

**GUMLEY**, a parish in the hundred of **GARTREE**, county of **LEICESTER**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.W. by W.) from Market-Harborough, containing 289 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £16. 2. 6., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Helen. There is a chalybeate spring in the parish.

**GUNBY**, a parish in the wapentake of **BELTISLOE**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.W. by S.) from Colsterworth, containing 149 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united in 1773 to that of Stainby, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £4. 4. 2. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

**GUNBY**, a parish in the Wold division of the wapentake of **CANDLESHOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.) from Spilsby, containing 69 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £3. 10.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

**GUNNERSBURY**, a hamlet in the parish of **ACTON**, Kensington division of the hundred of **OSSULSTONE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from London. The population is returned with the parish. Her Royal Highness the late Princess Amelia, youngest daughter of George III., resided in an elegant mansion at this place.

**GUNNERTON**, a joint chapelry with Chipchase, in the parish of **CHOLLERTON**, north-eastern division of **TINDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Hexham, containing 409 inhabitants. Here was anciently a chapel, but not the slightest vestige of it is now visible. There are traces of a Roman encampment, and a large barrow called Money-hill, where coins have frequently been found.

**GUNTHORPE**, a parish in the hundred of **HOLT**, county of **NORFOLK**,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W.S.W.) from Holt, containing 317 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Bale annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £13. The Rev. Charles Collyer was patron in 1798. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**GUNTHORPE**, a township in the parish of **LOWDHAM**, southern division of the wapentake of **THURGARTON**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.N.E.) from Nottingham, containing 370 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The river Trent is here crossed by a ferry.

**GUNTHORPE**, anciently a hamlet in the parish of **BELTON**, soke of **OAKHAM**, county of **RUTLAND**,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by E.) from Oakham, containing 7 inhabitants. Here was formerly a village, but it has been reduced to a single cottage, inhabited by a poor shepherd and his family.

**GUNTHWAITE**, a township in the parish of **PENISTONE**, wapentake of **STAINCROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Barnesley, containing 86 inhabitants.

**GUNTUN**, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of **ERPINGHAM**, county of **NORFOLK**,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.W.) from North Walsham, containing 59 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with which the vicarage of Hanworth is consolidated, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's

books at £8, and in the patronage of Lord Suffield. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was rebuilt, with a portico of the Doric order, by Sir William Harbord, an ancestor of Lord Suffield.

**GUNTUN**, a parish in the hundred of **MUTFORD** and **LOTHINGLAND**, county of **SUFFOLK**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. by W.) from Lowestoft, containing 87 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. R. Dundas, Esq. and others were patrons in 1801. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The parish lies on the coast of the North sea.

**GUNVILLE-TARRANT**, county of **DORSET**.—See **TARRANT (GUNVILLE)**.

**GUNWALLOE**, a parish in the hundred of **KERRIER**, county of **CORNWALL**, 5 miles (S.) from Helston, containing 252 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, united, with those of Cury and Germoe, to the rectory of Breage, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter. The church is dedicated to St. Wynwallow. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A small school is supported by annual donations.

**GUSSAGE (ALL SAINTS)**, a parish in the hundred of **KNOWLTON**, Shaston (East) division of the county of **DORSET**, 5 miles (W.S.W.) from Cranborne, containing 348 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £6. 3. 9., and in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Dorset.

**GUSSAGE (ST. ANDREW'S)**, a chapelry in the parish of **HANDLEY**, in that part of the hundred of **SIX-PENNY-HANDLEY** which is in the Shaston (East) division of the county of **DORSET**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from Cranborne. The population is returned with the parish.

**GUSSAGE (ST. MICHAEL)**, a parish in the hundred of **BADBURY**, though locally in the hundred of Knowlton, Shaston (East) division of the county of **DORSET**, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Cranborne, containing 246 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £20. 0.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of J. and R. Randell, Esqrs. The church is a handsome edifice, with a lofty embattled tower. On the line of the London road, near Cashmore Inn, is the easternmost of seven earth-works, supposed to have been thrown up by the Belgæ across the road between this and Tarrent-Hinton, which afford reason for the opinion that the neighbourhood was the scene of some remarkable action in the time of the ancient Britons.

**GUSTON**, a parish in the hundred of **BEWSBOROUGH**, lathe of **ST. AUGUSTINE**, county of **KENT**, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Dover, containing 206 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to St. Martin.

**GUTON**, a hamlet in the parish of **BRANDISTONE**, hundred of **EYNSFORD**, county of **NORFOLK**, 3 miles (S.E. by E.) from Reepham. The name is written *Guthketuna* in Domesday-book, and at the period of the survey this was a considerable town, though now entirely destitute of note.

**GUY'S CLIFF**, a hamlet in the parish of **LEEK-WOOTTON**, Kenilworth division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, county of **WARWICK**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N.N.E.) from Warwick, on the south side of the Avon. It is so called from its connexion with the legend of Guy of Warwick, of whom it is said that he retired to an ancient hermitage which existed here long before the Conquest, and to whose memory, in the reign of Henry VI., a chapel was founded, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, by his descendant, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who placed therein two chaplains; subsequently the celebrated antiquary, John Rous, resided in it as a chantry priest. The founder caused also a gigantic statue of the famous Earl Guy to be carved out of the solid rock, which still exists, though in a mutilated state. This spot, to which is now attached an elegant modern residence, possesses great picturesque beauty.

**GUYSON**, a township in the parish of **SHILBOTTLE**, eastern division of **COQUETDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by E.) from Alnwick, containing 173 inhabitants. A priory was founded here some time in the twelfth century, by Richard Tyson, and afterwards annexed to the abbey of Alnwick, by Eustace Fitz-John; its revenue, in the Lincoln taxation of temporalities, was valued at £3. 15. 4. per annum.

**GUYTING (LOWER)**, or **GUYTING-POWER**, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of **KIFTSGATE**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 6 miles (S.E. by E.) from Winchcombe, containing, with the chapelry of Framcote, 629 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £14. 19. 5. Francis Lawson, Esq. was patron in 1797. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is in the Norman style of architecture. In Domesday-book five salt pits are recorded to have existed here at the period of the Conquest, but there are no traces of them at present.

**GUYTING (TEMPLE)**, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of **KIFTSGATE**, county of **GLOUCESTER**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Winchcombe, containing 510 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small but handsome edifice, with an embattled tower at the west end; it was probably built by the Knights Templars, who possessed the manor in the thirteenth century.

**GWENNAP**, a parish in the hundred of **KERRIER**, county of **CORNWALL**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Redruth, containing 6294 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £16. 18. 11½., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Wenap, has lately received an addition of two hundred sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £50 towards defraying the expense. In the parish are several rich mines of tin and copper; of the latter the most productive are Weal Unity, United Mine, Weal Damsel, and Treskerby. At the village of St. Day, a weekly market on Saturday has been established for the convenience of the miners, and a small fair on the Tuesday next after the 29th of July. Here

was a chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity, but it has been totally demolished, the tower having been pulled down in 1778. In 1827 a handsome church, or chapel, was erected. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists.

**GWERNESNEY**, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of **USK**, county of **MONMOUTH**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Usk, containing 69 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff, rated in the king's books at £2. 18. 6½., endowed with £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Earl of Abergavenny. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

**GWINEAR**, a parish in the hundred of **PENWITH**, county of **CORNWALL**,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Redruth, containing 2383 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. The church is dedicated to St. Winnear. There are several copper mines in the parish, of which the principal are Herland, Weal Alfred, and Weal Hope; the first produces also native silver.

**GWITHIAN**, a parish in the hundred of **PENWITH**, county of **CORNWALL**,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Redruth, containing 412 inhabitants. The living is a rectory united to the rectory of Phillack, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Gothian, has been long since demolished, and the ruins, with a considerable portion of the parish, are overwhelmed with sand, blown hither from the sea-shore by violent gales of wind. The sea-rush, the roots of which prevent the further dispersion of the sand, has been planted in sufficient quantity to protect the village from a similar fate. The river Gwithian runs through the parish, in which it is crossed by a bridge, and falls into St. Ives' bay. Several mines have been wrought at shallow levels, the lodes being very large, but relinquished from want of capital. A singular kind of sand-stone, considered by geologists a great curiosity, is obtained here, and used in building chimnies instead of brick. A remarkable spring formerly rose amongst the sands, called, from its perpetual bubbling, the Boiling well, which had never been frozen, but an adit lately driven near it has caused its disappearance. There are two moats remaining of extensive earth-works, called Trevarnon Rounds, within which cannon balls have been discovered.

**GYHIRN**, a chapelry in the parish of **ST. MARY**, **WISBEACH**, hundred of **WISBEACH**, Isle of **ELY**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from March. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £500 parliamentary grant. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

## H.

**HABBERLEY**, a parish in the hundred of **FORD**, county of **SALOP**, 9 miles (S. W.) from Shrewsbury, containing 151 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £4. 0. 2½., and



in the patronage of John Mitton, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**HABERGHAM-EAVES**, a township in that part of the parish of **WHALLEY** which is in the higher division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 2 miles (S.W.) from Burnley, containing 4612 inhabitants. The cotton manufacture is extensively carried on here.

