as having therefore continued in the possession of his own territories, with some other states annexed to them. The proprætor, Ostorius Scapula, was much engaged in this county, especially in the lower part of it, where he is supposed to have formed a chain of fortifications from the Avon to the Severn, to check the inroads of the Silures from the other side of the latter river. In the first Roman division of Britain this territory was included in Britannia Prima; and in the subdivision by Constantine, it formed part of *Flavia Casariensis*. Under the Saxon octarchy the county was comprised within the great central kingdom of Mercia; and, bordering on the mountainous country which served as the principal retreat of the Britons, it was one of the last that were permanently annexed to that sovereignty: during the efforts made to conquer it, two important battles are recorded to have been fought within its limits; the first at Dyrham, in 578, when Ceawlin, King of Wessex, and his son Cuthwin, defeated three British kings, and gained possession of the three British cities,

Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath; the second at Fret-herne, in 585, in which Cuthwin was slain, but the Britons were defeated. During the contentions of the Saxon princes among themselves, a sanguinary battle was fought near Cirencester, in 628, between Cynegils and Cwichelm, joint kings of Wessex, and Penda, King of Mercia. In 687 the Saxon kings met at Campden, to consult on the best mode of carrying on the war against the Britons. The first visit of the Danes to Gloucestershire was probably in 877, when, having plundered the kingdom of Mercia, they encamped at Gloucester, where they remained for a year; then removing to Cirencester, they wintered there, and afterwards proceeded into East Anglia, where they settled. In 894, they marched along the side of the Thames as far as Boddington, where, being reinforced by a party of the Welch, they threw up intrenchments and prepared for defence; here Alfred surrounded them with the whole force of his dominions, and destroyed a great number by famine and the sword. Tradition mentions some other places in this county as having felt the fury of these invaders, but the accounts are not confirmed by the Saxon historians. It was at Gloucester that Athelstan died, in 941; and at Pucklechurch, Edmund I. was stabbed by the robber Leof, in 946. In 1016, Edmund Ironside, after the defeat of his army at *Essandune* (Ashington in Essex), came to Gloucester, and having there assembled another army, was prepared again to take the field, when the Danish and English nobility, being both weary of the war, induced their kings to come to an agreement, and divide the kingdom between them by treaty; their conference on this occasion took place in the Isle of Alney, near Gloucester. In 1093, Malcolm III., King of Scotland, came to Gloucester to treat with William Rufus. In the war between Stephen and the Empress Matilda, the whole country around Gloucester espoused the cause of the empress, who at that city always found a welcome reception; and to it she is said to have escaped, by being carried in a coffin, after the siege of Winchester. Bristol, too, was one of her strongest garrisons, and in its castle Stephen was confined for nine months, until exchanged for the Earl of Gloucester, brother of the empress. In the war between Henry III. and the barons, Gloucester was captured by the latter, in 1263. In 1279, a parliament was held at Gloucester, by which those laws connected with the statute of *Quo Warranto*, known by the denomination of "the statutes of Gloucester," were enacted. In 1327, Edward II. was murdered in Berkeley castle. At Cirencester, in 1400, a conspiracy against Henry IV. was suppressed; the Duke of Surrey and the Earl of Salisbury being taken and beheaded by the inhabitants. At Tewkesbury, in 1471, was fought the great and decisive battle in which the Lancastrians were totally defeated, the Marquis of Dorset, the Earl of Devon, and three thousand men, having been slain; Margaret of Anjou, her son Prince Edward, and her general the Duke of Somerset, taken prisoners by Edward IV.; and Prince Edward assassinated, and the Duke of Somerset beheaded, after the battle. In the great contest between Charles I. and the parliament, this county was constantly the theatre of battles; and it is remarkable that the explosion of hostilities against the king took place in it, *viz.*, at Cirencester, by a personal attack upon Lord Chandos, who had been appointed to execute the royal commission of array. To gain

possession of the city of Gloucester was an object of so much importance to the success of the royal cause, that the king came in person to command the besieging army, and fixed his head-quarters for a considerable period at Matson; the city was, however, successfully defended for the parliament, by Colonel Massie, until relieved by the Earl of Essex, in September 1643. On the 2nd of February, 1642-3, Cirencester was stormed by Prince Rupert, who took one thousand two hundred prisoners; and on the 19th of March following, at Highnam, Major-General Brett, Lord John Somerset, and nearly two thousand royalists, were surprised and taken by Sir William Waller. Bristol, which had surrendered to Prince Rupert in July, 1643, was re-captured by Fairfax, in 1645. During the revolution of 1688, Lord Lovelace, on his march through Cirencester with a small party, to join the Prince of Orange, was attacked by Captain Lorange of the county militia, made prisoner, and sent to Gloucester gaol; this was the first skirmish that took place after the prince's landing.

Gloucestershire was formerly in the diocese of Lichfield, and afterwards in that of Worcester, but, by Henry VIII., in 1541, it was made a distinct bishoprick, in the province of Canterbury: it forms an archdeaconry, containing the deaneries of Campden, Cirencester, Dursley, Fairford, Forest, Gloucester, Hawkesbury, Stonehouse, Stow, and Winchcombe, and comprising three hundred and twenty-seven parishes, of which number, one hundred and thirty-nine are rectories, one hundred and one vicarages, and the remainder perpetual curacies, or united to other parishes. For civil purposes it is divided into the hundreds of Barton-Regis, Upper and Lower Berkeley, Bisley, Blidesloe, Botloe, Bradley, St. Briavells, Brightwell's Barrow, Cheltenham, Cleeve, or Bishop's Cleeve, Crowthorne and Minety, Upper and Lower Deerhurst, Lower, Middle, and Upper Dudstone and King's Barton, Upper and Lower Grumbald's Ash, Upper and Lower Henbury, Upper and Lower Kiftgate, Duchy of Lancaster, Upper and Lower Langley and Swinehead, Longtree, Pucklechurch, Rapsgate, Upper and Lower Slaughter, Upper and Lower Tewkesbury, Upper and Lower Thornbury, Tibaldstone, Westbury, Upper and Lower Westminster, and Upper and Lower Whitstone. It contains the city of Gloucester, and locally part of that of Bristol; the borough and market towns of Cirencester and Tewkesbury, and the market towns of Berkeley, Campden, Cheltenham, Coleford, Dursley, Fairford, Minchinhampton, Lechlade, Marshfield, Mitchel-Dean, Newnham, Newent, North Leach, Painswick, Sodbury, Stow on the Wolds, Stroud, Tetbury, Thornbury, Wickwar, Winchcombe, and Wotton under Edge. Two knights are returned to parliament for the shire, two representatives for the city of Gloucester, and two for each of the boroughs: the county members are elected at Gloucester. This county is included in the Oxford circuit: the assizes and quarter sessions are held at Gloucester, where stands the common gaol, or sheriff's prison: the houses of correction are at Horsley, North Leach, Lawford's Gate, and Little Dean. There are one hundred and seventy-nine acting magistrates. The rates raised in the county for the year ending March 25th, 1827, amounted to £190,224. 1., the expenditure to £200,596. 13., of which £152,238. 2. was applied to the relief of the poor.

The natural division of the county is into the Cotswold, the Vale, and the Forest districts. The Cotswold district comprises the whole tract of hilly country from Chipping-Campden on the north, to Bath on the south, and is often divided into the Upper and Lower Cotswolds. The Vale district comprehends the whole lowlands, from Stratford upon Avon to Bristol, and is usually divided into the Vales of Evesham, Gloucester, and Berkeley; but its more natural division is into the Vales of the Severn and the Avon. These rivers are natural boundaries: the former vale includes all the low country between Tewkesbury and Bristol, and the latter the lowlands between the Upper Cotswolds and the Avon, from Tewkesbury to Stratford, wherever the river is a boundary to the county. The Forest district contains the parishes on the west side of the Severn up to Gloucester, and afterwards on the west side of the river Leden, up to where it enters the county from Herefordshire. The unsheltered state of the Cotswolds exposes them to the unmitigated effects of cold winds, and consequently throughout their whole extent a sharp climate predominates. In the denes and small vallies a milder air is felt, and in consequence of this, in former times, the villages were generally built in such sheltered situations; but since the cultivation of the higher lands, convenience has occasioned the building of houses in very exposed situations; and the hill farmer is easily distinguishable, by his more hardy complexion, from the husbandman of the vale. In the Vale district the air is comparatively mild, even in the severest weather. The climate of the Forest district is usually considered as temperate as that of the Vale; the high and otherwise exposed parts being so much sheltered by thick woods that neither northerly nor easterly winds can affect them to any considerable degree. The parts of the county which rank highest in point of picturesque beauty are the banks of the Wye and the environs of Bristol.

The general character of the soil of the Cotswolds is a shallow calcareous loam, provincially called Stone-brash, the usual depth of which is four inches, seldom exceeding seven. Under this is a stratum of rubble, or mould, and fragments of stone of the same nature as the rock on which the whole rests, which is a calcareous sand-stone, varying in some of its qualities, but known by the general name of freestone when found in large masses and deep beds. In some places, however, and more especially on the declivities, the soil inclines more to clay; and there could hardly be found a deeper or more argillaceous stratum than occurs on the banks of the rivulets running through the numerous small vallies by which this tract is intersected. There is a part of the Cotswolds lying chiefly to the south of the turnpike-road from Oxford to Bath, and extending more or less from Harford, through Cirencester and Tetbury, to Bath, which has a soil very different from that first described: the surface consists of mixed loam to the depth of from nine to twenty-four inches, under which lies a stratum of rock in thin layers, rubbly or broken, and mixed with light loam, to the depth of from four to twenty-four inches, and then a stratum of clay of various depths. This land is naturally wet, and its herbage causes the rot in sheep depastured upon it; but a considerable part has been greatly improved by draining across the natural slope of the land, so that it has become highly valuable for any purpose of husbandry, and sheep may

be fed on it without danger of the rot. A great portion of the above tract is dairy land, and produces excellent cheese, similar in quality to the North Wiltshire. The soil in the Vale is various: in the northern parts of the county, as at Welford and its immediate vicinity, it is a fine black loam mixed with small pebbles and remarkably fertile; more southward it changes to a strong rich clay. These appearances continue in a greater or less degree nearly to Tewkesbury, from which place to Gloucester, on each side of the Severn, is found a red loam, formed by the long continued annual deposits of the muddy water, which, after great rains, being brought down by the river Avon, overspread the adjacent meadows. This adventitious soil is highly fertilizing, and supersedes the necessity of manure on the lands within its influence: it is also of great use for making bricks and tiles, and as a manure for light sandy lands. A soil similar to this continues, with few interruptions, for ten miles below Gloucester, when it becomes impregnated with marine salt, and mixed with sand deposited by the tide, and, though it loses much of its tenacity, it is equally if not more productive. At a distance from the Severn, on the eastern side, the soil is a strong clay, extending to the base of the hills, and in some places very stubborn. In the parish of Deerhurst, above Gloucester, and in those of Berkeley, Rockhampton, &c., below it, as also at Iron-Acton, Winterbourne, and Frampton-Cotterell, the soil is of a strong ferruginous colour: at the first mentioned places its substance is argillaceous, at the last a sandy loam; but the colour of both is probably derived from the oxyde of iron which they contain, and perhaps the great fertility of these soils is owing to the same cause. Sandy soil, with a substratum of gravel, is found in a small portion of this county. In all parts of the Vale, except where the compact limestone rocks are found, a blue clay, at different degrees of depth, forms the substratum of every soil: in some places, and more especially in the parish of Hardwick, this becomes the surface soil, and is unproductive of any but the coarsest herbage: in the higher parts of the Vale is some peaty earth, but not in abundance. Throughout a considerable part of the Forest district the soil inclines to sand; being in the northern parts little more than a decomposition of the red sand-stone, which is imbedded in large masses to a great depth, and often rises to the surface: this is the general character of the Ryelands, within the parish of Bromsberrow, and a great part of those of Dymock, Pauntley, Oxenhall, and Newent, on the high grounds; but on the lower, and nearer the level of the river Leden, the soil is of a closer and stronger texture, though retaining the same colour. It is nearly the same between Newent and Gloucester, till within a mile and a half of the city, when it changes to a black earth with silicious pebbles. The southern parts of this district have a light soil, or sandy loam, frequently of a ferruginous colour like that in the lower part of the Vale. In that portion strictly called the Forest, a kind of peaty soil prevails, interspersed with bogs and yellowish or ochreous clay.

About three hundred thousand acres of land in this county are under tillage. On the Cotswolds it is the practice to sow the crops after one ploughing, experience having proved that more frequent ploughing weakens the staple of these light soils. The average produce of

wheat on the Cotswolds is fifteen bushels per acre, but in the southern parts of them somewhat more: on the loamy soils, as in the higher parts of the Vale of Evesham, and in the Lower Vale of Gloucester, it averages more than forty bushels an acre. The crops of oats are from forty to sixty bushels per acre; though not so much on the hills. Beans are the chief produce of the clay soils of the Vale, and a crop on which the farmer much depends: their average produce is from twenty to forty bushels per acre; that of peas the same. Rye is cultivated in that part of the Forest district which includes Newent, Pauntley, Oxenhall, Dymock, and Bromsberrow, here called the Ryelands. Tares or vetches are raised in every part of the county. Potatoes are more especially an object of attention in the southern parts of the county, and cultivated in a better manner than elsewhere: a hundred and fifty sacks, of three bushels each, are frequently raised on one acre of old broken up ley; but from eighty to a hundred are reckoned an average crop. The richest natural meadows and pastures are on the banks of the Severn and other rivers which run through the Vale: they are liable to be overflowed once or twice every year, and their whole manure consists of the muddy particles deposited during such inundations. Further down the Severn the quality of the herbage is changed, in consequence of the marine salt thrown over the land by the tide: these marshy meadows are generally grazing land. The meadows on each side of the Severn, in its whole course to about six miles below Gloucester, are mown every year, and most of the hay is disposed of to the range owners, for the supply of the Shropshire coal and other works, in which a great number of horses is employed: the produce of this land is nearly two tons per acre. The natural grass lands of the other parts of the Vale not within reach of these floods, are generally fertile, though not equally so with the former. The dairy being the chief object of the Vale farmers, the cattle kept are those best adapted for that purpose: notwithstanding the introduction of several varieties, in some old dairies the Gloucestershire breed of cows is still much valued. In the Higher Vale and also in the Cotswolds the long-horned cows are in most esteem. The cattle fed in the stalls are chiefly of the Herefordshire breed, and having been first worked by the breeders, at six or seven years old, are bought by the graziers at Gloucester, Hereford, Ross, &c.: calves are fattened on stages erected for the purpose. It is also customary among the Vale farmers, about the middle of summer, to buy in small Welch heifers, provincially termed *burries*, to turn into the lattermaths, which generally yield a good profit the ensuing spring. Sheep are fed in every part of the county: the principal breed is that of the Cotswolds, which is large and coarse in the wool, and at four years old will weigh from thirty to forty pounds per quarter: when crossed with the new Leicester, a practice now general, the average weight is only from twenty-two to thirty pounds per quarter, but the wool is made shorter and finer, and the carcase altogether improved. The Cotswold sheep have also been crossed with the South Down breed, the principal advantage of which consists in the improved fineness of the wool. The Vale has no peculiar breed of sheep, for the farmers are discouraged from breeding for a permanent stock by the danger of the rot. The Ryeland, or Herefordshire sheep, take their

name from the district where they are found in the greatest purity: they are smaller than any other, except perhaps a few peculiar to the Forest of Dean, seldom, at three years old, exceeding twelve or fourteen pounds per quarter; they are also beautiful in form, and superior in flesh, having remarkably fine wool. The Ryeland sheep, by crossing with the new Leicester and black-faced Shropshire, have been increased in carcase, but the quality of their wool has been deteriorated. In the Upper Vale, the improved Cotswold sheep are fattened on grass for the London market, or the markets in the neighbourhood; and in the Vale of Berkeley, and below it, great numbers of sheep are fed on the lattermaths, for the markets of Bristol, Bath, &c.: for this latter purpose Somersetshire wethers, Mendip ewes, Wiltshire wethers, and ewes with lambs, are chiefly purchased. On the lowlands, four or five miles on each side of Gloucester, the sheep chiefly fed are the Ryeland, which have here the range of extensive commons, where they quickly fatten. In the Forest district, the same sheep, with a few of the Forest breed, are fattened on grass, in summer, and on turnips, with hay or barley-meal, in winter. Hogs are fattened in every farm-yard on beans, peas, or barley meal: all sorts and mixtures of breeds are found, the greater part of them purchased in other counties, and sold at Gloucester market; but the most frequent is a mixture of the Berkshire and the slouch-eared, or tonkey. The old Gloucestershire breed, standing high, long in the body, and white, are seldom met with in an unmixed state, and then not much esteemed. The great consumption of poultry, occasioned by the visitors of Cheltenham and Bath, increases the demand in this county, and consequently the price. No particular attention is paid to the breed of horses: the fairs receive their chief supply from the counties of Warwick, Stafford, Derby, and Lincoln. The operations of tillage are more generally performed by horses than oxen in the Vale, where the soil is heavy, and will not bear much treading; but on the Cotswolds, on the sandy lands of the Forest district, and in the southern parts of the Vale, oxen are chiefly used, the Herefordshire breed being preferred. The orchards of the Vale and the Forest districts form a very important part of the farmers' produce; but on the Cotswolds, except partially on the slopes, fruit plantations are not made. About ten thousand acres in this county still remain waste, a small portion of which is in sheep downs on the Cotswolds. On the Cotswolds, the beech and the ash are the principal trees: the former of these seems to be native; and it is probable that at a remote period it covered most of this portion of the county. In the Vale, few tracts of woodland remain. The elm grows in almost every district; the oak grows vigorously in different parts of the Vale, particularly in the hundred of Berkeley. In the Forest of Dean there still remains a large quantity of valuable timber. Besides the oak timber growing on the royal demesne lands, there is a considerable quantity on the estates of individuals adjacent to the Forest, and within what is agriculturally considered the Forest district. The birch trees of the Forest are remarkable for their size and beauty; the coppice woods, of which there is no great quantity, are chiefly within the Cotswold and the Forest districts.

In the Forest of Dean iron-ore exists in abundance, yet a small quantity only is raised, the greater part of

that used in the furnaces being brought from Lancashire, and, notwithstanding the expense of carriage, it is more profitable for working, on account of its superior richness. Charcoal is chiefly employed in making the best wrought iron; while coke, made from the forest coal, is used for cast and sheet-iron. In the lower part of the Vale, veins of lead-ore are found in almost all the limestone rocks: attempts have been made to work them, but the produce has been too trifling to repay for the expense. Coal abounds in almost every part of the forest and its vicinity: the pits in the forest are numerous: much sulphur is contained in all the coal raised from them. The lower part of the Vale, including the parishes of Cromhall, Yate, Iron-Acton, Westerleigh, Pucklechurch, Stapleton, Mangotsfield, Bitton, Siston, and St. George's (within the Forest of Kingswood), equally abounds in coal, but of a less sulphureous quality. The pits in this district are very numerous, and supply the vast consumption of the Bristol manufactories, and in some degree that of Bath. Here the steam-engine is in use, and the pits are sunk to the depth of fifty fathoms, or more. Gloucester and its neighbourhood are supplied with coal from Shropshire and Staffordshire; the coal from either of those counties being much superior to any produced in Gloucestershire. The Forest of Dean, Longhope, and adjoining places, furnish limestone for building and agriculture; but it is inferior to that found in vast beds at the southern extremity of the county, which begin at Cromhall and diverge elliptically till they meet again in Somersetshire. The lime made of this stone is of a peculiar whiteness and great strength; that which is burned at St. Vincent's rocks near Bristol being the best. The lime, when slaked, is closely compressed in casks, and becomes a considerable article of foreign and internal commerce: it is highly valued also for the purposes of agriculture, for which it is superior to any made from the calcareous grit of the Cotswolds, or the blue clay-stone of the Vale. The latter is found at various depths in beds of clay of the same colour, and, being disposed in layers of from four to ten inches thick, is useful for building. Freestone, of excellent quality for building, is raised from the Cotswold quarries; and paving-stones, varying in quality and colour, are dug in the quarries at Frampton-Cotterell, Winterbourne, Iron-Acton, Mangotsfield, and Stapleton; the latter are likewise found in the Forest of Dean; as are also grits for grind-stones of various degrees of fineness, and one species of uncommon hardness and durability, esteemed the best in England for cider-mills: stone tiles are chiefly obtained in different parts of the Cotswolds. In Aust-Cliff, in the parish of Henbury, there is a fine bed of gypsum, or alabaster, which furnishes a plentiful supply for stuccoing, &c., to the masons of Bristol, Bath, and other places, but is inferior to that of Derbyshire.

The principal manufactures are those of woollen broad cloths, chiefly superfine and made of Spanish wool; and fine narrow goods of the stripe and fancy kind, both to a very great extent. These are carried on in the district commonly called the Bottoms, which includes parts of the several parishes of Avening, Painswick, Pitchcomb, Randwick, Minchinhampton, Stroud, Bisley, Rodborough, Stonehouse, Kings Stanley, Stanley-St. Leonard's, Woodchester, Hôrsley, and Eastington. There are also extensive works at Dursley, Cam, Uley, Alderley, Wickwar, and Wotton under Edge. At Cirencester are

manufactured thin stuffs, composed of worsted yarn, called chinas. At Tewkesbury, frame-work knitting is the principal source of employment. Rugs and blankets are made at Nailsworth, Dursley, and North Nibley. The pin manufacture is carried on to an important extent at Gloucester. There are several mills for making fine writing-paper, as well as for paper of the coarser kinds. The manufacture of felt hats for the Bristol trade is chiefly at Frampton-Cotterell, Iron-Acton, Pucklechurch, Rangeworthy, and other villages in that neighbourhood. Flax-spinning forms a considerable part of the winter employment of the women in the upper part of the Vale of Evesham. In the Forest district are very ancient and extensive works both for the smelting of iron-ore and the manufacture of wrought-iron. The chief articles of export, besides those from the woollen cloth and pin manufactories, of the latter of which a great quantity is sent to America, are cheese, bacon, cider, perry, and all kinds of grain. Fat oxen, sheep, and pigs, are sent to the London market, as is also a considerable quantity of salmon.

The principal rivers are the Severn, the Wye, the Upper Avon, the Lower Avon, and the Isis, or Thames. The Severn, which is remarkable for the rapidity of its stream, and is navigable the whole of its course through this county, enters it near Tewkesbury, and at Maismore it divides into two channels, the city of Gloucester being situated upon the eastern; at a short distance below which they re-unite, and the width of the river increases rapidly as it passes Framilode, Newnham, and Thornbury, below which latter place it soon takes the name of the Bristol channel, and forms a grand æstuary not less than ten miles wide, which continues expanding until it mingles with the Atlantic ocean. The tide in the Severn, well known for its boisterous and impetuous roar, comes up to Gloucester with great rapidity and violence, and the stream is turned by it as high as Tewkesbury. The greatest elevation occasioned by the tide in the river at Gloucester is nine feet, but the most usual is seven feet and a half. Its violence has often occasioned great damage to the adjoining county by sudden inundations, particularly in the years 1606, 1687, 1703, and 1737. To guard against these, much care has been taken, and great expense incurred, in making sea-walls and keeping them in repair; for the better management of which the parishes bordering on the east side of the river, from Arlingham, where the Upper Level commences, to King's Weston, where the Lower Level ends, are rated, according to the number of acres in each exposed to inundation. In each of the Levels are ten or twelve *pills*, or inlets into the country, by which the water on the surface is carried off, the works being repaired by the proprietors of the adjoining lands. The management is in the hands of commissioners of sewers, who hold meetings occasionally: the bailiwick of the Severn has often been let to farm by the crown. The fish found in the Severn are roach, dace, bleak, flounders, eels, elvers, chub, carp, trout, and perch: salmon, lampreys, lamperns, shad, soles, shrimps, cod, plaice, conger-eels, porpoises, sturgeons, and some other sea-fish, are taken within the limits of the county. The salmon, which has ever been reckoned the pride of the Severn, and in former times was caught in great abundance, is now comparatively a scarce fish. The Wye bounds this county on the west,

from the highest part of Ruer-Dean to its confluence with the Severn, separating it from Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, excepting a short interval near Monmouth, being navigable in all that part of its course: the western boundaries of the Forest of Dean form part of the celebrated scenery on the banks of this river. The Upper Avon, having passed through Warwickshire, bounds the northern extremity of Gloucestershire for two or three miles, then winding through part of Worcestershire, it enters this county about three miles above Tewkesbury, at which place it unites with the Severn, being navigable up to Stratford in Warwickshire: the fish of this river are roach, dace, bleak, carp, bream, and eels. The Lower Avon rises among the hills of North Wiltshire, and enters this county near Bath, where it becomes navigable: at Bristol it receives the waters of the Lower Frome, and, at about five miles below that city, falls into the Severn at Kingsroad: it forms the southern boundary of the county, separating it from Somersetshire, from a little above Bitton, about half way between Bath and Bristol, to its mouth. The Isis, or Thames, is generally reputed to rise at a spring called Thames-Head, in the parish of Cotes, in this county, which it shortly leaves for Wiltshire, but at Kempford, having become navigable, it forms the boundary between that county and Gloucestershire, and so continues as far as Lechlade, where it enters Oxfordshire. The Chelt rises at Dowdeswell, and running by Cheltenham, falls into the Severn at Wainlode hill. The Leden, which rises in Herefordshire, enters this county at Preston, in the Forest district, and falls into the western channel of the Severn below Over's bridge. The Upper Frome, which rises at Brimpsfield, in Rapsgate Hundred, passes Stroud, where it is called the Stroud river, and joins the Severn at Framilode passage. The Ewelme rises at Owlpen, and flowing by Dursley, takes the name of Cam at the village of the same name, and falls into the Severn at Frampton Pill. The Middle Avon, formed by the junction of two small streams, crosses the road to Bristol at Stone, and having flowed under the walls of Berkeley castle, falls into the Severn about a mile below that town. The Winrush, remarkable for its fine trout and cray-fish, rises at Upper Guiting, passes through Bourton on the Water, and quits the county at Barrington. The Stroud-water canal, constructed about the year 1775, commences at Walbridge, in the parish of Stroud, and after a course of upwards of seven miles, opens into the Severn at Framilode. The advantages of this canal to the interests of the cloth manufacture were increased by the junction of the Thames and Severn, effected by a continuation of the above line of canal from Walbridge to Lechlade, a distance of upwards of twenty-eight miles. This part of the line, called the Thames and Severn canal, was opened in the year 1789: it has a tunnel through Sapperton-hill, two miles and three furlongs in length, fifteen feet high and fifteen feet wide, including six feet of water; while its depth from the surface is two hundred and forty feet. The Gloucester and Berkeley canal was designed to form a shorter and safer passage for vessels of large burden between Gloucester and the wider parts of the Severn; the distance being seventeen miles and a half: the basin at Gloucester was begun in 1794: from this place a rail-road extends to Cheltenham. The Hereford and Gloucester canal, intended to open a communication by water between

the former city and Ledbury, Gloucester, Bristol, London, &c., was begun in 1792: from Herefordshire it enters this county at its north-western extremity; a tunnel, two thousand one hundred and seventy yards long, commences at Dymock and ends at Oxenhall, whence the canal descends the valley of the Leden, crosses that river by an aqueduct, and joins the western channel of the Severn at Gloucester. The road from London to Gloucester and Hereford enters the county at Lechlade, and passes through Fairford and Cirencester. The road from London to Cheltenham enters it about two miles beyond Burford, in Oxfordshire, and passes through North Leach. The road from London to Bristol enters through this county about a mile eastward from Marshfield, and, passing through that town, runs within the southern border of the county to Bristol.

Many tumuli, or barrows, are scattered over the county, but it cannot be ascertained whether any or which of them are British. The circumstance of the Romans having experienced little opposition from the Dobuni, is a probable reason why so few Roman stations and fortresses are to be found in the country which that British tribe inhabited. Ancient encampments are conspicuous on almost every eminence, but their origin is very uncertain: the principal are at Little Sodbury, Minchinhampton, Painswick, Twining, Haresfield, Tytherington, Elberton, Uley, Hatherop, North Leach, Oldbury, Cromhall, Beachley, Willersey, Staunton, and from the last place, at different intervals, along the edge of the whole Cotswold range to Bath, Henbury, and Clifton. Remains of Roman buildings, such as tessellated pavements, &c., have been discovered at Gloucester, Cirencester, Woodchester, Rodmarton, Colesborne, and Chedworth, particularly at the two first places. Roman coins have been found in various places, especially at Sapperton; but the greater part of them are of the lower empire. Of the four great public or military roads of the Romans in Britain, three pass through Gloucestershire: the Fosse-way enters the county from the north at Lemington, and passing by North Leach and Cirencester, quits it about five miles beyond the latter town. The Iknield way enters from Oxfordshire at East Leach, and falls into the Fosse-way near Cirencester. The Ermin-street is supposed to have led from Caerleon in Monmouthshire, through Gloucester, to Cirencester and Cricklade, in its course to Southampton. Of ancient castles, only that of Berkeley, erected in the early part of the twelfth century, is entire; there are inconsiderable remains of the castle of Beverstone, built prior to the Norman Conquest; and more extensive relics of that of St. Briavells, built not long after the Conquest: but the most magnificent ruins of this class are those of Sudley castle, which was rebuilt about the year 1450; and of Thornbury castle, erected about 1511. The most remarkable ancient manor-houses remaining, wholly or in part, are, of the fifteenth century, Southam house, the manor-house of Frampton-Cotterell, Acton house, Wanswell house, and Olveston court; of the Elizabethan age, Shipton-Cliffe house, Toddington house, Stanway house, Shurdington house, and Syston manor-house; and of the seventeenth century, the mansion-houses of Higham, Highmeadow, Dyrham, and Hardwick; of this last period also is the splendid mansion of the Duke of Beaufort, at Badminton. Before the Reformation

there were, according to Tanner, forty-seven monasteries, hospitals, and colleges in the county: the most considerable monastic remains are those of St. Peter's abbey at Gloucester, and of the abbeys of Tewkesbury, Cirencester, Hailes, and Kingswood. The churches are in general handsome structures; the cathedral of Gloucester, and the churches of Tewkesbury, Cirencester, and Berkeley, exhibit the most interesting specimens of ancient ecclesiastical architecture; the square-headed window is particularly observable in the churches in those parts of the county adjoining Somersetshire, where it is said that Henry VII. built many in reward for the attachment of that county to his cause. Fairford church is particularly distinguished for its ancient painted glass. Stone fountains of large dimensions, for immersion, are very common.

Fossils are found in great variety and abundance in almost every quarry that is opened on the Cotswolds. In the Vale, the beds of blue clay-stone are stored with the *cornua ammonis*, *concha rugosa*, &c. Frethern cliff, the western shore of the Severn, near Awre, Pyrtan passage, and Westbury cliff, afford similar fields of investigation for the naturalist; as do various other parts of the county, though to a less extent. The springs which rise through beds of blue clay are often strongly saline, as at Prestbury, Cleeve, Cheltenham, Sandhurst, Hardwick, Eastington, Gloucester, &c. Of these waters, it is hardly necessary to observe that those of Cheltenham are the most celebrated.

GLOVERSTONE, a township in that part of the parish of ST. MARY, CHESTER, which is in the lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER. The population is returned with the parish.

GLUSBURN, a township in the parish of KILDWICK, eastern division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Skipton, containing 787 inhabitants. The manufacture of cotton is carried on here.

GLUVIAS, a parish in the hundred of KERRIER, county of CORNWALL, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (E.) from Penryn, containing, with the borough of Penryn, 3678 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Budock united, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Bishop of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £21. 6. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. On a moor called Glasenith, Walter Brouncomb, Bishop of Exeter, about 1270, built a collegiate church, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Thomas of Canterbury, for a provost, a sacrist, eleven prebendaries, seven vicars, and six choristers, whose annual revenue at the dissolution was valued at £205. 10. 6. Bohelland, in this parish, is said to have been the scene of the murder of a son by his father, which furnished the plot of Lillo's tragedy of "Fatal Curiosity:" this unnatural event happened about 1618, and the site of the house of the murderer is still pointed out, but the name of the family has been consigned to oblivion.

GLYMPTON, a parish in the hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Woodstock, containing 141 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £6. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Rev. T. Nucella was patron in 1818. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

GLYND, a parish in the hundred of **RINGMER**, rape of **PEVENSEY**, county of **SUSSEX**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.S.E.) from **Lewes**, containing 250 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £5. 1. 3., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. About sixteen children are educated by a schoolmistress, for the interest of £100 bequeathed by **Mary Trevor**.

GNOSALL, a parish in the western division of the hundred of **CUTTLESTONE**, county of **STAFFORD**, comprising the townships of **Cowley**, **Gnosall**, **Knightley**, and a part of **Apeton**, **Alstone**, **Brough**, and **Rule**, and the hamlet of **Moreton**, and containing 2671 inhabitants, of which number, 1038 are in the township of **Gnosall**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S.W.) from **Stafford**. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Lord of the Manor of **Gnosall**, endowed with £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of **Lichfield** and **Coventry**. The church, dedicated to **St. Lawrence**, has lately received an addition of three hundred free sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £150 towards defraying the expense. It was given by **King Stephen** to the church of **Lichfield**, but afterwards became a royal free chapel, and had an establishment of secular canons; in the reign of **Henry VIII.**, the Bishop of **Lichfield** and **Coventry** was titular dean, to which office no profits were attached, and there were four prebendaries, viz., of **Chiltrenhall**, **Baverley-hall**, **Mordhall**, and **Sucker-hall**; the first valued at £14. 6. 8., and the others at £11 each per annum. **Edward Cartwright**, in 1653, enfeoffed to trustees a cottage and ground for the education of fourteen children; the income is £21. 4. 6. per annum. Five others are instructed by a schoolmistress for £2 per annum, the gift of **Alice Hudson** in 1660.