**HABROUGH**, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of **YARBOROUGH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 10 miles (W.N.W.) from Great Grimsby, containing 286 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united in 1740 to that of **Killingholme**, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £8, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of — **Pelham**, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

**HABTON (GREAT)**, a township in the parish of **KIRKBY-MISPERTON**, **PICKERING** lythe, North riding of the county of **YORK**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.W. by N.) from New Malton, containing 136 inhabitants.

**HABTON (LITTLE)**, a township in the parish of **KIRKBY-MISPERTON**, **PICKERING** lythe, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 5 miles (N.W. by N.) from New Malton, containing 50 inhabitants.

**HACCOMBE**, an extra-parochial liberty, forming, with the parishes of **Combintinhead** and **Stokeintinhead**, and **Shalden Green**, a distinct portion of the hundred of **WONFORD**, county of **DEVON**, 3 miles (E.S.E.) from Newton-Abbot's, containing 27 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £25, and in the patronage of Sir H. Carew, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Blaize, is partly in the decorated style, and contains some very curious monuments: it was formerly collegiate, having been endowed with the great tithes of **Haccombe** and **Quithcock**, in **Cornwall**, for the support of an arch-priest and five inferior ones.

**HACCONBY**, a parish in the wapentake of **AVELAND**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Bourne, containing, with the hamlet of **Stainfield**, 321 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united in 1732 to the vicarage of **Morton**, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £5. 17. 6. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has portions in the early, with insertions in the decorated and later styles of English architecture.

**HACEBY**, a parish in the wapentake of **AVELAND**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Grantham, containing 65 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £5. 2. 11. **W. S. Welby**, Esq. was patron in 1813.

**HACHESTON**, a parish in the hundred of **LOES**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Wickham-Market, containing 534 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage with that of **Parham**, in the archdeaconry of **Suffolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £6. 1. 10. The church is dedicated to All Saints. A new school-house was erected in this parish in 1826: the school is supported partly by voluntary subscriptions, and partly by a bequest from **Richard Porter**, in 1701, for the instruction of twelve poor boys.

**HACKERSALL**, a joint township with **Preesall**, in that part of the parish of **LANCASTER** which is in the hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from Garstang, containing 700 inhabitants.

**HACKFORD**, a parish in the hundred of **EYNSFORD**, county of **NORFOLK**,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (W. by S.) from Reepham, containing 643 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory with the vicarage of **Whitwell** united, in the archdeaconry of **Norfolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £14. 10. 5. **George Hunt Holley**, Esq. was patron in 1812. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

**HACKFORD**, a parish in the hundred of **FOREHOE**, county of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Wymondham, containing 222 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Norfolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £4. 15. 10. **George Hunt Holley**, Esq. was patron in 1801. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**HACKFORTH**, a township in the parish of **HORNBY**, partly within the liberty of St. **PETER** of **YORK**, but chiefly in the eastern division of the wapentake of **HANG**, North riding of the county of **YORK**,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S.) from Catterick, containing 134 inhabitants.

**HACKINGTON**, otherwise **ST. STEPHEN'S**, a parish in the hundred of **WESTGATE**, lathe of St. **AUGUSTINE**, county of **KENT**,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (N.) from Canterbury, containing 349 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Canterbury**, rated in the king's books at £5. 2.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , and in the patronage of the Archdeacon of **Canterbury**. The church is dedicated to St. Stephen. In the church yard, in 1187, **Baldwin**, Archbishop of **Canterbury**, began a chapel in honour of St. Stephen and St. Thomas of **Canterbury**, wherein he proposed to found a noble college for forty secular priests, the king and all his suffragan bishops to have a prebend, each worth forty marks a year; but the year after he had settled some secular canons at the place, the pope, at the instance of the monks at **Christ Church**, ordered the chapel to be levelled with the ground. The bishop erected a chapel in honour of St. Thomas à Becket at the foot of St. Thomas' hill.

**HACKLESTON**, a hamlet in the parish of **PIDDINGTON**, hundred of **WYMERSLEY**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.E.) from Northampton, containing 402 inhabitants. The Particular Baptists have a place of worship here.

**HACKLESTONE**, a tything in the parish of **FITTLETON**, hundred of **ELSTUB** and **EVERLEY**, county of **WILTS**,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by S.) from Ludgershall. The population is returned with the parish. The General and Particular Baptists have each a place of worship here.

**HACKNESS**, a parish in the liberty of **WHITBY-STRAND**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the chapelry of **Harwood-Dale** with **Silpho**, and the townships of **Broxa**, **Hackness**, and **Sufield** with **Everley**, and containing 632 inhabitants, of which number, 143 are in the township of **Hackness**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from Scarborough. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of **York**, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Sir J. V. B. **Johnstone**, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a very ancient structure. The village is romantically situated in a delightful vale.

from which several others run in various directions across the country: the hills which surround the vale are from one hundred to one hundred and twenty yards in perpendicular height, and their steep declivities are profusely adorned with lofty trees of the richest foliage. Springs of water, rushing in natural cascades from the sides of the hills, or falling with gentle murmurs, contribute to the beauty of the scenery; and the Derwent, which has its source in the mountainous country to the north, glides in a gentle stream past the village: the whole scene is of a most sublime character. Here was formerly a cell belonging to Whitby abbey, which, at the dissolution, contained four monks of the Benedictine order.

**HACKNEY**, a parish in the Tower division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 2 miles (N. E.) from London, comprising three districts, *viz.*, Hackney St. John, South Hackney, and West Hackney, and containing 22,494 inhabitants. It is almost united to the metropolis by successive ranges of building, of which some are of handsome and respectable appearance, and was among the earliest of the adjacent villages inhabited by the more opulent merchants of London; and from its having been the first of those retreats provided with regular conveyances to that city, it is supposed to have given name to the numerous coaches which ply in the streets of the metropolis, and in the principal towns of the kingdom. Among the various mansions of distinguished persons who anciently resided here, are Brook house, at Clapton, the residence of Lord Brook (now converted into an asylum for lunatics), and the palace of the prior of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, in Well-street, at present let out in tenements to poor families. To the south of Lea bridge are mills, formerly belonging to the Knights Templars, and subsequently to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, having been since employed for preparing sheet-lead; they are now unoccupied. The parish is lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water: the houses are irregularly built; many of them in detached situations are handsome, and in various parts of the parish there are ranges of modern houses of neat and respectable appearance. On the site of an ancient building in the old church-yard, formerly used as a school-house, a spacious edifice has been erected, and gradually enlarged, containing sundry commodious apartments for the meetings of members of different local trusts, and for other purposes of parochial business. The environs are in many parts pleasant, and there are several nursery grounds, of which those belonging to Messrs. Loddige and Sons are noted for a great variety of scarce and curious exotic plants. A considerable quantity of land in the neighbourhood is cultivated by market-gardeners for the supply of the London market, and a much larger portion is appropriated to the pasturage of cattle. The old bridge over the river Lea was taken down in 1820, and a handsome iron bridge of one arch was erected, at an expense of £4500. The silk-manufactory at Hackney Wick, in which from six to seven hundred persons were formerly employed, has within the last two years been discontinued, and the adjoining dwelling-house, which is a handsome building, has since been commodiously fitted up in a superior style for the reception of insane persons. The principal branches of manufacture at present carried on are the making of optical glasses of every description,

the preparation of colours, dyeing, calico-printing, and calendering: there is an extensive flour-mill, and a water-mill of very great antiquity is now used for supplying the inhabitants of Clapton with water: a great number of bricks and tiles is made in the neighbourhood, and several of the fields in which the clay has been exhausted have been since advantageously cultivated or built upon. The Regent's canal passes through the western part of the parish, and the Lea river navigation through the eastern. The parish is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests held at Whitechapel, for the recovery of debts under 40s., and has been recently included within the limits of the new police act.