GOADBY, a chapelry in the parish of **BILLEDON**, hundred of **GARTREE**, county of **LEICESTER**, 8 miles (N. by E.) from **Market-Harborough**, containing 96 inhabitants.

GOADBY-MARWOOD, a parish in the hundred of **FRAMLAND**, county of **LEICESTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.E.) from **Melton-Mowbray**, containing 171 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Leicester**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of **Mrs. Ann Stafford**. The church, dedicated to **St. Denis**, has portions in the decorated style of architecture. Many Roman coins and urns, with the head of an arrow, and human bones in abundance, have been discovered at different times; and a skull of extraordinary size, the teeth perfectly white, complete in number, and the whole double, was found, about 1813, at the depth of seven feet below the surface.

† **GOADLAND**, otherwise **GOATHLAND**, a chapelry in the parish and lythe of **PICKERING**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from **Pickering**, containing 335 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of **York**, endowed with £1200 royal bounty. The chapel, a neat edifice, was erected in 1821. In the dale of **Goadland**, within the ancient honour of **Pickering Forest** the tenants were bound to promote the breed of a large species of hawk that resorted to a cliff called **Killing Nab Scar**, and to secure them for the king: these birds

continue to haunt the same place, but it is remarkable that there is seldom more than one brood produced in a year.

GOAT, a joint township with **Papcastle**, in the parish of **BRIDEKIRK**, **ALLERDALE** ward below **Darwent**, county of **CUMBERLAND**, containing 384 inhabitants. The village is connected with the town of **Cockermouth** by a stone bridge across the **Darwent**: the knights of the shire are elected on a plot of ground within its limits; and here are some corn-mills.

GOATHILL, a parish in the hundred of **HORETHORNE**, county of **SOMERSET**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from **Sherborne**, containing 20 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 £3. 11. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. The **Earl of Digby** was patron in 1797. The church is dedicated to **St. Peter**.

GOATHURST, a parish in the hundred of **ANDERSFIELD**, county of **SOMERSET**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by W.) from **Bridg-water**, containing 342 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Taunton**, and diocese of **Bath and Wells**, rated in the king's books at £9. 10. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of **C. H. K. Tynte, Esq.** The church, dedicated to **St. Edward**, contains a handsome monument to the memory of **Sir C. Tynte**, who sat as knight of the shire in five successive parliaments: a neat chapel serves as the mausoleum of this ancient family. The memory of a religious house is still preserved in the names **Chantry** and **Sanctuary** which distinguish parts of the aprish.

GODALMING, a market town and parish in the first division of the hundred of **GODALMING**, county of **SURREY**, 4 miles (S.S.W.) from **Guildford**, and 34 (S.W.) from **London**, containing 4098 inhabitants. This place is supposed by **Aubrey** to have been called **Goda's Alming**, from **Goda**, Countess of **Mercia**, to whom it belonged, and from the circumstance of her having bestowed it in alms upon a neighbouring monastery. With greater probability, perhaps, **Manning** derives the name from its Saxon possessor, **Godhelm**, and from its situation at the extremity of an *ing*, or meadow, which latter supposition is in some degree strengthened by the designation *Godelminge* applied to it in several ancient documents. The lordship was given by **King Alfred** to his nephew **Ethelbald**, upon whose rebellion against **Edward the Elder** it was confiscated to the crown, and was subsequently bestowed by **Henry II.** upon the see of **Salisbury**, from which, with the exception of the advowson of the living, still retained by the Dean, it reverted to the crown in the reign of **Elizabeth**. **Godalming** is not distinguished by any event of historical importance. The town is pleasantly situated in a richly-wooded vale on the banks of the river **Wey**, over which a handsome bridge was erected in 1782, at the expense of the county, on the site of a former belonging to the lord of the manor. It consists principally of one spacious street, from which several smaller streets diverge, indifferently paved, and lighted with oil; the houses are in general small, though there are some respectable re-



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sidences of modern erection, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water. The principal articles of manufacture are stockings, worsted and cotton shirts, and drawers, silk, paper, parchment, with tanned and oiled leather, and a considerable trade is carried on in timber, bark, and hoops, of which great quantities are shipped for London. The river Wey, at an expense of £8000, subscribed in shares, was in 1780 made navigable to the town, where a convenient wharf has been constructed; and the Wey and Arun canal passes through the parish. The market is on Wednesday, for corn, and on Saturday also for poultry and vegetables; the fairs are on February 13th and July 10th, at the former a great quantity of hoops is sold. The inhabitants received a charter of incorporation, in 1575, from Queen Elizabeth, by which the government is vested in a warden, bailiff, and eight assistants. The warden is annually elected on Michaelmas-day, from three assistants, nominated for that purpose by the inhabitants; the bailiff is elected at the same time by the warden, and, both having filled the office, they are exempt from serving again for three years; the assistants hold their office for life. The corporation do not exercise magisterial authority, the town being within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. Courts leet and baron are held annually, at the former of which, constables, tythingmen, and other officers, are appointed. The town-hall is a neat edifice, erected in 1814, by public subscription, and is commodiously arranged for the transaction of public business.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £23. 17. 11., and in the patronage of the Dean of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is an ancient cruciform structure in the early style of English architecture, with later insertions, and having a tower surmounted by a spire. There are places of worship for General Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. Almshouses for ten aged persons were founded in 1618, by Mr. Richard Wyatt, who bequeathed £500 for their erection, and lands producing, with subsequent benefactions, more than £150 per annum, for their endowment; they are under the control of the Master and Wardens of the Carpenters' Company, who nominate the brethren: the premises comprise ten tenements under one roof, each containing a lower and an upper room; in the centre is a commodious chapel, and behind are two acres and a half of garden ground in allotments. There are a National and a Lancasterian school supported by subscription, in which four hundred children of both sexes are instructed, and part of an estate, producing nearly £300 per annum, left by Mr. Henry Smith, for the relief of the poor, is appropriated to the clothing and apprenticing of poor children. Near Busbridge is Old Minster field, the site of an ancient chapel mentioned in Domesday-book. The Rev. Owen Manning, F.R.S. and F.S.A., author of the *History and Antiquities of the county of Surrey*, and thirty-seven years vicar of this parish, was buried here in 1801.

GODDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of **PLOUGHLEY**, county of **OXFORD**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Bicester, containing 110 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the

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king's books at £7. 18. 9., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

GODLEY, a township in the parish of **MOTTRAM** in **LONGDEN DALE**, hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Stockport, containing 514 inhabitants. Godley is a corruption of Godleigh, the name of its possessors in the reign of John. The manufacture of cotton here is principally carried on by hand-loom weaving, and there is some business in the making of hats.

GODMANCHESTER, a corporate town and parish in the hundred of **TOSELAND**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (S. E. by S.) from Huntingdon, containing 1953 inhabitants. The town, situated on the banks of the Ouse, over which there is a bridge, is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station *Durolipons*, and Roman coins have frequently been dug up in the neighbourhood. Under the dominion of the Danes, the name was changed to Gormanchester, from Gormund, or Guthrum, a Danish chief, who is said to have founded a castle here in the reign of Alfred the Great. A fair is held annually on Easter Tuesday, chiefly for horses. In 1605, a charter of incorporation was granted, incorporating the inhabitants under the government of two bailiffs, twelve assistants, with a recorder, high steward, and town clerk: the bailiffs are chosen annually; and the bailiffs for the preceding years act as coroners. A commission of the peace was granted to the borough in 1637, under which the bailiffs acted as justices till September 8th, 1702, since which they have not exercised any magisterial authority. A court of pleas, for the recovery of debts under 40s., is held every three weeks. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £17. 0. 5., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has some portions in the later English style, particularly some windows and an entrance porch, which are tolerably well executed. A free grammar school was founded by charter of Elizabeth, in 1561, and endowed with landed property at Godmanchester, by Richard Robins, in 1576, but the only funds at present belonging to it are £20 per annum, from Emanuel College, Cambridge. There are several charitable benefactions for apprenticing poor children.

GODMANSTONE, a parish in the hundred of **CERNE**, **TOTCOMBE**, and **MOBBURY**, Cerne sub-division of the county of **DORSET**, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Dorchester, containing 128 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8. J. Goodenough, Esq. was patron in 1824. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

GODMERSHAM, a parish in the hundred of **FELBOROUGH**, lathe of **SCRAY**, county of **KENT**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Ashford, containing 414 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Challock annexed, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage



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of the Archbishop of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £9. 3. 9. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has in it eight stalls; it was formerly appropriated to the prior and monks of Canterbury, and had a chantry. The priors resided in a house near the church, which is still called the priory, and retains much of its ancient appearance: they had liberty of free warren, and obtained the privilege of a weekly market, which has been long disused. The river Stour runs through the parish. There are eight almshouses, also a charity school which is supported by voluntary contributions.

GODNEY, a chapelry in the parish of MEARE, hundred of GLASTON-TWELVE-HIDES, county of SOMERSET, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Glastonbury. The population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Glastonbury, endowed with £1000 royal bounty. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, stands upon the site of a more ancient edifice; at the west end is an inscription stating that it was restored, in 1737, by Peter Davis, Esq., Recorder of Wells.

GODOLPHIN, a hamlet in the parish of BREAGE, hundred of KERRIER, county of CORNWALL, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by W.) from Helston. It was anciently called Godolcan, and has been long celebrated for its tin mines: it gave name to the family of Godolphin, who were its lords in the time of William the Conqueror. Sir Francis Godolphin, by his perseverance and success in mining, increased the customs more than £10,000 per annum in the reign of Elizabeth. Sidney, son of Sir William Godolphin, Bart., a distinguished statesman, was created Baron Godolphin of Rialton, in 1689, which title is now extinct.

GODSFIELD, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of BOUNTISBOROUGH, Fawley division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N.N.E.) from New Alresford, containing 8 inhabitants.

GODSHILL, a tything in the parish and hundred of FORDINGBRIDGE, New Forest (West) division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Fordingbridge, containing 158 inhabitants.

GODSHILL, a parish in the liberty of EAST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.S.E.) from Newport, containing 1214 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Neighton and the curacy of Whitwell, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £37. 17. 6., and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has lately received an addition of one hundred and sixty free sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £50 towards defraying the expense. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A free school was founded in 1593, by Philip Andrews and others, who endowed it with an annuity of £5, in aid of which, Lady Ann Worsley, in 1615, gave twenty marks a year, and Sir Richard Worsley bequeathed a rent-charge of £11. 6. 8., also a messuage called the Chantry-house, wherein the school was then kept. Richard Gard, in 1617, gave £5 per annum towards the support of an usher, whose salary is £10, and the master's £11. 6. 8.: the children are taught in a school-house erected in 1804, by Lord Yarborough.

GODSTONE, a parish in the first division of the

hundred of TANDRIDGE, county of SURREY, 19 miles (S. by E.) from London, containing 1210 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Walkinstead, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, and in the patronage of the Rev. Charles James Hoare. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has lately received an addition of one hundred and nineteen sittings, of which seventy-eight are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £80 towards defraying the expense. There is also a chapel endowed with about £30 per annum, to which is annexed some provision for the education of children. David Maynard, in 1709, gave £200, producing £10 per annum, for which seventeen children are instructed. The petty sessions for the division are held here monthly. Some good stone quarries are worked in the parish, whence it is said to derive its name. There is a mineral spring containing sulphate of magnesia, and of similar properties to the Cheltenham water.

GODWICK, a parish in the hundred of LAUNDITCH, county of NORFOLK, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.S.W.) from Fakenham. The population is returned with the parish of Tittleshall. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Tittleshall, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £1. 10. 10. The church has been demolished.

GOLBORN-BELLOW, a township in the parish of TATTENHALL, lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER, 7 miles (S.E.) from Chester, containing 86 inhabitants.

GOLBORN-DAVID, a township in that part of the parish of HANDLEY which is in the lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E. by S.) from Chester, containing 76 inhabitants.

GOLBORNE, a township in the parish of WINWICK, hundred of WEST DERBY, county palatine of LANCASTER, 2 miles (N.N.E.) from Newton in Makerfield, containing 1310 inhabitants. William Street, in 1791, conveyed to certain trustees a dwelling-house, school-room, and garden, which, with the proceeds of £120 raised at the same time by subscription, are enjoyed by a schoolmaster, for teaching six children.

GOLCAR, a chapelry in the parish of HUDDERSFIELD, upper division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, West riding of the county of YORK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Huddersfield, containing 2606 inhabitants. There is a chapel now building by the Commissioners appointed under the act passed in the 58th of George III., for promoting the erection of additional churches.

GOLDCLIFF, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of CALDICOTT, county of MONMOUTH, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E.) from Newport, containing 268 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Nash, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff, rated in the king's books at £13. 2. 6., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was founded and liberally endowed in 1113, by Robert de Chandos, who, by the desire of Henry I., gave it to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, upon which a prior and twelve Black monks were placed here. In 1442, after the suppression of Alien priories, it was made a cell to

the abbey of Tewkesbury, and at the dissolution possessed a revenue of £144. 18. 1. The parish is bounded by the Bristol channel on the south, at which point the cliff, whence its name is derived, rises abruptly from the extremity of a marshy flat, to a height of about one hundred feet above the level of the sea; it is a single rock consisting of horizontal strata of limestone, under which is a body of hard brown grit, full of yellow *micæ*.

GOLDHANGER, a parish in the hundred of THURSTABLE, county of ESSEX, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.N.E.) from Maldon, containing 459 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £25. 19. $4\frac{1}{2}$. N. Westcombe, Esq. was patron in 1798. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The parish is bounded on the south by the Blackwater river and Osey island. There are very extensive salterns, at which the manufacture of salt from sea-water is carried on with considerable success by the agency of steam: they are recorded in Domesday-book as existing at the time of the Norman survey.

GOLDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of BARFORD, county of BEDFORD, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. E. by E.) from Bedford, containing 426 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The navigable river Ouse bounds the parish on the south. There is a lofty conical mound, the remains of an ancient fortification, called Castle hill. In the reign of Henry II., Simon Beauchamp founded a monastery in honour of St. Paul, and removed thither the Black canons of the priory of St. Paul's, Bedford; at the dissolution its revenue was estimated at £343. 15. 5.

GOLDSBOROUGH, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, West riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Coneythorp, Flaxby, and Goldsborough, and containing 385 inhabitants, of which number, 195 are in the township of Goldsborough, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.S.E.) from Knaresborough. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £10. 1. $0\frac{1}{2}$. The Earl of Harewood was patron in 1803. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

GOLDSHAW-BOOTH, a chapelry in that part of the parish of WHALLEY which is in the higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, county palatine of LANCASTER, 3 miles (N.E. by N.) from Haslingden, containing 819 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Whalley. The chapel has received an addition of three hundred and eighty sittings, of which, three hundred are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £300 towards defraying the expense. Heald yarn is manufactured here.

GOLTHO, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of WRAGGAE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. by S.) from Wragby, containing 95 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy with Bullington, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of Lincoln, and in the patronage of T. Mainwaring, Esq.

GOMELDON, a tything in the parish of IDMISTON,

hundred of ALDERBURY, county of WILTS, containing 50 inhabitants.

GOMERSALL, a township comprising Great Gomersall and Little Gomersall, in the parish of BIRSTALL, wapentake of MORLEY, West riding of the county of YORK, containing 5952 inhabitants. Great Gomersall is $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.E.), and Little Gomersall $6\frac{1}{4}$ (S.E. by S.), from Bradford. The Independents, Moravians, and Wesleyan Methodists, have each a place of worship here. Blankets and woollen cloths are manufactured to a considerable extent, and there are coal works in the immediate neighbourhood. Though the village of Birstall is within the limits of this township, it gives name to the parish of which Gomersall forms a part.

GOMERSHAY, a tything in the parish of STALBRIDGE, hundred of BROWNSHALL, Sturminster division of the county of DORSET, 1 mile (W.) from Stalbridge, containing 88 inhabitants.

GONALDSTON, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, county of NOTTINGHAM, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.S.W.) from Southwell, containing 96 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £7. 19. 2. W. Leland, Esq. was patron in 1811. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There is an endowed school for six boys, also an ancient hospital, called the Spittle, founded by William Heriz in the reign of Henry III.

GONERBY (GREAT), a parish in the soke of GRANTHAM, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.N.W.) from Grantham, containing 743 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage not in charge, united to that of North Grantham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Sebastian, has an embattled tower surmounted by a spire.

GONERBY (LITTLE), a joint township with Manthorp, in the soke and borough of GRANTHAM, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (N.W.) from Grantham, containing, with Manthorp, 1175 inhabitants.

GOODERSTONE, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of GREENHOE, county of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.N.E.) from Stoke-Ferry, containing 439 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 12., endowed with £200 royal bounty. E. Horrex, Esq. was patron in 1816. The church, dedicated to St. George, is built of boulders, having at the west end a large square tower of flint, with quoins and battlements of freestone: the south aisle was formerly the chantry of St. George's guild, besides which several others were held in the church: in the chancel are six stalls used by the chantry priests.

GOODLEIGH, a parish in the hundred of BRAUNTON, county of DEVON, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Barnstaple, containing 351 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £14. 19. $4\frac{1}{2}$. The Rev. W. Churchward was patron in 1791. The church is dedicated to St. Gregory. Here is a place of worship for Independents. The river Yeo runs through the parish, which is noted for the production of cherries.

GOODMANHAM, a parish partly in the liberty of ST. PETER of YORK, but chiefly in the Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East riding of

the county of YORK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.E. by N.) from Market-Weighton, containing 240 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £12. 11. 8. The Rev. W. Blow was patron in 1819. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is principally in the Norman style of architecture, with later additions. Stukeley says "the Apostle Paulinus built the parish church of Godmundham, where is the font in which he baptized the heathen high priest Colfi: there is reason to suppose, from the appearance of the structure, that the materials for its erection were taken from the ruins of the chief pagan temple in Northumbria, which stood in the neighbourhood, at or near the *Delgovitia* of the Romans, the site being still plainly traceable by numerous artificial mounds, now called the Howe hills.

GOODNESTON, a parish in the hundred of FAVERSHAM, lathe of SCRAY, county of KENT, 2 miles (E.) from Faversham, containing 66 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to the vicarage of Graveney, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £5. 2. 6. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

GOODNESTONE, a parish in the hundred of WINGHAM, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, county of KENT, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E.) from Wingham, containing 432 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, and in the patronage of Sir B. C. Bridges, Bart. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is principally in the early style of English architecture, and was partly erected by the ancestors of Sir John Boys, the gallant defender of Donnington castle, who died in 1664, and was buried here.

GOODRICH, or GODERICH, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.W. by S.) from Ross, comprising the townships of Glewston, Goodrich, and Huntisham, and containing 711 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford. The church is dedicated to St. Giles; for the repairing and beautifying of it there is a bequest by Mr. Gardner, producing £23 per annum. A bridge has been lately built across the Wye, at an expense of £8000, by which there is a free communication with the Forest of Dean. Richard Talbot, lord of Goderich castle, founded and endowed, in 1347, a small priory of Black canons, in honour of St. John the Baptist, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was valued at £15. 8. 9. On a lofty and beautifully wooded hill are the majestic remains of the old castle of the Talbots, and near it there is another recently erected by Dr. Meyrick, in the ancient baronial style, forming prominent and interesting objects in the general beauty of the scene. Some years ago, two human skeletons were discovered in the vicinity, lying across each other. The Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson was elevated to the peerage by the title of Viscount Goderich, on the 25th of April, 1827.

GOOLE, a township in that part of the parish of SNAITH which is in the lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 5 miles (S.) from Howden, containing 450 inhabitants. This township is within the peculiar jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical court of Snaith. Goole, which is gradually rising in wealth and importance, is situated at the

conflux of the Dutch river with the Ouse, across which there is a new bridge, and in the vicinity are spacious docks; several additional buildings have been erected since the recent extension of the Ouse navigation. There is a place of worship for Independents. A free school for twelve children is endowed with lands producing an income of £21 per annum.

GOOSEY, a joint chapelry with Circourt, in that part of the parish of STAMFORD in the VALE which is in the hundred of OCK, county of BERKS, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.W.) from Wantage, containing 159 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints.

GOOSNARGH, a chapelry in the parish of KIRKHAM, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, county palatine of LANCASTER, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.N.E.) from Preston, containing, with the township of Newsham, 1852 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Kirkham. A free grammar school is endowed with various bequests producing £40 per annum, which is paid to the master, and with £30 a year, the bequest of Henry Colborne, for the maintenance of an usher. An hospital for decayed persons was founded and richly endowed by the Rev. William Bushell, D.D., in 1735.

GOOSTREY, a joint chapelry with Barnshaw, in that part of the parish of SANDBACH which is in the hundred of NORTHWICH, county palatine of CHESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E. by E.) from Middlewich, containing 298 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £600 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Sandbach. The interest of £200 was bequeathed to the minister in 1684, by Elizabeth Staplehurst, for teaching the children in the parish.

GOPSALL, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of SPARKENHOE, county of LEICESTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.W. by W.) from Market-Bosworth, containing 7 inhabitants. Here was formerly a cell to the abbey of Merevale, in the county of Warwick. Gopsall 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.

GORE-END, a member of the town and port of Dover, in the parish of BIRCHINGTON, locally in the hundred of Ringslow, or Isle of Thanet, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, county of KENT, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Margate. The population is returned with the parish.

GOREFIELDS, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (N.W.) from Newport-Pagnell. There was formerly a monastery at this place, but from its early destruction nothing particular is now known of it.

GORING, a parish in the hundred of LANGTREE, county of OXFORD, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Wallingford, containing 867 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, endowed with £600 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant. S. Gardener, Esq. was patron in 1822. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. There is a place of worship for Independents. Henry Alnutt, Esq., in 1724, bequeathed an estate in trust, among other purposes,

for apprenticing children of the parishes of Goring, Cassington, Checkendon, Ipstone, and Southstoke: the income is about £450 a year, for which they are educated, partly clothed, and apprenticed. The Ikniel street here crosses the Thames into Berkshire. A priory of nuns of the order of St. Augustine was founded in the reign of Henry II., and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, the revenue of which at the dissolution was valued at £60. 5. 6.

GORING, a parish in the hundred of **POLING**, rape of **ARUNDEL**, county of **SUSSEX**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Worthing, containing 476 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £7. 10. W.W. Richardson, Esq. was patron in 1812. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the early style of English architecture.

GORLESTON, a parish in the hundred of **MUTFORD** and **LOTHINGLAND**, county of **SUFFOLK**, containing 1928 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with which the rectory of South Town was consolidated in 1520, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £11. Mrs. Astley was patroness in 1814. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The parish is bounded on the east by the North sea, and on the north by Bredon-water, where a bridge connects the village of Gorleston, or Little Yarmouth as it is sometimes called, with the town of Great Yarmouth. A house of Augustine friars was founded in the reign of Edward I.; and an hospital for lepers existed here in 1372.

GORRAN, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of **POWDER**, county of **CORNWALL**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Tregoney, containing 1203 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The vicarage-house, called Polgarran, was the residence of Mr. Anthony Wills, who, with his six sons, joined the Prince of Orange (afterwards William III.), on his landing in England: one of the sons became a distinguished general in the reign of George I. At Port East, on the coast of the English channel, a great quantity of pilchards is cured for exportation.

GORTON, a chapelry in the parish of **MANCHESTER**, hundred of **SALFORD**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Manchester, containing 1604 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of the Collegiate Church of Manchester. The chapel is dedicated to St. James. A school-room, with a dwelling-house for the master, has been erected by subscription: the pupils pay quarterage. In Gorton Vale there is a reservoir comprising seventy-one acres, formed by the Manchester water-works company, for the partial supply of that town. The several branches of spinning, manufacturing, and printing cotton, are carried on here.

GOSBECK, a parish in the hundred of **BOSMERE** and **CLAYDON**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Needham, containing 308 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk,

and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £8. 5. 5. John Vernon, Esq. was patron in 1813. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, stands half a mile eastward from the village.

GOSBERTON, a parish in the wapentake of **KIRTON**, parts of **HOLLAND**, county of **LINCOLN**, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Spalding, containing 1618 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul.

GOSEBRADON, a parish in the hundred of **ABDICK** and **BULSTONE**, county of **SOMERSET**, 5 miles (N.) from Ilminster. The living is a sinecure rectory, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £1. 2. 6. The church has been demolished, and there is neither house nor inhabitant in the parish.

GOSFIELD, a parish in the hundred of **HINCKFORD**, county of **ESSEX**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Halstead, containing 598 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 £400 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. The Duke of Buckingham was patron in 1782. The church is dedicated to St. Catherine. A portion of Gosfield-hall exhibits a good specimen of the domestic style of architecture prevalent in the reign of Henry VIII.

GOSFORD, a township in the parish of **KIDLINGTON**, hundred of **WOOTTON**, county of **OXFORD**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Oxford, containing 47 inhabitants. According to Tanner, here was a house of sisters of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, who removed about 1180 to Buckland, in Somersetshire: the estate, which was given to them by Robert D'Oily and his son, continued in the possession of the hospitallers, who built an oratory or chapel here about the year 1234, until the period of the dissolution.

GOSFORTH, a parish in **ALLERDALE** ward above Darwent, county of **CUMBERLAND**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Egremont, comprising the townships of High Bolton, Low Bolton, and Bornwood, and containing 888 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £17. 14. 7., and endowed with £400 parliamentary grant. Mrs. W. Senhouse was patroness in 1827. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. In the church-yard is an ancient stone pillar, which was formerly surmounted by a cross. Several rivulets run through the parish, and fall, with the Bleng, into the Irt. An abundance of freestone is obtained here. On Bornwood common are fairs for cattle and horses, on April 25th and October 18th. A copper battle-axe has been recently dug up at Bolton wood, and at Sea-scales there are the remains of a druidical temple.

GOSFORTH, a parish comprising the townships of North Gosforth and South Gosforth, in the eastern division, and the townships of East Brunton, West Brunton, Coxlodge, Fawdon, East Kenton, and West Kenton, in the western division, of **CASTLE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, and containing 3295 inhabitants, of which number, 141 are in the township of North Gosforth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Newcastle, and 174 in that of South Gosforth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from

Newcastle. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of St. Nicholas in Newcastle, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and situated at South Gosforth, was rebuilt in 1798, and enlarged in 1819: it is a neat edifice, with a square tower surmounted by an octagonal spire. A chapel, formerly at North Gosforth, has been demolished: the tomb-stones in the cemetery all bear dates within the seventeenth century. There are extensive coal mines in the parish.

GOSPORT, a sea port, market town, and chapelry, in the parish of ALVERSTOKE, within the liberties of ALVERSTOKE and GOSPORT, Portsdown division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E. by E.) from Southampton, and 78 (S.W.) from London, containing 6184 inhabitants. This place is mentioned by Leland, in the reign of Henry VIII., as a poor village inhabited by fishermen; but it has risen to importance during the last century, in consequence of its vicinity to the great naval station of Portsmouth, opposite to which it is situated, on a projecting point of land on the western side of the harbour. About thirty years since a line of regular fortifications for the protection of the town was constructed, extending from Weovil to Alverstone lake: within the works are the king's brewery and cooperage, with store-houses on a very large scale for wine, malt, hops, &c., for the navy. This place has a communication with the sea by means of a large basin and canal, with extensive quays, where vessels of considerable burden can take in their stores. There are many small sloops belonging to Weovil, which are employed in the conveyance of various articles for the use of the vessels in the harbour. The approach to Gosport from the sea presents a noble prospect, including the forts, store-houses, and other extensive buildings. There are several streets, the principal of which extends from the harbour to the fortifications, but it is somewhat interrupted by the market-house; and along the shore are various ranges of buildings, consisting chiefly of neat and well-built houses. There is a small theatre: assemblies are held once a month, and concerts frequently take place. Stokes bay, to the south-west of Gosport, is justly celebrated for the excellence of its anchorage, affording security to an unlimited number of vessels. Near Forton lake, a creek of Portsmouth harbour, about one mile north of Gosport, is the new military hospital connected with the establishment at Portsmouth: it consists of four ranges of building connected by an arcade, with offices, &c. In each range are six large wards, with proper accommodations for attendants. On the north side of the lake, near its entrance, is the magazine, in which and in a smaller building dependent upon it, on an island above, all the powder for the service of this port is stored. The magazine, which is bomb-proof and strongly arched, communicates with the harbour by a small cut. Near it are the ruins of an ancient castle, called Borough castle. Near Forton, on the road to Gosport, is an extensive range of buildings, formerly used for the custody of prisoners of war, with an hospital and proper offices, the whole secured by a strong enclosure.

The Royal hospital at Haslar, for the reception of sick and wounded seamen of the Royal navy, was built in 1762, through the influence of the Earl of Sandwich.

It is situated near the extremity of the point of land which bounds the west side of the entrance to Portsmouth harbour, and consists of an extensive front and two wings: the airing-ground, which is almost a mile in circumference, is surrounded by a wall twelve feet high. Opposite the grand entrance is a neat guard-house. The wards are all uniform, sixty feet long, and twenty-four broad; each containing accommodations for twenty patients, with apartments for nurses, &c. In 1818, one of the principal wings of the building was appropriated to the reception of seamen and marines labouring under lunacy, who had been previously placed in an asylum at Hoxton. Within the area there are several other buildings for the use of the governor, lieutenants, and other officers and servants belonging to the institution, which consists of more than two hundred and sixty persons: the chapel is a neat edifice, seventy-two feet in length, and thirty-six broad. The hospital is capable of receiving upwards of two thousand sick or wounded men; and the annual expenses of the establishment, during the time of war, amount to upwards of £5000. About three quarters of a mile south-westward from Haslar hospital is Fort Monkton, a modern and regular fortification, exceedingly strong, on which are mounted thirty-two pieces of heavy ordnance: to the westward ranges a strong redoubt, which, together with the fort, secures this part of the coast. On the shore to the eastward, a high and massive stone wall has been erected, to preserve the land from the encroachments of the sea. Still further to the east, and near the extremity of the neck of land which bounds the entrance to the harbour on this side, is the Block-house, a very strong fort with a powerful battery. Numerous ferry-boats ply between Gosport and Portsmouth, the width of the harbour being here about three-quarters of a mile.

There are several breweries, and a very extensive iron foundry for the manufacture of various articles for the use of the shipping, especially anchors. The markets are on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; and there are fairs on May 4th and October 10th. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rector of Alverstone. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a spacious building on the south side of the town: the organ was formerly in the chapel of the magnificent mansion of Canons, belonging to the Duke of Chandos. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, and a Roman Catholic chapel; and the Independents have also an academy for the education of missionaries and other candidates for the ministry. An almshouse for seven poor widows was founded and endowed by Edward Piachy, in 1693; and several charity schools have been established here by subscription.

GOSWICK, a hamlet in the parish of HOLY ISLAND, ISLANDSHIRE, county palatine of DURHAM, situated northward of the county of Northumberland, adjoining Berwick upon Tweed. The population is returned with the parish. This place, lying contiguous to a small bay of the North sea, occupies the entrance to the fordable sands between the main land and Holy Island.

GOTHAM, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE, county of NOTTINGHAM, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.S.W.) from Nottingham, containing 625 inha-

bitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £19. 8. 6½., and in the patronage of Lord St. John, the Duke of Portland, Earl Howe, and George Savile Foljambe, Esq., in rotation. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school is supported by the voluntary contributions of Earl Howe and the rector. Limestone and gypsum are obtained in the parish; the latter, when burnt and pulverised, makes an excellent plaister for floors.

GOTHERINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of **BISHOP'S CLEEVE**, hundred of **CLEEVE**, or **BISHOP'S CLEEVE**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Winchcombe, containing 348 inhabitants.

GOUDHURST, a parish partly in the hundred of **CRANBROOKE**, but chiefly in the hundred of **MARDEN**, lathe of **SCRAY**, county of **KENT**, 13 miles (S. by W.) from Maidstone, containing 2579 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, rated in the king's books at £26. 19. 2., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome structure, situated on the declivity of a lofty hill, which commands a fine view over the counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Goudhurst consists mostly of large well-built houses, erected on five different roads, uniting near a large pond in the centre of the village: it had formerly a market on Wednesday, and a considerable business in the manufacture of cloth, both which have decayed, but wool-stapling is still carried on to a small extent. There is a fair for cattle on the 26th and 27th of August. John Horsemonden, in 1670, bequeathed a rent-charge of £40; and Thomas Bathurst, in 1718, gave another of £6, which sums are applied to the instruction of children.

GOULSBY, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of **GARTREE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 6½ miles (S.W.) from Louth, containing 244 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £6. 0. 2., and endowed with 2600 royal bounty. M. B. Lister, Esq. was patron in 1824. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

GOURNAL, a chapelry comprising Lower Gournal and Over Gournal, in the parish of **SEDGLEY**, northern division of the hundred of **SEISDON**, county of **STAFFORD**: Lower Gournal is 1½ mile (W.N.W.), and Over Gournal 2 miles (N.W.), from Dudley. 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 £400 private benefaction, and £800 parliamentary grant. The chapel is dedicated to St. James.

GOWDALL, a township in that part of the parish of **SNAITH** which is in the lower division of the wapentake of **OSGOLDCROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 1½ mile (W.) from Snaith, containing 243 inhabitants. This township is within the peculiar jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical court of Snaith.

GOWTHORPE, a chapelry in the parish of **SWARDESTON**, hundred of **HUMBLEYARD**, county of **NORFOLK**. The population is returned with the parish. The curacy

is consolidated with the rectory of Intwood, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich. The chapel is dedicated to St. James the Apostle.

GOWTHORPE, a joint township with Youlthorpe, in the parish of **BISHOP-WILTON**, partly within the liberty of St. PETER of **YORK**, and partly in the Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, 4½ miles (N.W. by N.) from Pocklington, containing 111 inhabitants.

GOXHILL, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of **YARBOROUGH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Barton upon Humber, containing 736 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £14. 18. 4., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

GOXHILL, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESSE**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, 11½ miles (E.N.E.) from Beverley, containing 70 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £8. The Rev. C. Constable was patron in 1818. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, and standing upon an eminence amidst lofty trees, is of considerable antiquity; it has lately undergone a thorough repair. To the southward of the village are the remains of an ancient edifice, the upper story of which was probably a chapel, lighted by large pointed windows, and the lower, consisting of several vaulted apartments, the offices of a mansion.

GOYTREY, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of **ABERGAVENNY**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 5 miles (N.N.W.) from Usk, containing 513 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff, rated in the king's books at £4. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the Earl of Abergavenny. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The parish is bounded on the north-east by the river Usk, and the Brecon and Abergavenny canal passes through it.

GRABY, a hamlet in the parish of **ASLACKBY**, wapentake of **AVELAND**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 4 miles (S.E. by S.) from Falkingham, containing 21 inhabitants.

GRACE-DIEU, an extra-parochial liberty, in the western division of the hundred of **GOSCOTE**, county of **LEICESTER**, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Ashby de la Zouch. The population is returned with the parish of Belton. A priory for nuns of the order of St. Augustine was founded in the reign of Henry III., by Roesia de Verdon, in honour of St. Mary and the Holy Trinity, which at the dissolution had a revenue valued at £101. 8. 2.

GRACE-DIEU PARK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the lower division of the hundred of **RAGLAND**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Monmouth. The population is returned with the parish of Dingestow. An abbey of the Cistercian order was founded here in 1226, by John of Monmouth, Knt., in honour of the Blessed Virgin, which at the dissolution contained only two monks, whose revenue was valued at £26. 1. 4.

GRADE, a parish in the hundred of **KERRIER**, county of **CORNWALL**, 9½ miles (S.S.E.) from Helston, containing 355 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter,

rated in the king's books at £11. 1. 5½., and in the patronage of John Rogers, Esq. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross. The parish is bounded on the east by Cadgwith cove.

GRAFFHAM, a parish in the hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from Kimbolton, containing, with the hamlet of East Perry, 267 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £16. 14. 4½. Lady O. Sparrow was patroness in 1825. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

GRAFFHAM, a parish in the hundred of EASEBOURNE, rape of CHICHESTER, county of SUSSEX, 4¾ miles (S.E.) from Midhurst, containing 343 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £9. 10. 5. John Sargent, Esq. was patron in 1805. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is partly in the early, and partly in the decorated, style of English architecture.

GRAFTON, a township in the parish of TILSTON, higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER, 4½ miles (N.W. by N.) from Malpas, containing 21 inhabitants.

GRAFTON, a township in the parish of BECKFORD, hundred of TIBALDSTONE, county of GLOUCESTER, 7 miles (N.E. by E.) from Tewkesbury. The population is returned with the parish. In 1764, in consequence, it is supposed, of some incessant rains, a tract of sixteen acres of land fell from the side of Breedon hill, and covered the fields at the bottom.

GRAFTON, a township in that part of the parish of ALL SAINTS, HEREFORD, which is in the hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, containing 45 inhabitants.

GRAFTON, a township in that part of the parish of LANGFORD which is in the hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD, 4½ miles (E.N.E.) from Lechlade, containing 81 inhabitants. This township is in the peculiar ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Prebendary of Langford-Ecclesia in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln.

GRAFTON (EAST), a hamlet in the parish of GREAT BEDWIN, hundred of KINWARDSTONE, county of WILTS, 7¾ miles (N.) from Ludgershall. The population is returned with the parish. Here was anciently a chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, which has been demolished.

GRAFTON (FLYFORD), county of WORCESTER. See FLYFORD-GRAFTON.

GRAFTON (TEMPLE), a parish in the Stratford division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, county of WARWICK, 3¼ miles (S.E. by E.) from Alcester, containing, with the township of Grafton-Arden, 336 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £800 royal bounty. F. F. Bullock, Esq. was patron in 1825. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

GRAFTON-ARDEN, a township in the parish of TEMPLE-GRAFTON, Stratford division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, county of WARWICK, 3 miles (S.E.) from Alcester. The population is returned with the parish.

GRAFTON-MANOR, an extra-parochial liberty, in the upper division of the hundred of HALFESHIRE,

county of WORCESTER, 1½ mile (W.S.W.) from Bromsgrove, containing 45 inhabitants. The ancient mansion of the Earls of Shrewsbury at this place was nearly destroyed by fire in 1710, and the only part now remaining is the hall, but this is sufficient to show its former splendour. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, which has been recently repaired and ornamented by the present earl.

GRAFTON-REGIS, a parish in the hundred of CLELEY, county of NORTHAMPTON, 4¾ miles (E.S.E.) from Towcester, containing 214 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Alderton, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £9. 9. 4½., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Grafton was erected into an honour in the 33rd of Henry VIII., with jurisdiction, confirmed by act of parliament, over an extensive tract partly in this county and partly in Buckinghamshire. Edward IV. was here privately married to Elizabeth, relict of Sir John Gray, of Groby; this lady was the daughter of Sir Richard Woodeville, of whose family mansion at this place there are still some remains: Lady Crane resided in it during the parliamentary war, when it was garrisoned for the king. The making of lace has been introduced of late years, and is carried on to some extent. The Grand Junction canal passes through the parish. Grafton gives the title of duke to the Fitzroy family.

GRAFTON-UNDERWOOD, a parish in the hundred of HUXLOE, county of NORTHAMPTON, 4¾ miles (E. N.E.) from Kettering, containing 285 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £12. 16. 3. The Earl of Upper Ossory was patron in 1794. The church is dedicated to St. James.

GRAIN (ISLE of), a parish in the hundred of HOO, lathe of AYLESFORD, county of KENT, 1¾ mile (N.W. by W.) from Sheerness, containing 254 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £9. 11. 8., and in the patronage of the Rev. George Davies. The church is dedicated to St. James. There is a place of worship for Independents. The island, which is about three miles and a half long, and two and a half broad, is formed by the Thames on the north, the Medway on the south, the junction of those two rivers on the east, and Yantlet creek on the west. There are salt pans on that side bordering upon the Medway. In the reign of Edward III., Yantlet creek, though now almost choked up, was the usual passage for vessels trading to and from London, which thus avoided a more circuitous and dangerous route; at present it is navigable, at spring tides only, for barges.

GRAINSBY, a parish in the wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (S.) from Great Grimsby, containing 114 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £9. 18. 4. T. Sands, Esq. was patron in 1800. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

GRAINTHORPE, a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8¼ miles (N.E. by N.) from Louth, containing, with the hamlets of Ludney and Wragholme,

503 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Magdalene College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Clement.



Seal and Arms.

GRAMPOUND, a corporate and market town and chapelry, partly in the parish of PROBUS, but chiefly in that of CREED, western division of the hundred of POWDER, county of CORNWALL, 40 miles (S.W.) from Launceston, and 247 (W.S.W.) from London, containing 668 inhabitants. This place is situated on the great road from London, through Plymouth, to the Land's end, and on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which runs the river Fal. John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, brother of Edward III., granted a guild-merchant to the burgesses of Grampound, in 1332, which included, besides other privileges, the right of holding a market and two fairs. The market, which is inconsiderable, is on Saturday: fairs are held January 18th and June 11th; and there are two new free fairs, on the Tuesdays next after Lady-day and Michaelmas. The corporation, which exists by prescription, consists of a mayor, eight aldermen, a recorder, and town clerk. The mayor is elected on the Sunday before Michaelmas, and he nominates two aldermen, styled *Eligers*, who have the power to choose eleven freemen, forming a jury, who make presentments, appoint persons to municipal offices, and possess the right of making new freemen, whose number is indefinite. The manor is held by the corporation, under the duchy of Cornwall, at a fee farm rent of £12. 11. 4. per annum. Grampound was formerly a borough, having sent two members to parliament from the reign of Edward VI. till 1824, when, in consequence of the discovery of corrupt practices among the electors, an act of parliament was passed for disfranchising the borough, and returning two additional members for the county of York. The chapel, dedicated to St. Nunn, or St. Naunter, was a chapel of ease to the rectory of Creed, but is now falling to ruins. In 1705, John Buller gave a sum of money, directing the interest to be applied in teaching and clothing eight poor boys.

GRAMPOUND, or GRAND-PONT, a tything in that part of the parish of ST. ALDATE'S, OXFORD, which is in the hundred of HORMER, county of BERKS. The population is returned with the parish. In the time of Edward I., the Crouched friars had a house here, given them by Richard Cary, sometime mayor of Oxford, which, about 1348, they left, for a house and chapel near the church of St. Peter's in the East.

GRANBY, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of BINGHAM, county of NOTTINGHAM, 4 miles (S.E. by E.) from Bingham, containing, with Sutton, 389 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £6. 3. 6½., and in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The river Snipe, and the Not-

tingham and Grantham canal, pass through the parish. There are quarries that supply gypsum, of which plaster for flooring is made and used in this and the adjoining parishes. Granby gives the title of marquis to the family of Manners, Dukes of Rutland.

GRANDBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 1½ mile (S.) from Winslow, containing 286 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of St. Alban's, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was formerly a chapel of ease to the vicarage of Winslow, and was pulled down in the civil war, by Cornelius Holland, the regicide, but was rebuilt after the Restoration.

GRANDBOROUGH, a parish in the Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, county of WARWICK, 3¼ miles (S.) from Dunchurch, containing 483 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £5, endowed with £600 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty. The Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry presented by lapse in 1804. The church is dedicated to St. Paul.

GRANGE, a joint township with Claughton, in the parish of BIDSTONE, lower division of the hundred of WIRRAL, county palatine of CHESTER, 9 miles (N. by E.) from Great Neston, containing 119 inhabitants.

GRANGE, a township in the parish of WEST KIRBY, lower division of the hundred of WIRRAL, county palatine of CHESTER, 8½ miles (N.W. by N.) from Great Neston, containing 125 inhabitants. A school is supported by annual subscriptions amounting to about £30.

GRANGE, a township in the parish of LEINTWARDINE, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, 8 miles (W.S.W.) from Ludlow, containing, with the townships of Adforton and Payton, 212 inhabitants.

GRANGE, otherwise GRENCHE, a hamlet and a member of the town and port of HASTINGS, in the parish of GILLINGHAM, locally in the hundred of Chatham and Gillingham, lathe of AYLESFORD, county of KENT, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Chatham, containing 112 inhabitants. Here was anciently a chapel, which has been demolished.

GRANGE (CHAPEL), a hamlet in the parish of OSWALD-KIRK, wapentake of RYEDALE, North riding of the county of YORK, 2¼ miles (S. by E.) from Helmsley. The population is returned with the parish.

GRANSDEN (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, 7¼ miles (S.E. by E.) from St. Neot's, containing 545 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. 7. 3½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A school-house was built by subscription in 1664, and endowed under the will of the Rev. B. Oley, then vicar; and in 1819 a house was erected for the master. Throughout this parish are scattered many diluvial remains, consisting of primitive and secondary rocks, and fossils

of almost every description, mineralized wood and vegetables, the vertebrae of the *Ichthyosaurus*, &c.

GRANDSEN (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of **LONGSTOW**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 3 miles (S. W.) from **Caxton**, containing 261 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Bishop of Ely, rated in the king's books at £18. 15. 2½. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. There is a small school supported by annual donations.

GRANSMOOR, a township in the parish of **BURTON-AGNES**, wapentake of **DICKERING**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, 7½ miles (E. by N.) from **Great Driffield**, containing 85 inhabitants.

GRANTCHESTER, a parish in the hundred of **WETHERLEY**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 2¼ miles (S. S. W.) from **Cambridge**, containing 344 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £7. 14. 4½., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of **Corpus Christi College, Cambridge**. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Andrew, was erected early in the fifteenth century; a portion of the interior is remarkably light and elegant. This is said to have been the *Cam-boriturum* of Antonine, situated on the banks of the *Granta*, now the river *Cam*, the present Saxon name confirming the opinion of its having been the site of a Roman station. About the year 700, according to *Bede*, "*Grantchester* was a desolate little city, near the walls of which was found a beautiful coffin of white marble." *Dr. Cay* supposes the station to have extended not only as far as **Cambridge**, but northward, beyond the castle: foundations of buildings have been frequently discovered between the village of *Grantchester* and the town of **Cambridge**, the latter being supposed to have risen out of the ruins of the Roman station.



Seal and Arms.

GRANTHAM, a parish comprising the borough and market town of **Grantham**, and the township of **Manthorp** with **Little Gonerby**, in the soke of **GRANTHAM**, and the townships of **Harrowby** and **Spittlegate**, in the wapentake of **WINNIBRIGGS** and **THREO**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, and containing 6077 inhabitants,

of which number, 4148 are in the town of **Grantham**, 24 miles (S. by W.) from **Lincoln**, and 111 (N. by W.) from **London**, on the great road to **York**. This place being situated on the *Ermin*-street, which now forms part of the turnpike-road, is supposed to have been a Roman station, but there is no evidence of its having been occupied by that people; and of the origin of a castle to the east of the church, near the river *Witham*, of which the foundations are said to have been dug up, nothing satisfactory is recorded. The manor was held by *Editha*, Queen of *Edward the Confessor*, and continued in the crown till the reign of *Henry III.* A house of *Franciscan*, or *Grey friars*, was established here in 1290, the remains of which have been converted into a place of public entertainment, and the relics of a preceptory of the *Knights Hospitallers*, formerly existing here, now form part of the *Angel Inn*. During

the parliamentary war **Grantham** was an object of interest with the contending parties, and the scene of the first advantage gained by *Cromwell* over the royalists. The town is pleasantly situated on the river *Witham*, near the vale of *Belvoir*, and consists principally of four spacious streets, paved, and lighted with oil; the houses are in general of respectable appearance, and in the several approaches to the town many substantial and handsome houses have been recently erected: the inhabitants are well supplied with water. The theatre, a neat brick building, is occasionally opened, and assemblies are held at the guildhall. The environs are pleasant, being adorned with several seats and villas. There is no manufacture of importance: the trade is principally in malt, corn, and coal, of which large supplies are sent to the chief towns in the adjoining counties. By act of parliament in 1793, a navigable canal, commencing within a quarter of a mile of the town, has been constructed, which joins the *Trent* at **Nottingham**. The market is on Saturday, and is extensively supplied with corn; and in every alternate week there is a large mart for live stock: the fairs are on the first Monday in *Lent*, Holy Thursday, July 10th, October 26th, and December 17th, for horses and cattle.

The government, by charter of incorporation granted by *Edward IV.*, is vested in an alderman, recorder, twelve burgesses, and twelve common council-men, assisted by a town clerk, coroner, escheator, and subordinate officers: the alderman and burgesses are justices of the peace within the borough and liberties, which constitute the soke of **Grantham**, comprising the parish of **Grantham** (with the exception of the townships of **Harrowby** and **Spittlegate**), and the parishes of **Barkston**, **Belton**, **Braceby**, **Colsterworth**, **Denton**, **Great Gonerby**, **Hartaxton**, **Londonthorpe**, **Great Ponton**, **Sapperton**, and **South Stoke**, which are exempt from the jurisdiction of the sheriff for the county, and subject to the bailiff of the liberties appointed by the corporation, who acts as sheriff. The freedom of the borough is inherited by birth, and acquired by servitude, gift of the corporation, or by purchase; in the last mode a non-resident pays twice as much as an inhabitant. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session for offences arising within the soke; and a court of record every Monday, under the charter of *James I.*, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £40, at which the alderman and the recorder preside. The guildhall, a neat and commodious edifice, was rebuilt in 1787, and, in addition to the courts, contains a spacious assembly-room. The common gaol and house of correction is adapted to the classification of prisoners, and comprises six wards, six day-rooms, and six airing-yards, with a tread-wheel: it has fourteen separate cells, and is capable of receiving forty prisoners. The borough first received the elective franchise in the 7th of *Edward IV.*, since which time it has returned two members to parliament: the right of election is vested in the freemen not receiving alms, whether resident or not, the number of whom is upwards of eight hundred: the alderman is the returning officer.

The living comprises the united vicarages of **North** and **South Grantham**, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Lincoln**; the former, with the vicarages of **Great Gonerby** and **Londonthorpe**, is rated in the king's books at £19. 4. 7., and the latter, with the vicarages of **Braceby**

and Little Gonerby, at £17. 15. 7½: they are in the alternate patronage of the Prebendaries of North and South Grantham in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to St. Wulfran, is a magnificent structure, partly in the early, and partly in the decorated, style of English architecture, with a very lofty tower, surmounted by an elegant spire richly crocketed: the tower communicates with the nave and aisles by three finely pointed arches, and the interior displays much variety in the piers and arches which support the roof; the chancel has a range of small clerestory windows, and a stone screen of exquisite design: under the eastern part of the church is a crypt. Among the numerous monuments, those of the greatest beauty are to the memory of Sir Thomas Bury, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of George I.; Sir Dudley Ryder, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench; and Captain Cust, R. N., who fell in the action at Port Louis, in 1747. The vestry-room contains a valuable library, presented to the parish by Dr. Newcome. There are places of worship for Huntingtonians, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school was founded in 1528, by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, who endowed it with the revenue of two chantries, which, prior to the dissolution, belonged to the church of St. Peter, the endowment having been subsequently augmented by Edward VI.: the annual income exceeds £700, the surplus of which, after payment of the salaries to the masters, is appropriated to the establishment of exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge, to which all scholars who have been two years in the school are eligible. Sir Isaac Newton, who was born at Coltersworth, about eight miles from Grantham, received the rudiments of his education in this school. A charity school for girls was founded by Mr. Hirst; and a Lancasterian school for boys, and another for girls, are supported by subscription. There are some almshouses, and various charitable bequests for the relief of the poor. Near the town is a chalybeate spring, but the water is not much used. This town was the native place of Bishop Fox, founder of the grammar school; and of Dr. John Still, who held the see of Bath and Wells in the reign of Elizabeth, and who is supposed to have been the author of "Gammer Gurton's Needle," the earliest comedy extant in the English language. Grantham gives the title of baron to the family of Robinson.

GRANTLEY, a joint chapelry with Winksley, in that part of the parish of Ripon which is within the liberty of Ripon, West riding of the county of York, 5½ miles (W. by S.) from Ripon, containing, with the township of Skeldin, 233 inhabitants. It is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Ripon, under the Archbishop of York. There is a school endowed by Mr. John Richmond with £6 per annum.

GRAPPENHALL, a parish in the hundred of Bucklow, county palatine of Chester, comprising the chapelry of Latchford, and the township of Grappenhall, and containing 1652 inhabitants, of which number, 400 are in the township of Grappenhall, 2½ miles (S.E.) from Warrington. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £6. 11. 10½. The Rev. J. B. Stewart was patron in 1808. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, was erected in 1539. The Duke of Bridgewater's canal passes through the parish, which is bounded on the north by

the river Mersey. There is a cotton manufactory at Latchford. Courts leet and baron are annually held here. A school-house, built at the expense of the parishioners in 1712, is endowed with lands given by Mr. Thomas Johnson.

GRASMERE, a parish in KENDAL ward, county of WESTMORLAND, comprising the chapelries of Ambleside and Langdales, and the townships of Grasmere and Rydal with Loughbrigg, and containing 1778 inhabitants, of which number, 324 are in the township of Grasmere, 4 miles (N.W. by W.) from Ambleside. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £28. 11. 5½, and in the patronage of Lady Le Fleming. The church is dedicated to St. Oswald. Grasmere anciently formed part of the extensive parish of Kendal, in which it was a chapelry. A fair for sheep, on the first Tuesday in September, is held at the village, which is pleasantly situated upon the Rotha, a river connecting the lakes Grasmere, Rydal, and Winandermere. A school-house was built by subscription in 1685, and endowed by the then rector with £50, which, with various subsequent bequests, produces about £11 per annum, and is applied to the education of children. At the back of the village is Helm Crag, composed of huge and lofty masses of rock.

GRASSBY, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3¼ miles (N.W. by N.) from Caistor, containing 299 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. 17. 8½. Mrs. Wilkin son was patroness in 1812. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

GRASSGARTH, a hamlet in that part of the parish of KENDAL which is in KENDAL ward, county of WESTMORLAND, 6½ miles (N.W.) from Kendal. The population is returned with the parish. A chapel, dedicated to St. Anne, was formerly situated about a quarter of a mile north-westward from that of Ings.

GRASSINGTON, a township in the parish of LINTON, eastern division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 9½ miles (N. by E.) from Skipton, containing 983 inhabitants. There are fairs for cattle on March 4th and September 26th, and for sheep on April 24th and June 29th. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

GRASSTHORPE, a township in the parish of MARNHAM, northern division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, county of NOTTINGHAM, 4½ miles (S.E. by E.) from Tuxford, containing 97 inhabitants. An ancient chapel, dedicated to St. James, has been converted into a dwelling-house.

GRATELY, a parish in the hundred of ANDOVER, Andover division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 6½ miles (W.S.W.) from Andover, containing 142 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £15. 9. 2. The Rev. J. Constable was patron in 1819. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. King Athelstan held his court at Grately, at which period it had five churches.

GRATTON, a hamlet in that part of the parish of YOULGRAVE which is in the hundred of HIGH PEAK,

county of DERBY, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Bakewell, containing 51 inhabitants.

GRATWICH, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, county of STAFFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Uttoxeter, containing 115 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £4. 7. 6., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Earl Talbot. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

GRAVELEY, a parish in the hundred of PAPWORTH, county of CAMBRIDGE, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Caxton, containing 242 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £13. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Botolph. A charity school for twelve children was founded in 1763, by the Rev. Henry Trotman.

GRAVELEY, a parish in the hundred of BROADWATER, county of HERTFORD, 2 miles (N.) from Stevenage, containing 316 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with which that of Chivesfield is consolidated, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £12. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Rev. Thomas Fordham Green. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square embattled tower at the west end, surmounted by a spire covered with lead. There are ruins of Chivesfield church still remaining. The old Roman road from Verulam to Chesterfield passes through the parish.

GRAVELTHORPE county of YORK.—See GREWELTHORPE.

GRAVENEY, a parish in the hundred of BOUGHTON under BLEAN, lathe of SCRAX, county of KENT, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Faversham, containing 194 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with which the rectory of Goodneston is united, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £12, and in the alternate patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury and J. H. Lade, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is principally in the early style of English architecture.

GRAVENHANGER, a township in that part of the parish of MUCKLESTON which is in the Drayton division of the hundred of BRADFORD (North), county of SALOP, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Drayton, containing 200 inhabitants.

GRAVENHURST (LOWER), a parish in the hundred of FLITT, county of BEDFORD, 3 miles (E.) from Silsoe, containing 63 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 12. 11., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built by Robert de Bilhemore, whose armorial bearings are displayed on the porch, and to whose memory there is a tomb without date.

GRAVENHURST (UPPER), a parish in the hundred of FLITT, county of BEDFORD, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Silsoe, containing 291 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of certain Trustees. The church is dedicated to St. Giles.

GRAVESEND, a market town and parish having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of Toltingtrough, lathe of AYLESFORD, county of KENT, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Maidstone, and $22\frac{1}{2}$ (E. by S.) from London, containing, according to the census of 1821, 3814 inhabitants, which



Seal and Arms.

number has increased nearly two-fold since that period. This place, called in Domesday-book *Graves-ham*, and in the Textus Roffensis *Graves-ande*, appears to have derived those names from the Saxon *gerefa*, a greve or reeve, implying either the habitation of the portreeve, or the limit of his jurisdiction: by some antiquaries the name is derived from *graf*, a coppice, denoting its situation at the extremity of a wood towards the sea. In the reign of Richard II., the French having made a descent upon this part of the coast, laid waste many of the adjacent villages, plundered and burnt the town, and carried off several of the inhabitants prisoners. It was soon afterwards rebuilt, and to indemnify the inhabitants for the loss they sustained upon that occasion, Richard II. granted them the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers to and from London, which right is still exercised under regulations adapted to the present times. In the reign of Henry VIII. two platforms were raised for the protection of the town, and a block-house was erected at Tilbury, for the defence of the river. In 1727 the greater part of the town was destroyed by a fire that broke out near the church, which edifice, with more than a hundred houses, was burnt down. George I. landed here on his first arrival from Germany, and Gravesend has been frequently distinguished by crowned heads landing and embarking at the pier.

The town is pleasantly situated on an acclivity rising from the south bank of the river Thames, and consists of several narrow streets, paved and lighted by acts of parliament passed in the 13th and 56th of George III., and is partly in the parish of Milton, which adjoins that of Gravesend. Considerable improvements have lately taken place; among which is the recent construction of a stone pier, or quay, for the landing and embarkation of passengers in the steam-packets, which leave London in the morning, and return the same evening. Under the authority of an act passed in the 9th of George IV., every person landing or embarking at Gravesend to or from the passage boats, pays to the corporation one penny, as pier dues. The salubrity of the air, the beauty of the surrounding scenery, and the short distance from the metropolis, have, within the last few years, made Gravesend a favourite place of resort, one hundred and twenty-two thousand persons having visited it during the summer of 1829; and in proportion to the increase of visitors, preparations have been made for their accommodation. A convenient bathing-house has been fitted up with warm, cold, vapour, and shower baths; and bathing-machines are in constant attendance, and may be used with safety at any time of the tide, which here rises to the height of twenty feet above low water mark every twenty-four hours. Adjoining the bathing-house is a garden, well

laid out in walks, and furnished with seats, commanding an extensive view of the river and the numerous ships which are constantly passing and repassing. There are a public subscription library, concert-rooms, and a bowling-green: the theatre is occasionally opened, and assemblies are held at the town-hall. The terrace, which is in the adjoining parish of Milton, forms an agreeable promenade, commanding a view of Tilbury Fort on the opposite shore: between it and the river are a battery mounting sixteen pieces of cannon, the custom-house and the excise office, with a commodious wharf, or quay, near which is the landing-place for troops and military stores, and at the eastern extremity is the fort, mounting sixteen pieces of ordnance, with accommodations for a commandant and some veterans of the artillery.

Gravesend being within the jurisdiction of the port of London, all outward bound ships, until recently, were here obliged to undergo a second clearing; but this practice has long been disused. Outward bound vessels take in their pilots here, and all vessels entering the port of London take in pilots from this place for the navigation of the river. A surgeon in the East India Company's service is always resident, who examines the soldiers entering that service, ascertaining also whether they have entered of their own accord, or have been trepanned into it; he also examines and registers the natives of India brought to England by the Company's ships. The outward bound Indiamen take in their supplies of fresh provisions, vegetables, liquors, ammunition, and stores at this place. A considerable number of vessels is employed in the cod and turbot fisheries; fine shrimps are also caught here in great abundance. Between Gravesend and Tilbury Fort is a ferry, called Cross Ferry, by means of which carriages, horses, and cattle are conveyed over the river; and to persons travelling from Norfolk, Suffolk, and the northern counties, into Kent or Sussex, a distance of fifty miles is thus saved. There are extensive lime and brick works, and a large manufactory for ropes and twine: ship-building has also been carried on to a considerable extent in a yard to the north-west of the town, in which several men of war and frigates, exclusively of smaller vessels, have been built; among the former were *L'Achille* of eighty guns, the *Colossus* of seventy-four, and the *Director* of sixty-four. The principal branch of trade arises from the supply of the numerous ships which on their passage outward stop to take in stores, &c., and from the number of seamen who furnish themselves with slops, for the sale of which there are numerous shops in the town. A considerable quantity of ground in the neighbourhood is appropriated to the cultivation of vegetables for the use of the shipping, and of asparagus of superior quality for the London market, for the conveyance of which, and for the promotion of the general trade, great advantages are afforded by the river Thames, and by the Thames and Medway canal, which passes to the east of the town, and just without the limits of the port of London, thereby affording the inhabitants the advantage of obtaining coal free from the orphan and other duties: on the basin of this canal a floating-bath has recently been introduced. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday, the former for corn: the fairs are, May 4th and October 24th, for horses, cloth, and various sorts of merchandise.

The inhabitants, with those of the adjoining parish

of Milton, were first incorporated by charter of Queen Elizabeth, by the title of the "Portreeve, Jurats, and Inhabitants of Gravesend and Milton;" the charter was ratified and extended by Charles I., by whom the government is vested in a mayor, high steward, twelve jurats, and twenty-four common council-men, assisted by a recorder, town clerk, chamberlain, serjeant at mace, and subordinate officers. Under this charter the mayor and jurats are obliged formally to attend all foreign ambassadors, and other illustrious visitors who land at this place, and conduct them in their barges to London; or, if they prefer proceeding by land, to escort them to Blackheath. The corporation hold a court of record, under the charter of Charles I., every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts to any amount, at which the mayor and three of the jurats preside; and a court of requests, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, is held on the first Friday in every month, under commissioners appointed by an act passed in the 47th of George III., the jurisdiction of which extends over the hundreds of Toltingtrough, and Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, in the county of Kent. The corporation of London, as conservators of the rivers Thames and Medway, hold courts of conservancy for the county of Kent twice in the year. The town-hall, erected by the corporation in 1764, is a neat and commodious edifice, supported on six columns in the front, and having underneath it a convenient area for the poultry market. The arms of the corporation were those of James, Duke of Lennox, whose descendants are hereditary high stewards of Gravesend, that office being now filled by the Earl of Darnley.

The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, rated in the king's books at £15, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Rochester. The church, dedicated to St. George, was erected on the site of a former edifice which was destroyed by fire, under an act passed in the 4th of George II., by which the sum of £5000 was granted to defray the expense: it is a neat and spacious edifice of brick, with quoins and cornices of stone. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The free school was anciently founded by the corporation, and in 1703 Mr. David Varchell, then one of its members, endowed it with tenements producing at present about £70 per annum, for the clothing and instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and Latin, of twenty boys of the parishes of Gravesend and Milton: the endowment, in 1710, was augmented by Mr. James Fry, with a rent-charge of £14. 10., for the instruction of ten additional scholars, of which number, four are to be of the parish of Gravesend, four from Milton, and two from Chalk: there are thirty-six boys at present on the foundation of this school, which is under the management of the corporation, who, on the enlargement of the market-place, have made provision for the erection of a larger and more commodious school-house. There are various charitable bequests for the relief of the poor.

GRAVESHIP (NETHER), a township in that part of the parish of KENDAL which is in KENDAL ward, county of WESTMORLAND, 1 mile (S.) from Kendal, containing 76 inhabitants. Collinfield House, in this township, exhibits some beautiful geometrical windows, fine specimens of the style prevailing in the reign of Elizabeth. At a place called Stone-Cross barn, an ancient cross has been standing from time immemorial.

GRAYINGHAM, a parish in the wapentake of **CORRINGHAM**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from **Kirton**, containing 141 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Stow**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £25. 17. 6. **Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart.** was patron in 1820. The church is dedicated to **St. Radegund**.

GRAYRIGG, a chapelry in that part of the parish of **KENDAL** which is in **KENDAL** ward, county of **WEST-MORLAND**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Kendal**, containing 229 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Richmond**, and diocese of **Chester**, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the landowners, subject to the approval of the **Vicar of Kendal**. The chapel was rebuilt at the expense of the inhabitants, in 1708. There is a meeting-house and burial-ground belonging to the **Society of Friends**, who have also an ancient cemetery at **Sunny-bank**, now disused. A free school was established in 1723, and a school-house erected by subscription in 1818; it is supported by the produce of sundry bequests, amounting to £27 a year.

GRAYSOUTHEN, a township in the parish of **BRIGHAM**, **ALLERDALE** ward above **Darwent**, county of **CUMBERLAND**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from **Cockermouth**, containing 416 inhabitants. There are two collieries, a sickle manufactory, and a flax-mill in which linen thread is spun. An allotment of land, the annual rental of which is £25, was appropriated, at the time of enclosing the common, to the education of children.

GREASBROUGH, a chapelry in that part of the parish of **ROTHERHAM** which is in the northern division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, **West riding** of the county of **YORK**, 2 miles (N. by W.) from **Rotherham**, containing 1252 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **York**, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of **Earl Fitzwilliam**. The chapel is dedicated to the **Holy Trinity**. An additional chapel is now being erected by the Commissioners appointed under the late act for promoting the erection of churches and chapels. Here is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**.

GREASBY, a township in the parish of **WEST KIRBY**, lower division of the hundred of **WIRRAL**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from **Great Neston**, containing 235 inhabitants.

GREASLY, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of **BROXTOW**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 7 miles (N. W.) from **Nottingham**, containing 4241 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Nottingham**, and diocese of **York**, rated in the king's books at £8. 5., endowed with £10 per annum and £300 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant. **Viscount Melbourne** was patron in 1819. The church is a handsome edifice, with a lofty embattled tower. **Lancelot Rolleston**, in 1748, founded and endowed a free school, in which twenty-two boys are taught; the annual income is about £27, with a house and garden for the master. Five pounds a year, the bequest of the **Rev. John Mansell**, is paid to a schoolmistress for teaching eight children to read. The **Nottingham canal** passes through the south-west part of the parish, on the line of which there

are several coal wharfs, and in the neighbourhood is a railway. There are some remains of an ancient embattled mansion called **Greysley castle**, to the northward of which are slight fragments of the **Carthusian** priory of **Beauvale**, founded in the reign of **Edward III.** by **Nicholas de Cantilupe**, and dedicated to the **Holy Trinity**, for a prior and twelve monks, which number was subsequently increased to nineteen, whose revenue at the dissolution was estimated at £227. 8. At the village of **Kimberley**, within the parish, are the ruins of an ancient chapel.