Until recently Hackney constituted one parish, under the designation of St. John's, consisting of a vicarage and a sinecure rectory, rated in the king's books at £20, and for all civil purposes it still continues so; but by an order of the King in council, dated March 1825, it has been divided into three districts, each of which now constitutes a distinct rectory, called respectively Hackney, South Hackney, and West Hackney, and with the consents required by the acts passed in the 58th of George III., and 3rd of George IV., and by means of the liberal sacrifices of income made both by the patron, as lessee of the rectorial tithes, and by the incumbent, the rectorial and vicarial tithes of the whole parish have been consolidated, and apportioned, with every other source of ecclesiastical emolument, among the incumbents of the three newly constituted rectories, each rector having an exclusive right to such tithes and dues as shall arise within the limits of his benefice: they are in the jurisdiction of the Commissary of London, concurrently with the Consistorial Court of the Bishop. The patronage is in W. G. D. Tyssen, Esq., as Lord of the Manor, which is co-extensive with the boundaries of the whole parish. The church of St. John the Baptist, which now constitutes the church of the central district, or Hackney (proper), was erected under an act of parliament obtained in 1791, at a short distance northward of a more ancient one, the tower of which is still standing, the new building not being considered of sufficient strength to receive the bells. It is handsomely built of brick, with a cupola and dome of stone subsequently added to it; it was consecrated in 1797, and contains sittings for upwards of three thousand persons; the roof is a singularly fine piece of mechanism, and the arches are of a bolder and wider span than those in almost any other building of similar design: the fine windows in the chancel, and one at the font, are handsomely enriched with painted glass. Among the ancient monuments removed from the old church into the vestibules of the present edifice is that of Christopher Urswick, almoner of Henry VII., and incumbent of this parish, who died in 1521. Dr. Richard Sampson, Bishop of Chester, and afterwards of Lichfield and Coventry; David Daulben, Bishop of Bangor; and Gilbert Sheldon, Bishop of London, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor of the University of Oxford, where he built the theatre, were rectors of this parish. The church-yard is spacious and well planted. The parsonage-house has been recently rebuilt by the present incumbent, on a considerably enlarged scale.—The church of West Hackney, containing one



thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight sittings, of which one thousand one hundred and ninety-two are free, is situated in Kingsland-road, and was erected by a grant from the parliamentary commissioners in 1823, at an expense of £15,302. 14.: it is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style of architecture, with a cupola and a portico of the Doric order, designed by Mr. Smirke. The site of the church, and an ample allotment of ground for a cemetery, together with an adjoining piece of land for the site of a parsonage-house, and for the purpose of a garden and slip of glebe, were given by the patron: the house was built by subscription, at an expense of about £2000.—The church of South Hackney (formerly a chapel of ease), situated in Well-street, was built in 1810, on a site given by John Dekewer, Esq.; the erection and subsequent alterations cost nearly £8000, which was defrayed by subscription: a considerable part of the church is appropriated as free sittings. In addition to the three rectories a sub-district has been apportioned from the central district, or Hackney (proper), to the chapel at Upper Clapton, called Stamford Hill chapel, and formerly proprietary, but purchased by subscription among the inhabitants, and subsequently enlarged, in aid of which the rector of the parish, and the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches, each contributed £200, for extending the number of free sittings. An endowment of £150 per annum has been assigned to the minister, in addition to which a transfer has been made by the rector of all dues for whatever occasional services should be performed within the chapel. There is also a small ancient chapel at Kingsland, situated partly in West Hackney parish, and partly in the parish of Islington: it was formerly attached to a lazaret-house belonging to St. Bartholomew's hospital, and in the patronage of the Governors of that institution: the endowment is very insignificant, and the only other source of emolument to the minister is the pew-rents, which, from the small size of the chapel, are very inconsiderable. At Homerton, within the district attached to Stamford Hill chapel, is Ram's chapel, a private proprietary chapel, at present in disuse. There are places of worship for Baptists at Homerton and in Mare street; for Independents, at Homerton, Clapton, Kingsland, Well-street, and St. Thomas' square; for Wesleyan Methodists, in Pleasant-place; and for Unitarians, in Paradise fields. Among the ministers of the Independent congregation in St. Thomas' square were Dr. William Bates, an eminent theological writer, and the Rev. Matthew Henry, author of a commentary on the Holy Scriptures; and among those of the Unitarian congregation were Dr. Price, Dr. Priestley, and the Rev. Thomas Belsham.

Mrs. Margaret Audley, in 1616, left by will £20 per annum, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster in the parish, which now forms a portion of the salary paid to the master of the parochial charity school. The parochial charity schools were established in 1714, for educating and clothing thirty boys and twenty girls, being the children of such poor inhabitants as had certified settlements in the parish: the number in each school continued to vary, until by the adoption of the Madras system of instruction, and the erection, in 1811, of a new and capacious school-house, at an expense of £4500, containing separate and sufficient accommoda-

tions in the centre of the building for a master and a mistress, and in the wings, two very large and convenient school-rooms, the guardians of the charity were enabled greatly to extend the benefit of this institution, which now affords instruction to as many children of the resident poor properly recommended, as the school-rooms will admit, one hundred of each sex being clothed also. The charity is supported by annual subscriptions, occasional benefactions, and two half yearly collections in the parish church. The schools are under the superintendence of their respective committees of visitors, and the general concerns of the institution are regulated and controlled by a committee of managers annually elected by the subscribers. The other schools in connexion with the church in the central parish, are, a school of industry in Dalston-lane, built by subscription on a piece of waste ground granted by the lord of the manor for that purpose, in which forty girls are instructed and clothed, principally by the produce of their own industry. An infant school has also been established in Homerton within the last three years, which is supported by voluntary subscriptions; it contains about one hundred children. In the district of Stamford Hill chapel, a school for boys and another for girls have been recently erected by subscription, containing at present ninety-five of the former, and seventy of the latter. There is also a school for younger children, under the superintendence of a mistress, originally established by the present rector, for the numerous population at the tile-kilns and brick-fields adjoining, but it has been recently connected with the above schools as preparatory to them. The members of the Cumberland Benevolent Institution, have also a small establishment in Church-street, for the maintenance, clothing, and instruction of seven boys and two girls, who are admitted from the age of nine to twelve, and continue till they are fourteen. The only school in connexion with the church of South Hackney is one belonging to the Rev. H. H. Norris, which was erected by him in the year 1810, on land in Grove-street, belonging to himself, and continues to be his own property: the building contains suitable accommodations for a master and a mistress, and separate school-rooms for about sixty boys and thirty girls. In West Hackney a boys' school has been recently erected by subscription, in which there are at present ninety children. There is also a considerable girls' school, the children being allowed the temporary use of a school-house in the central district, until they are enabled by the liberality of the inhabitants of West Hackney to erect one in their own. The boys' school at Homerton, in connexion with Ram's chapel, was established by subscription in 1801, and has realized from legacies and benefactions a fund of £2000; and a school for girls in the same connexion, in which twenty-five are educated and clothed, is supported partly by the dividends on £950 three per cent. consols., arising from various benefactions, and by subscription. In addition to the church schools in the three newly constituted districts, there are various others in connexion with, and supported by, the several denominations of dissenters, in their respective neighbourhoods. The dissenting school in Well-street is supported partly by an income of £46 per annum, arising from benefactions and subscriptions; there are seventy boys instructed in this school. Spurstowe's almshouses, founded

in 1666 by Dr. William Spurstowe, vicar of Hackney, who endowed them for six aged widows, were rebuilt in 1819, at an expense of £1352. 11. 4., which sum had accumulated from the savings of the original endowment, augmented by subsequent benefactions: the inmates are appointed at a vestry meeting, and receive a quarterly sum of money, and an annual allowance of coal. Six almshouses were built in Wells-street, for six aged men, by Henry Monger, Esq., who endowed them with an annuity of £12, to which subsequent benefactions have been added. The almshouses at Clapton were founded by Thomas Wood, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who endowed them for ten aged widows, with a rent-charge of £50, and £5 per annum to a chaplain to read prayers. There are also various charitable bequests for distribution among the poor, which, in consequence of the partitioning of the parish, have been divided into three distinct portions, by the direction of the commissioners. The Retreat, for eight widows of Independent and four widows of Baptist ministers, near Paradise fields, is a handsome range of buildings, comprising six dwelling-houses, and a chapel in the centre, in the ancient style of English architecture, erected at the sole expense of Samuel Robinson, Esq., who allows each of the inmates £10 per annum, and on his decease £3 per ann. will be added to each allowance. Near St. Thomas' square are twelve almshouses, erected in 1828 by the Bakers' Company, for decayed members and their wives, adjoining which are eight additional tenements, recently erected by —Thorne, Esq., and appropriated to the same use.