GREATFORD, a parish in the wapentake of **NESS**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from **Market-Deeping**, containing, with the chapelry of **Wilsthorpe**, 360 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £18. 10., and in the patronage of the **Crown**. The church is dedicated to **St. Thomas à Becket**.

GREATHAM, a parish in the north-eastern division of **STOCKTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, comprising the townships of **Claxton** and **Greatham**, and containing 484 inhabitants, of which number, 446 are in the township of **Greatham**, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from **Stockton upon Tees**. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Durham**, rated in the king's books at £7. 1. 8., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the **Governors of Greatham Hospital**. The church occupies the site of a more ancient structure, which was pulled down in 1792, excepting some pillars and arches on each side of the nave. The "**Hospital of God in Greatham**" was founded and endowed with the manor of **Greatham**, by **Robert de Stichell**, **Bishop of Durham**, in 1272, for a master, five priests, two clerks, and forty poor brethren, selected from the episcopal manors: **Bishop Anthony Bek** increased the original endowment, and added one chaplain and one clerk to the establishment: **Edward IV.** granted a license to the master to hold a weekly market, and fairs twice a year. By the charter of **James**, in 1610, the number was reduced to a master and thirteen brethren, who were constituted a body corporate, with a common seal, and privilege to purchase lands; at present there are a master, a chaplain, six brethren, maintained wholly in the hospital, six out-pensioners and a bailiff, upon the foundation, of which the **Bishop of Durham** is patron, with power to repeal ancient statutes and to make new ones. There are but slight traces of the old building remaining, the whole having been rebuilt in 1804, by the benevolent exertions of the **Earl of Bridgewater**, who in 1785, before succeeding to the earldom, was collated to the mastership, which he continued to hold in order to appropriate its revenue to this purpose: it has four fronts, that towards the south having an arcade of three arches in the centre, surmounted by a tower and a dome, and the apartments for the brethren fill the square: the master's house is a handsome edifice, in the garden attached to which is the chapel, rebuilt in 1788. **Parkhurst's hospital** was founded in 1761, and endowed by **Dormer Parkhurst, Esq.**, then master of **God's hospital**, for six poor women, who have each a separate dwelling-house and garden. The revenue, arising from certain lands in the township of **Stockton**, is about £100 per annum, and the master of the pre-

ceding institution is the patron. On the marshes near the mouth of the Tees were formerly considerable salt works, traces of which are still to be seen.

GREATHAM, a parish in the hundred of **ALTON**, **Alton** (North) division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 5 miles (N. by E.) from **Petersfield**, containing 177 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Winchester**, rated in the king's books at £6. 5. 10. The Rev. **Edmund White** was patron in 1814. The church is dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**.

GREATHAM, a parish in the hundred of **WEST EASWRITH**, rape of **ARUNDEL**, county of **SUSSEX**, 7½ miles (N. by E.) from **Arundel**, containing 71 inhabitants. The living is a rectory with that of **Wiggonholt** consolidated, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Chichester**, and in the patronage of the Devises of the late Rev. **Richard Turner**. The church is in the early style of English architecture. The river **Arun** runs through, and the **Wey** and **Arun** canal passes by, the parish.

GREAT-HAMLET, a township in the parish of **GLOSSOP**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, county of **DERBY**, 3½ miles (N. by W.) from **Chapel en le Frith**, containing 705 inhabitants.

GREATWORTH, a parish in the hundred of **CHIPPING-WARDEN**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from **Brackley**, containing 231 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Northampton**, and diocese of **Peterborough**, rated in the king's books at £9. 0. 5., and in the patronage of the Rev. **H. Bradridge**. The church is dedicated to **St. Peter**.

GREAT YATE, a township in the parish of **CROXDEN**, southern division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW**, county of **STAFFORD**, 5¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Uttoxeter**. The population is returned with the parish.

GREENCROFT, a township in that part of the parish of **LANCHESTER** which is in the western division of **CHESTER** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, 9 miles (N. W. by W.) from **Durham**, containing 229 inhabitants.

GREENFIELD, a hamlet in the parish of **ABY**, **Marsh** division of the hundred of **CALCEWORTH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 3 miles (N. W.) from **Alford**. The population is returned with the parish. A priory was founded, before 1153, by **Eudo de Greines** and **Ralph** his son, for nuns of the **Cistercian** order, in honour of **St. Mary**, the revenue of which at the dissolution was valued at £79. 15. 1.

GREENFIELD, a liberty in the parish of **WATLINGTON**, hundred of **PIRTON**, county of **OXFORD**, 7½ miles (N. N. W.) from **Henley upon Thames**. The population is returned with the parish.

GREENFORD, a parish in the hundred of **ELTHORNE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 4½ miles (N. by E.) from **Hounslow**, containing 415 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, within the jurisdiction of the Commissary of **London**, concurrently with the Bishop, rated in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of **King's College, Cambridge**. The church, dedicated to the **Holy Cross**, is built of flints, with a low wooden spire at the west end; some of the windows are ornamented with stained glass. The Rev. **Edward Terry**, chaplain to **Sir Thomas Roe**, in his embassy to the **Great Mogul**, of which he published an account, was rector of this parish; he died here in 1660, and was buried in the church. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

GREENHALGH, a joint township with **Thistleton**, in the parish of **KIRKHAM**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 3¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Kirkham**, containing 419 inhabitants. There is a school endowed with sundry bequests producing £17 per annum, for which six children are taught. The first earl of **Derby** erected a castle near the village, of which some slight remains are still visible.

GREENHAM, a chapelry in that part of the parish of **THATCHAM** which is in the hundred of **FAIRCROSS**, county of **BERKS**, 1½ mile (S. E.) from **Newbury**, containing 947 inhabitants. The chapel was given with **Thatcham** to **Reading** abbey by **Henry I.**, from which period it has been considered a chapel of ease to the former, and has lately received an addition of one hundred and twenty sittings, of which seventy are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £30 towards defraying the expense. The **Knights Hospitallers** had a preceptory here before the time of **Henry VI.**

GREEN-HAMMERTON, county of **YORK**.—See **HAMMERTON (GREEN)**.

GREENHILL, an extra-parochial liberty, in the wapentake of **CORRINGHAM**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, containing 11 inhabitants.

GREENHILL-LANE, a township in the parish of **ALFRETON**, hundred of **SCARSDALE**, county of **DERBY**, 2¾ miles (S. S. E.) from **Alfreton**, with which the population is returned. An urn, containing about eight hundred Roman coins, was discovered here in 1749, by a labourer.

GREENHOW, a township in the parish of **INGLEBY**. **GREENHOW**, western division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 5½ miles (S. E. by E.) from **Stokesley**, containing 102 inhabitants.

GREENHYTHE, a hamlet in the parish of **SWANCOMBE**, hundred of **AXTON**, **DARTFORD**, and **WILMINGTON**, lathe of **SUTTON** at **HONE**, county of **KENT**, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from **Dartford**. The population is returned with the parish. Though a retired place, it is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the **Thames**, across which there is a horse-ferry to **West Thurrock**. Great quantities of lime and flints obtained in the neighbourhood are conveyed in barges hence to **London** and other places. In time of peace there are usually several frigates lying here in ordinary.

GREENLEIGHTON, a township in that part of the parish of **HARTBURN** which is in the north-eastern division of **TINDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 7¾ miles (S. S. W.) from **Rothbury**, containing 37 inhabitants. Quarries of excellent limestone are wrought here.

GREENS, a joint township with **Glantlees**, in that part of the parish of **FELTON** which is in the eastern division of **COQUETDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, containing 76 inhabitants.

GREENSIDE-HILL, a joint township with **Ingram** and **Linop**, in the parish of **INGRAM**, northern division of **COQUETDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 99 miles (S. S. W.) from **Wooler**, containing, with **Ingram** and **Linop**, 74 inhabitants.

GREENS-NORTON, a parish in the hundred of **GREENS-NORTON**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 1¾ mile (N. W. by W.) from **Towcester**, containing 740 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacies of

Silverstone and Whittlebury consolidated, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £38, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. Here was formerly a chantry, of which a barn and yard are the only remains. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Tow, and on the east by the Watling-street. Near Kingston wood is a mineral spring. A small endowed school has been incorporated with the National school lately established here. This is the birth-place of Catherine Parr, the sixth queen of Henry VIII.

GREENSTEAD, a parish within the liberty of the borough of COLCHESTER, though locally in the Colchester division of the hundred of Lexden, county of ESSEX, 1 mile (E.) from Colchester, containing 510 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The navigable river Colne bounds the parish on the west.

GREENSTEAD, a parish in the hundred of ONGAR, county of ESSEX, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W. by S.) from Chipping-Ongar, containing 131 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 the Bishop of London. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small edifice, the chancel of which is of brick, and the nave very remarkable, being walled with upright trunks of trees supported by brick buttresses, with its roof rising to a point in the centre, and a wooden steeple at the west end: it is supposed to have been erected about 1013, as a shrine for the reception of the corpse of St. Edmund, on being conveyed back from London to *Beodrics worthe*, or Bury, whence it had been carried away in 1010, by Bishop Ailwin, in consequence of the invasion of the Danes under Turkil.

GREENWICH, a market town and parish in the hundred of BLACKHEATH, lathe of SUTTON at HONE, county of KENT, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from London, containing 20,712 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from the Saxon *Grena-wic*, green creek, or bay, is first noticed in the reign of Ethelred, as having been for three years the station of the Danish fleet, when in 1011 those northern invaders made an irruption into this part of Kent, and encamping on Blackheath, made predatory incursions into the surrounding parts of the country. Having devastated the city of Canterbury, and brought away Alphege, Archbishop of the province, they detained him prisoner in their camp for more than seven months, and at length put him to death for refusing to exact from his diocese an exorbitant sum of money, as the price of his ransom: after his martyrdom, he was canonized; and the church of Greenwich, which had been the scene of his sufferings, was dedicated to St. Alphege, in honour of his memory. The establishment of a royal residence here may be traced as far back as the reign of Edward I.; and Henry IV. dates his will, in 1408, from his manor of Greenwich, which Henry V. granted for life to Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, who died here in 1417: it passed afterwards to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and uncle of the king, who in 1433 obtained the royal license to fortify and embattle his manor-house, and to empark two hundred acres of land adjoining it: he rebuilt the

palace and enclosed the park, within which he erected a tower, on the spot where the royal observatory now stands. On its reverting to the crown, after the death of the duke in 1447, Edward IV. expended considerable sums in enlarging and beautifying the palace, which in 1466 he granted with the manor to his queen, Elizabeth. The marriage of Richard, Duke of York, with Anne Mowbray, was solemnized here with great pomp during this reign. Henry VII. resided frequently at Greenwich, where he founded a convent adjoining the palace, for a prior and twelve brethren of the order of St. Francis, which, after its dissolution in the reign of his successor, was refounded by Mary, and finally suppressed by Elizabeth, in 1559. This was also the birth-place of Henry VIII., who was baptized in the parish church, and during whose reign it was one of the principal scenes of that splendour and festivity which distinguished his court. Here his marriages with Catherine of Arragon, in 1510, and with Anne of Cleves, in 1540, were celebrated with great pomp. The princesses Mary and Elizabeth were born here, and Edward VI. kept the festival of Christmas 1502-3 in this palace, where he died in the month of July following. The assizes for the county were held here in the first, fourth, and fifth years of the reign of Elizabeth, and in 1577 the town sent two burgesses to parliament. Elizabeth made Greenwich her favourite summer residence, and Mary, daughter of James I., was baptized here with great solemnity, in 1605.

Previously to the breaking out of the parliamentary war, Charles I. occasionally resided here; and, in 1642, the tower in the park, then called Greenwich castle, and which had been used sometimes as a place of residence for the younger branches of the royal family, frequently as a place of confinement, and occasionally as a castle, was thought to be of so much importance, that the parliament issued immediate orders to secure it for their use. When the ordinance for the sale of lands belonging to the crown was passed, in 1649, Greenwich house and park were reserved and subsequently assigned as a residence for the Lord Protector; but the exigencies of the government induced the House of Commons to pass an act for its sale. Several of the offices and premises adjoining it were sold to different purchasers, but the palace and the park remaining unsold, in 1654, they were again, by an ordinance of the house, settled upon the Protector and his heirs. After the Restoration, Greenwich again came into the possession of the crown, and the palace having become greatly decayed, Charles II. ordered it to be taken down, and commenced the erection of a magnificent palace of freestone, one wing of which was completed at an expense of £36,000. Here that monarch occasionally resided, but no further progress was made in the work, either by himself, or his successor. Greenwich has been the place of debarkation of many illustrious visitors, and of several royal personages; among the latter may be noticed the Princess Augusta of Saxe Gotha, afterwards married to Frederick, Prince of Wales, and mother of George III., and the Princess Caroline of Brunswick, late consort of George IV. The remains of Admiral Lord Nelson were landed here, after the memorable battle of Trafalgar, in 1806, and lay in state in the hall of the hospital for three days prior to their removal for interment in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul.

Between the park and the river is that magnificent structure appropriated as an asylum for the decayed veterans and disabled seamen of the British navy, and for the maintenance and support of the widows and children of such as have fallen in the service of their country. This noble institution was established in the early part of the reign of William and Mary, and, upon the suggestion of Sir Christopher Wren, the unfinished palace of Charles II., afterwards enlarged under his gratuitous superintendence with additional buildings, was, by royal grant, appropriated to this patriotic purpose, in 1695. The king appointed nearly two hundred commissioners, including the principal officers of the state, the archbishops, bishops, judges, the lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London, the master, warden, assistants, and elder brethren of the Trinity House, to frame statutes and ordinances for the right management of the royal hospital, and, by letters patent, granted the annual sum of £2000 for completing the works, and carrying the plan into effect. By a commission issued in the reign of Queen Anne, seven of these commissioners were constituted a general court, of which the Lord High Admiral, the Lord Treasurer, or any two members of the privy council, should form a quorum. The governor and treasurer were appointed by the crown, all the other officers of the establishment by the Lord High Admiral, on the recommendation of the general court; twenty-five of the commissioners were appointed to form a standing committee, and the internal regulation of the hospital was vested in the governor and a council of officers, appointed by the Lord High Admiral. Similar commissions were issued by succeeding sovereigns, on their accession to the throne, and his late Majesty, George III., by charter, incorporated the commissioners, in whom also were vested, by act of parliament, all the estates held in trust for the benefit of the institution. By an act passed in the 10th of his present majesty, George IV., "to provide for the better management of the affairs of Greenwich Hospital," it is now placed under the authority, control, and direction, of the Lord High Admiral, or the commissioners to whom that office is usually entrusted.

The present establishment consists of a governor, lieutenant-governor, five captains, eight lieutenants, two chaplains, physician, assistant physician, surgeon, and three assistant surgeons, dispenser, and two assistants, secretary, cashier, steward, clerk of the cheque, clerk of the works, and other officers. On the opening of the hospital, in 1705, fifty-two pensioners were admitted: in the three following years the number increased to three hundred, and progressively increasing with the augmentation of the funds, it had in 1738 amounted to one thousand. Since that period the buildings have been considerably enlarged, and there are at present two thousand seven hundred and ten pensioners, who, in addition to their lodging, clothing, and maintenance, receive a weekly allowance of pocket money. Exclusively of the pensioners, there are three matrons, and one hundred and sixty-two nurses, widows of seamen, who, besides their maintenance and clothing, receive a salary of £11 per annum, for attending the pensioners when sick, and keeping their apartments and linen in order: the number of persons resident within the walls of this splendid establishment, including inferior officers and servants, is not less than three thousand five hundred.

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The hospital originally was open only to seamen in the king's service, but, in 1710, the privileges were, by an act passed in the reign of Queen Anne, extended to disabled mariners in the merchants' service: mariners, as seamen, are entitled to the benefits of the hospital, and foreigners, having served two years in the British navy, are entitled to the same advantages as natives. By act of parliament in 1763, fourteen hundred out-pensioners, each of whom receive £7 per annum, were admitted on the foundation, but they have lately been transferred to the navy board. The ample funds by which this noble institution is supported have arisen from numerous sources, among which were a grant of £2000 per annum by King William; a subscription of £8000 raised at the commencement of the work, by the original commissioners; a grant of £19,000, the amount of various fines paid by merchants for smuggling; the forfeited effects of Kid, a pirate, amounting to £6472. 1., granted by Queen Anne, in 1705; the moiety of an estate bequeathed by Robert Osbaldeston, Esq., in 1707, amounting to £20,000, with the profits of his unexpired grant of the North and South Foreland light-houses, since renewed to the hospital; an estate devised by Mr. William Clapham, of Eltham; the forfeited estates of the Earl of Derwentwater; a benefaction in malt-tickets of £1000. 9. 8., by some person unknown; a legacy of £3381. 15. by John de la Fontaine, Esq.; a bequest of £2000 by Mr. Evelyn, and fines for fishing with unlawful nets and for other offences on the river Thames. With these several sums and others not detailed, an investment has been made, producing £70,000 per annum, to which may be added £30,000 per annum arising from the above mentioned forfeited estates, which are situated in the counties of Cumberland and Durham, and contain valuable mines of lead and other ores; £20,000 per annum from a contribution of sixpence per month from every seaman in the merchants' service, the profits of the market of Greenwich, given by Henry, Earl Romney, in 1700; a per centage on freights, and other sums, forming in the aggregate an income of nearly £130,000 per annum. The hospital is situated on a terrace fronting the Thames, eight hundred and seventy-five feet in length, and terminated at each extremity by an alcove: in the centre is a landing-place from the river, from which the view of this sumptuous pile is strikingly beautiful and magnificent, extending through a lengthened perspective of elegant building enriched by the stately domes of the hall and chapel, from each of which is continued a noble colonnade of the Doric order, three hundred and forty-seven feet in length, and terminating with the palace of Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles II., now the naval asylum, above which is seen the royal observatory on an eminence in the park. On the west side of the principal quadrangle, which is two hundred and seventy-three feet wide, and in the centre of which is a statue of George II. by Rysbrack, sculptured out of a single block of marble taken from the French by Admiral Sir George Rook, is that part of the hospital called King Charles's building. In the centre of the front towards the river is a handsome portal, leading into an inner quadrangle, separating the wing of that monarch's unfinished palace from a range of building formerly of brick, but which, having fallen into decay, was rebuilt of Portland stone in 1814, in a style of more appropriate grandeur. On each side of the

portal, which is ornamented with pilasters of the Corinthian order, surmounted by an entablature of festoons and flowers, are four lofty Corinthian columns supporting an entablature and pediment; in the tympanum of that on the eastern side of the portal are the figures of Mars and Fame, finely sculptured. The east front of this range, facing the principal quadrangle, has in the centre a tetrastyle portico of the Corinthian order, with an entablature and pediment, leading also into the inner quadrangle, and at each extremity, four pilasters of the same order, with an entablature surmounted by an attic and handsome balustrade. The west front is decorated with six lofty Corinthian columns in the centre, and on each side enriched with pilasters of the same order: this range contains the apartments of the governor and lieutenant-governor, the governor's hall, council-chamber, and other offices, with wards for four hundred and seventy-six pensioners. On the east side of the principal quadrangle is that part of the hospital called Queen Anne's building, corresponding, in every respect, with the exception of some of its minuter details, with that of King Charles; and with it forming the entire front towards the river: this range, in addition to apartments for officers of the establishment, contains wards for four hundred and forty-two pensioners. To the south of these buildings are those of King William on the west, and Queen Mary on the east, erected by Sir Christopher Wren, to which there is an ascent from the principal quadrangle by a double flight of six steps, forming a terrace on the southern side, from which is a fine view of the river. In the former of these ranges is the painted hall, and in the latter the chapel of the hospital, of which the finely proportioned domes, by a projection of these ranges contracting the area of the quadrangle, are brought into a prominent point of view, in which they display with full effect the symmetry of their form and the gracefulness of their elevation. The tambour of these domes is surrounded by duplicated columns of the composite order, with projecting groups at the quoins, and the cupola is terminated by a turret surmounted by gilt vanes. The entrance to the hall is through a vestibule, in which are various emblematical paintings and portraits of several of the British admirals and benefactors to the hospital: the internal view of the dome, which is finely embellished with paintings, and from which hang many of the colours taken from the enemy, is strikingly beautiful. A large flight of steps leads from the vestibule, through a lofty and magnificent portal, into the grand saloon, one hundred and six feet in length, fifty-six in width, and fifty feet high, lighted on one side by a double range of windows, of which the jambs are empanelled and decorated with roses, and corresponding with these, on the opposite side, are recesses in which are emblematical figures painted in chiaro-oscuro. A range of lofty Corinthian pilasters, supporting a rich entablature, surrounds the saloon, the ceiling of which is exquisitely painted by Sir James Thornhill, in compartments; in the centre are the figures of King William and Queen Mary seated on a throne, attended by the cardinal virtues, and surrounded with emblematical representations of the seasons, the signs of the zodiac, and numerous allegorical devices from mythology and history.

A series of portraits of the most distinguished admirals, and paintings of their principal naval engagements, decorate the walls, and over the great arch at the upper

end of the hall are the British arms, supported by Mars and Minerva. From the saloon a flight of steps leads into the upper hall, in which the funeral car of Lord Nelson is deposited: the ceiling is decorated with paintings of Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark, with various emblematical figures; in the angles are the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, between which are represented the four quarters of the world, with their several emblems and productions. On the left of the entrance is a painting of the landing of the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III., and over the mantle-piece, the landing at Greenwich of George I., of whom and of his family are portraits at the upper end of the hall. To the south of the painted hall is a continuation of King William's buildings, of which the east front is of Portland stone, decorated in the centre with a pediment, in the tympanum of which is an emblematical representation of the death of Admiral Lord Nelson in alto relievo, and having a colonnade of the Doric order, three hundred and forty-seven feet in length, consisting of double columns, twenty feet high, with a return of seventy feet in length at the extremity of the range. In the centre of the east front is a handsome Doric portico leading into the quadrangle which separates the western side, erected by Sir John Vanbrugh; this part, which is of brick, is ornamented in the centre with four massive Doric columns, nearly six feet in diameter, with an entablature and triglyphs of Portland stone: this range of building, in addition to apartments for officers, contains wards for the accommodation of five hundred and fifty-nine pensioners. Opposite to the entrance into the painted hall is the chapel of the hospital, of which the interior and roof were destroyed by fire in 1779, and restored in the most elegant style of Grecian architecture, from a design by the late Mr. James Stuart, publisher of the *Antiquities of Athens*. In the vestibule are statues of Faith, Hope, Meekness, and Charity, after designs by West: a flight of fourteen steps leads through folding doors of mahogany exquisitely carved, with an architrave, frieze, and cornice, of statuary marble, beautifully enriched, into the chapel, which is one hundred and eleven feet in length and fifty-two in breadth, with a lofty arched ceiling divided into compartments, and elegantly ornamented with foliage and other designs. The chapel is lighted by two ranges of windows, between which are galleries for the governor, lieutenant-governor, and principal officers, and in the lower part are seats for one thousand pensioners, exclusively of the nurses, inferior officers, and attendants. Within the entrance is a portico of four fluted columns of the Ionic order, each formed of one entire block of veined marble, fifteen feet high, which support the organ gallery; on each side of the portal are Corinthian pillars of scagliola, with bases and capitals of statuary marble, of which the shafts are twenty-eight feet high, and on each side of the altar are corresponding columns which support the roof. The altar-piece is embellished with a painting of the shipwreck of St. Paul, by West, in a richly gilt frame, twenty-five feet high and fourteen feet wide, above which are angels in statuary marble, sculptured by Bacon, and in the segment, between the cornice and the ceiling, is a painting in chiaro-oscuro of the Ascension, designed by West, and executed by Rebecca, terminating a series of subjects from the life of our Saviour, which is carried round the upper part of the chapel. To the south of

the chapel is a continuation of Queen Mary's building, of Portland stone, similar in design, and, though less elaborately ornamented, corresponding in style with that of King William, and having in the front a Doric colonnade of equal length, with a return of seventy feet in length at the southern extremity. This range of building, which, like all the rest, forms a detached quadrangle, contains wards for the accommodation of one thousand one hundred and seventy pensioners. The extremities of these two last ranges form the grand south front of the hospital, between which is a singularly grand and beautiful perspective view of the river and of the country on the opposite bank. The west entrance to the hospital is formed by massive rusticated stone piers, supporting a terrestrial and celestial globe, each six feet in diameter, on which are traced the great circles of the sphere, rectified for the latitude of Greenwich. Without the walls, on the west, is the infirmary, a handsome modern quadrangular building of brick, one hundred and ninety-three feet in length and one hundred and seventy-five in breadth, containing apartments for a physician, surgeon, and apothecary, with their assistants, a surgery, dispensary, and a small chapel, and wards divided into well ventilated rooms, holding four each, for the reception of two hundred and fifty-six patients. Adjoining the infirmary is a building for the accommodation of one hundred and seventeen helpless pensioners and their nurses, with hot and cold baths, and a room containing a good medical library. The east entrance is through iron gates handsomely decorated, opposite to which is a range of brick building comprising the commissioners' board-room and the requisite offices for the secretary, cashier, steward, clerk of the cheque, and other civil officers of the establishment.

To the south of the hospital is the Naval asylum, or school, for the clothing, maintenance, and education of the children of seamen. This extensive and truly liberal institution had its origin in the establishment of the royal hospital, in which a small number of the pensioners' sons was educated, and the original school was, in 1821, incorporated with the Royal Naval asylum, which had been removed from Paddington to Greenwich in 1801. The establishment comprises an upper and a lower school: the former consists of one hundred sons of commissioned and ward-room warrant officers of the Royal Navy, and marines, presented by the Board of Admiralty collectively, and of three hundred sons of officers of the same or inferior rank, nominated in rotation by the lords and the first secretary of the admiralty, and by the commissioners, governor, and lieutenant-governor of the hospital, individually. The scholars are admitted between the ages of eleven and twelve, and are instructed in writing, arithmetic, the mathematics, navigation, and the drawing of charts on geometrical principles, by masters appointed for the purpose, the chaplain is officially head master of all the schools, and especially charged with the religious instruction of the children, and the general superintendence of the other branches of their education. Each boy has a bible and prayer-book given to him on admission, and during his continuance is supplied with all necessary books and instruments, which he is allowed to take away with him on leaving school, when he is bound apprentice to the sea service for seven years. The lower

school consists of four hundred boys and two hundred girls, children of inferior warrant and non-commissioned officers and seamen; they are admitted, from nine till twelve years of age, on petition to the governor of the hospital, according to their father's claim for service, which claims are examined monthly, and decided upon by a committee of selection: the boys are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, till they are fourteen years of age, and are then apprenticed to the sea service; the girls, till of the same age, are taught reading, writing, and needle-work, and on their leaving school are placed out to trades or as household servants. The schools are supported from the general funds of the hospital, towards which are added the various sums received by the guides appointed to show the hospital to strangers, which, from its external magnificence and internal decoration, attracts numerous visitors. The present school-rooms were erected from a design by Mr. Alexander, and consist of two spacious wings, each one hundred and forty-six feet in length and forty-two in breadth, connected with the central building by a colonnade of the Tuscan order, one hundred and eighty feet long and twenty wide, affording a sheltered area for recreation in wet weather. The central building, formerly the palace of Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles II., erected in 1635, and considerably enlarged for its present purpose, contains apartments for the superintending captain, the chaplain and head master, the assistant masters, the schoolmistresses, matron, nurses, and others connected with the schools, and the school-rooms, refectory, and dormitory for the girls. In the western wing are the chapel and the upper school-room, one hundred feet long and thirty-nine wide, with a lateral recess twenty-two feet square, over which are two spacious dormitories, containing each two hundred hammocks, suspended in two tiers on each side. To the west of this wing is the gymnasium, with complete apparatus for the practice of those athletic exercises so essential in a nautical education, as tending to impart strength and agility to the body, and courage and intrepidity to the mind: in part of the ground appropriated to this purpose is a circle of lofty masts and slighter poles alternately inserted at the top into a circular beam, and in the centre a high pole with a horizontal windlass, affording a complete course of gymnastics peculiarly adapted to naval purposes. The east wing comprises the lower school-room, of equal dimensions with the upper, two similar dormitories, each containing two hundred hammocks, and a refectory one hundred and forty-three feet long and thirty-nine wide, in which eight hundred scholars dine together at four tables, and a room for washing, in which are arranged in a circle one hundred separate cisterns, and other apparatus for one hundred boys to wash at once from a running stream: connected with this part of the buildings are wash-houses, laundries, kitchen, brewhouse, bakehouse, and other requisite offices. The grounds surrounding the buildings are pleasantly laid out; and on the lawn in front of the central building is a piece of heavy ordnance mounted. To the west of the naval asylum, in a detached situation, is the infirmary belonging to the institution, a neat building of brick, arranged with due regard to the accommodation of patients, who are visited during their illness by the matron of the school, and attended by the

nurses. Near the water side is an extensive iron wharf, where several smiths are employed in preparing a supply of such articles as may be wanted for immediate use.

The town is pleasantly situated at the base, and on the western declivity, of the commencement of a range of heights which forms the southern boundary of the vale of the Thames. The streets in the lower part, towards the river, are narrow and the houses mean and irregularly built; but in the higher situations, especially on the west side of the park, towards Blackheath, many respectable houses have been erected; a spacious and handsome street, leading directly from the church towards the hospital, and forming the principal thoroughfare to Woolwich, has been already formed, and further improvements are likely to result from the erection of a new market-house, which is at present in contemplation. The town is partially paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the Kent water works at Deptford: a small theatre is opened occasionally during the winter, and a literary and scientific institution has been recently established. The park, comprising nearly two hundred acres, was walled round by James I., and planted and laid out in the reign of Charles II.: the scenery is diversified with extensive lawns and stately avenues of fine old elms and chestnut trees; the views from many of the higher grounds are extensive and magnificent, especially from the observatory, and an abrupt eminence called One Tree Hill, embracing the hospital, the winding Thames crowded with shipping, a distant view of the metropolis, and a rich variety of splendid and interesting objects. The royal observatory was erected, in 1675, on the site, and partly with the materials, of the ancient tower, built by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, which, with every requisite aid, was granted for that purpose by Charles II.: it was completed under the superintendence of Mr. Flamsteed, who, on the recommendation of Sir Jonas Moor, was appointed Astronomer Royal, and took possession of it in the following year. Since the time of Flamsteed, from whom it obtained the appellation of Flamsteed House, the institution has continued to improve, and is at present replete with astronomical instruments of every description, and of the most accurate construction; among these are, the instrument used by Dr. Bradley to detect the aberration of the fixed stars; a revolving circle by Troughton, of exquisite mechanism; and the original chronometer, by Harrison, for which parliament awarded him a considerable premium. The observatory, which is under the superintendence of an astronomer royal, appointed by the King, and six assistants, is annually visited by a deputation from the Royal Society, under whose inspection the observations made by the Astronomer Royal are annually published, pursuant to an order of his late Majesty: the longitudinal distances in England are invariably calculated from the meridian of Greenwich. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday: fairs are held annually, commencing on the Mondays at Easter and Whitsuntide, which are numerous attended. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold a petty session every Tuesday, and of whom one or two are in daily attendance. A court of requests is held every Tuesday, under an act passed in the 47th of George III., for the recovery of debts under £5, the jurisdiction of which extends over the parishes of Greenwich, Dept-

ford, Lewisham, Woolwich, Eltham, Chislehurst, Charlton, Lea, Bromley, Beckenham, Bexley, Foot's Cray, St. Mary Cray, Orpington, Erith, and Plumstead, in the county of Kent; and the parishes of Croydon, Carshalton, Mitcham, Beddington, Morden, Sutton, and Cheam, in the county of Surrey.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, rated in the king's books at £21, and in the patronage of the Crown. The ancient church, dedicated to St. Alphege, having become dilapidated, the present structure was built by act of parliament passed in the 9th of Queen Anne, for the erection of fifty churches within the city of London and its suburbs: it is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style of architecture, with a square tower, above which is a cupola supported on pillars of the Corinthian order, and surmounted by a small spire. The interior is ornamented with a painting on panel, representing a monumental effigy of Queen Elizabeth, a painting of Charles I. at his devotions, and with portraits of Queen Anne and George I. A church, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected by means of a grant from the parliamentary commissioners, in 1824, at an expense of £11,000, and contains one thousand seven hundred and thirteen sittings, of which six hundred and forty-five are free: it is a neat edifice of Suffolk white brick, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a square tower of stone, and a portico of the Ionic order. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, also a Roman Catholic chapel. The Grey-coat school was founded in 1643, by John Roan, Esq., who endowed it with lands and houses in the parish, producing about £700 per annum, for clothing and educating poor children; one hundred boys are clothed and instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and twenty supernumerary boys are instructed but not clothed: the management is vested in the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of the parish. The Green-coat school was founded in 1672, by Sir William Boreman, who endowed it with lands, tenements, and fee farm rents, producing about £700 per annum, for the maintenance, clothing, and instruction of twenty poor boys of the parish: the management is vested in the Master and Wardens of the Drapers' Company, who have appropriated to it the sum of £300 given to that company for charitable uses: the endowment has been subsequently augmented with a bequest of £5000 by William Clovell, Esq., who was educated in the school: a new school-house was erected in 1788. The Blue-coat charity school, for the maintenance, clothing, and education of girls, was established in 1770, and is supported by the interest on various legacies, by an estate producing £212 per annum, bequeathed by Mrs. Elizabeth Day, and by subscription: there are twenty girls in the school: the average expenditure is £550 per annum. Queen Elizabeth's college was founded in 1576, by William Lambard, Esq., author of the "Perambulations of Kent," who endowed it for twenty aged persons, of whom, one each is to be appointed by the Master of the Rolls and the Master and Wardens of the Drapers' Company, in whom the management is jointly vested; six from the parish of Greenwich, appointed by the vicar and parish officers; one from Deptford; three from Lewisham; one from Lee; three from Eltham; one from Charlton and Kedbrook; and one from Woolwich: the original en-

dowment has been augmented by subsequent benefactions; the inmates receive a weekly allowance of money, and an annual supply of coal. The founder, with the consent of the Bishop of Rochester, composed a form of morning and evening prayers to be used in the college, and made void his endowment should its use be prohibited by the laws of the realm. Norfolk college was founded in 1613, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, by Henry, Earl of Northampton, who endowed it with lands and estates producing about £1500 per annum, for the support of a warden and twenty pensioners, of whom twelve are to be of this parish, and eight of the parish of Shottesham in the county of Norfolk; the management was vested by the founder in the Master and Wardens of the Mercers' Company: the building forms a neat quadrangle of brick at the east end of the town, near the river, and comprises a chapel, in which are a fine window of painted glass, and a handsome monument to the memory of the founder, removed with his remains from the chapel at Dover castle, where he was interred. Eight almshouses were built in 1809, by subscriptions amounting to £1153, and called the Jubilee almshouses, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of George III. to the throne: to these were added four more, by subscription among the Greenwich volunteer corps of infantry, in commemoration of the centenary anniversary of the accession of the house of Hanover. In 1784, several barrows were opened in the park, and various military weapons were discovered. Among the eminent men who have been interred in this parish are, William Lambarde, the Kentish antiquary, who died at West Combe, in 1601; Thomas Philpot, who published a survey of Kent from papers collected by his father, and died in 1628; Major General James Wolfe, who fell gloriously in the arms of victory at Quebec, and was buried in the old church of St. Alphege, in 1759; and Lavinia, Duchess of Bolton, who died in 1760. The learned Dr. Squire, Bishop of St. David's, was instituted to the vicarage of this parish in 1751. Of the eminent astronomers who have succeeded Flamsteed at the Royal Observatory, may be noticed Dr. Halley, who died in 1742; Dr. Bradley, who died in 1762, and the late Dr. Maskelyne, who died in 1811.

GREET, a chapelry in the parish of **WINCHCOMBE**, lower division of the hundred of **KIFTSGATE**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 1 mile (N.) from Winchcombe, with which the population is returned.

GREET, a parish in the hundred of **OVERS**, county of **SALOP**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Tenbury, containing 79 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £5. Sir H. Edwards, Bart. was patron in 1823.

GREETHAM, a parish in the hundred of **HILL**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Horncastle, containing 148 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £10. 19. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

GREETHAM, a parish in the hundred of **ALSTOE**, county of **RUTLAND**, 6 miles (N. E.) from Oakham, containing 541 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of

Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £5. 3. 9., and endowed with £500 three per cent. annuities, private benefaction. The Earl of Winchelsea was patron in 1822. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

GREETLAND, a joint chapelry with Elland, in the parish of **HALIFAX**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 3 miles (S.) from Halifax, containing 5088 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the manufacture of coarse cloth and fancy goods. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. An altar was found on the summit of a hill some years ago, inscribed, as dedicated by Titus Aurelius Aurelianus, to the god of the city of the Brigantes, and to the deities of the emperors.

GREETWELL, a parish in the wapentake of **LAWRESS**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Lincoln, containing 45 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The river Witham bounds the parish on the south.

GREGORY (ST.), an extra-parochial liberty, contiguous to the eastern part of the city of Canterbury, in the hundred of **WESTGATE**, lathe of **ST. AUGUSTINE**, county of **KENT**, containing 372 inhabitants.

GREINTON, a parish in the hundred of **WHITLEY**, county of **SOMERSET**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Glastonbury, containing 237 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 £13. 0. 10. S. Kekewich, Esq. was patron in 1800. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

GRENDON, a parish in the hundred of **WYMERSLEY**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Wellingborough, containing 597 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £8, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

GRENDON, a parish in the Tamworth division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, county of **WARWICK**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Atherstone, containing, with the hamlet of Whittington, 554 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £20. 3. 4., and in the patronage of Sir G. Chetwynd, Bart. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The Coventry canal passes through the parish, and coal mines are wrought in the neighbourhood.

GRENDON (BISHOP'S), a parish in the hundred of **BROXASH**, county of **HEREFORD**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Bromyard, containing 212 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Bromyard. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was rebuilt in 1788, at the expense of six individuals of the parish, the old edifice having fallen down in 1786. There are vestiges of an ancient intrenchment in the vicinity, said to be Danish.

GRENDON-UNDERWOOD, a parish in the hun-

dred of **ASHENDON**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Bicester, containing 312 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £15. 6. 8. W. Pigott, Esq. was patron in 1808. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. There is a small endowment, the gift of Lady Pigott in 1678, for teaching six children.

GRENDON-WARREN, a chapelry in the parish of **PENCOMBE**, hundred of **BROXASH**, county of **HEREFORD**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Bromyard. The population is returned with the parish.

GRESHAM, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of **ERPINGHAM**, county of **NORFOLK**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.W. by W.) from Cromer, containing 351 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 18. 9., and in the patronage of the Rev. John Spurgin. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has portions in the decorated style of English architecture. There are foundations of a large castellated building, which, it is said, Sir Edmund Bacon obtained license from Edward II. to embattle: it is of a quadrilateral form, with a semicircular projection at each angle, probably the remains of towers or turrets, and is surrounded by a deep fosse. Gresham gave name to the family of which Sir Thomas, the founder of the Royal Exchange and of Gresham college, was a descendant.

GRESLEY (CASTLE), a hamlet in the parish of **CHURCH-GRESLEY**, hundred of **REPTON** and **GRESLEY**, county of **DERBY**, 4 miles (S.E. by S.) from Burton upon Trent, containing 129 inhabitants. There are slight vestiges of an ancient castle built by the Gresley family, who have been resident in the parish since the period of the Norman invasion; a member of another branch of this family was one of the Conqueror's ancestors.

GRESLEY (CHURCH), a parish in the hundred of **REPTON** and **GRESLEY**, county of **DERBY**, 5 miles (S.E.) from Burton upon Trent, comprising the townships of Drakelow and Linton, the hamlets of Castle-Gresley and Swadlincote, and the greater portion of the hamlets of Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe, and containing, with the whole of Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe, 1951 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £1300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Sir Roger Gresley, Bart., whose remote ancestor, William, founded a priory of canons of the order of St. Augustine, in the reign of Henry I., and dedicated it to St. Mary and St. George; its revenue at the dissolution, was valued at £39. 13. 8. There are considerable potteries in the parish, which afford employment to more than six hundred persons; the clay is found in great abundance, and of good quality. Extensive collieries are also wrought, and excellent iron-stone is obtained in the neighbourhood.

GRESSENHALL, a parish in the hundred of **LAUNDITCH**, county of **NORFOLK**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.W.) from East Dereham, containing 861 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £15. 13. 4. John Hill, Esq. was patron in 1807. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large cruciform pile, having a tower rising from the intersection, which was formerly surmounted by a spire,

but taken down in 1698. There was also a collegiate chapel, founded by William de Stuteville in the reign of Henry III., and dedicated to St. Nicholas, the remains of which have been converted into an infirmary to the house of industry, erected here in 1776, for the hundreds of Mitford and Launditch: the college possessed a common seal, representing St. Nicholas in his pontificals; the last incumbent, who was living in 1503, had a pension of £4. 16. granted by the crown.

GRESSINGHAM, a chapelry in that part of the parish of **LANCASTER** which is in the hundred of **LONSDALE**, south of the sands, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.E.) from Lancaster, containing 201 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Lancaster.

GRETTY, a joint township with Shavington, in the parish of **WYRNBURY**, hundred of **NANTWICH**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Nantwich, containing 274 inhabitants.

GRETA-BRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of **BRIGNALL**, western division of the wapentake of **GILLING**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 54 miles (N.W. by N.) from York, and $242\frac{1}{2}$ (N.N.W.) from London. The population is returned with the parish. It takes its name from a lofty bridge of one arch, erected in the line of the Watling-street, upon the site of a more ancient structure, over the river Greta, a little above its junction with the Tees, at each extremity of which there is a commodious inn much frequented by travellers on the great north road from London to Glasgow. There are vestiges of a Roman camp in the neighbourhood, where an altar and several coins have been discovered. Here Mr. Ward places the *Maglove* of the Notitia.

GRETTON, a chapelry in the parish of **WINCHCOMBE**, lower division of the hundred of **KIFTSGATE**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.W.) from Winchcombe, with which the population is returned. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

GRETTON, a parish in the hundred of **CORBY**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.E.) from Rockingham, containing 687 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Duddington, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Gretton in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £19. 6. 8. The church is dedicated to St. James. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. Kirby-hall, a spacious rectangular mansion erected by Sir Christopher Hatton in the reign of Elizabeth, is in this parish.

GREWELL, a chapelry in the parish and hundred of **ODIHAM**, Basingstoke division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W.) from Odiham, containing 230 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Odiham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary.

GREWELTHORPE, or **GRAVELTHORPE**, a township in the parish of **KIRKBY-MALZEARD**, lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.W. by W.) from Ripon, containing 527 inhabitants.

GREY'S FOREST, a township in the parish of **KIRKNEWTON**, western division of **GLENDALÉ** ward.

county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7 miles (W.N.W.) from Wooler, containing 54 inhabitants.

GREYSTED, or GAYSTED, a parish in the north-western division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Bellingham, comprising the townships of Chirdon and Smalesmouth, and containing 246 inhabitants. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, and in the patronage of the Governors of Greenwich Hospital. This parish formed part of the late extensive parish of Simonburn, which was divided in 1811, by act of parliament, into six distinct parishes. The church was consecrated in 1818. The North Tyne river runs through the parish.

GREYSTOCK, a parish in LEATH ward, county of CUMBERLAND, comprising the chapelries of Matterdale, Mungrisdale, Threlkeld, and Water-Millock, and the townships of Berrier with Murrah, Little Blencow, Greystock, Hutton-John, Hutton-Roof, Hutton-Soil, Johnby, and Motherby with Gill, and containing 2419 inhabitants, of which number, 255 are in the township of Greystock, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Penrith. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, rated in the king's books at £40. 7. 8½, and in the patronage of Adam Askew, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a spacious edifice in the decorated style of English architecture: it was made collegiate by Neville, Archbishop of York, in 1382, for a master and six canons, whose stalls still remain, but their six chantries have been demolished. Thomas de Graystock obtained a license from Henry III. for a weekly market and an annual fair to be held here, but they have been long discontinued. There are some collieries and quarries of slate, and limestone is obtained in various parts of the parish. The ancient castle, of which only a few broken towers remain, was garrisoned for the king in 1648, but surrendered shortly afterwards to a detachment of the army under General Lambert, and was burned down by order of the parliamentary leader: the present castle was built about one hundred and sixty years ago. A copyhold court for the barony of Greystock is held at Easter and Michaelmas. There are vestiges of a Roman intrenchment, called Redstone Camp, near which have been found urns, stone coffins, and human bones; leading from it, in a direction towards Ambleside, are traces of an ancient road, and in the same tract lie three large cairns. In the vicinity of Motherby is a circle or stones, seventeen yards in diameter, within the area of which heaps of bones have been discovered.

GRIBTHORPE, a joint township with Willitof, in the parish of BUBWITH, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East riding of the county of YORK, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from Howden, containing 145 inhabitants.

GRIMLEY, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, county of WORCESTER, 4½ miles (N. by W.) from Worcester, containing 666 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £14. 0. 10., endowed with £10 per annum private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. There is a chapel of ease at Hallow, in this parish: on the east

flows the river Severn, over which is a ferry. There are several plantations of hops; and in Hallow park is a mineral spring of similar properties to the Cheltenham water.

GRIMOLDBY, a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (E.) from Louth, containing 298 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £9. 10., and in the patronage of Lord Middleton. The church is dedicated to St. Edith.

GRIMSARGH, a joint chapelry with Brockholes, in the parish of PRESTON, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, county palatine of LANCASTER, 5 miles (N.E.) from Preston, containing, with Brockholes, 343 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £500 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Preston. The chapel, consecrated in 1726, is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a school-house, in which a master resides, with a school-room lately attached to it by subscription among the inhabitants, in which are taught about forty children, who pay a certain quarterage.

GRIMSBY (GREAT), a borough, sea-port, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 35 miles (N.E. by N.) from Lincoln, and 161 (N.) from London, containing 3064 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Grimsby*, is situated on the little river Freshney, near the mouth of the Humber, and is supposed to have been the spot where the Danes landed when they first invaded Britain, towards the end of the eighth century. Camden treats as fabulous a tradition that the town was founded by a merchant named *Gryme*, who obtained great riches in consequence of having brought up an exposed child, called *Haveloc*, who proved to be of the Danish blood royal, and, after having been scullion in the king's kitchen, obtained the king's daughter in marriage: to this romantic story, whatever may be its foundation, there is a reference in the device of the seal of the corporation. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here before 1185, and subsequently convents of the Augustine and Grey friars, but of these establishments there are no remains. In the reign of Edward III. Grimsby was a considerable sea-port; and at the siege of Calais, in 1346, it supplied the king with eleven ships and one hundred and seventy mariners, towards his naval armament. The harbour was formerly defended by two blockhouses, and the commerce of the port was very extensive till the haven became obstructed by the accumulation of sand and mud deposited by the Humber, so as to prevent the access of any vessels but sloops, in which state it continued till the beginning of the present century. The town now consists of several good streets, the houses in which are well built; and much improvement of late years has been made in its general appearance. It has also recovered its commercial importance, chiefly through the spirited exer-



Arms.

tions of some of the principal landed proprietors in the neighbourhood, who raised a subscription for improving the harbour, and obtained an act of parliament incorporating them under the title of "The Grimsby Haven Company." A wet and a dry dock have been constructed, at the expense of about £70,000, the works having been opened in December 1800; since which, many new buildings have been erected, especially in the vicinity of the haven. Grimsby is a port subordinate to that of Hull, and has a deputy-collector and comptroller of customs, with a coast surveyor. Coal, salt, and the produce of the countries bordering on the Baltic, constitute the principal articles of its commerce. The number of vessels that entered inwards during the year ending January 5th, 1827, was twenty-nine British and seventy-five foreign; and the number which cleared outwards, twelve British and fifty-five foreign. Ships are annually sent to the Greenland fishery, and here are a few yards for building them. There are in the town some extensive breweries; and bone-crushing, and the trade in bones for manure and other purposes, are largely carried on. The market is on Friday, and a fair is held on the 6th of June; one on the 15th of September has been discontinued.

Grimsby is one of the most ancient boroughs in England: it received its first charter from John, being either the first or second which that monarch granted. The charter whereby the town is now governed was bestowed by James II.: it ordains that the corporation consist of a mayor, a high steward, a recorder, eleven aldermen, twelve common councilmen, two coroners, two chamberlains, two bailiffs, a town clerk, and three serjeants at mace. The mayor, who is annually chosen on the first Tuesday after the festival of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, and two of the aldermen elected annually to the office, are justices of the peace. A court of session is held quarterly, at which the recorder or his deputy presides. The mayor possesses the power of holding a court, which was formerly open every Monday, for taking cognizance of all actions of debt, as well as assaults and breaches of the peace, arising among the burgesses. The bailiffs are also empowered to hold a similar court, called the "foreign court," for determining actions for debts to any amount, brought against any resident non-freeman. A court of requests for the borough and liberties of Grimsby, and the parishes and places in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, and the east division of the hundred of Yarborough, is held every Wednesday, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, under an act passed in the 46th of George III. The mayor and bailiffs, as lords of the manor, hold a court leet, and view of frankpledge, and a court baron at Michaelmas. A meeting of the magistrates for the general administration of justice is held weekly, at the town clerk's office. There is a common gaol for the custody of offenders, under the jurisdiction of the mayor and justices, who appoint the gaoler. The corporation possess the exclusive right of fishing and fowling in the manors of Grimsby and Clee, and a claim on all wrecks thrown



Seal.

upon their coast; and they likewise collect groundage from all ships driven on shore in gales of wind. This borough has sent two members to parliament from the 23rd of Edward I. to the present time: the mayor is the returning officer. The right of election, according to the last decision of the house of commons, is in the "freemen admitted at a full court by the mayor, aldermen, common council-men, and burgesses, such freemen being resident, and paying scot and lot, in all cases, except where no rate has taken place subsequent to their admission." All the sons of freemen born in the town are entitled to the elective franchise on coming of age, by observing the prescribed conditions, as well as every person marrying a freeman's daughter or widow, or who has obtained his freedom by servitude or redemption: the number of free burgesses at present is about three hundred. The political influence of the borough is possessed by Lord Yarborough.

The town formerly contained two parochial churches, but the parishes were united in 1586, and the church of St. Mary, then dilapidated, was suffered to fall into ruins. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £14. 18. 4., for the two parishes. George Robert Heneage, Esq. was patron in 1815. The remaining church, dedicated to St. James, is a spacious, handsome, cruciform structure, with a tower in the centre. Originally it was larger than it is at present; a part of the choir having fallen down about 1500, it became necessary to take the adjoining chantry down also. A considerable portion of it is in the early style of English architecture, with a western entrance of Norman character: the font is large and in the early English style, as is also a mutilated stone cross in the church-yard. The Baptists, Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, have each a place of worship. The free grammar school was founded in 1547, by letters patent of Edward VI., and endowed with the revenue of a suppressed chantry, which previously belonged to the church of St. James, for the support of a master to instruct the boys of parishioners gratuitously. The corporation lands are charged with the payment of £4. 5. 6. per annum to the master of this school, which is further endowed with £7 per annum given by Catherine Mason, widow. A few religious houses existed in the neighbourhood previously to the dissolution, but every vestige of them has been obliterated. Spittal-hill is supposed to have been the site of an establishment of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. In the vicinity are several deep circular pits, called *Blow Wells*, the water of which rises even with the surface of the ground, but never overflows. Dr. John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, a prelate distinguished for his piety and learning, was born here in the year 1530; and Dr. Martin Fotherby, Bishop of Salisbury in the reign of James I., was also a native of this place.

GRIMSBY (LITTLE), a parish in the wapentake of LUDBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Louth, containing 67 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Duke of St. Albans. The church is dedicated to St. Edith.

GRIMSTEAD (EAST), a chapelry in the parish of

WEST DEAN, hundred of ALDERBURY, county of WILTS, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Salisbury, containing 107 inhabitants.

GRIMSTEAD (WEST), a parish in the hundred of ALDERBURY, county of WILTS, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Salisbury, containing 161 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with which the rectory of Plaitford is consolidated, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £7. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Earl of Ilchester. The line of a canal now in progress between Christchurch and Salisbury passes through the parish.

GRIMSTON, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of GOSCOTE, county of LEICESTER, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Melton-Mowbray, containing 200 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy with the vicarage of Rothley, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Lord of the Manor of Rothley, endowed with £400 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to St. John.

GRIMSTON, a township in that part of the parish of DUNNINGTON which is in the wapentake of OUZE and DERWENT, East riding of the county of YORK, 3 miles (E. by S.) from York, containing 72 inhabitants.

GRIMSTON, a township in that part of the parish of GILLING which is in the wapentake of RYEDALE, North riding of the county of YORK, 6 miles (S.) from Helmsley, containing 56 inhabitants.

GRIMSTON, a township in that part of the parish of KIRKBY-WHARF which is in the upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, West riding of the county of YORK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Tadcaster, containing 62 inhabitants. A school has been established and endowed by Lady Howden, for children of both sexes, who are also clothed once a year.

GRIMSTON (NORTH), 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, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from New Malton, containing 139 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Langtoft in the Cathedral Church of York, rated in the king's books at £6. 6. 8. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

GRIMSTONE, a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of FREEBRIDGE, county of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by E.) from Castle-Rising, containing 918 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £26. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Botolph.

GRIMTHORPE, a township in the parish of GIVENDALE, or GWENDALE, partly in the liberty of ST. PETER of YORK, and partly in the Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East riding of the county of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Pocklington, containing 29 inhabitants.

GRINDALL, a chapelry in the parish of BRIDLINGTON, wapentake of DICKERING, East riding of the county of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Bridlington, containing 107 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, endowed with £1000 royal bounty. John Greame, Esq. was patron in 1816.

GRINDLETON, a chapelry in that part of the pa-

rish of MITTON which is in the western division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Clitheroe, containing 1125 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Mitton.

GRINDLEY, a joint township with Tushingham, in the parish of MALPAS, higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Malpas, containing 283 inhabitants.

GRINDLOW, a township in the parish of HOPE, hundred of HIGH PEAK, county of DERBY, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Tidswell, containing 119 inhabitants.

GRINDON, a township in the parish of NORHAM, otherwise Northumberland, county palatine of DURHAM, though locally to the northward of the county of Northumberland, westward of Islandshire, 7 miles (S. W.) from Berwick, containing 173 inhabitants. There are four upright stones in memory of the chieftains slain in a battle fought at this place in 1558, between the English and the Scots, when the latter were defeated.

GRINDON, a parish in the north-eastern division of STOCKTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, comprising the townships of Grindon and Whitton, and containing 314 inhabitants, of which number, 255 are in the township of Grindon, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Stockton upon Tees. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £4. 11. $5\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Master and Brethren of Sherbourn Hospital. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, stands alone, about one mile and a half to the eastward of the Durham and Stockton road: there is a stone coffin in the churchyard, inscribed "Roger de Foulthorp."

GRINDON, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, county of STAFFORD, containing 455 inhabitants, of which number, 219 are in the township of Grindon, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Leek. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £15. 14. 2., and in the patronage of the Marquis of Stafford. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Humphrey Hall and Samuel Nalton, in 1724, subscribed £100 towards the endowment of a school; this sum, with subsequent minor donations, now produces £8. 5. a year, for which ten children receive instruction.

GRINGLEY on the HILL, a parish in the North-clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, county of NOTTINGHAM, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Bawtry, containing 647 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Lord of the Manor, rated in the king's books at £7. 18. 4., and endowed with £400 royal bounty. The Duke of Rutland was patron in 1804. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. The Chesterfield canal passes through the parish. There is a fair on the 12th of December for cattle and merchandise, particularly boots and shoes.

GRINSDALE, a parish in the ward and county of CUMBERLAND, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Carlisle, containing 138 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual

curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, endowed with £1000 royal bounty. Mrs. Dacre was patroness in 1804. The church, dedicated to St. Kentigern, lay for many years totally in ruins, till it was rebuilt with freestone in 1739, at the expense of Joseph Dacre, Esq.; a strong wall also has been raised to protect the cemetery from the inundations of the Eden, to which it had been previously exposed. The great Roman wall intersects the parish, and there are two large square intrenchments within its limits. Upon a rock near the river are impressions of human footsteps.

GRINSHILL, a parish within the liberty of the borough of **SHREWSBURY**, county of **SALOP**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Shrewsbury, containing 214 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant. John Wood, Esq. was patron in 1814. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Here are noted quarries of white freestone, of which considerable quantities have been supplied for the erection of churches, bridges, and other edifices in the neighbourhood.



Seal and Arms.

to Brighton: it was formerly a place of considerable importance, having given name to the hundred. It is irregularly built, but contains several neat modern houses; it is paved, but not lighted, and is supplied with water from wells. The market is on Thursday; and there is a market for cattle and live stock on the last Thursday in every month: fairs are held, April 21st, July 13th, and December 11th, the first and last of which are large cattle fairs; and at Forest Row, about three miles from the town, there are fairs annually on June 25th and November 8th. East Grinstead is a borough by prescription, under a bailiff, who is chosen yearly by a jury of burghage holders, at the court leet for the manor. It has returned two members to parliament ever since the first of Edward II., the right of election being vested in the holders of thirty-six burghage tenements, twenty-nine of which belong to the Duke of Dorset, who is thus the proprietor of the borough: the bailiff is the returning officer. The Lent assizes for the county were formerly held here, but have been discontinued since 1799. This place is within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the Duke of Dorset. The church, dedicated to St. Swithun, is a handsome edifice in the later style of English architecture, consisting of a nave, aisles, chancel, and chantry chapels, and containing several interesting monuments. The tower, which was rebuilt after having fallen down in 1785, is a

GRINSTEAD (EAST), a borough, market town, and parish, in the hundred of **EAST GRINSTEAD**, rape of **PEVENSEY**, county of **SUSSEX**, $19\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Lewes, and $29\frac{1}{2}$ (S. by E.) from London, containing 3153 inhabitants. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the northern border of the county, on the road from London

well proportioned structure, ornamented with angular pinnacles, and surmounted by a lofty spire. There is a place of worship for a congregation in the late Countess of Huntingdon's connexion. A free school was founded in 1708, by Robert Payne, and endowed with land producing about £40 per annum, now paid to the master of a National school recently established, and principally supported by voluntary contributions, in which seventy-five children are educated. At the east end of the town is Sackville college, a charitable institution, founded in the reign of James I., by the Earl of Dorset, for the support of twenty-four aged men and women, who receive £8 per annum each, and are under the government of a warden and two gentlemen assistants: there is a neat chapel belonging to the institution, and a suite of rooms is appropriated to the use of the Duke of Dorset.

GRINSTEAD (WEST), a parish in the hundred of **WEST GRINSTEAD**, rape of **BRAMBER**, county of **SUSSEX**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Horsham, containing 1229 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £25. 17. 6. T. Woodward, Esq. was patron in 1807. The church, dedicated to St. George, has portions in the early, decorated, and later English styles of architecture. This place was anciently of considerable note, and gave name to the hundred. A trifling sum, the gift of Mr. Dowlin in 1644, is appropriated for the education of children.

GRINSTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of **EDENHAM**, wapentake of **BELTISLOE**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Corby, containing 90 inhabitants.

GRINTON, a parish partly in the western division of the wapentake of **HANG**, and partly in the western division of the wapentake of **GILLING**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Richmond, containing, with the chapelry of Muker, and the townships of Melbecks and Reeth, which are in the wapentake of Gilling, 6300 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £12. 5. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has been lately repaired; its windows exhibit some beautiful specimens of ancient stained glass. James Hutchinson, in 1643, gave a school-house and dwelling-house, with other premises, and £20 a year, for the maintenance of a master: the annual income is £73, which is paid to the vicar for the education of about eighty children on the National system. There are in this extensive parish considerable mines of iron, lead, and copper. On an eminence near Helagh is an ancient British encampment, approached from the east by an avenue about one hundred and twenty yards long, formed of stones, at the commencement of which is a large barrow, composed of stones and gravel, and about three hundred yards south-westward from the camp is another barrow, six yards high: there are vestiges of other intrenchments, and several cairns in the neighbourhood.

GRISTHORPE, a township in that part of the parish of **FILEY** which is in **PICKERING** lythe, North riding of the county of **YORK**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.E.) from Scarborough, containing 212 inhabitants.

GRISTON, a parish in the hundred of **WAYLAND**, county of **NORFOLK**, 2 miles (S.E.) from Watton, con-

taining 198 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £7. 8. 9., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The church was anciently dedicated to St. Margaret, and had four guilds, but, in 1477, it was partly rebuilt, and dedicated anew to St. Peter and St. Paul, whose emblems, *viz.*, cross keys and swords, still adorn its handsome tower.

GRITTENHAM, a tything in the parish of **BRINKWORTH**, hundred of **MALMESBURY**, county of **WILTS**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from **Wootton-Basset**, containing 154 inhabitants.

GRITTLETON, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of **DAMERHAM**, county of **WILTS**, 7 miles (N.W. by N.) from **Chippenham**, containing 354 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Wilts**, and diocese of **Salisbury**, rated in the king's books at £13. 10., and in the patronage of the Rev. W. W. Burne. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

GROOBY, a hamlet in the parish of **RATBY**, hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, county of **LEICESTER**, 4 miles (N.W. by W.) from **Leicester**, containing 324 inhabitants. It is in the peculiar ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Lord of the Manor.

GROOMBRIDGE, a chapelry in that part of the parish of **SPELDHURST** which is in the hundred of **SOMERDEN**, lathe of **SUTTON** at **HONE**, county of **KENT**, 4 miles (W. by S.) from **Tunbridge-Wells**. The population is returned with the parish. The chapel has lately received an addition of one hundred free sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £100 towards defraying the expense.

GROSMONT, a market town and parish in the upper division of the hundred of **SKENFRETH**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 12 miles (N.) from **Monmouth**, and 139 (W.) from **London**, containing 701 inhabitants. This place, though at present consisting only of scattered cottages interspersed with a few respectable houses in the immediate vicinity of the church, and some handsome mansions in distant and detached situations, was formerly a town of considerable importance, and of great extent. Numerous remains of stone causeways, by which the adjoining meadows are intersected, are, with a high degree of probability, supposed to indicate the site of former streets, and the size and architecture of its church, unconnected with any monastic establishment of importance, tend to confirm that opinion. The castle, which, together with those of **Llandeilo** and **Skenfreth**, was erected for the defence of this part of the country, was, in the reign of **Henry III.**, attacked by the Welch under **Prince Llewellyn**, but the king coming to its assistance with a powerful army, obliged them to raise the siege. In a subsequent expedition of that monarch against the **Earl of Pembroke**, who had placed himself under the protection of **Llewellyn**, the Welch having cut off the supplies of the royal army, the king retreated to **Grosmont** castle, and his forces encamped in the neighbourhood. While waiting here for supplies, his troops were surprised by a party of **Llewellyn's** cavalry, who carried off a considerable booty. The remains of the castle, which was afterwards the baronial residence of the earls of **Lancaster**, form an interesting and picturesque object, romantically situated on the summit of an eminence overlooking a beautiful

vale watered by the river **Monnow**, and bounded by the lofty mountains of **Craig Saverney**, and the **Garway**: the walls include an area one hundred and ten feet in length, and seventy in breadth, surrounded by a moat: the principal entrance is through an arched gateway; on the right of which are the remains of the baronial hall, eighty feet in length, and twenty-seven feet wide, lighted by three fine windows on one side, and two at each end; some vestiges of the barbican may still be traced, and there are slight remains of the intrenchments to the south: the walls, richly overspread with ivy, and impending over the stream of the **Monnow**, the retired situation of the buildings, and the scenery of the surrounding country, combine to impart a powerful interest to this beautiful ruin. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs are held April 4th, August 10th, and October 9th, for the sale of cattle: the old market-house has been recently taken down, and a new one is at present being erected on its site, at the expense of the **Duke of Beaufort**. The town, which is governed by a mayor and burgesses, forms part of the duchy of **Lancaster**, and is included within the jurisdiction of a court baron held occasionally for the three castles of **Llandeilo**, or **White castle**, **Skenfreth**, and **Grosmont**: the petty sessions for the hundred of **Ewyaslaey**, in the county of **Hereford**, are also held here. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Llandaff**, rated in the king's books at £6. 5. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a spacious cruciform structure in the decorated style of English architecture, with an octagonal tower surmounted by a spire: an old tombstone in the churchyard, near the east wall of the chancel, without any inscription, is said to point out the grave of **John à Kent**, of whom many notable exploits are traditionally recorded. A free school was founded in 1803, by the Rev. **Tudor Price**, rector, who bequeathed £400 for that purpose: in 1812, **Miss George** added £400, the interest of which is paid to a master, for instructing the children of the poor of this parish, and those of farmers not renting land to the amount of more than £30 per annum, and six children from each of the parishes of **Rolstone** and **Skenfreth**. A Sunday school, in which from forty to fifty children are instructed, is supported by subscription. **Grosmont** gives the title of viscount to the **Duke of Beaufort**.

GROTON, a parish in the hundred of **BABERGH**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 1 mile (N. by W.) from **Boxford**, containing 597 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Sudbury**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £8. 1. 8. **J. W. Willett**, Esq. and others were patrons in 1806. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. There is an almshouse, with gardens attached, for four persons, purchased in 1702, and kept in repair by the parish.

GROVE, a hamlet in the parish and hundred of **WANTAGE**, county of **BERKS**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by E.) from **Wantage**, containing 481 inhabitants.

GROVE, a parish in the hundred of **COTTESLOE**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from **Leighton-Buzzard**, containing 18 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Buckingham**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., endowed with £8 per annum private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. The **Earl of Chesterfield** was

patron in 1799. The Grand Junction canal passes through the parish.

GROVE, a parish in the South-clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, county of NOTTINGHAM, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from East Retford, containing 106 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £11. 14. 2. A. H. Eyre, Esq. was patron in 1798. The church is dedicated to St. Helen.

GRUNDISBURGH, a parish in the hundred of CARLFORD, county of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Woodbridge, containing 815 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £17. 11. 3., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. There is a Sunday school, towards the support of which John Lucock devised £5 a year out of certain stock invested for this and other charitable purposes.

GRUNTY-FEN-HOUSE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the southern division of the hundred of WITCHFORD, Isle of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE. No separate return of the population has been made.

GUELDBLE, a township in that part of the parish of LEAK which is in the wapentake of BIRD-FORTH, North riding of the county of YORK, containing 128 inhabitants.



Seal and Arms.

GUERNSEY, a bailiwick, and one of the islands under the dominion of Great Britain, lying in a part of the English channel called Mount St. Michael's Bay, on the coasts of Normandy and Brittany, the port being situated in $49^{\circ} 28'$ (N. Lat.), and $2^{\circ} 33'$ (W. Lon.), $13\frac{1}{2}$ English miles (N. W.) from Jersey, 7 (W.) from Sark, and 15 (S. W. by S.) from

Alderney. It is the most westward of these islands, and the most distant from the coast of Normandy, being 26 English miles (S. W.) from Cape La Hogue, and 36 (W. by S.) from Cherbourg. The extreme length, from north-east to south-west, is about eight miles; the breadth, from north-west to south-east, nearly six; and the circumference about thirty. It contains 20,302 inhabitants, of which number, 11,173 are in the town and parish of St. Peter's Port, 838 in the parish of St. Sampson, 1215 in the Vale parish, 375 in Torteval parish, 1022 in St. Saviour's, 611 in the Forest parish, 1093 in St. Peter's du Bois, 1429 in St. Martin's, 1747 in that of the Catel, and 799 in St. Andrew's.