The London Orphan Asylum at Clapton, founded in 1813, a spacious and handsome brick building, ornamented with columns and cornices of stone, was erected by subscription, at an expense of nearly £30,000, and comprises, in addition to a commodious chapel detached from the main building (for the exclusive benefit of the children and officers connected with the establishment, and in which the service of the church is regularly performed by the master of the school, who must be a clergyman of the established church), a centre in which are all the domestic offices, under the superintendence of a matron; and two wings, in one of which are the school-room and dormitories for the boys, under the inspection of the master, and in the other similar arrangements for the girls, under the care of the mistress: there are upwards of three hundred children in this institution, chiefly descended from respectable parents, who are maintained, clothed, and educated in virtuous and religious principles, and on their leaving the asylum, if not settled by the board of management in some permanent situation, are stimulated to good conduct by annual rewards progressively increased according to the number of annual meetings at which they have attended with certificates of character. The Metropolitan Female Asylum in Grove-street was established in 1829: it is intended to restrain poor females from deviating from the path of virtue, by affording them a temporary abode, until suitable situations can be provided for them, and to reclaim the imprudent, with a view to their emigration to the colonies. The affairs of the establishment are under the superintendence of a committee of gentlemen, and the household concerns are managed by a committee of ladies. A physician, three surgeons, and a chaplain, afford their services gratuitously. There are at present

sixty inmates; but it is contemplated to extend the benefits of the institution as soon as the patronage of the public shall enable the managers to carry into effect an object so desirable. The Hackney Church of England school is in union with the corporation of King's College, London, for the purpose of providing a course of education for youth, comprising religious instruction in conformity with the principles of the established church, classical learning, the modern languages, mathematics, and such other branches of knowledge as may be advantageously introduced. The head and second master are always to be clergymen of the established church, and graduates of one of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or of Trinity College, Dublin. The second master may take boarders, with the consent of the committee of management, being pupils belonging to the school. The institution is formed by a proprietary of shareholders limited to one hundred and fifty shares of £15 each, with a discretionary power in the committee to call for an additional £5. Each proprietor has the right to nominate one pupil for each share he may hold, and shall pay for each pupil, if under twelve years of age, £10. 10. per annum, and if twelve years of age, or upwards, £12. 12. per annum, the same to be in full of every charge for tuition, books, and stationery: no child is to be admitted under seven years of age. The building, situated in the Back-lane, Clapton, is wholly of brick-work, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a portico of four fluted Doric columns, which, together with the entablatures and principal front, are finished in Roman cement, to imitate stone: it contains on the basement story a school-room and hat-rooms for the students, committee and class-room, head master's room, janitor's room, and apartments for the same on the upper story. The site, about an acre in extent, including a play-ground and fives-court at the rear of the building, is enclosed on three sides by a boundary wall, and in front by an ornamental iron railing and two pair of gates, through which the principal entrance is approached by a carriage sweep of ample dimensions: the school-room is warmed by a hot-water apparatus, upon a new and improved principle: the expense of the whole was about £1750. There is another institution, designated by the name of the Hackney Grammar school, founded and supported by a proprietary of shareholders, which admits pupils of every religious denomination. The head master is a clergyman of the church of England: he is not allowed to take boarders: the number of shares are one hundred and twenty, at £15 per share: the building, situated near the old church-yard, is in the English style, and cost upwards of £1300. The Society for educating young men for the ministry, instituted in 1730, and entertaining the doctrines expressed in the catechisms of the Westminster Assembly, have a college at Homerton, for the instruction of twenty pious young men, who are not admissible under seventeen nor above twenty-two years of age: the course of studies includes the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, with their application to classical and biblical literature, English composition, the mathematics, natural philosophy, the principles of chemistry, natural history, logic, and the philosophy of the mind, general history, ecclesiastical antiquities, and scriptural divinity: besides which a professor of elocution delivers a course of lectures on that subject every session. The period



of time allotted is six years: the first two are occupied solely in classical pursuits; the remainder in classical, theological, and philosophical studies. The present building of brick, which is plain and neat, and very commodious, was completed in 1823, on the site of a former one, at an expense of nearly £10,000, defrayed by subscription: it contains a good library of classical and theological works, and of others in the general branches of literature. Among the distinguished individuals interred at Hackney may be mentioned Henry, Lord Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who died at his house in this parish, June 29th, 1537, being the same earl, who, according to the assertion of Henry VIII., was contracted to Anna Boleyn, and under which pretext the sentence of divorce was pronounced between that monarch and her; Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford, a statesman, poet, and dramatist, who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth, and died in 1604; Dr. John Worthington, an eminent divine; and Sir Francis D'Oliveyra, a Portuguese emigrant, who wrote against the inquisition, and died in 1783. Sir Ralph Sadleir, a distinguished statesman in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth, was born here; and Howard, the great philanthropist, is supposed to have been born at Clapton, in this parish.

**HACKTHORN**, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of ASLACOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Lincoln, containing 256 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £400 royal bounty. R. Cracroft, Esq. was patron in 1827. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

**HADDENHAM**, a parish in the hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Thame, containing 1294 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Cuddington annexed, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £15. 17. 1., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Baptists. In 1294, the monks of the convent of St. Andrew, at Rochester, obtained a charter for a weekly market to be held here on Thursday, which was discontinued in 1301: a fair was also granted for three days, at the festival of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. There are two mineral springs in the parish.

**HADDENHAM**, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of WITCHFORD, Isle of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 6½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Ely, containing 1725 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of Ely, and in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Ely. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is principally in the Norman style. Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship. There are two sums of £10 and £17 per annum for the education of children; the former the gift of Mrs. March, the latter of Mr. Arkenstall.

**HADDINGTON**, a township partly in the parish of AUBORN, and partly in that of SOUTH HYCKHAM, lower division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 7½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Lincoln, containing 108 inhabitants.

**HADDISCOE**, a parish in the hundred of CLAVERING, county of NORFOLK, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Beccles, containing 316 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory united to that of Monks-Toft, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £12. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a Norman archway and a round tower. Here was a preceptory of Knights Templars, to which Henry III. was a considerable benefactor.

**HADDLESEY (CHAPEL)**, a chapelry in the parish of BIRKIN, lower division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, West riding of the county of YORK, 4½ miles (S. S. W.) from Selby, containing 199 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

**HADDLESEY (WEST)**, a township in the parish of BIRKIN, lower division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, West riding of the county of YORK, 5 miles (S. W.) from Selby, containing 293 inhabitants.

**HADDON**, a parish in the hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Stilton, containing 112 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £11. 5. The Earl of Aboyne was patron in 1819. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**HADDON (EAST)**, a parish in the hundred of NOBOTTLE-GROVE, county of NORTHAMPTON, 7½ miles (N. W.) from Northampton, containing 617 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £5. W. Sawbridge, Esq. was patron in 1814. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, having portions in the decorated style of architecture. There is a small provision for the education of children.

**HADDON (OVER)**, a township in the parish of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, county of DERBY, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Bakewell, containing 266 inhabitants. At this place is Haddon Hall, one of the ancient baronial mansions, delightfully situated on a gentle eminence overlooking the river Wye: the venerable castellated towers rising above the woods produce a magnificent effect, and as the whole building is still in nearly a perfect state, it is an object of general interest and curiosity.

**HADDON (WEST)**, a parish in the hundred of GUILSBOROUGH, county of NORTHAMPTON, 7¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Daventry, containing 893 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8. S. Spence, Esq. was patron in 1826. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship. Ostor hill, a high tumulus, supposed to be that of P. Ostorius, the proprætor in Britain, is situated in this parish.

**HADFIELD**, a township in the parish of GLOSSOP, hundred of HIGH PEAK, county of DERBY, 11 miles (N. by W.) from Chapel en le Frith, containing 659 inhabitants. There is a neat Wesleyan Methodist chapel, with a school attached, in which upwards of four hundred children are educated. About thirty years since this district was almost entirely an agricultural one, and but thinly inhabited; but now there are many flourishing cotton factories (some of them on a large scale), which

afford employment to nearly the whole of the population: there are also several good stone quarries. The river Mersey bounds the township on the north. Cattle fairs are held on the 9th of May and the 15th of October.

**HADHAM (LITTLE)**, a parish in the hundred of EDWINSTREE, county of HERTFORD, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Bishop's Stortford, containing 787 inhabitants. The living, with that of Much-Hadham, forms a rectory, within the jurisdiction of the Commissary of Essex and Herts, concurrently with the consistorial court of the Bishop of London.

**HADHAM (MUCH)**, a parish in the hundred of EDWINSTREE, county of HERTFORD,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Bishop's Stortford, containing 1208 inhabitants. The living is a rectory with Little Hadham, within the peculiar jurisdiction of the Commissary of Essex and Herts, concurrently with the Consistorial Court of the Bishop of London, rated in the king's books at £66. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The Independents have a place of worship here. There is a small endowment for the education of six boys and six girls. Here are the remains of a palace belonging to the Bishops of London, now a private residence. Dr. John Owen, an eminent non-conformist divine, was born at this place in 1616.

**HADLEIGH**, a parish in the hundred of ROCHFORD, county of ESSEX,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Leigh, containing 329 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £11. 14. 7., and in the patronage of the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient structure; the eastern end is semicircular, and in the Norman style. In the reign of Henry II., a castle was built here by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent: the remains, which are picturesquely situated on the brow of a steep hill, consist chiefly of two dilapidated circular towers.