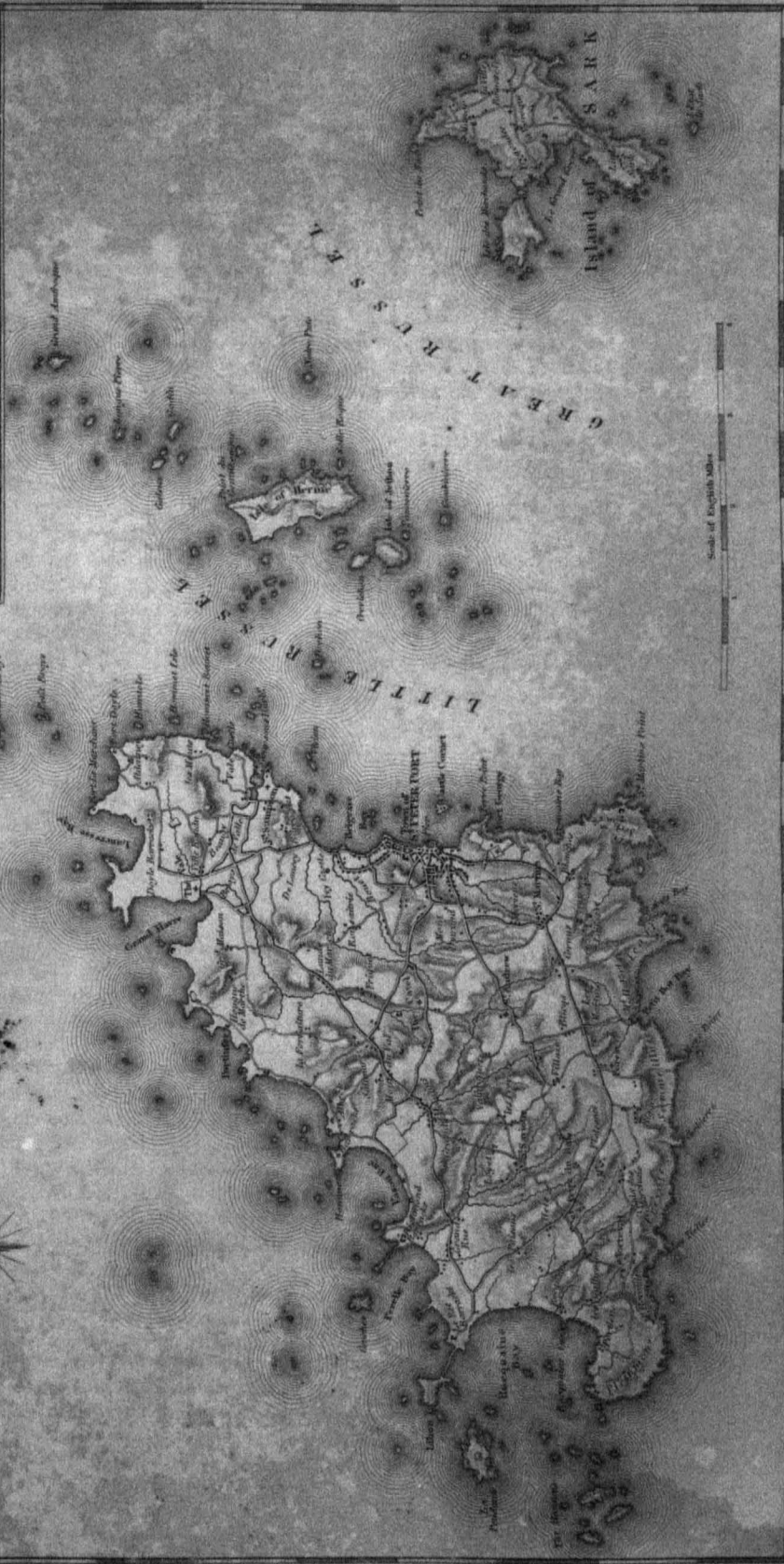
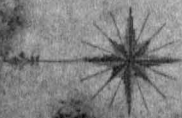
Respecting the early history of the island but few authentic particulars can be collected. Its surface was, in a state of nature, covered with woods and overrun with briars, when it was visited by the Romans, about seventeen years before the birth of Christ, and Octavius Augustus, then emperor, appointed a governor over it. It is the generally received opinion, that this is the island mentioned in Antoninus's Itinerary by the name of *Sarnia*; and that Alderney is called in the same Itinerary, *Riduna*; Sark, *Sarnica*; the little islands of

Herm and Jethou, *Armia* and *Sarmia*, respectively. The next mention of Guernsey is about the year 520, when it was visited by Sampson, Bishop of Dol in Brittany who is said to have landed at what is now called St. Sampson's harbour, where he built a chapel. His successor in the bishoprick, Maglorius, prosecuted the work of converting the inhabitants to Christianity, and built a chapel in the present parish of the Vale, on a spot still called *St. Magloire*, and by the peasantry, by corruption, *St. Maliere*. At this period the inhabitants subsisted entirely by fishing; and Guernsey was reckoned, though the most distant from France, the most considerable of these islands, on account of the safety and convenience of its harbours, and the quantity of fish on its coast; and in course of time, when the fishery was well established, most of the religious houses, and many of the great families in Normandy and Brittany, were constantly supplied with fish from it. As Christianity advanced, and the population increased, chapels were built in different parts of the island, near the sea-shore, and the priests that officiated in them were allowed for their subsistence the tithe of all the fish that was caught, which custom has continued ever since.

This island, which had anciently formed part of the province of Neustria, and, with the rest of that province, was included in the kingdom of France, established by Pharamond, in 420, became, in like manner, on the cession of Neustria to the Norman invaders of France, a part of the duchy of Normandy, created about the year 892. On the diminution of the ecclesiastical revenues in Normandy, by Duke Richard, the number of monks in the abbey of Mount St. Michael, on the Norman coast, being reduced in proportion to the reduction of its income, those that were driven out retiring to Guernsey, founded, in the year 962, an abbey in that part of the island now called the Close of the Vale, dedicating it to the same patron saint. Fishing having hitherto been the only occupation of the inhabitants, their dwellings were all built close to the sea-shore; but the monks soon prevailed on them to commence clearing the land and raising corn, so that, in a few years, the greater part of the Vale was brought into cultivation. The religious soon became celebrated for their great piety, not only on the continent, but in England; they were visited by devout persons from Normandy, France, and Britain; insomuch that Guernsey acquired the name of the Holy Island, which it long retained, and by which it was designated not only in the papal bulls, but also in the charters and other acts of the Norman and English sovereigns. The Danes, in the course of their devastations towards the close of the tenth century, ravaged the monastery, and subsequently plundered the defenceless inhabitants of their corn and cattle. It was to afford means of protection from these ravages that a spacious castle was erected on an eminence in the Vale, originally called St. Michael's castle, or the castle of the Archangel, and now the Vale castle, which is still well calculated to defend the mouth of St. Sampson's harbour, where vessels of heavy burden find secure shelter. About the year 1030, when the fleet of Robert, Duke of Normandy, conveying the forces designed to support the claim of his cousins, Alfred and Edward, to the English crown, against Canute, was dispersed by a tempest, the vessel which

GUERNSEY,

AND ITS DEPENDENT ISLES.



Scale of English Miles

West Longitude 2° 15' from Greenwich

PRINTED AND ENGRAVED FOR LEVIN TOPOGRAFICAL INSTITUTION.

Printed by J. J. Harrison

Engraved by J. J. Harrison

contained the duke himself was, together with about twenty others, carried down the channel as far as Guernsey, where they would have been dashed upon the rocks, but for the fishermen, who hastened to their assistance, and piloted them into a bay on the north side of the Vale, where they moored in safety. The duke having landed, he was conducted to the abbey of St. Michael, and the stormy weather preventing his departure for some time, afforded him an opportunity of surveying the island. To reward the abbot for his hospitality, he gave to him and his successors, in fee, all the lands within the Close of the Vale for ever, by the name of the fief of St. Michael, with leave to extend the same without the Close of the Vale, towards the north-western part of the island, whenever settlers could be found to clear and cultivate the land. And to recompense the islanders for the succour they had rendered him, he left engineers and workmen to finish the castle of St. Michael, and to erect such other fortresses as might be necessary for protecting them and their property from the piratical invaders. The duke departed about a fortnight after his landing, and, in commemoration of the event, the place where his fleet lay has ever since been called *L'Ancresse*, or the Anchoring-place. In the course of a few years, the officers and artisans whom the duke had left, erected two other very strong castles: a part of one of these, called, from its marshy situation, *Le Château des Marais*, still remains in the Town parish, and, from its walls being mantled with ivy, has acquired the name of Ivy Castle: the site of the other, called the Castle of Jerbourg, is on a point of land on the southern coast, now called St. Martin's point, but there are no remains of the buildings. At the same time mounds were thrown up on the most elevated parts of the island, to enable the inhabitants to observe when ships came in sight; one of these ancient alarm posts, called *La Hougue Haute*, remains in St. Martin's parish; and another, called *La Hougue Fonque*, in St. Saviour's.

Robert, Duke of Normandy, when about to depart for the crusade, among the other bountiful presents which he made to the clergy of his duchy, gave tracts of land in Guernsey to the Bishop of Coutances, the Abbess of Caën, the Bishop of Avranches, the Abbot of Mount St. Michael, and the Abbot of Blanchelande, by virtue of which grants, the priory of Lihou, or Lihoumel, and the abbeys of Normoustier, Blanchelande, La Rue Frérie, La Croix St. Geffroy, and Caën, were founded in the island. All these, except the priory of Lihou, were erected into *franc-fiefs*, the abbots holding immediately of the Duke of Normandy; but the priory of Lihou was an *arrière-fief*, or appendage to the abbey of St. Michael. About the middle of the eleventh century, Guernsey was infested by a new race of pirates from the south coast of the bay of Biscay, who built a castle in the centre of it, called *Le Château des Sarrasins*, near the spot where the Catel church now stands. Duke William sent a force to their relief, under the command of his esquire, Sampson D'Anneville, who landed near the castle of the Vale, when a great number of the pirates was put to the sword, the remainder, with great difficulty, escaping to their ships: in reward for this service, Sampson received a considerable tract of land in the island, by the title of the fief and seigneurie D'Anneville. Other tracts being bestowed by the same sovereign upon other Norman gen-

tlemen, the greater part of Guernsey was soon brought into tillage; and about this period it was divided into ten parishes. Each free fief had a manorial court for litigating disputes among the tenants; and the Abbot of St. Michael, and the Seigneur D'Anneville, had *droit de haute justice*, or the privilege of judging, condemning, and executing criminals, so that the civil polity of the island was completely settled before the Norman Conquest of England.

When the French, in the reign of Edward III., made themselves masters of these islands, Guernsey remained in their possession for some time, until it was re-captured by an English fleet under Reynold de Cobham and Jeffrey de Harcourt. In the same reign it appears to have been invaded by one Ivans, a descendant of the ancient Welch princes, who was sent by the king of France, with a numerous fleet and an army of four thousand men, to reduce these islands; and who succeeded in capturing Guernsey, after a spirited resistance: it is said to have been rescued by the arrival of eighty ships from England, when a conflict took place, in which five hundred men were killed on each side. A spot of ground in the New Town, called *La Bataille*, is supposed to derive its name from one of these sanguinary combats; and a very ancient legend states the invaders to have been Saragozans; to which assertion a degree of probability attaches, from the circumstance that Ivans, or Ivan of Wales, an inveterate enemy of Edward III., had been in the Spanish service, and that at that time, Henry, King of Castile, was an enemy to England, in alliance with France. In the reign of Edward IV., when Sir Richard Harliston, Vice-admiral of England, having arrived with a squadron at Guernsey, proceeded thence to re-capture Mont-Orgueil castle in Jersey, at that time in the power of the French, the men of Guernsey shared largely in the victory that followed; and on this occasion the laurel branch is said to have been first assumed as a crest to the arms of Guernsey: these services are also recorded in the preamble of the charter granted to these islands by Henry VII., in the first year of his reign. In 1549, Leo Strozzi, admiral of the French galleys, previously to his attack upon Jersey, made an attempt upon some English ships at anchor in the road here, but was driven off by the sailors, assisted by the inhabitants.

After the decapitation of Charles I., a force was sent by Cromwell and the parliament to reduce these islands, when Guernsey was first subdued, after a vigorous defence; but Castle Cornet held out for the king a considerable time longer: it appears, however, that the inhabitants of Guernsey were thought to have displayed on the whole less zeal for the royal cause than those of Jersey, since they deemed it expedient, upon the Restoration, to petition for the royal clemency; in answer to which petition a general pardon was issued, wherein several individuals were specified as having given ample proofs of their loyalty. In the reign of James II., some Roman Catholic soldiers were quartered in Guernsey, and a chapel was fitted up for them in the town; a popish priest was sent over to say mass; and a papist was made governor; but no sooner was the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Orange in England known here, than a plot was concerted to secure Castle Cornet, disarm the militia, and confine the lieutenant-governor. A day was accordingly fixed

on, when, by rotation, the command of the castle would devolve upon a Protestant officer privy to the design, who had no sooner entered upon duty than the chief captain, accompanied by a body of the militia, seized upon and disarmed all the Popish officers and men in the town. This being done, a signal was immediately given to the commandant of the castle, who instantly summoned the garrison to arms. Being assembled on the parade, the Protestant soldiers having their muskets loaded with ball, as previously arranged, stepped out of the ranks, and, facing about, presented their pieces at the Roman Catholic soldiers, and so compelled them to lay down their arms, by which means the fortress was secured for the new king and queen.

During the late war with France this island was often under serious alarm from threatened invasion; but the well-regulated militia force, the number of regular troops generally in barracks, the augmentation and improvement of the ancient fortifications, which took place during that period, and the erection of the new fortress of Fort George, added to the natural precipitousness of the coast, have rendered it, in case of future hostilities, almost impregnable. The force maintained by the island of Guernsey consists of one troop of cavalry, two battalions of artillery, the second being composed chiefly of invalids; four regiments of militia, three of which are light infantry, and the royal marine corps. These regiments are clothed, equipped, and disciplined, in the same manner as the regular forces, but, since the termination of the war, they are only manoeuvred six times in the course of a year. The natives are excellent marksmen, and fire not only with more precision, but with greater effect than the troops of the line, which is easily accounted for, as they are accustomed to the use of the fowling-piece from a very early age, even the peasantry being greatly addicted to the sports of the field. The superiority of the Guernsey artillery has long since been acknowledged, and although the tangent is not in use among them, the eye being the sole guide in pointing the piece, the islanders seldom miss their mark. The regular troops amount to upwards of five thousand, and the native troops to nearly three thousand; and there are mounted on the batteries and barracks, in various parts of the island, two hundred and fifty-five pieces of ordnance, forty-seven cannonades, and four mortars.

The situation of Guernsey, in the Channel stream, produces a variety of currents on its coasts, the intricacy and rapidity of which render the navigation extremely difficult, except along the southern coast, where there is good and safe anchorage, in a sandy bottom, at the distance of a mile and a half from the shore. The dangerous rocks called the *Douore*, lie in an exact south-west direction from this island, at six leagues distance, in Lat. from $49^{\circ} 10'$ to $49^{\circ} 16'$. The form of the island is nearly triangular, and almost its whole circuit is indented by small bays and harbours. The southern coast, from the Hanois to St. Martin's point, and part of the eastern, from St. Martin's point to the town, is a continued high rock, or cliff, rising almost perpendicularly from the sea, to the height of about two hundred and seventy feet; and, excepting a few very narrow valleys, the parishes of St. Martin, the Forest, Torteval, St. Peter of the Wood, a great part of St. Saviour's, St. Andrew's, the Catel parish, and St.

Peter's Port, are level ground, at nearly that average height from high water mark. The whole of the Vale and St. Sampson's parishes, except a few gentle elevations, are low lands, nearly on the level of high water mark; but there is not much marshy ground, nor are they subject to inundation, even in the winter season. The low part of the island is particularly fertile; the elevated portion, excepting nearly half of the parishes of Torteval and the Forest, is exceedingly good arable land; and even the steep rocky elevations on the eastern and southern sides of the island, produce fine pasturage for sheep down to the water's edge. The whole island is abundantly watered by rivulets. Its general formation, geologically considered, will admit of a very natural division into two parts; the more elevated part, to the south, consisting almost entirely of gneiss, and the low ground, or northern portion, of syenite and hornblend rock. The gneiss preserves nearly an equal elevation from the eastern shore, near the town, to the western coast, but its continuity is frequently interrupted by short and deep ravines running to the south, and by irregular vallies sloping to the west and north. The character of the gneiss is much varied by the intrusion of the strata which usually accompany that rock, but its general aspect is porphyritic, and, when newly washed by the gurge, it exhibits most beautiful specimens of that species of marble.

Vegetables are produced in great variety and of excellent quality; those grown in the parishes of St. Sampson and the Vale are preferred. The trees, excepting the elm, are neither tall nor luxuriant. The fences in the upper, or southern, part of the island, are sometimes composed of quickset, and exactly resemble an English hedge, sometimes of high banks thickly studded with trees and underwood, and frequently of walls of hard brown stone, about four or five feet in height, the workmanship of which is usually very excellent. In the lower, or northern, division of the island, the fields are mostly enclosed by dwarf walls of stone and granite: the materials are rarely embedded in cement, but generally piled up to the height of about three feet, or even less, without regard to order or durability; occasionally, however, the fences even in the lower parishes are of regular and solid masonry. The timber grown in the island is chiefly elm, which in quality is, probably, not excelled by any in Europe: the female elm is much used for boat-building, being, when cut into thin planks, very tough, and yet so extremely pliable, that it can be formed into almost any shape. The oak grown here is equal in quality to English oak, but there is little of it, and it is seldom allowed to attain a large size: the ash is generally inferior and but partially grown: there are chesnut and sycamore trees, but they are not numerous. Most kinds of European fruit grow in profusion; and so genial is the climate, that myrtles and geraniums flourish in the open air, and the more hardy species of orange-tree, the Seville, will bear fruit in winter with very little shelter. The orchards, chiefly composed of apple trees, are very productive, and a great quantity of cider is made and drunk in the island. The fig-tree attains great luxuriance, and sometimes a remarkable size. The aloe frequently blossoms here. Thousands of that beautiful flower, the Guernsey lily, are exported yearly to England and France, but will not blow a second

time out of the island; not even in Jersey, although in a more southern latitude, and better shaded. As snow seldom lies longer than for one or two days, and the summer's heat is always tempered by breezes from the sea, the climate is peculiarly favourable to vegetation; and its salubrity is attested by the longevity of the inhabitants. There is neither a wood nor a coppice in any part of the island. There is no species of common game; but woodcocks and snipes are tolerably plentiful. Most of the British song birds are occasionally seen, but the nightingale is very rarely heard. Fish are caught in great abundance and variety: among the most common are mackarel, the sea-pike or garpike, whittings, pollacks, bream, and rock-fish: there are also turbot, mullets, soles, plaice, and conger-eels, the last sometimes weighing thirty or forty pounds. Shell-fish are no less plentiful: among them is the ormer, or sea-ear (*Haliotis Tuberculata*), commonly eaten by the poorer inhabitants, vast numbers of them being brought to market in the early part of the year, at which period they are found in the greatest abundance: they adhere to rocks and moveable stones so firmly, that it is very difficult to detach them during the ebb-tide, and in the attempt the hands are sometimes severely lacerated, but when the tide begins to flow they may be easily removed. Crabs and lobsters, of an enormous size, are caught off the coast; some of the former measure, across the body, three feet in circumference: the spider crab, which is much smaller, is almost peculiar to this coast; in shape it resembles the reptile after which it is named, and is much esteemed by epicures, as being more delicious than the common crab. Lichens, in great variety and beauty, are found attached to the rocks around the island, among which the Lichen *Roccella* is somewhat abundant. The mole, snake, and toad, are not found in this island, which is the more remarkable, as they abound in Jersey.

The agriculture of Guernsey is still in a rude state: the same kind of plough, harrow, and almost every other implement of husbandry, is in use now that was employed some centuries ago; yet the lands are clean, being sedulously cultivated, and, from the great fertility of the soil, yield most abundant crops. The English plough is sometimes used, but is not generally found to suit; the soil, in some places, being so deep, that nothing but the old Guernsey plough, which penetrates to the depth of eighteen inches, will turn it up effectually. The land, however, is subdivided into such small allotments, that few of the cultivators are able to raise more than sufficient for their own subsistence, and the payment of their rents. The want of manure is chiefly supplied by a species of fucus, which is used both as fuel and manure. The course of crops practised, with few exceptions, is of five years. First year, wheat; second (after sea-weed or ashes have been laid on the stubble, usually before Christmas, and the land has received three spring ploughings), barley sown in April, with clover-seed; third, clover; fourth, after once ploughing, wheat again; fifth, after the ground has been ploughed and harrowed in the autumn, the couch burnt, and again ploughed and harrowed in January, parsnips. In this course, the ground is only nourished by manure the second year; the parsnips, with the deep ploughing, being expected to answer the purpose of a fallow for the following wheat, which, as

it is here asserted, is in general a more abundant crop than that after potatoes or turnips with manure. Beans and peas sometimes accompany parsnips, neither of them being a separate article of culture. A small quantity of turnip-seed is occasionally sown after the clover-seed in the second year, and the turnips are not supposed to do any injury, if they are removed before the clover germinates in the following spring: three good crops of clover are obtained in the course of the year, the first of which usually grows above three feet in height.

Weeding is here performed three several times, always with the *sarcloir*, which is formed of iron, and is from four to five inches wide at its edge, being inserted, by means of a straight spike four inches long, into a short wooden handle, which is curved near the centre, where it is grasped by the workman, who, when employed in weeding, places one knee on the ground: the *sarcloir* he thrusts under the roots of the weeds, turns them over, and with the flat side occasionally strikes the roots, in order to disengage from them the adhering mould. A strong spade, peculiar to the island, is also in use, of which the iron part is fourteen inches long, and eleven inches across, in the widest part; the edge is semicircular; the sides are narrow towards the middle, and continue to decrease in width to within three inches of the upper part, where it again widens, and is inserted into a wooden bar joining the handle. The barley is pulled up by the roots, women and boys, as well as men, being engaged in the operation; usually striking it against their shoes, to free the roots from the mould before it is laid down in rows for the binder: it is supposed that, by this practice, a greater bulk of straw is obtained, and that the clover crop derives considerable benefit from loosening the earth. The barley is usually consumed in bread, but, in consequence of the manner in which it is got in, it is found impossible to effect a complete separation of the gritty substances carried to the mill with the grain. The culture of oats is not so general as that of barley. In bringing new and poor land into cultivation, oats sometimes form the first crop, and occasionally are substituted for barley in the ordinary routine of cropping. In the sandy district, on the south-west of the island, rye is sometimes raised; it is of good quality, and also made into bread. Parsnips are not in general use in this island as human food, but principally consumed in feeding milch cows, or fattening oxen and hogs: this plant thrives best in a deep light loam; with clays it does not agree, but each soil in its turn is destined to receive it. Spade labour was formerly universal, but of late years the *grande querne*, or large plough, has been introduced, which is usually drawn by four oxen and six horses; it is preceded by a common plough to open the furrow: digging would still be preferred if labourers sufficient could be procured.

As few farmers keep more than one or two horses and an ox, which would render deep ploughing for parsnips and potatoes here impracticable, the custom of giving mutual assistance during the season for that operation has long prevailed: each farmer fixes a day for what is termed his "grand plough," inviting his neighbours and friends, who assemble early in the morning with their horses and oxen, and, cheerfully contributing their own manual labour, generally accomplish in the course of the

day the ploughing of as much land as is wanted for the growth of those vegetables; good fare and the like kindness in return being the only recompense expected. The grass lands are very fertile, sometimes producing a ton of hay per vergee. Five vergees of grass are computed to be enough for the support of a cow; and the custom of tethering cattle is general. This practice, as it exists in Guernsey, is certainly highly advantageous, since the fields are regularly eaten through, and, by the time the cattle have finished a meadow, the grass on which they commenced is usually forward enough to afford a second pasture. Few sheep are either bred or fattened in this island, fat sheep and oxen being generally brought from England, or France. The cows are highly celebrated, and the milk which they yield is so peculiarly rich, that it is not necessary to let it stand to produce cream, the whole being at once fit for the process of churning. The island breed of horses is a poor breed, the animals being ill shaped and usually ill fed. The hogs attain a great size, and are remarkable for the small proportions of their limbs and feet. Poultry are scarce and dear in time of continental war, but during peace the importation from Normandy and Brittany is considerable. The standard land-measure of the island is in feet, yards, perches, vergees, bouves, and carvees; twenty-one square feet are a perch, and forty perches a vergee; so that two vergees and a half are rather more than an English statute acre. Four vergees make a Guernsey and an Irish acre. The Guernsey vergee is equal to one thousand nine hundred and sixty square yards, which, multiplied by four, makes seven thousand eight hundred and forty square yards, being equal to an Irish acre. The denominations of the measures for corn, as established by law in the island, are quints, denerels, cabotels, bushels, and quarters. Five quints make a denerel; three denerels a cabotel; two cabotels a bushel; and four bushels a quarter. The English quarter, of eight Winchester bushels, is equal to ten Guernsey bushels of wheat; barley and other grain are measured by the same bushel, but heaped up, whereas wheat is struck. The lawful weight is the Rouen pound, being ten ounces one hundred and sixty-sevenths five hundred and thirty-three-thirds more than the English avoirdupois, the English hundred weight being equal to one hundred and three, seven-ninths, Guernsey. The currency is by law said to be the money current in Normandy, and thus we see that accounts are in a great measure still kept in livres, tournois, sols, and deniers; these livres, however, do not express the same value in both islands. In Guernsey fourteen livres, in Jersey twenty-four livres, represent a pound sterling, but both in the one and the other the relative value of a pound, in the island currency, compared with a pound in that of England, is regulated by the exchange, which rises occasionally, in the same manner as the exchange between England and other countries. In all the islands the English and French coins are current, the latter pass for ten pence to every franc of their nominal value. To the nominal value of the English coins is added that of the difference acquired by the exchange in favour of England: thus, a sovereign will sometimes pass for one pound one shilling, and sometimes for more, even for one pound one shilling and sixpence.

From time immemorial until the Revolution of 1688, the privilege of free trade in time of war, as well as of

peace, between England and France, was enjoyed by these islanders, having been granted and confirmed by successive kings of England and dukes of Normandy, and even sanctioned by a bull of Pope Sixtus IV., dated in 1483, which was ordered to be published and observed in all his dominions by Charles VIII., King of France, by an ordinance dated in 1486. King William abolished this neutrality by an order in council, dated August 8th, 1689; upon which, this island actively engaged in privateering, and was very successful in the wars of that and the following reign; fifteen hundred prizes having been captured by the privateers of Jersey and Guernsey in those two reigns. During the whole of the last century, the trade of the island progressively increased; and the excise duties in England increasing also, a considerable portion of the commerce carried on was with persons engaged in the smuggling trade, until the years 1805 and 1807, when the acts of parliament for the better prevention of smuggling were passed. Before the commencement of the bonding system, this island may also be said to have served as a *dépôt* for storing foreign goods, particularly wines and spirits, in the same manner as they are now kept in the warehouses of the London docks and the bonding ports. Guernsey unites to a central situation in Europe, a temperate climate well adapted for the keeping of wines in store; a good harbour, the entrance to which is never obstructed by ice; the best vaults in Europe; and a great number of spacious and substantial warehouses: the wharfage and dues on goods in transition are very moderate. The carts employed for the carriage of wine and liquors are of peculiar construction; the body is very low and strong; at the end is a tail ladder: a solid iron axle passes under the body of the cart, which, rising on each side, receives the nave of a common sized wheel: in front is a capstan turned by a winch; to the cylinder are fastened two ropes that, in loading, pass round the barrel, and draw it up the ladder, which, being then raised and rendered steady by the same ropes, serves as a back rail to the cart. These machines will carry two pipes, and can be unloaded by the carman without any other assistance.

The trading vessels belonging to the merchants of Guernsey amount to seventy-four sail, and their burden, by admeasurement, to seven thousand seven hundred and forty-three tons. The quarries afford employment to a great number of the inhabitants, a considerable quantity of granite and stone being exported. From November 30th, 1828, to November 30th, 1829, there were shipped five thousand five hundred and eighty-three tons of paving stones, six thousand and seventy feet of the same, and twelve thousand five hundred and forty-seven tons of stone chippings. During the same period, there were exported one hundred and twenty-nine cows, one hundred and eighty-one heifers, and ninety-three calves. From the port of Southampton, all the British wool allowed by parliament for the manufactures in Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark, must be shipped; and when the general exportation of corn is prohibited in England, a certain quantity, sufficient, with the produce of the islands, for the maintenance of the inhabitants, is allowed to be sent thither. And as the country around Southampton produces many articles which the islanders are in need of, a constant trade is carried on, and

passengers find very good accommodation in the trading vessels, which are large and well-built cutters, neatly fitted up for the purpose: they generally perform the voyage in about twenty hours, and as there are several employed in this trade from Guernsey, they are continually sailing to and from the island. The regular government steam-packets, conveying the mails, sail from Weymouth to Jersey every Wednesday and Saturday, taking Guernsey in their way; but as the distance from London to Southampton is much shorter, and as steam-vessels regularly sail from that port during the summer months, the latter route is generally preferred: a constant communication is also kept up with the opposite coast of France, so that, in time of peace, this port and Jersey may be considered regular thoroughfares for passengers between England and Normandy and Brittany. During the late war, a few small smuggling vessels and privateers were built here, but the first brig launched was in October, 1815, and named by Sir John Doyle, then lieutenant-governor, *La Belle Alliance*, in memory of the decisive battle of Waterloo; since that period forty-three vessels have been built (of the aggregate burden of seven thousand two hundred and sixty tons), and twenty-four oyster smacks.

The common law of Guernsey is in substance derived from the ancient customs of Normandy, upon which the descent of property is in some measure founded. Real estates cannot be disposed of by will, but must descend to the heirs at law, and in default of such, escheat to the king, or the lord of the manor. The eldest son is here, as in Jersey, entitled to the principal dwelling, if not situate within the ancient bounds of the town of St. Peter's Port. He has also a certain portion of land, from fourteen to twenty-one perches, according to the value of the succession attached to the dwelling, as ascertained by the *douzainiers* of the parish, at whose valuation he is also entitled to purchase all the enclosures of land attached to it, the entrance to which is open to him from the house without crossing a public road. As no law exists to prevent the partition of estates below a prescribed number of vergées, land in Guernsey is infinitely divisible, but the elder frequently purchases the shares of the younger partitioners, either for rent or immediate value. Male descendants have a peculiar right to what is termed the *vingtième*, which they may either claim or waive at their discretion. If claimed, the estate is measured, and one-twentieth set apart, of which the eldest son first takes his privileged portion, and the remainder is equally divided among the males. The residue of the succession is then shared by the co-heirs, two-thirds being divided among the males, and one-third among females. If the *vingtième* is not claimed, the whole succession, after deducting the *precipat*, as it is termed, to the eldest, is equally shared by children of both sexes. Among the most remarkable peculiarities of established usage are the two following: the children of parents who have lived for years in open adultery, but afterwards marry, are considered legitimate, and are entitled to inheritance; an insolvent person is exonerated from the payment of his debts, on surrendering upon oath the whole of his property, except his clothes, bed, and arms, and promising to make good the deficiency, if he should at any future time have it in his power so to do. Formerly, the insolvent claiming the

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benefit of this law was compelled to wear a green cap, and to lay aside his girdle; but these badges of humiliation have been for some time discontinued. The contracts in Guernsey are described in a very simple style, being free from the repetitions that abound in documents of the same kind in England. The parties appear before the bailiff, and two of the magistrates of the royal court, by whom the contract is signed. When a conveyance of property is made by a married man, it is necessary that the wife should appear, and make an affidavit that she was not acting under undue influence when she consented to the transfer. All mortgages on estates are required to be registered by the *greffier*; and when a mortgage is paid off, the party has credit given him for the payment, so that an account current being kept, to which free access may always be had, the exact condition of every estate in the island may be known, and its incumbrances ascertained without difficulty. On the sale of an estate, the purchaser is only liable to such obligations and claims as are duly registered. With respect to the power of the British parliament to make enactments binding upon the inhabitants, which power has on various occasions been disputed by the magistrates of these islands, on the ground that the legislative authority over them was vested in the King alone, as Duke of Normandy, it may be observed that, in an order of council, bearing date May 7th, 1806, it is declared, that the registering of an act of parliament is not essential to its operation, and that His Majesty's subjects in these islands are bound by law to take notice of an act wherein it is especially named, although it should not be registered in the royal court there.