**HADLEIGH**, a market town and parish in the hundred of COSFORD, county of SUFFOLK,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Ipswich, and 64 (N. E.) from London, containing 2929 inhabitants. This town was probably founded during the Heptarchy, and it was called by the Anglo-Saxons, *Headlege*, whence it derived its modern name. Some of the kings of East Anglia were interred here; as also was Guthrum, or Gormo, a Danish chief, who submitted to Alfred the Great, and renounced paganism after the great defeat of the Danes at the battle of Ethandune: a tomb is still shown in the church as the monument of Guthrum, who died in 889; but it is obviously of much later date than the ninth century. The town is situated in a valley, the air of which is remarkably salubrious: the streets are neither lighted nor paved: the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water from springs. The woollen manufacture formerly flourished here, but there is now only a small silk-manufactory, lately established. There is a large market, principally for corn, on Monday; another, formerly held on Saturday, has been discontinued: fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday and the 10th of October, for toys, &c. The Corn Exchange, erected by subscription in 1813, is a handsome building. This was formerly a corporate town, governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common council-men, but surrendering its charter upon a *quo*

*warranto* to James II., these privileges were lost, and have never been restored: it is now within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions here. Courts baron are held for the manor, at which the steward presides. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £45. 2. 1., and within the exempt deanery of Bocking, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome spacious structure, surmounted by a lofty spire of wood covered with lead: it is chiefly of the later English character, and has two south porches: the aisles and clerestory are co-extensive with the nave and the chancel. In the chancel is a beautiful altarpiece, erected in 1744, by Dr. Wilkins, the incumbent, constructed of wainscot with neat cane-work, and exhibiting paintings of Moses and Aaron. The font is of great antiquity, and bears an ancient inscription in Greek characters, which being translated is, "Wash and be clean." In front of the parsonage-house is a venerable gateway with two hexagonal towers, built of brick in the year 1490, by Dr. Pykenham, Dean of Suffolk, and rector of this parish. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. A house in Hadleigh and some land were given by John Alabaster, in 1667, the produce to be applied for the instruction of four children in reading and writing; and, in 1701, Mrs. Anne Beaumont bequeathed an estate for the same purpose; from which benefactions united a salary of about £34 per annum is paid to a master for the instruction of twenty-four boys. A National school for an unlimited number of scholars of both sexes is supported by voluntary contributions. Twelve almshouses for decayed tradespeople, with a chapel attached, were founded by Dr. Pykenham, in the reign of Henry VII., and are under the management of the rector and the churchwardens: they are now appropriated to the accommodation of twenty-four aged persons of both sexes, and are endowed by the founder with valuable estates in Whatfield, Hadleigh, Aldham, Newton, Elmset, and Semer, and a farm at Foxearth in Essex, the bequest of Mrs. Mary Clark. Four other almshouses were founded in the reign of Edward VI., by John Raven, of Hadleigh, and endowed by him with the profits of two farms in Roydon and Holton, for the support of eight poor aged inhabitants of the parish. There are several other bequests for the benefit of the poor. Dr. William Alabaster, a learned divine of the seventeenth century, was a native of Hadleigh.

**HADLEIGH (HAMLET)**, a chapelry in that part of the parish of BOXFORD which is in the hundred of COSFORD, county of SUFFOLK, containing 201 inhabitants.

**HADLEY**, a joint tything with Blagrove, in the parish and hundred of LAMBOURN, county of BERKS. The population is returned with Blagrove.

**HADLEY (MONKEN)**, a parish in the hundred of EDMONTON, county of MIDDLESEX,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile (N. N. E.) from Chipping-Barnet, containing 926 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the jurisdiction of the Commissary of London, concurrently with the Consistorial Court of the Bishop of London, and in the patronage of John Penney, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a nave, aisles, chancel, and transept: the aisles are separated from the nave by depressed arches and clustered pillars. At the west end



is a square tower of flint, on the top of which is an iron beacon. Amongst eminent persons buried here were Sir William Stamford, a learned judge and writer on the law; Dr. John Monro, a physician, author of a treatise on insanity; and Mrs. Chapone, who wrote "Letters on the Improvement of the Mind." This place was formerly a hamlet in the parish of Edmonton.

**HADLOW**, a parish in the lowey of **TONBRIDGE**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, county of **KENT**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from Tonbridge, containing 1757 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, rated in the king's books at £13, and in the patronage of the Rev. P. Monypenny. The church is a low structure dedicated to St. Mary. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. This is an extensive parish, in which there are several hop plantations and good pasture lands. It is crossed by the river Sheet, which joins the navigable river Medway a little above Brandt bridge. At Hurlake Bolt is a flowing bolt by which, in dry seasons, the meadows can be irrigated, this plan being found highly advantageous. There is a fair on Whit-Monday.

**HADNALL-EASE**, a chapelry in that part of the parish of **MIDDLE** which is within the liberty of the borough of **SHREWSBURY**, county of **SALOP**,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Shrewsbury, containing 363 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with the rectory of Grinshill, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £1000 royal bounty. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

**HADSOR**, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of **HALFESHIRE**, county of **WORCESTER**,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (S. E.) from Droitwich, containing 135 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £6. 7.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . —Amphlett, Esq. was patron in 1808. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The Birmingham and Worcester canal runs through the parish.

**HADSPEN**, a tything in the parish of **PITCOMB**, hundred of **BRUTON**, county of **SOMERSET**,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (E.) from Castle-Cary, containing 246 inhabitants.

**HADSTOCK**, a parish in the hundred of **FRESHWELL**, county of **ESSEX**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S.) from Linton, containing 392 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the jurisdiction of the Commissary of Essex and Herts, concurrently with the Consistorial Court of the Bishop of London, rated in the king's books at £19, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is an ancient structure having a curious Norman door-way. A school of industry is attended by about fifty children, and principally supported by their earnings.

**HADSTON**, a township in that part of the parish of **WARKWORTH** which is in the eastern division of **MORPETH** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 11 miles (N. N. E.) from Morpeth, containing 88 inhabitants.

**HAGBORNE**, a parish in the hundred of **MORETON**, county of **BERKS**, comprising the liberties of East Hagborne and West Hagborne, and containing 708 inhabitants, of which number, 524 are in the liberty of East Hagborne,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Wallingford. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £15. 10.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , endowed with £200 private benefaction,

and £300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rev. Richard Meredith. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a handsome structure in the early style of English architecture, with a square tower; the north aisle was built by John York, who died in 1413. In the village is a stone cross, surmounted by a sundial. There is a small sum for the education of children. A fair is held on the Thursday preceding the 11th of October. On the 24th of May, 1644, the parliamentary army, under the command of the Earl of Essex, quartered at this place, on their route from Reading to Abingdon.

**HAGBORNE (WEST)**, a liberty in the parish of **HAGBORNE**, hundred of **MORETON**, county of **BERKS**,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by S.) from Wallingford, containing 184 inhabitants. Here was anciently a chapel.

**HAGGERSTON**, a parish in the Tower division of the hundred of **OSSULSTONE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. E. by N.) from London. The population is returned with the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch. This place, formerly an inconsiderable hamlet in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, has, within the last few years, become an extensive and populous district. Many new streets have been formed, consisting of neat ranges of houses of a moderate size: the parish is partially paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. Among the larger of the various works which have been erected on the banks of the Regent's canal, which passes through the parish, are those of the Imperial and Independent Gas-light and Coke Companies, the former of which was established in 1822, for lighting the eastern district of the metropolis, and the latter incorporated in 1829. The facility afforded by the canal has contributed greatly to increase the trade of the place: there are several chemical works on an extensive scale, manufactories for japanned leather, floor-cloth, and hearth-rugs; a manufactory for bone ashes, several lime-works, tile-kilns, dye-houses, and coal-wharfs, affording employment to a considerable portion of the inhabitants. The parish is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests held at Whitechapel, for the recovery of debts under 40s.

Haggerston was constituted a distinct parish in 1830. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of London, and in the patronage of the Archdeacon of London. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, and erected in 1827, at an expense of £15,000, by a grant from the parliamentary commissioners, is a spacious structure, blending the early and decorated styles of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower of singular design, destitute of relief in the lower part, and profusely ornamented in the upper with crocketed pinnacles, with which a smaller tower rising from the centre is connected by flying buttresses; at the western extremities of the aisles are octagonal turrets, with domed roofs surrounded by crocketed pinnacles rising from the angles: the interior, which is neatly arranged, contains one thousand nine hundred and sixty sittings, of which one thousand are free. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Sunday schools in connexion with the established church and the dissenting congregations are supported by subscription, and an infant school is about to be established. Six almshouses, for six poor members of the Company of Goldsmiths, were founded in

1705, in Goldsmith-place, in this parish, by Mr. Richard Morrell, who endowed them with an estate for their perpetual maintenance. Fourteen almshouses, with a chapel in the centre, were erected in Kingsland-road, in 1713, by Sir Robert Geffery, Knt., for poor members of the Company of Ironmongers. On the south side of the Ironmongers' almshouses are twelve others founded by Mr. S. Harwar, citizen and draper of London, of which six are for poor freemen of the Drapers' Company, and six for poor persons of the parish. To the north of the Ironmongers' almshouses are twelve for poor freemen of the Company of Frame-work knitters and their widows, founded by Thomas Bourne, Esq., who gave £1000 for their erection, and £2000 for their endowment, to which additions have been made by subsequent benefactions.

**HAGHMON** (or **HAUGHMOND**) **ABBEY**, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Wellington division of the hundred of **BRADFORD** (South), county of **SALOP**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.E.) from Shrewsbury. In 1110, William Fitz-Alan, of Clun, founded an abbey here for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated it to St. John the Apostle and Evangelist, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, amounted to £294. 12. 9. It forms part of the demesne of Sundorn: the remains consist of the chapter-house, which is entire, the south doorway of the nave of the church, and a range of building supposed to have been the abbot's lodging and hall, partly in the Norman, but chiefly in the early, style of English architecture. The Rev. William Clarke, Chancellor in the Cathedral Church of Chichester, and an antiquary of no mean repute, was born at this place in 1696.

**HAGLEY**, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of **HALFSHIRE**, county of **WORCESTER**, 2 miles (S.) from Stourbridge, containing 595 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £10. 6. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of Lord Lyttelton. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has been lately enlarged by the addition of one hundred and ninety-four sittings, one hundred and thirty-four of which are free, the Incorporated Society for the building and enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £100 towards defraying the expense: it is beautifully situated in the park of the Lyttelton estate. In 1754, the chancel was rebuilt of freestone by the first Lord Lyttelton, and decorated with an east window of rich painted glass. Among the monuments to different members of the Lyttelton family, it contains a particularly chaste one to the memory of Lucy, wife of George, the first Lord Lyttelton: his lordship, an elegant historian, poet, and miscellaneous writer, was born at this place. Hagley hall and park, the delightful residence and property of this noble family, have been celebrated by the muse of Pope, and have elicited deserved eulogy from the pens of numerous tourists and historical writers. The village contains some genteel dwelling-houses, and several highly respectable families reside in the vicinity. There is a Sunday school for boys and girls, supported by Lord Lyttelton. On Witchbury hill is a large Roman encampment.

**HAGLOE**, a tything in the parish of **AWRE**, hundred of **BLIDESLOE**, county of **GLOUCESTER**,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile (E.S.E.) from Blakeney. The population is returned with the parish.

**HAGNABY**, a parish in the western division of the soke of **BOLINGBROKE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 5 miles (S.W. by W.) from Spilsby, containing 91 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of George Coltman, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. A navigable cut, called the Catch water, passes along the southern extremity of the parish.

**HAGNABY**, a hamlet in the parish of **HANNAY**, Wold division of the hundred of **CALCEWORTH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.E. by N.) from Alford, containing 106 inhabitants. A Premonstratensian monastery, dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, was founded here in 1175, by Herbert de Oppeby, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, amounted to £98. 7. 4.

**HAGWORTHINGHAM**, a parish in the hundred of **HILL**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.W. by W.) from Spilsby, containing 533 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £14. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

**HAIGH**, a township in that part of the parish of **WIGAN** which is in the hundred of **WEST DERBY**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Wigan, containing 1300 inhabitants. A free school is supported by the rental of a house and ten acres of land, the bequest of Miles Turner, in 1634, producing about £50 per annum; and by the interest of £100, the gift of Dame Dorothy Bradshaigh, in 1792. The "Receptacle," an almshouse for ten poor men and ten poor women of this township and those of Wigan, Blackrod, and Aspull, was erected by the same lady, and endowed with a sum now invested in the three per cent. consols., and producing £136. 13. 2. per annum: to each tenement a small plot of ground is attached. A considerable quantity of cannel coal is obtained in this district.

**HAIGHTON**, a township in the parish of **PRESTON**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.N.E.) from Preston, containing 184 inhabitants.

**HAILES**, a chapelry in the parish of **DIDBROOK**, lower division of the hundred of **KIFTSGATE**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 2 miles (N.E. by E.) from Winchcombe, containing 136 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Charles Hanbury Tracey, Esq. In 1246, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, afterwards King of the Romans and Emperor of Germany, erected here, at an expense of ten thousand marks, a noble abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints, for monks of the Cistercian order, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was estimated at £357. 7. 8.: here are still some slight remains of it.

**HAILEY**, a chapelry in the parish of **WITNEY**, hundred of **BAMPTON**, county of **OXFORD**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N.) from Witney, containing 1098 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. There is a small sum for the education of children.



**HAILSHAM**, a market town and parish, partly within the liberty of the borough of PEVESEY, but chiefly in the hundred of DILL, rape of PEVESEY, county of SUSSEX, 52 miles (E.) from Chichester, and 56½ (S. S. E.) from London, containing 1278 inhabitants. This is a small town situated in a pleasant and fertile country, about eight miles from the sea. A market is held every alternate Wednesday; and there are fairs on April 6th and June 3rd. Hailsham is within the duchy of Lancaster. The magistrates hold a meeting here once a fortnight, on Wednesday. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £16. 6. 8., and in the patronage of E. W. Michell, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is principally in the later style of English architecture. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A National school for boys and girls, recently erected on a common adjoining the town, is supported by subscription. In the reign of Henry II., a monastery of Premonstratensian canons was founded here, which was afterwards removed to Bayham.

**HAIL-WESTON**, a parish in the hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, 2¼ miles (N. W.) from St. Neot's, containing 297 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Southoe, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The Particular Baptists have a place of worship here.

**HAINFORD**, a parish in the hundred of TAVERHAM, county of NORFOLK, 2½ miles (W.) from Coltishall, containing 484 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 2. 1. Robert Marsham, Esq. was patron in 1817. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

**HAINTON**, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6¼ miles (N. E.) from Wragby, containing 228 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 10. 10. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**HAISTHORP**, a township in the parish of AGNES-BURTON, wapentake of DICKERING, East riding of the county of YORK, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Bridlington, containing 109 inhabitants.

**HALAM**, a parish in that part of the liberty of SOUTHWELL and SCROOBY which separates the northern from the southern division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, county of NOTTINGHAM, 1½ mile (W. by N.) from Southwell, containing 310 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £800 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

**HALBERTON**, a parish in the hundred of HALBERTON, county of DEVON, 3½ miles (E.) from Tiverton, containing 1598 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £31, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. This church, dedicated to St. Andrew, once appertained to the abbey of St. Augustine in Bristol, and in the churchyard was anciently a chantry chapel. A fraternity of

St. John was also attached to the church. A branch of the Grand Western canal passes through the parish.

**HALDEN (HIGH)**, a parish in the hundred of BLACKBOURNE, lathe of SCRAY, county of KENT, 3½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Tenterden, containing 724 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £19. 4. 7., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large edifice, remarkable for a singular steeple built in the reign of Henry VI. There is an endowed school, under the direction of ten trustees, possessing an estate of the value of £26 per annum, founded in 1725, by Mr. James Tylden; about twenty children are educated in it. The rivers Tarn and "the River" (so called for the sake of distinction, having no proper name,) run through the parish in their course to the Medway. The clay being of an excellent quality for common earthenware, there are many manufactories for articles of that kind. A mineral, called by the inhabitants "Crownstone," consisting of the oxyde of iron, clay, and manganese, is found here in great quantities; also hones of a particular quality, resembling those of Turkey; and strata of marble of about three quarters of an inch thick.

**HALDENBY**, a joint township with Eastoft, in the parish of ADLINGFLEET, lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 9½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Howden, containing 69 inhabitants.

**HALE**, a township in the parish of BOWDON, hundred of BUCKLOW, county palatine of CHESTER, 2½ miles (S. E.) from Altrincham, containing 958 inhabitants.

**HALE**, a parish in ALLERDALE ward above Darwent, county of CUMBERLAND, 2½ miles (S. E.) from Egremont, containing, with the hamlet of Wilton, 249 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 Earl of Lonsdale. The church, which has a small tower and spire, stands at a short distance from the village. Freestone and limestone abound in the parish.

**HALE**, a township in the parish and hundred of WROTHAM, lathe of AYLESFORD, county of KENT, 3¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Wrotham, with which the population is returned.

**HALE**, a chapelry in the parish of CHILDWALL, hundred of WEST DERBY, county palatine of LANCASTER, 7¼ miles (S.) from Prescot, containing 630 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £600 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £300 parliamentary grant. J. Blackburn, Esq. was patron in 1818. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. A school was erected in 1737, by William Past, and endowed by him and Ellen Bushell, jointly, with £10 a year, for the instruction of ten children: there is also a trifling sum, the gift of Ellen Halsall, to purchase books.

**HALE**, a parish in the hundred of FORDINGBRIDGE, New Forest (West) division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 miles (N. E.) from Fordingbridge, containing 181 inhabitants. The living is a donative with that of Breamore, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The navigable river Avon runs through the parish.

**HALE (GREAT)**, a parish in the wapentake of **ASWARDHURN**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.S.E.) from **Sleaford**, containing, with the township of **Little Hale**, 863 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £8.6., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**, is principally in the decorated style of English architecture.

**HALE (LITTLE)**, a township in the parish of **GREAT HALE**, wapentake of **ASWARDHURN**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.S.E.) from **Sleaford**, containing 286 inhabitants.

**HALE-WESTON**, county of **HUNTINGDON**. — See **HAIL-WESTON**.

**HALES**, a parish in the hundred of **CLAYERING**, county of **NORFOLK**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.W. by N.) from **Becles**, containing 252 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Norfolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**. **Sir Thomas Smyth, Bart.** was patron in 1816. The church is dedicated to **St. Margaret**.