The assembly or convention of the states of this island, which is held only on occasions of great importance, when the general interest of the island is concerned, consists of the bailiff, twelve jurats, and *procureur* of the royal court, the beneficed clergy, and the constables and *douzainiers* of each parish, the total number being one hundred and seventy-four. The governor, or lieutenant-governor, whose consent is necessary to the holding of the states, has a deliberative voice in the assembly, but no vote; and the bailiff presides as speaker. The principal business of what are termed the states of election is, the nomination of jurats, and the appointment of the provost, in which every member has a distinct vote; but the raising of money to defray the public expenses is voted by the states of deliberation, consisting of the members above specified, but in which the constables and officers of each parish have collectively but one vote, so that the total number of votes in the latter assembly is thus reduced to thirty-two. Whenever the king's service, or the exigency of the island, requires the assembly of the states of deliberation, the bailiff, with the consent of the governor, or, in his absence, of the lieutenant-governor, or commander-in-chief for the time being, has a right to fix a day for the convention of the states, and to insert in the writs to be issued for such convention, the matters to be deliberated upon, without the concurrence of any of the jurats; but by usage long observed, the bailiff, prior to issuing such writs, communicates to the jurats in the royal court his intention of convening the states, naming the day that he proposes for the meeting, and the subjects for their consideration. These writs are prepared by the *greffier*, signed by the

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bailiff, and directed to the constables only, who are to communicate them to the rector, take the sense of the *douzaine* of their parish on the subject, and come prepared to give their vote accordingly. The taxes imposed by this assembly, except when they immediately regard the protection of the island, must receive the sanction of the king in council. The revenue consists of the general taxes, the harbour dues, the duties levied yearly upon licensed victuallers, or retailers of liquors in general, and the produce of lotteries. No writ from any of the British courts can extend to this island, except from the Admiralty court, which was decreed by an order in council, issued in the course of the late continental war. It is worthy of remark that although, agreeably to the numerous charters granted to these islands, the inhabitants are treated throughout the king's dominions not as aliens, but as British-born subjects, an Englishman is here considered an alien, being liable to arrest for the most trivial sum, even less than sixpence, and his bail liable to be rejected, though of known sufficiency: admission to the privileges of the island can only be granted at the pleasure of the royal court, which, after long residence, is sometimes, though rarely, conceded.

The civil and military powers appear to have been first disunited in the reign of Edward I., but in Guernsey the governor continued to appoint the bailiff until the latter part of the reign of Charles II. This island and its dependencies were under the same governor as that of Jersey until the reign of Henry VII., when the two islands were first divided into distinct governments. Although the governor has now no civil jurisdiction, his presence is sometimes required in the royal court, for enacting certain ordinances which concern the king's service, the security of the island, and the maintenance of the public peace: the court is under his immediate protection, and his authority is to be exerted, if necessary, in the execution of its decrees. This power likewise extends to the arrest and imprisonment, with the concurrence of two jurats, of any inhabitant suspected of treasonable practices; and every captain and commandant of a vessel landing passengers on the island, is obliged, under severe penalties, to make a return of them to the proper officer, and to see that such persons, as soon as it may be convenient after their arrival, attend personally to give an account of themselves. Before the governor's admission to his office he must produce his patent or commission before the royal court, and solemnly swear to maintain the liberties and immunities of the island. For a long period the governors have possessed the privilege, granted them by their patents, of executing the office by means of a deputy, whom they were formerly accustomed to appoint; but since the latter part of the reign of Charles II., the lieutenant-governor has been nominated by patent from the crown, or the king's sign manual; and when that functionary has occasion to leave the island, he delegates his authority, during absence, to the next senior military officer in command. The governors performing the office by a deputy, which has now for many years been invariably the case, take the oath before the privy council in England; the patents are transmitted with an order of council certifying such oath to have been taken, and the commissions are then registered in the royal court. The governor, whose patronage was anciently much more extensive, has still the presentation to all livings

and schools in the island, and to the offices of *greffier*, serjeant, and king's receiver. The whole of the king's rental, or dues, has for many years been granted to the governor, without his being accountable to the Exchequer for the receipt thereof, but obliging him to pay certain small allowances to some of the civil officers, &c. The governor's first duty is the care and custody of the fortifications, which have of late years been much enlarged and improved. The principal of these is Fort George, built on an eminence to the south of the town, and garrisoned by regular troops: there are barracks for upwards of five thousand men. It was begun in 1775, being named after King George III., and it is of a square figure, quite regular in its construction, defending the town and harbour of Guernsey: the barracks contain fourteen or fifteen officers, and from three to four hundred men. It is constructed for forty-five pieces of ordnance; under the ramparts are bomb-proof casemates for men and guns. The fort cannot be enfiladed from any part; there are extensive out-works in connexion with it which include the house of the chief engineer, the quarters of the officers of artillery, the store-keeper's house, and other public buildings. Of late years the militia has been re-organized, on an improved plan: every male resident without distinction, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, able to bear arms, is enrolled, trained, clothed, and accoutred, and called out occasionally for exercise and review; in time of war, all of them, in rotation, are obliged to mount guard nightly at the different batteries round the island.

The forms of the feudal system have been preserved to a greater degree in these islands than in any other part of the British dominions, although few of the ancient feudal services are exacted, and little remains of the once extensive power of the feudal courts. Anciently a court was instituted in each of the fiefs, for deciding petty broils arising on it; besides which there was a superior court, composed of a bailiff and four *chevaliers*, or knights, who held annual assizes, at which the military tenants, or lords of fiefs, attended, and appeals from the inferior courts were heard. This kind of judicature continued until the reign of King John, who, by charter, established twelve jurats instead of the *chevaliers*, who immediately checked, and in course of time effectually abolished, the feudal system. The sixteen free tenants and the thirteen *bordiers* still attend the chief pleas, or opening of the court, on the first day of the three terms, when by-laws are made for the internal government of the island. The names of the free tenants are called over immediately after those of the bailiff and jurats, but they are not now, as anciently, consulted with respect to the by-laws and ordinances, nor are they obliged to attend in person according to original custom; any one may answer for them by power of attorney, but if they do not answer at all, they are subject to a small fine. An entertainment is on those days provided for the whole court, including the military tenants and *bordiers*, at the governor's expense. The original feudal rents in kind, viz., in corn, fowls, loaves of bread, eggs, and other articles, are still payable to the crown, besides some trifling sums of money in coin current in the island at the time of the original grant. When King John had lost the duchy of Normandy, he rewarded the

loyalty of the islanders, who bravely resisted two attacks made by the French king, after that monarch had taken possession of the remainder of the duchy, by granting them a charter, called the Constitutions of King John, which formed the basis of the present constitution of the island, and established the royal court. This court consists of a bailiff appointed by the king, and twelve jurats chosen by the members of the states, all serving for life, unless discharged by the king and council: the officers of the court are the king's *procureur*, or attorney-general for the island; the comptroller, whose office is similar to that of solicitor-general, (these are termed the king's officers); a *provost*, or king's sheriff; the *greffier*, or registrar; and the king's serjeant. Since the establishment of the royal court, instead of the assizes being held annually, as had been previously the custom, the bailiff and jurats have administered justice three times a week in term time, and once a week during vacations, and even more frequently when necessary.

There are three terms in the year, commencing on the first Monday after January 15th, the first Monday after Easter, and the first Monday after September 29th, and each continuing for six weeks. On the first day, or opening of each term, called the *chief plaids*, or capital pleas, by-laws or ordinances are made, which have immediately the effect of law; but such of them as do not receive the royal approbation have only the same force as by-laws made by corporations in England. For the ordinary course of business, four jurats in rotation attend in each term, during which there are eight or ten court days for hearing causes in the first instance, when two jurats, with the bailiff or his deputy, who must always be present to compose a court, are sufficient: this court is called *Cour Ordinaire*, from which an appeal lies to a court of more jurats, termed *Cour d'Appeaux*, and from that again to what is termed the Court of Judgments, where at least seven jurats must be present. This latter court is held three times in each term; and if even the bailiff and all the twelve jurats are in court at the second hearing, an appeal still lies to the Court of Judgments, where only a part of them may happen to preside; and from this court alone appeals, under certain restrictions, are made to His Majesty in council. But if at the first hearing of a cause, five jurats be present, appeal can then only be made directly to the Court of Judgments. The *Mobilaire* courts are held on Mondays, in which pleas for moveables or chattels are determined: the parishes are divided into two districts, called the High and the Low parishes, and the business of each is transacted on alternate Mondays, that for the Low parishes commencing first. On the Tuesday following the Monday's court for the Low parishes, judgments or final decrees are given; and on the Tuesday next after the court for the High parishes, courts of heritage are held, termed *Plaids d'Heritage*, for determining all suits relative to inheritance. The Saturdays' courts are for the passing of contracts, admiralty causes, and criminal informations; the intermediate days, either in or out of term, being devoted to the hearing of causes in general. But the Saturdays' courts for criminal causes continue from the chief pleas of Easter to the middle of July; from Michaelmas to Christmas; and from the 15th of January to the Saturday before Holy Week. When a prisoner

is charged with a capital offence, the first step taken is to make out the accusation or indictment, and to take down his answer in what is called *l'Interrogatoire*, which is a most essential document to prove the innocence of the accused when his account is corroborated by the evidence, but tending on the other hand to the proof of guilt when that account is controverted and contradicted by that evidence. The prisoner on the next Saturday, if in term time, is brought before the court, where, the accusation being read to him, he pleads guilty or not guilty, and makes choice of his counsel; he is then remanded in order that witnesses may be examined, and a day is appointed for their examination in support of the prosecution. This examination takes place before the court, which need not be composed of more than two jurats, besides the bailiff or chief magistrate: neither the prisoner, nor his counsel, is present. The witnesses are introduced one by one, and sworn, when the *greffier*, or king's officer, proceeds to set down their name, age, and deposition. When all the witnesses of the crown officers have been thus examined, another day is appointed by the court for what is called the *recollement et confrontation*, that is to say, the verification of the evidence and the confronting of the witnesses and the prisoner. At the close of this sitting the prisoner is to state what witnesses he wishes to call forward in his behalf, and what particular facts he means to prove by their evidence. A note of this is taken, and another day appointed for examining them. When all the examinations have taken place, authenticated copies of the prisoner's interrogatories, and of the depositions of the witnesses, are furnished to the prisoner's counsel, in order that he may prepare his defence. On the day of trial, the court must be composed of seven or more jurats, besides the bailiff. The prisoner's interrogatories, and the depositions of the witnesses in support of the prosecution and in behalf of the prisoner, are read; after which the prisoner's counsel (who must be one of the six advocates licensed by the court, and who is obliged to give his services *gratuitously*, if the prisoner have not the means of feeing him) is allowed to address the court at as great a length as he may think proper. The king's *procureur* then offers his opinion upon the case, and states what sentence, in his judgment, ought to be given: this is technically termed "*Les conclusions du procureur du roi*." The king's comptroller follows much in the same way, and also gives his conclusions: the bailiff then sums up the evidence in a charge which he delivers to the jurats; after which each jurat present, from the eldest to the youngest, states his individual opinion, and the sentence is decided by a majority. Should there be an equality of opinions, the bailiff has a casting vote, and it is he who communicates the sentence of the court to the prisoner. It is not necessary to report the proceedings to the king before a condemned criminal can suffer death: the sentence is final and irreversible, except where it may appear to the court that the criminal, though found guilty, is a fit subject for royal clemency, in which case his execution is deferred until His Majesty's pleasure can be known: all trials are conducted in the Norman French language.

The royal court-house, as the date on the tympanum of the pediment of its principal front indicates, was erected in 1799, but it was altered and embellished

lished in 1821, by John Wilson, Esq., at an expense of £4100. The building consists of an upper and a lower court-room: the former is fifty-one feet long, by twenty-six broad, with an elevation of nineteen feet; the latter twenty-six feet by twenty, and eleven feet high. There is a spacious *greffier's* office, in which are deposited copies of all the deeds and contracts relative to every transaction in heritage property belonging to the island. There are excellent apartments for the private deliberations of the jurats, committees, &c., communicating with the upper court-room. Nearly adjoining the court-house is the new prison for felons and debtors. A debtor who cannot support himself receives ninepence per day from the creditors at whose suit he is detained, and if the gaoler fails to pay him before nine o'clock in the morning, he can claim his discharge.

The ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Guernsey was, with that of Jersey and the neighbouring islands, subjected to the Bishop of Coutances by Rollo, the first Duke of Normandy, and continued so till King John was dispossessed of that duchy in 1204, when they were united to the see of Exeter, but were soon restored to that of Coutances, to which they remained attached until, in the reign of Henry VII., they were, by a bull of Pope Alexander, annexed to the diocese of Salisbury: they were afterwards re-attached to Coutances, and formed part of that bishoprick, till Elizabeth, in 1568, transferred them to the see of Winchester. At a synod held in Guernsey June 20th, 1576, it was agreed that the ecclesiastical discipline should be strictly presbyterian, which was rigidly adhered to till the act of uniformity passed in England, in the reign of Charles II., the provisions of which extended to these islands. The Dean presented by the governor to the Bishop of Winchester, and approved by the king, entered upon his functions accordingly, and, in 1664 obtained a commission of official from the bishop, investing him with the full power of ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the island and its dependencies. The introduction of the litany and discipline of the church of England met with considerable opposition from the clergy and the people; and even so lately as the year 1755, the dean found it necessary to apply for the aid of the magistracy to enforce it: the use of the surplice is still discontinued; and although the sacrament of baptism is generally performed in the church, yet there is not a single font in the island. The dean holds the ecclesiastical court, whenever occasion requires it: this court consists of the dean and beneficed clergy, with a registrar and apparitor; most of the advocates of the royal court being proctors. Before the dean, as surrogate to the bishop, the wills of persons dying in the island are proved and registered, and from him administrations are obtained for the proper distribution of the property of persons dying intestate, copies of which are regularly transmitted to the consistorial episcopal court at Winchester: the dean has also the power of granting special licenses for the solemnization of private marriages. The ceremony of confirmation, which, according to the church of England, should precede admission to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, is necessarily omitted in these islands, the bishop never visiting them to perform it: private instruction, competent age, and the answering of certain interrogatories at the church in the presence of the congregation, are

considered as ratifying the baptismal vow. The livings are of small value, from the loss of the great tithes originally belonging to them, which were first by the papal authority appropriated to the Norman monasteries, and at the Reformation seized by the crown. The small tithes, or share of the greater, allowed by those religious houses to the incumbents, are still retained, and have been increased by what are termed *novals*, or *deserts*, namely, the tithe of land since brought into tillage. Surplice fees were formerly paid, but having been given up by the Presbyterian ministers, from aversion to the name, they have not been revived; and the church dues for baptism, marriage, sacrament, and burial, are so very trifling that, except in the Town parish, which is populous, their amount is very small. The tithe of all grain and flax growing in the island is due to the king, and that of all apples, pears, cider, honey, calves, colts, pigs, lambs, geese, and fish, to the rector, but no tithe whatever is due to either for hay, clover, lucerne, potatoes, parsnips, or other vegetables. The *champart*, or portion of the field reserved by the chief lord, in lieu of rent, is the twelfth sheaf of the whole crop. The *presbyteres*, or parsonage-houses, are kept in repair at the expense of the respective parishes. The church service is invariably performed in the French language, excepting for the garrison, and at the new church of St. James.

The inhabitants are distinguished by several peculiarities from those of the rest of the British dominions. The Old Norman language, now gradually approximating towards the French, is generally spoken by all ranks of people; scarcely any of the country people speak English, but many among the higher classes have acquired a tolerably correct pronunciation of it: their dress and style of living, particularly among the higher ranks, are receiving great modifications from an increasing intercourse with England. Mediocrity of fortune seems to prevail throughout the island, and a rigid economy is practised.

The island appears to have been divided into parishes soon after the Norman Conquest of England. For many years before the militia was organized, each parish had a captain, or *centenier*, who trained the men to the use of arms, and had the care of two pieces of ordnance; but the office was discontinued when this military force was formed into regiments and better regulated. The *douzainiers* of each parish are twelve of the most respectable and intelligent inhabitants (the Town and Vale parishes excepted, the former having twenty and the latter sixteen), chosen for life by the parishioners, as their representatives in the assembly of the states on all public matters, voting individually in the choice of the jurats, or magistrates, and the sheriff, and giving their votes collectively, by the constables of their respective parishes, on other subjects requiring deliberation: they have also the regulation of all parochial matters. There are two constables in each parish, chosen annually, who preside and make part of the corps of the *Douzaine*: they may confine offenders both night and day, but must, in all cases, make their report to the bailiff and to the king's officers within twenty-four hours: they may also search for stolen property individually, but are in general accompanied by one or more of the assistant constables, particularly in town, in order to render their search more effectual. They receive the money raised for the public service from their collectors, for whom they are respon-

sible, and apply it to the purposes intended. It is also their duty to visit, in the presence of two respectable persons, all taverns and cellars where liquors are sold, to see that such articles are wholesome, and upon finding any that are not so, to destroy them. The *curateurs*, of whom there are two in each parish, are officers exercising all the functions of churchwardens; and the office of *procureur des pauvres*, or manager of the poor, in each parish, is similar to that of an overseer: the poor-rates are collected by distinct officers, of whom there are two or more, according to the extent of the parish.

ST. PETER-PORTR, or the Town parish, lies about the middle of the eastern coast. The town has of late years been much extended in several directions. It seems to have been formerly confined to the range of houses running parallel with the sea, from what is called Glatney to the upper part of Cornet-street. The extent of St. Peter-Port, along the coast, from the upper part of Cornet-street to the end of Long-store, is little short of a mile and a half; and, including the New town and the Hauteville, it is about three miles in circumference. In the High-street most of the old houses have been removed, and the width greatly increased. The town, generally speaking, is well paved, and some of the streets, though narrow, have foot-ways. The streets in the Upper or New town, and the Hauteville, are straight, and the houses large and well-built, especially Saumarez-street. Owing to the improvements that have been effected in the roads, a great many English carriages are kept. Among the improvements the widening of Fountain-street, which is advancing rapidly towards completion, may be styled the most important. This street, although the principal road of communication between the harbour, town, and country, was originally only ten feet wide, which has been increased to thirty feet, and the buildings, consisting of dwelling-houses with shops, are little inferior in appearance to any in the most modern streets of London, while they surpass them in point of solidity. Pipes are now being laid down for the introduction of gas into the town. The assembly-rooms, built by subscription, in 1780, are situated in the market-place, and are supported on stone arches; the ball-room is very extensive: the public meetings are generally held here. A library was established in 1819, under the patronage of the Governor, and the Bishop of Winchester; in the reading-room are periodical publications, but no newspapers. The theatre, situated in New-street, is neatly fitted up: a company of comedians from Exeter visit the island, generally in October, and remain till Christmas. At the top of Smith-street stands Government House, a neat building, the residence of the lieutenant-governor. The church of St. James, the new college, and Castle Carey, which stand in the highest parts of the town, form very striking objects from the roads and harbour. Castle Carey was erected in 1829, at a cost of £4000; the style of its architecture is castellated English; it is two stories in height, exclusively of the basement and centre tower, or turret, and is one of the greatest ornaments to the island; it is situated near a small public park, called the New Ground, but has very little land attached to it, whence it has been denominated Castle-Lackland. There are upwards of thirty handsome villas in the immediate vicinity of the town, substantially built of native granite since 1815; and within the last ten years upwards of four hundred

houses have been erected in the town, at an expense of £200,000. Doyle's column, erected in honour of Sir John Doyle, stands on the heights between the bays of Fermain and Moulin-street: it is about one hundred feet high from the base to the top, and two hundred and fifty feet from the level of the sea, and is ascended by a winding staircase; the gallery is surrounded by an iron balustrade.

The new town stands so high that, from the level of the market-place, the side of the ravine is ascended by a flight of a hundred and forty-five steps, to the top of what is called Mount Gibel, the Moorish name *Gebal* being supposed to have been given to it by the Sarrazens, who invaded the island in the time of Edward III., and since corrupted into Gibel, with the addition of the French word *Mont*. About a quarter of a mile from this spot are the public walks, or New Ground. This plot of land, containing about eight English acres, was purchased by the parish more than half a century ago, and one-half of it laid out in groves; the other, which is a smooth lawn, is set apart as a military parade. The vegetable market is held under the assembly-rooms, and in the open square adjoining. The principal market day is Saturday. There is a space assigned in the market-place for pork and veal, from each of the ten parishes, which is sold to the public by the farmers, on Friday and Saturday: all the weights are of brass, and marked to prevent imposition. Fish, fruit, and vegetables of excellent quality, are exposed for sale every day in the week. The butchers' market-place was constructed in 1822: adjoining it a new fish market has recently been erected, which is not excelled by any in the United Kingdom, with the exception of that of Liverpool: it is one hundred and ninety-eight feet in length, twenty-two feet wide, and twenty-eight feet in elevation, entirely covered over, and lighted in a very tasteful manner by seven octagonal skylights, beneath which there are Venetian blinds for the purpose of ventilating the building. The fish tables, forty in number, are all of polished marble, each being supplied with fine spring water. The total cost of Fountain-street and the fish market will amount to £57,216. An extensive slaughter-house has been erected near the beach, in which all the cattle are killed: this edifice, which is of blue granite, is so judiciously constructed, as to prevent any annoyance arising from it to the town, the filth being conveyed to the beach through a pipe, and washed away by the tide at high water.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of the Governor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter in 1312, is of more elaborate architecture than any other in the island: it consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, with a tower in the centre, surmounted by a low spire. The porch on the northern side is very handsome: the pillars which support the arched roof are of granite, and on the walls are several beautiful marble monuments of modern date: it has lately undergone a thorough repair, under the direction of Mr. John Wilson; the pews are all new, and made of Dutch wainscot. The garrison service, and the evening service, are performed in the English language. There are two chapels of ease, one called Trinity chapel, situated in County Mansell, built in 1768, and in which the service is performed in French; the other, situated in Manor-street, is called Bethell chapel: it was built in 1791, and

purchased, by an order from His Majesty's Council, in 1796, as a chapel to St. Peter-Port. St. James' church was built by subscription, expressly for the performance of the church service in English. The government is vested in elders, and the minister is paid by the congregation: it is nevertheless subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester, and contains one thousand three hundred and thirty-four sittings, four hundred of which are free. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, two for English Independents, three for French Independents, and one each for French Methodists, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians; and there is a Roman Catholic chapel, the congregation of which consists exclusively of Irish and French. The free grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, has lately been rebuilt, at an expense of £12,000. It is called "The Royal College of Elizabeth," and is a fine and imposing pile of building, in the later style of English architecture, one hundred and seventy-seven feet in length from north to south, and sixty-six feet wide from east to west. It consists of a public hall, fifty-four feet by twenty-seven, and twenty-two feet and a half in elevation; seven school-rooms of lofty dimensions, each thirty-four feet by twenty-two and a half; a library, and spacious accommodation for the principal and his boarders. The centre tower, which contains the library, is one hundred feet high, with four side towers of sixty feet each. The corner stone was laid the 19th of October, 1826, and the edifice was finished in 1830, after a design by Mr. John Wilson, architect to the States. From the centre tower there is a very extensive view of the sea, of the adjacent islands, and the coast of France, as well as of the surrounding country. The institution is endowed with certain lands and rents, which, with the school-house, gardens, and meadow, adjoining, are estimated to produce to the master upwards of £300 per annum: the mastership is in the presentation of the Governor; every boy born in the island is entitled to admission, and, including the boarders, most of whom are English boys, there are upwards of one hundred and fifty scholars. In 1636, Charles I., at the request of Archbishop Laud, endowed, with an estate comprising houses in London and lands in Buckinghamshire, which had escheated to the crown, a fellowship in each of the colleges of Jesus, Exeter, and Pembroke, in the University of Oxford, for natives of Jersey or Guernsey, who have also the benefit of five scholarships, founded by Dr. Morley, Bishop of Winchester, in 1654, in Pembroke College, three for Jersey, and two for Guernsey. The town hospital was erected in 1741 and 1742, in consequence of a general meeting of the parishioners to take into consideration the state of the poor. Until then, the poor of the parish had been periodically relieved by pecuniary donations, arising from certain rents appropriated or bequeathed for that purpose, and from sundry collections at the church doors, aided, as they had been of late years, by the proceeds of a general rate. The rents above-mentioned were transferred to the new institution, and the whole placed under the management of a treasurer and other gentlemen annually chosen by the parishioners. This institution combines the objects of an hospital and a workhouse, or house of industry; and, though originally designed for parishioners only, has generally amongst its inmates a number of strangers,

who, owing to bodily infirmity, or some other substantial reason, cannot be removed to their own parish or country: it serves also as a temporary asylum for such sick strangers as are under the care of the constables, and due attention is rendered them until they are thought in a proper state to quit the island. The arrangements throughout are excellent, the inmates receiving every attention and comfort their situation requires; spinning, weaving, and various other branches of industry are carried on. There is a Magdalene ward, in which females of loose morals are kept, and who are not allowed to have any communication with the other inmates; persons afflicted with mental derangement have also separate apartments. The female children, whose number exceeds fifty, are educated, until the age of fourteen, under the personal inspection and daily attendance of some of the principal ladies of the island, after which they are received as servants in respectable families: the boys are educated until of the same age, when they are apprenticed. The building, which was considerably improved and enlarged in the years 1809 and 1810, is very commodious, with an open space of ground in front, a court-yard behind, and two gardens nearly adjoining. A National school for boys and girls has also been established in the town, in which about one hundred and forty boys and eighty girls are educated.

In 1274, the inhabitants represented to the justices of assize sent from England to the island, that a stone pier projecting into the sea, between the town and Castle Cornet, would be very useful to commerce; in consequence of which, in the following year, an order was obtained from Edward I., whereby the governor and the principal inhabitants were authorised to build a pier, and to levy, for the term of three years only, a small duty on ships coming to the island, towards defraying the expense. In violation of this order, however, the duty was not only raised by the governor for the term of three years, but was continued by him after that term, and by his successors, without their commencing the work for which it was levied, until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the commissioners sent to the island, placed the power of collecting the petty custom in the hands of the bailiff and jurats, and ordered them to lay it out under the inspection of the governor, by which means the south pier was begun about 1570. Sir Thomas Leighton, who governed the island in 1580 and for forty years after, was a great benefactor to the work, as was also Amice de Carteret, who was lieutenant-governor and bailiff of the island in 1608. The northern end of the pier was begun in the reign of Queen Anne, when the islanders suffering considerably by the storms, for want of a pier to the east and north of the harbour, made voluntary contributions for the erection of the north pier; and the whole work has been improved from time to time: it extends to the eastward about four hundred and sixty feet, curving inwards at the extremities, which leave an opening about eighty feet wide. The length of the south pier is seven hundred and fifty-seven feet; and they form a spacious basin, into which vessels of considerable burden can enter at high water. Castle Cornet, a fortress by which the harbour is defended, stands on a rock a little to the south-east of the pier: it is of very remote antiquity, and is supposed to have been originally constructed by the Romans. When the island was invaded by the

French, in the reign of Edward I., this castle fell into their hands, and they kept possession of it for some time. It is so well defended by batteries on all sides, that, though accessible from the town at the ebbing of every spring tide, when the intervening sands are left quite dry, it has often been successfully defended. In the reign of Charles I. it withstood a long and vigorous siege, being held for the king by Sir Peter Osborne, the lieutenant-governor, in opposition to the town, then under the influence of the parliament, who had vested the government of the island in the twelve jurats: the castle being closely blockaded, and their provisions exhausted, the garrison at length surrendered on honourable terms. A dreadful accident happened here on the 29th of December, 1672, from lightning communicating with the magazine, which blew up with a tremendous explosion, destroying a great part of the castle, and in particular some handsome new buildings, then recently erected at considerable expense by the governor, Viscount Hatton, who, together with his family and some other persons, was residing at the time in a part of the castle thrown down by the shock: several persons were killed, among whom were Lady Hatton, wife of the governor, and the Dowager Lady Hatton, his mother. Formerly the governors made this castle their place of residence, but it has ceased to be so for many years, and is placed in the care of a guard of soldiers and certain officers; it is an isolated castle, very ancient, and of a triangular form: in spring tides, at low water, it may be reached on foot. There are embrasures pierced for seventy-six pieces of ordnance; it commands the several channels of entrance to the town, and looks into St. Peter's Port.

ST. SAMPSON'S parish lies at the north-eastern extremity of the island. All the land in it was in the possession of the Duke of Normandy, until William the Conqueror rewarded Sampson d'Anneville with about one-fourth of the island, including a part of this parish, then erected into a fief, or royalty, still called the fief d'Anneville: this fief, which appears to have been the first grant to a layman in the island, is the noblest tenure in it; the lord of the seignior ranking next after the clergy, and being so cited in the king's courts, which he is obliged by his tenure to attend three times a year, *viz.* at the chief pleas, or opening of the terms; he is also bound, when the king comes to the island, to attend him as his esquire during his stay. The lord holds a court yearly at Michaelmas, composed of a seneschal, three *vavasors*, or judges, a clerk, or *greffier*, and a provost: the tenants thus assembled annually choose a provost from among themselves, to collect the lord's chief rents. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of the Vale parish, rated in the king's books at £5. The church, a low edifice without either tower or spire, is chiefly remarkable for its antiquity, having been consecrated in the year 1111, and is the oldest church in the island. There is a place of worship for French Methodists. In order to facilitate the exportation of the granite from the north of the island, the harbour of St. Sampson has been rendered secure and convenient by a new break-water and quay.

The VALE parish, lying at the northern extremity of the island, was formerly divided into two parts, at what is called the Braye du Val, by an irruption of the sea, which is supposed to have taken place about the year

1204; in consequence of which a bridge was erected to afford a communication with the part thus separated from the main land: but the sea flowing from the other extremity at the Vale church, and preventing all intercourse with the north-west, a causeway of large stones, called the Devil's bridge, or Pont du Val, was raised, for the purpose of crossing the Braye at low water, and the sea continued to flow over a large tract of land every tide, until, by the exertions of the lieutenant-governor, Sir John Doyle, this land was recovered by shutting out the sea by another bridge near the Vale church, by which eight hundred and fourteen verges have been brought into tillage. That portion of the land which fell to the share of the crown was sold for £5000, which sum was appropriated towards defraying the expense of the new military roads across the island. In the Close of the Vale, not far from the spot where the church now stands, the fugitive monks from the Benedictine abbey of Mount St. Michael, in Normandy, about the year 962, erected a monastery, which was likewise dedicated to St. Michael, thus forming the first regular settlement in the island, and soon brought the whole Close of the Vale into cultivation. The abbot, it appears, had no regular grant of the lands from the Duke of Normandy, but assumed a property in them for the maintenance of the monastery, until the year 1032, when Robert, Duke of Normandy, father of the Conqueror, granted them to the monks by the name of the fief St. Michael, which grant the Conqueror confirmed in 1061, the fief at that time including one-fourth of the cultivated part of the island. This fief has belonged to the crown ever since the dissolution of religious houses; and the court, which consists of a seneschal, eleven *vavasors*, three provosts, a *greffier*, and a serjeant, is held thrice a year, *viz.* on the day following each of the chief pleas of the royal court. A ceremony anciently observed at this court, of perambulating the king's highways in the island, has of late years been revived. The *chevauchée*, or cavalcade, consisting of the lieutenant-governor and the officers of his staff, with the officers and members of the court, together with the officers of the royal court, all mounted on horseback, (the bailiff also has a right to demand a horse and servant, although he has never enforced his privilege,) the horses being decorated with ribands, and led by footmen termed *peons*, dressed in white jackets and trousers, bound and ornamented with rose-coloured ribands, wearing black velvet caps, and carrying gilt-headed spears, proceed from the court-room at the Vale along the high road through the Town, St. Martin's, the Forest, St. Peter's in the Wood, and Torteval, to Plein Mont; whence, after partaking of some refreshment in a *marquée* provided for the purpose, they pursue their route through St. Saviour's, the King's mills, more commonly known as the Grand Moulin, and the lower part of the Catel parish, to the place from which they set out; an officer termed *porte-lance* carrying a spear erect, measuring eleven feet eight inches, elevated from the stirrup on which it rested to the height of about fourteen feet from the ground to the point: if the spear come in contact with the boughs of trees, or other projections overhanging the road, or such road is considered not in good repair and of the width of the spear's length, the owners of the adjoining lands, who are by custom bound

to keep the roads in repair, are subject to fines; the lands on one side being bound to maintain a good foot-path, and those on the other a good horse or carriage road. The *peons*, who are generally the best looking young men of the island, dressed in white and decorated with ribband, &c., volunteering their services, have the privilege of saluting every woman they meet, without distinction. The Castle of St. Michael, now called Vale Castle, standing on an eminence on the eastern side of the parish, was commenced towards the close of the tenth century, to shelter the inhabitants from the ravages of the pirates that continually infested the island, and carried off the corn and cattle. It was many years in building, and three centuries after was large enough to contain both the people and their cattle, when, in case of alarm, they shut themselves up for protection. Little more of the structure remains than the outer walls, in which are some flanking towers and the old portal. Buildings have been erected within, them as barracks for a few soldiers, and upon its mouldering ramparts, the most ancient pieces of masonry now on the island, are a few pieces of ordnance. The quantity of land in this parish is four thousand three hundred verges. The living is a vicarage, with the rectory of St. Sampson's annexed, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Governor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, was consecrated in 1117: it consists of a nave and aisle, with a low tower at one end, surmounted by a spire. There is a place of worship for French Methodists.

The parish of TORTEVAL lies at the western extremity of the island, and contains about one thousand three hundred and seventy verges. The living is a rectory, with that of Forest parish united to it, rated in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the Governor. The church, dedicated to St. Philip, was erected by the States, at an expense of £3000, in 1817; it contains three hundred and fifty sittings. The body of the building is sixty feet long by thirty broad, being vaulted with a pointed arch, which covers the entire area. The building is of the most permanent description, its walls being of granite, roofed with brick-work and coated externally with a thick covering of Roman cement. The tower and spire, as well as the buttresses of the side walls, are circular: the spire is one hundred and twenty feet high. There is an agreeable simplicity, combined with a permanency in the appearance of this structure, seldom surpassed in a country church; the pews and doors constitute the only wood-work employed in its construction. It was consecrated by Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury, on the 5th of August, 1818. A little to the west of the signal post at Prevoté point, at the foot of a rocky steep, is a natural cavern, called *La Cave Mahie*: it is very singularly formed, about two hundred feet long, and forty or fifty wide; the vaulted roof rises from six or eight to fifty or sixty feet in height; the bottom is rough and uneven, the whole being formed by granitic points in a vertical direction, like most of the rocky cliffs throughout the island.