**HALES-OWEN**, a parish comprising the market town of **Hales-Owen**, in the **Hales-Owen** division of the hundred of **BRIMSTREE**, a detached portion of the county of **SALOP**, and the chapelry of **Cradley**, and the hamlets of **Luttley** and **Warley-Wigorn**, in the lower division of the hundred of **HALFSHIRE**, county of **WORCESTER**, and containing 10,946 inhabitants, of which number, 8817 are in that part of the parish which is in the county of **Salop**, and 1759 in the town of **Hales-Owen**, 35 miles (S.E.) from **Shrewsbury**, and 120 (N.W.) from **London**. This place is said to have been formerly a borough, though it does not appear to have ever returned members to parliament. **King John**, in the sixteenth year of his reign, gave the manor and the advowson of the church, which is stated to have been built prior to the Norman Conquest, to **Peter de Rupibus**, Bishop of **Winchester**, who founded here a priory of **Premonstratensian** canons, which, from parts of the walls yet remaining, though concealed by brambles and weeds, appears to have been an extensive edifice, and from the gable end of the chapter-house, in which are some fine lancet windows, to have been in the early style of English architecture. At the dissolution, its revenue was estimated at £337. 15. 6.: some vestiges of the abbot's kitchen are still visible in a farm-house near the town. **Hales-Owen** is more celebrated for having been the birthplace and residence of the poet **Shenstone**, than for any events of historical interest. The town is situated in a fertile vale watered by the river **Stour**, which has its source in the neighbouring hills, and surrounded with scenery of a varied and pleasing character. It consists principally of one street, in which are some respectable houses, and of some smaller streets containing humbler dwellings irregularly built. In the vicinity are several detached mansions, of which the **Leasowes**, the patrimonial estate and residence of **Shenstone**, has been deservedly eulogized for the classic taste and elegant chasteness of style with which, during his lifetime, the natural beauty of the grounds had been artificially heightened and improved. The principal branches of manufacture in the town are, nails, and some few articles of iron. The manufacture of steel is extensively carried on at **Corngreaves**, and some coal mines have been recently opened in the parish. The small river **Stour**

runs through the town, and the **Netherton canal** passes within half a mile of it. The market is on Monday, but is indifferently attended: the fairs are on the Mondays in **Easter** and **Whitsun** weeks. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates; and a high and low bailiff, constable, and headborough, are annually appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor. A court of requests is held every third week, 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 **Hales-Owen**, **Rowley-Regis**, **Tipton**, **West Bromwich**, **Harborne**, and the manor of **Bradley**, in the parish of **Wolverhampton**, in the counties of **Worcester**, **Salop**, and **Stafford**.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Worcester**, rated in the king's books at £15. 8. 11½., and in the patronage of **Lord Lyttelton**. The church, dedicated to **St. Mary and St. John the Evangelist**, is a spacious structure in the Norman style of architecture, with later insertions, having a tower surmounted by a lofty spire: the interior contains a handsome monument to the memory of **Major Halliday**, and an urn to that of the poet **Shenstone**, who was buried in the church-yard in 1763. There are places of worship for **Independents** and **Wesleyan Methodists**. The free grammar school was founded under a commission for charitable uses, in 1652, and endowed with lands and tenements bequeathed by various benefactors to the parish, now producing more than £100 per ann., of which, £30 is paid to the usher, and the remainder to the master, who has also the school-house, with a good garden and six acres of land; there are about forty boys, who are now instructed in English grammar, writing, and arithmetic. **Shenstone** received the rudiments of his education in this school. At **Honington**, in this parish, a free school was founded, in 1684, by **William Smith**, and endowed with lands producing about £15 per annum, for the education of twenty poor children. **Dr. Adam Littleton**, author of a **Latin Dictionary** and other works, who died in 1694; and **William Caslon**, the celebrated type-founder, who died in 1766; were born in this parish.

**HALESWORTH**, a market town and parish in the hundred of **BLYTHING**, county of **SUFFOLK**,  $30\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from **Ipswich**, and 101 (N. E.) from **London**, containing 2166 inhabitants. The town, which is situated in a valley on the banks of the river **Blyth**, is ancient and indifferently built, nearly in the form of the letter S, but contains a few good houses; the streets are spacious and well lighted with oil, but not paved, and the inhabitants plentifully supplied with water. There is a small theatre, which is open once in two years. The river is navigable hence to **Southwold**, for small craft of about twenty-five tons, which are usually laden with malt and grain. There are some very large malt-houses, the trade in malting being extensive. The market is on Tuesday, for corn and provisions; and there is a fair on the 29th of October, chiefly for Scotch cattle. The magistrates of the hundred hold quarterly meetings here; and courts leet and baron for the manor are held occasionally. The living is a discharged rectory with the vicarage of **Chediston**, in the archdeaconry of **Suffolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of **J. Ward, Esq.** The church, dedicated to **St. Mary**, is a fine edifice of flint, and has lately received an addition



of two hundred and twenty-five free sittings, towards defraying the expense of which the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels granted £100: the tower, though low, is handsome, and is ornamented with a very splendid clock recently put up. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Unitarians. A National school, in which two hundred children are educated, is endowed, according to the return of the Commissioners for inquiring into charities, with £30 per annum, the rent of a pew in the church, bequeathed by John Hatcher in 1816. In a school adjoining the church-yard, six poor children are instructed, by means of a benefaction of £60 left by Thomas Neale; and there is a school for twenty boys and twenty girls, endowed with a rent-charge of £17. 6. 8. bequeathed by Richard Porter, Esq. There are eight almshouses belonging to the parish, in which are fourteen poor widows, who have a small weekly allowance; and a few other benefactions have been made for different purposes.

**HALEWOOD**, a township in the parish of **CHILD-WALL**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 6 miles (S.) from **Prescot**, containing 934 inhabitants.

**HALFORD**, a chapelry in the parish of **BROMFIELD**, hundred of **MUNSLow**, county of **SALOP**,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.W. by N.) from **Ludlow**, containing 51 inhabitants.

**HALFORD**, or **HALFORD-BRIDGE**, a parish in the **Kington** division of the hundred of **KINGTON**, county of **WARWICK**, 4 miles (N.) from **Shipston upon Stour**, containing 313 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Worcester**, rated in the king's books at £10. 9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and in the patronage of the Bishop of **Worcester**. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**.



Seal and Arms.

**HALIFAX**, a parish in the wapentake of **MORLEY**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the market town of **Halifax**, the chapelries of **Elland** with **Greetland**, **Heptonstall**, **Rastrick**, and **Sowerby**, and the townships of **Barkisland**, **Erringden**, **Fixby**, **Hipperholme** with **Brighouse**, **Langfield**, **Midgley**, **Norland**, **Ovenden**, **North Oram**, **South Oram**, **Rishworth**, **Shelf**, **Skircoat**, **Soyland**, **Stainland**, **Stansfield**, **Wadsworth**, and **Warley**, and containing 93,850 inhabitants, of which number, 12,628 are in the town of **Halifax**, 42 miles (S.W.) from **York**, and 197 (N.N.W.) from **London**, on the road between those two cities. This town, though now of great magnitude and importance, is not of great antiquity; its name is not found in **Domesday-book**, nor is it mentioned in any ancient record before the early part of the twelfth century, when its church was granted by **William**, Earl of **Warren**, then lord of the manor, to the priory of **Lewes**, in **Sussex**. The name is supposed to have been derived from *Hali fax*, according to some signifying the holy face, in allusion to a relic called the face of **St. John**, preserved in a hermitage, which anciently occupied the site of the present church; or, as others think, implying the holy ways, in reference to the roads leading to the hermitage; for *fax*, in **Nor-**

**man French**, is an old plural noun denoting highways. The woollen manufacture, for which the town and neighbourhood have been distinguished for ages, prevailed so early as the year 1414, though on a very limited scale, and continued to increase from that period to 1540, during which the number of houses was gradually augmented from fifteen to five hundred and twenty. The manufacturers in the **Spanish Netherlands** seeking refuge from the persecutions with which they were assailed under the government of the Duke of **Alva**, repaired in great numbers to **England**, and many of them are supposed to have settled at **Halifax**; a conjecture which derives strength from the similarity of dialect existing between the labouring classes here and in the **Low Countries**, particularly **Friesland**. In 1642, during the great civil war, the town was garrisoned by the forces of the parliament, and the inhabitants seem to have been strongly attached to their cause. At that period an obstinate engagement took place on **Halifax bank**, adjoining the road to **Wakefield**, from which the place still retains the name of **Blood Field**: there are also, in different parts of the parish, vestiges of intrenchments; and tradition states it to have been the scene of various skirmishes.