St. SAVIOUR's parish lies on the western side of the island, but the exact quantity of land within its limits has not been ascertained. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Governor. The church, consecrated in 1154, is a commodious building, standing in a lofty

and picturesque situation, and consisting of a nave and side aisle, with a handsome tower at one end, surmounted by a very low spire. The ancient chapel of St. Apoline still remains entire, and is now used as a barn; the interior of the roof is circular, and formed of stone. There is a place of worship for French Methodists. The priory of Lihou, or Lihoumel, which stood on a small island to the south-west, communicating with the main land at low-water, is said to have been built in 1114; part of one of the walls is remaining: in the rock are two natural baths, hollowed out by the continued friction of stones washed round by the eddy of the sea: the islet is uninhabited, but contains a great number of rabbits.

The FOREST parish lies near the middle of the southern coast. The living is a rectory, united to that of Torteval parish, rated in the king's books at £7. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, was consecrated in 1163: it is a mean building with a tiled roof, consisting of a nave and aisles, with a low tower and spire in the centre. There is a place of worship for French Methodists.

St. PETER of the WOOD lies on the south-west side of the island, and contains two thousand seven hundred verges. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £11, and in the patronage of the Governor. The church, consecrated June 29th, 1167, is one of the best in the island in point of architecture; it stands in a picturesque situation on the declivity of Deeper valley, and consists of a nave and aisles, with a well-proportioned tower at one end. There is a place of worship for French Methodists.

St. MARTIN's parish lies at the south-eastern extremity of the island, and contains about three thousand six hundred and fourteen verges. Besides the king's fief, which extends into this parish, that of Sausmarez is the most considerable, and has been in the possession of the family of that name from time immemorial. Amongst other services to which the tenants of this fief are liable, they are bound to bring the seignior all his fuel and provisions, and, when required, to provide a proper vessel to convey him to and from Jersey. The court, which was formerly held thrice a year, at the chief pleas of the royal court, is now, at the will of the seignior, held but once, at Michaelmas. It appears that the command of the castle of Jerbourg was, by Edward III., vested in Matthew de Sausmarez, at that time lord of this fief, and his heirs male, who continued to be castellans as long as the fortifications existed. Of this ancient castle no vestige remains, a signal post has been erected near the spot where it stood, and a small barrack line of late years been built on this commanding and naturally strong position, which, from the deep parallel ditches on the north and south sides of the promontory, is thought to have been fortified by the Romans. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £11. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Governor. The church, consecrated in 1199, consists of a nave and aisle, with a low central tower surmounted by a spire. There is a place of worship for French Methodists.

The parish of St. MARY DE CASTRO, generally called by corruption the *Castel* parish, lies near the centre of the island, and contains about five thousand four hundred and thirty verges. The poor

house, for all the country parishes, stands within it, and is conducted on a plan similar to that of the Town parish. The Vason bay, which bounds part of the parish to the westward, is conjectured, from the remains which have been dug up under the sands, to have been anciently forest or woodland. The principal fendal court in this parish is that of the fief *Le Compte*, a great part of which and its dependencies is included within its limits: this court, consisting of a *seneschal*, eight *vavasors*, a *procureur fiscal*, three provosts, a *greffier*, serjeant, and receiver, is held thrice a year, viz., on the second day following the chief pleas of the royal court: the escheats of persons dying without heirs, forfeitures upon condemnation to death, or upon banishment for seven years, called in French *une mort civile*, vareck or shipwreck found upon the fief, and other rights, appertain to the lord, which, with the change of property by death or alienation, now form the chief business of this and the other fief courts in the island. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Governor. The church, built on the site of the old castle erected by the piratical invaders about the middle of the eleventh century, and called the *Château du Sarrazin*, or *Grand Geoffrey*, was consecrated in 1203: it consists of a nave and aisle, with a low central tower surmounted by a spire. A small remnant of the ancient chapel of St. George stands near the house which is called by that name.

ST. ANDREW'S parish lies towards the southern extremity of the island, and is the only one which is not at any point contiguous to the sea: it contains about two thousand five hundred vergées of land. The minister of this parish holds a field by the service of saying the Lord's Prayer when the seignior of the fief of St. Helena holds his court. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Governor. The church, consecrated in 1204, consists of a nave and aisle, with a neat tower at one end. There are places of worship for French Independents and Wesleyan Methodists.

The remains of five Druidical temples can be distinctly traced in Guernsey: one of them is situated on a rocky ridge between the points of land formerly occupied by *Le Rée*, and *Richmond* barracks, at the western extremity of the island; another near Norman point, on the north-east, consists of one large slab of granite, sixteen feet long, eight feet broad, and three feet thick, forming an inclined plane, and supported on rude masses of stone; and three others on *L'Ancrese* common. The island of *Lihou*, which, like *Castle Cornet* in St. Peter's Port, is connected with Guernsey at low water, is situated to the north of *Rocquaine* bay, and is the property of *Mazar le Marchant*, Esq., lieutenant-bailiff of Guernsey. Guernsey gives the inferior title of baron to the family of *Finch*, Earls of *Aylesford*.

The island of *ALDERNEY*, which is dependent on, and under the jurisdiction of, the states of Guernsey, is situated 6 leagues (N.E.) from that island, and 7 miles (W.) from *Cape La Hogue* in Normandy, from which it is separated by a strait, called by the French "*Raz Blanchard*," and by the English the *Race of Alderney*, and contains 1151 inhabitants. This island, named in old English records *Aurney*, *Eureney*, and *Aurigny*, by which last name it is still designated by the French geographers, is supposed to have been the *Riduna* of Antoninus;

but little of its history is known prior to the time of Henry III., in the fourth year of whose reign an act of parliament was passed, by which it appears that one moiety of the island belonged to that monarch, and the other moiety to the Bishop of Coutances. From an extent of the crown, made in the fourth year of the reign of James I., the whole of the island was the property of the king, who was entitled to the *amends*, or fines, and the perquisites of the court; to the *treizièmes*, or thirteenthths, upon the sale of lands; and to the wrecks, and other princely rights and royalties; but it was subsequently granted in fee-farm to successive tenants. George III., by letters patent under the great seal, bearing date December 14th, 1763, in consideration of the surrender of the former lease, or patent, which had then become vested in John le Mesurier, Esq., and for other considerations therein specified, granted the island to the said John le Mesurier, his executors, administrators, and assigns, for ninety-nine years, with a proviso for resuming the lease at any time, upon payment to the lessee of such amount of money as should have been disbursed in improving the mansion-house, called the Governor's house, and the other premises, to be ascertained by six or more of the privy council. In this grant were included the advowson of the church and chapel, with power to levy duties upon all vessels coming into the port or harbour of the island, in the same proportion as they are levied in the harbour of St. Peter's Port in Guernsey. The rights and property of the island were purchased by government from J. le Mesurier, Esq., of Pool, who was the last governor.

The approach to the island, particularly in stormy weather, is dangerous, from the rapidity and diversity of the currents, which at spring tides rush in contrary directions, with a velocity of six miles an hour, and from the numerous rocks by which it is surrounded; these rocks were fatal to Prince Henry, son of Henry I., who was wrecked here on his return from Normandy, in 1119; and, in 1744, to the *Victory* man of war, which was lost with the whole crew, consisting of one thousand one hundred men: the French fleet, notwithstanding, escaped through this passage after its defeat at *La Hogue*, in 1692. Between the north-west side of *Alderney* and the small island of *Burhou* is the passage of "*Le Singe*," which, though narrow, and, like the other, subject to violent agitation, has depth of water sufficient for the largest ships of war. About a mile and a half to the west is the precipitous rock *Ortac*, rising abruptly to the height of one hundred feet, apparently of porphyry, and forming one of the highest in a chain which stretches in this direction from *Burhou*. At the distance of seven miles, in the same direction, are the *Caskets*, a cluster of rocks rising to a height from the water of from twenty-five to thirty fathoms, and, including a few detached to the westward, about one mile in circumference: on the south-west side is a naturally-formed harbour, in which a frigate may shelter as in a dock; steps are cut in the rock, and conveniences are provided for hauling up boats: there is also a smaller and less compact harbour on the north-east side. On these rocks three lighthouses have been recently erected, and furnished with revolving reflectors: they are in a triangular position, the two southernmost, fifty feet asunder, in a direction east and west, and the third, one hundred and fifty feet to the north of the

former, is on the most elevated part of the rock, twenty feet above the others, and sixty feet above the level of high water mark; the lights in clear weather may be seen at the distance of four leagues. The island, which is four miles in length, one mile and a half in breadth, and nearly ten miles in circumference, shelves considerably to the north-east, and is intersected by deep vallies: the whole of the southern and eastern parts, from La Pendante to La Clanque, is bounded by cliffs varying in elevation from one hundred to two hundred feet, and presenting picturesque and striking scenery; the northern and eastern sides are terminated with lower cliffs, alternating with small bays and flat shores. The bay of Bray is remarkably fine, affording good anchorage to vessels, and at low water the sands are very extensive: Longy bay is also commodious; and Crabby harbour, in which at spring tides the water rises to the height of twenty-five feet, affords every facility for a wet dock. The east side of the island consists chiefly of reddish sand-stone, and the west side principally of porphyry, neither of which rocks are found in large masses in any of the other islands of the group. About one half of the land is in cultivation; the remainder consists of common and furze land, affording good pasturage for sheep, but insufficient for cattle. The soil, though light and sandy, is in general good, and the system of agriculture similar to that at Guernsey. The general appearance of the land is bare; few trees and no thorn hedges are to be seen, the enclosures being formed by walls of loose stones, and furze banks. Of the Alderney breed of cows, which has taken its name from this island, Jersey and Guernsey furnish by far the greater number for exportation, this island but very few. The town is situated nearly in the centre of the island, and, with the exception of the Governor's house, contains few buildings worthy of notice; it is partially paved, and well supplied with water: there is a good road to Bray harbour, and another to Longy bay, where was an ancient nunnery, subsequently used as barracks during the war, and since the peace, converted into an hospital, and dépôt for military stores. The pier, near which are several houses, is of rude construction, with only one projecting arm, affording shelter to vessels only from the north-east.

The civil jurisdiction is exercised by a judge and six jurats, the former of whom is nominated by the governor, and the latter elected by the commonalty: they hold their several appointments for life, unless removed for misbehaviour, or malversation in office; and, with the king's officers, *viz.*, the king's *procureur*, or attorney-general; the king's *comptroller*, or solicitor-general; and the *greffier*, or registrar, who is also nominated by the governor, compose the court, the decision of which, however, is not necessarily definitive, being subject to an appeal to the royal court at Guernsey, and from that to the king in council. In all criminal cases the court of Alderney has only the power of receiving evidence, which is transmitted to the superior court of Guernsey, where judgment is pronounced, and the sentence of the law executed. The entire jurisprudence of the island is similar to that of Guernsey, as appears by the order of the royal commissioners sent to the island by Queen Elizabeth, in 1585. The judge and six jurats, together with the *douzainiers*,

being twelve men chosen by the commonalty for their representatives, compose the assembly of the states of the island, wherein all ordinances for its government are proposed. But the *douzainiers* have only a deliberative voice, and no vote, the judge and jurats alone deciding upon the expediency of any proposed measure. The governor, or his lieutenant, must be present at each assembly, but has no vote in it. The public acts were first registered at Alderney in 1617, and the first contract was enrolled in the year 1666. The privileges of the charter are inherited by birth, or obtained by servitude. It is not known at what time the church was built: it is an ancient edifice, not entitled to architectural notice; the tower was added to it in 1767, and a chapel near it was erected in 1763. From the year 1591 to 1607, Alderney was without an officiating minister; during that period, baptisms and marriages were solemnized at Guernsey, and registered in the parish of St. Saviour. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school for boys, and another for girls, were founded by J. Le Mesurier, Esq., the last governor: the building was erected in 1790, and the institution has funded property to the amount of £400 three per cent. consols. The general hospital was erected in 1789, for the reception of patients, and is supported by subscription. The remains of the ancient nunnery have been converted into an hospital, substantially built of sand-stone, and surrounded by a strong wall; and there still exists part of a castle begun by the Earl of Essex, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but never finished, the ruinous foundations of which yet bear that favourite's name. The islet of Burhou, lying to the westward, is not inhabited, but is used by the governor as a rabbit-warren.

The little island of SARK, or SERK, which lies about six miles eastward of Guernsey, is also one of its dependencies, and under its immediate jurisdiction: the population, according to the census of 1821, was 488. At one part, called the *Coupée*, it is nearly divided into two portions, connected only by a high and narrow ridge not many yards wide. It was early noted for the ancient convent of St. Maglorius, a British Christian, who, fleeing with many others from the persecutions of the Pagan Saxons into Armorica, was made Bishop of Dol, and first planted Christianity in these islands, about the year 565. Queen Elizabeth granted it in fee-farm, by letters patent under the great seal, dated in 1565, to Hilary de Carteret, Esq., by the twentieth part of a knight's fee. The surface of Sark is a table land, rising a little towards the west, but having no declivity to the sea at any part, except a trifling descent at the northern extremity. The surrounding cliffs, from two to three hundred feet in height, are so very abrupt on the western side, that the largest ship may approach very near them without danger; but the eastern shore is beset with rocks running far out into the sea. The rocky scenery is very grand and picturesque; that of the *Port du Moulin* in particular, the descent to which is through a narrow pass, uncommonly wild and romantic. Such is the natural strength of the island, that although there are five landing-places, yet, except at what is called the *Creux*, where a tunnel was cut through the rock in 1588, by one of the De Carterets, scarcely any entrance is to be found without the difficulty of climbing. The landing-place nearest to Guernsey is that

of *Havre Gossetin*, which is formed between the land and the little *Isle des Marchands* on the western side. The high ridge, or isthmus, which joins the main island to the smaller portion of it, called *Petit Sark*, is about one hundred yards long, with a precipice immediately overhanging the sea on the eastern side; the passage on the western being in some places only three or four feet wide, and over broken rocks of terrific appearance. To the south of *Petit Sark* is an isolated rock, called *Etat*, much resembling in shape the Mew-stone at Plymouth; and on the coast is a funnel, two hundred feet deep, and one hundred feet in diameter at the surface, called *Creux Terrible*, similar in appearance to the Buller of Buchan, or Tol Pedn, Penwith, near which is a spring of water, of which the specific gravity is one-eighth less than that of any other water found in the island. There are also numerous picturesque caverns excavated in the cliffs along the sea-shore. The sky is usually serene, and the air remarkably salubrious; and the soil, which is extremely fertile, affords every necessary article of produce for the inhabitants, particularly apples, from which excellent cider is made, also turnips, parsnips, potatoes, and other vegetables, together with most kinds of grain. The grass is very sweet, and the mutton fine. Milk and butter are produced in sufficient quantities for the consumption of the inhabitants. Rabbits are also very abundant, and sea fish in great variety. The only branch of manufacture is the knitting of stockings, gloves, and waistcoats, called *Guernsey jackets*, which affords employment to many of the inhabitants: these are exported to Bristol and some other western ports of England, and various articles of domestic consumption brought back in return. The island, with the exception of the land held by the seignior, is divided into forty copyhold tenements, which are held under him on payment of a moderate rent. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture and in fishing, and dredging for oysters for the London market. A feudal court is held three times in the year, for the purpose of enacting by-laws for regulating the affairs of the island, which are in force when carried by a majority of the forty tenants, and confirmed by the consent of the seignior. The executive power is vested in a seneschal, who has cognizance of civil cases, and from whose decision an appeal lies to the Royal court at *Guernsey*. The church, dedicated to *St. Peter*, was erected in 1820, and consecrated by the Bishop of *Winchester* in 1829. The monastery, founded by *St. Maglorius*, was existing in the reign of *Edward III.*, but it has long since gone to decay. In 1719, an earthen pot, bound with an iron hoop, was discovered, containing eighteen Gallic coins of silver gilt, which were engraved by *Vertue* in 1725.

The island of *HERM*, 3 miles (N. E.) from *Guernsey*, in the jurisdiction of which it is included, is about six miles in circumference, and, in 1821, contained 28 inhabitants. Since that time the population has been materially augmented by the erection of numerous houses for the accommodation of workmen employed in the quarries of granite with which the island abounds. Its appearance is diversified with hills and dales, and though upon a smaller scale than other islands of the group, it is little inferior to them in the picturesque beauty of its scenery. The northern beach, from which it rises

to a considerable elevation, is extensive, and equal in the smoothness and firmness of its sands to *Worthing* or *Weymouth*. The bay of *Belvoir*, on the eastern side of the island, is seated at the base of a winding and sequestered vale embosomed in hills of gradual ascent and pleasing undulation, and is the favourite retreat, during the summer, of the ladies of *Guernsey*, who resort to this romantic spot to collect the curious and beautiful shells which are peculiar to it. The air is mild and salubrious, and the soil is fertile, and of an average depth of three feet in that part of the island which is devoted to agriculture. The artificial grasses so much esteemed in England are indigenous to the soil, which yields in abundance wheat, barley, oats, lucerne, turnips, and every variety of agricultural produce. There are not less than thirty-three springs of pure water, which afford abundant facilities of irrigating the land in dry seasons. The principal feature in the island are its inexhaustible quarries of granite, the qualities of which have been found by experiment to be superior to any hitherto discovered. Twelve cubic feet of *Herm* granite are equal in weight to thirteen cubic feet of that of *Aberdeen*, a proof of its greater solidity; but its chief excellence consists in its wearing down rough and uniform in surface, when laid down in carriage roads, and thus affording a safer footing for horses: it can be raised from the quarries in blocks of any size and form, of which some have been raised exceeding one hundred tons in weight. The road leading to the East and West India docks in London was laid with this granite, under the direction of *Mr. James Walker*, civil engineer; and on this great thoroughfare, which is traversed by the heaviest laden wagons in the kingdom, its excellent qualities of durability and resistance to friction have been fully demonstrated: it has been also laid down in Cheapside: this source of wealth was entirely neglected till the property of the island passed into the possession of the late *Hon. John Lindsey*, brother of the late *Earl of Balcarras*, who, having died before he had carried into operation his plans for working these quarries, *Jonathan Duncan, Esq.*, son of the late governor of *Bombay*, who became proprietor of the island, by marriage with the daughter of *Mr. Lindsey*, carried that gentleman's plans into full operation on a more extended scale. *Mr. Duncan*, at a vast expense, constructed a harbour, in which vessels of two hundred and fifty tons' burden might, under the protection of an excellent pier, load during the most boisterous weather, in perfect safety; also an iron rail-way from the quarries to the pier, from which six hundred tons per day may be shipped with the greatest ease. He built houses for four hundred workmen, an inn, a brewery, a bakehouse, and several forges for making the various implements used in the quarries. There are some masses of stone at the northern extremity of the island, which are supposed, but upon no real authority, to be Druidical remains; and there are portions of an ancient building, thought to have been a chapel belonging to a hermitage existing here in the sixth century. In forming the gardens of the mansion-house, some coffins and skeletons were discovered, which were, probably, the remains of some refugees, who, during the religious persecutions in the reign of *Charles IX.* of France, are imagined to have found an asylum in the island.

The island of JETHOU, separated from Herm by a narrow strait, and, like the former, a mass of granite, with little or no appearance of cultivation, is about a mile in circumference, and contains only nine inhabitants. The distances and bearings of the following points have carefully been ascertained by authorities on the spot. The Caskets are six leagues from Castle Cornet, bearing N. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. from the most northern point of the island. Alderney is six and a half leagues from Castle Cornet, bearing N. E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from the same point. Cape la Hogue is nine leagues from the same point, and its bearing N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. Gros-nez point, Jersey, is six leagues from Castle Cornet, bearing S. E. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ S.

GUESTLING, a parish in the hundred of GUESTLING, rape of HASTINGS, county of SUSSEX, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Winchelsea, containing 697 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £12. 0. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Sir W. Ashburnham, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is mostly in the later style of English architecture. Robert Bradshaw, in 1734, bequeathed £500 for the education of twenty children, which sum having been suffered to accumulate, now produces an annual income of £30 to the schoolmaster. The parish is bounded on the south by Brede channel.

GUESTWICK, a parish in the hundred of EYNSFORD, county of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Foulsham, containing 171 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 0. 10., and endowed with £200 royal bounty. W. E. Bulwer, Esq. was patron in 1797. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

GULDEN-MORDEN, county of CAMBRIDGE.—See MORDEN (GULDEN).

GULDEN-SUTTON, county palatine of CHESTER.—See SUTTON (GULDEN).



Arms.

GUILDFORD, a borough and market town, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the first division of the hundred of Woking, county of SURREY, 30 miles (S. W.) from London, containing, exclusively of that part of the parish of St. Nicholas which is in the hundred of Godalming, 3161 inhabitants. This place, of which there

is no mention either in the British or the Roman annals, is supposed to be of Saxon origin, and to have derived its name from *Guild*, a fraternity, and *Ford*, the passage over a stream. It was held in royal demesne, and, by Speed, is said to have been the residence of some of the Saxon kings. About the year 900, Alfred the Great bequeathed it to his nephew Ethelwald; and in 1036 it became memorable for the perfidious cruelty of Godwin, Earl of Kent, who, when Alfred, the son of Ethelred II., had reached Guildford, on his arrival from Normandy, by invitation of Harold Harefoot, then King of England, inhumanly massacred his retinue of six hundred Normans, and delivered him up to Harold, by whose order his eyes were put out, and he was

detained prisoner at the monastery of Ely, where he died. The castle is supposed to have been erected subsequently to the Conquest, but by whom, or at what precise time, has not been ascertained: the remains consist chiefly of the keep, which occupies the summit of a mound now forming part of a private pleasure ground, and some traces of the outer walls in the High-street and other parts of the town, which serve to mark out its former extent. Henry II. built a palace here, in which he frequently held his court, and emparked a considerable tract of land on the north side of Guildford down. It was also the occasional residence of several of his successors. Eleanor, queen of Henry III., founded here a house of Friars Preachers, which Edward II. ineffectually attempted to convert into a nunnery of the order of St. Dominic; and, according to Speed, there was also a house of Crouched friars, but of this there are not any remains.

The town is romantically situated on the declivities of two chalk hills sloping to the river Wey, which flows in a narrow channel between them, and consists principally of one spacious street, containing several handsome well-built houses. It is well paved, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water by a company. Near the site of the friary are very extensive barracks. The theatre, a neat and well-arranged edifice, is opened occasionally; and not far from the town is a good course, where races take place annually in Whitsun-week, when a king's plate of one hundred guineas, and several subscription stakes, are run for. The trade is principally in timber, corn, malt, and beer, which are sent to the metropolis by the Wey, that river having been made navigable to the town in 1650, principally by the exertions of Sir Richard Weston, Bart. There is also an iron-foundry; and on the banks of the river are several corn-mills. The Wey and Arun canal passes through the town. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday, the latter for corn, of which there is an ample supply: the fairs, during which all persons attending them are free from arrest, are on May 4th and November 22d, for horses and cattle. A large quantity of poultry is sent to London on the market days; and a fair for lambs is held on the Tuesday preceding Easter, and on every succeeding Tuesday till after Whitsuntide. The corn market is held in a building erected, in 1818, by subscription among the inhabitants and farmers residing in the neighbourhood: the portico is a fine specimen of the Tuscan order. The market for vegetables is kept in a noble lofty room, built in 1798, by Lords Onslow and Grantley, originally for the transaction of public business, and the holding of convivial meetings.



Corporate Seal.

Though Guildford was doubtless a corporate town in the time of Alfred, the first regular charter of incorporation on record is that of Henry III., subsequently confirmed by Henry VI. and Henry VIII., the latter monarch having changed the designation of the chief magistrate from seneschal to that of mayor; and by James II., under whose charter the government is vested in a mayor, high steward, recorder, seven aldermen, and an indefinite

number of bailiffs, "or approved men," seldom exceeding twenty-four, assisted by a town clerk and other officers. The mayor is elected annually on the Saturday after Michaelmas-day, from among the seven aldermen, unless there be a vacancy in that body, in which case one of the approved men is chosen, who, after having served the office of mayor, becomes alderman. The mayor, recorder, and three of the aldermen, are justices of the peace; and the late mayor and town clerk are generally chosen as coroners for the borough, though the office is elective. The freedom of the borough is obtained by servitude of seven years to a freeman; and among the privileges which it conveys is that of exemption from serving on juries at the assizes or sessions for the county, on the payment of one penny by each person, called "Head pence." The corporation hold quarterly courts of session for determining on all offences within the borough; and have power to hold a court of record every third Monday, for the recovery of debts to any amount; but this latter court has fallen into disuse. The town-hall, erected in 1683, is a neat edifice surmounted by a turret, in which is a clock, having an illuminated dial for shewing the hour at night: the interior is decorated with portraits of some of the sovereigns, and with other paintings. The elective franchise was conferred in the 23d of Edward I., since which time the borough has returned two members to parliament. The right of election is vested in the resident freemen and freeholders paying scot and lot, the number of whom is about one hundred and fifty: the mayor is the returning officer. The election of the members for the county takes place in this town. The summer assizes for the county are held alternately here and at Croydon, and the quarter sessions for the same once in the year. The petty sessions for the division are also held at Guildford. The house of correction for the county is a commodious building of red brick, completed in 1823, and adapted to the classification of prisoners: it has seven wards, seven airing-yards, seven day-rooms, and four rooms for tread-wheels.

The borough comprises the parishes of the Holy Trinity, St. Mary the Virgin, and part of that of St. Nicholas, all in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester. The living of the Holy Trinity parish is a rectory, with that of St. Mary united, rated in the king's books, the former at £11. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and the latter at £12. 5. 5., with an endowment of £300 private benefaction, and £300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a handsome brick edifice, rebuilt in 1763, after the damage it sustained from the fall of the tower in 1740. St. Mary's is an ancient structure of flint and chalk, intermixed with pebbles, situated on the slope of a hill, and supposed to have been erected in the time of the Saxons: it consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a chapel on each side, circular at the eastern extremity, having a small embattled tower: it has been recently repaired under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Bulse, many of its most interesting features having been judiciously restored. The living of St. Nicholas' is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £21. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Dean of Salisbury. The church is a very ancient structure, of similar materials with those of St. Mary's, situated on the western bank of the river: it has a nave and aisles, and at the west end a tower of modern erection, and contains several interest-

ing monuments, of which the most ancient is that of a priest, whose effigy, in a recumbent posture under a niche, is clothed in a white surplice and a scarlet robe, with an embroidered gold border, fastened on the breast by a black velvet belt with a gold knot, with the inscription "Arnold Brocas, Rector, died 1395." There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school was originally founded in 1509, by Mr. Robert Beckingham, of London, who endowed it with lands and tenements at Bromley, in Kent, and at Newington, in Surrey, producing £20 per annum; and by letters patent of Edward VI. it was further endowed with property belonging to suppressed chantries, which was augmented by the corporation, who purchased some land, and, with the assistance of various benefactions, erected a school-house in Trinity parish, in which are apartments for the masters, and a good library. In 1671, Joseph Nettle, Esq. devised land, producing £57. 15. per ann. for an exhibition from this school to the University of Oxford, or Cambridge. A school for clothing and educating thirty boys was founded in the reign of Elizabeth, by Mr. Thomas Baker, clothier, and endowed with the rent of a market-house, which being taken down, the school has, since 1762, been supported by voluntary contributions. There are a National and a Lancasterian school, supported by subscription, and a Sunday school, entirely supported by William Haydon, Esq. The hospital, for twelve aged men and eight unmarried women, was founded by Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, and incorporated by letters patent of James I., in 1622, under the title of "The Master and Brethren of the Hospital of the Blessed Trinity." Any person having served the office of mayor is eligible to the mastership; and the rector of Trinity parish may, at his option, take that office on a vacancy occurring. This institution is under the inspection of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The buildings occupy a quadrangular area, on the north side of which is a small chapel, containing some good specimens of painted glass, with the portraits of the founder and other benefactors. Four almshouses have been erected and endowed for the aged poor of the parish of St. Nicholas, and provision made for a master to teach poor children, by Caleb Lovejoy, Esq. The Poyle charity, from a bequest by Henry Smith, Esq., amounting to £600 per annum, is distributed by the mayor and aldermen, and there are several other charitable benefactions for the relief of the poor. On St. Catherine's hill are the ruins of St. Catherine's chapel. Archbishop Abbot was a native of this parish; and the Hon. Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Bishop Parkhurst, were buried in the church of the Holy Trinity. Guildford gives the title of earl to the family of North.

GUILDFORD, or GULDEFORD (EAST), a parish in the hundred of GOLDSBUR, rape of HASTINGS, county of SUSSEX, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.E. by E.) from Rye, containing 124 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory with that of Playden, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £8. 4. 7. Thomas P. Lambe, Esq. was patron in 1807. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A peculiar method of tything the marsh land prevails in this parish: the tenants pay three-pence per acre only while in pasture, but five shillings if ploughed. The

Kent ditch bounds the parish on the east, and the river Rother is navigable on the west.

GUILSBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of **GUILSBOROUGH**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.W. by N.) from Northampton, containing, with the hamlet of Hollowell, 950 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £17. 3. 4. The Rev. Thomas Sikes was patron in 1792. The church is dedicated to St. Etheldred. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. In 1609, William Gilbert gave £100 towards the erection and support of a free school for teaching English, writing, &c., which bequest, with subsequent donations, was laid out in the purchase of the school-house, and of certain lands now producing £60 per annum, for which income about forty children receive instruction. The free grammar school was erected, in 1668, by Sir John Langham, and endowed by him with £80 a year, for the education of fifty boys. In this parish the rivers Avon and Nen have their sources, and between them are vestiges of a Roman encampment, called Borough Hill, including an area of nearly eight acres.

GUISBOROUGH, or **GUILSBROUGH**, a parish in the eastern division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the market town of Guisborough, and the townships of Dale-Common, Hutton-Locras, Pinchingthorpe, and Tocketts, and containing 2180 inhabitants, of which number, 1912 are in the town of Guisborough, 49 miles (N.) from York, and 244 (N. by W.) from London. This place is situated in a narrow but fertile vale, extending about four miles from the mouth of the river Tees: it consists chiefly of a spacious street of well-built houses, having a neat and pleasant appearance. A handsome town-hall was erected in 1821, in the market-place, on the site of the old toll-booth, supported on pillars and arches, the lower part serving for shambles, &c., for the market people. The market, which is well attended, is held on Tuesday; and there are fairs on the last Tuesdays in June and July. Markets for wool take place on the last Tuesday in April, Tuesday before Whit-Sunday, the third Tuesdays in August and September, the second Tuesday in November, and the last Tuesday in March. In 1822 a mineral spring was discovered, about a mile south-east from Guisborough, which has been found to possess diuretic properties, and contains carbonic acid, with a small quantity of muriate and carbonate of soda, and other neutral salts: it is much frequented for the relief of rheumatic, scorbutic, and bilious complaints. Alum works were established at Guisborough in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Sir Thomas Chaloner, who brought workmen from Italy, and first introduced the manufacture of alum into England; but they have long been discontinued, and the trade transferred to Whitby. The petty sessions for the eastern division of the liberty of Langbaugh are held in the town-hall every alternate Tuesday. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a neat edifice, partly rebuilt in 1791. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. A free grammar school,

called Jesus school, was founded under letters patent of Elizabeth, in 1561, by the Rev. Robert Pursglove; who also founded almshouses for six men and six women, and gave estates for the support of these charities, which, with other benefactions, produce an annual income of £329. 4. 4., from which the schoolmaster receives a stipend of £50 per annum, but there are no scholars on the foundation, there being little or no demand for classical instruction among the parishioners. In 1790, a school for eighty poor children, called Providence school, was established here by subscription, promoted by Mr. George Venables, who bequeathed property for its support; and, in 1821, two new school-rooms were built, in which one hundred boys, and one hundred girls, are instructed on the National system. A priory of Augustine canons was founded here by Robert de Brus, in 1129, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £712. 6. 6. Walter Hemingford, a monkish historian of the thirteenth century, was a native of this place.

GUISLEY, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of **SKYRACK**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the chapelries of Horsforth and Rawden, and the townships of Carlton, Guisley, and Yeaden, and containing 8409 inhabitants, of which number, 1213 are in the township of Guisley, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Otley. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £26, and in the patronage of J. L. Fox, Esq., for two turns, and of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, for one. The church is dedicated to St. Oswald. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In this parish are several bleaching-mills, and the manufacture of woollen cloth for the Leeds market is considerable. A free school was erected by the Rev. Robert Moore, who, in 1622, endowed it with a house and land, and in addition thereto, the Rev. Dr. Hitch, in 1676, bequeathed a portion of his estate for the support of a master, who receives the income, amounting to £50 a year, for teaching about thirty children.

GUIST, a parish in the hundred of **EYNSFORD**, county of **NORFOLK**, 2 miles (N.N.W.) from Foulsham, containing 308 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 15. 5., endowed with £800 royal bounty. The Rev. W. Norris was patron in 1789. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

GULVAL, a parish in the hundred of **PENWITH**, county of **CORNWALL**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.E.) from Penzance, containing 1353 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £6. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Gulwal. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A stream, called Dane river, from its passing under a bridge of that name, runs through the parish, in its course to Mount's bay. Several tin mines have been worked in the northern part of the parish, but being in an exhausted state, they are now almost relinquished. At Rosemorren are the remains of a cromlech, near which several sculptured stones, earthen urns containing ashes, burnt bones, an ancient belt, &c., have been found. There is a spring called Gulfwel, or the Hebrew brook, which is held in great veneration by the superstitious.