For many ages a mode of trial and execution, styled the **Gibbet Law**, existed in the **Forest of Hardwick**, which was co-extensive with the parish of **Halifax**. The inhabitants within this forest had a custom, observed from time immemorial, that if a felon were taken within their liberty, with goods stolen either out of or within the liberty of the said forest, of the value of thirteen-pence half-penny, he should, after three markets, or meeting-days, within the town of **Halifax**, next after such apprehension, be tried, and if condemned, be taken to the gibbet and have his head cut off. The following is the process of the gibbet-law: when the felon was apprehended he was immediately brought before the lord's bailiff, at **Halifax**, who kept the common gaol in the town, had the custody of the axe, and was the legal executioner. The bailiff then issued his summons to the constables of four several townships within the liberty, to require four frith-burgesses within each to appear before him on a certain day, to examine into the truth of the charge. At the trial the accuser and the accused were confronted before this unsworn jury, and the goods stolen were produced. If the accused party was acquitted, he was instantly liberated; if condemned, he was either executed immediately, if that was the principal market day, or placed in the stocks on the less meeting-days, with the stolen goods on his back, if portable, otherwise they were placed before him. The last executions took place in 1650, forty-nine delinquents having suffered during the preceding century; and after that period the custom was disused. The gibbet, of which some remains may still be seen at the gaol, appears to have been an engine very similar to the guillotine used in **France** after the Revolution.

The town is nearly three quarters of a mile in length, from east to west, but narrow and very irregular; in general it is well built, partly of brick, but principally of stone, which is very abundant in the neighbourhood. It is situated on the south-eastern declivity of a gentle eminence, but being enclosed by a chain of hills, which stretches from east to south, it seems, on being approached in that direction, to lie in a deep valley. From the boundary of **Lancashire** to the valley which

separates the townships of Halifax and Ovenden from North Ouram, the whole substratum of the parish is grit-stone. Immediately to the east of this valley, argillaceous strata, with their general concomitants, stone and iron, appear; and to this cause, added to the abundant supply of fuel, and the rapid descent of its numerous brooks, so important in manufactures before the introduction of the steam-engine, the vicinity of Halifax is greatly indebted for its wealth and population. The parish is the largest in England, including an area of one hundred and twenty-four square miles, or seventy-nine thousand two hundred acres. The town is abundantly supplied with pure water, lighted with gas, and paved throughout. The theatre, built by subscription, is neat and commodious; and the dramatic performances take place in the months of January, February, and March. The new assembly-rooms, recently erected by subscription, are handsome, and the interior is finished with considerable taste, and with due regard to comfort: subscription assemblies are held at stated periods during the winter season: attached to the rooms are a public library, news-room, &c. There are also public baths, in a delightful valley a short distance from the road to Huddersfield, affording every accommodation for warm and cold bathing, and for swimming.

The principal articles of manufacture in the town and neighbourhood are shalloons, tammies, duroys, calimancoes, everlastings, moreens, shags, kerseys, baizes, woollen cloth (narrow and broad), coatings, and carpets. Several mills have also been erected in connexion with the cotton manufacture, which is rapidly increasing; and wool cards of superior quality are made in the neighbourhood, which abounds with coal mines and freestone quarries, the produce of the latter being shipped in considerable quantities to the metropolis. The Rochdale canal affords a medium of communication with Liverpool, Manchester, and the western district; and the Calder navigation with Hull and the eastern district. The market, which is one of the best in the north of England, is on Saturday; and there are two annual fairs for live stock, *viz.*, on the 24th of June, and the first Saturday in November. The piece-hall, erected a few years ago by the manufacturers, is a large quadrangular building of freestone, occupying an area of ten thousand square yards, with a rustic basement story, and two upper stories, fronted with two interior colonades, which are spacious walks leading to arched rooms, where goods in an unfinished state are deposited, and exhibited for sale to the merchants every Saturday, from ten to twelve o'clock: this structure, which was completed at an expense of £12,000, and opened on the 1st of January, 1779, unites elegance, convenience, and security; it contains three hundred and fifteen separate rooms; and is proof against fire.

This town was represented in two parliaments during the Commonwealth, but the privilege was withdrawn at the Restoration: it is governed by two constables, nominated by the inhabitants, and sworn in at the court leet of the lord of the manor of Wakefield, within which fee the town is situated. A court of requests is held under an act passed in the 33d of George III., for the recovery of debts under 40s., by the title of the "Court of Requests for the parishes of Halifax, Bradford, Keighley, Bingley, Guiseley, Calverley, Batley, Birstall, Mirfield, Hartishead cum Clifton, Almondbury, Kirkheaton,

Kirkburton, and Huddersfield, and the lordship or liberty of Tong, in the West riding of the county of York," with a reservation of the rights of the courts baron. The petty sessions for the wapentake of Morley are held here; and the magistrates attend at their office at Ward's End every Saturday, for the transaction of business relating to the district.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £84. 13. 6½., and in the patronage of the Crown. The present parish church, with the exception of part of the north wall, which appears to have been built in the time of Edward I., was erected between the years 1450 and 1470: it is a fine building in the later English style, having a nave, chancel, aisles, and two chapels, one founded by Archbishop Rokeby, who was sometime vicar of the parish, and the other by another vicar named Holdsworth: it has an embattled tower surmounted by eight pinnacles, and underneath the church, towards the east, is a crypt: the ceiling is adorned with the armorial bearings of all the incumbents, from the ordination of the vicarage, in 1274, to the present time, with those of the early benefactors to the church: several large handsome modern monuments adorn the interior. There are twelve chapels of ease in the parish, to which the vicar appoints the curates. A handsome new church of Grecian architecture was erected in 1798, by Dr. Coulthurst, then vicar, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity: the living is a perpetual curacy. Here are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians.

The free grammar school, situated in Skircoat, was founded by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, in 1585, under the superintendence of twelve governors selected from among the most respectable of the parishioners: they have the appointment of the head master and usher, the former of whom must have been a student for a period of five years at one of the Universities. The present school-house, with six acres of land contiguous to it, was given by Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, Edward Savile, Esq., and Sir George Savile, Knt., in 1598; and several benefactions have since been added to the original endowment, among which is one by the Rev. Thomas Milner, who, by will in 1722, assigned to the Master and Fellows of St. Mary Magdalene's College, Cambridge, a reversionary grant of £1000, for founding three scholarships, for the benefit of the schools at Haversham, Leeds, and Halifax; and, in 1736, his sister added £200 for the same purpose. The master receives £80 per annum, out of which he pays an usher of his own appointment. A Blue-coat hospital was founded pursuant to the will of Nathaniel Waterhouse, in 1642, for twenty poor children, who are maintained, educated, and trained up to some useful employment, by an overseer, or master: the same benefactor founded an almshouse for twelve poor and infirm widows, to be chosen out of the town and parish of Halifax. The property left for the support of this charity produces £1181. 3. 4. per annum, out of which the schoolmaster receives about £80, the almswomen £2 each, and about £50 is expended annually in clothing the women and children; £40 per annum is applied to the augmentation of the stipends of the ministers of the chapels within the parish, and the surplus, after some deductions for other specific purposes, is paid to the master and governors



of the workhouse, for the benefit of the poor. A school-house was erected in 1726, by John Smyth, Esq., of Heath, who settled an annual stipend on the school-master for teaching six poor children; and subsequent benefactions having raised the income to £18. 16. per annum, the number of scholars has been augmented. There are also schools on the National and Lancasterian plans. Almshouses were founded in 1610, by Ellen Hopkinson and Jane Crowther (sisters), for eighteen poor widows of the town of Halifax, and one master to teach a certain number of poor children: these have been rebuilt, with the addition of six more rooms. Jane Crowther also, by will dated January 18th, 1613, gave a rent-charge of £8, for teaching poor children, but this design has been frustrated. There are also several institutions for the relief of the sick and destitute, among which are the dispensary, affording medical and surgical aid; and the Benevolent Society, for the distribution of food and clothing to the poor. The workhouse was originally established by Nathaniel Waterhouse, in 1635, and thirteen of the most respectable inhabitants of the town were incorporated by charter of Charles I., to superintend its concerns: this house being found inconvenient for the purpose of putting children to spin worsted, and make bone-lace, a new one was purchased in the year 1700, and from 1707 to 1720 the old house was used as a sessions-house by the magistrates for the West riding; after which it was thoroughly repaired and restored to its original purpose. Several remains of British and Danish antiquities have, at different times, been discovered in the parish. About half a century ago, a countryman digging peat on Mixenden-moor, near Halifax, struck his spade through a black polished stone, near which lay a most beautiful brass celt, in excellent preservation, four arrow-heads of black flint, a light battle-axe of a beautiful green pebble, and a hollow gouge, or scoop, of hard grey stone, evidently intended for the excavation of wooden vessels: the last is unique, and the whole seems to have formed part of the armour of a British soldier, who perished, perhaps two thousand years ago, among these wastes, where all remains of the body, together with the handles of the weapons, had long been entirely destroyed. Among the renowned characters who were born in this parish may be enumerated Henry Briggs, an eminent mathematician, who made discoveries relative to logarithms, born at Warley about 1556; Archbishop Tillotson, born in 1630, at Haughend, in the township of Sowerby, where his father was a considerable clothier; Sir Henry Savile, one of the most accomplished scholars of the seventeenth century, born at Bradley, in the township of Stainland; and Dr. David Hartley, a celebrated metaphysical writer, born in 1705, at Illingworth, in the township of Ovenden. Daniel Defoe, the author of *Robinson Crusoe*; and Sir William Herschel, the celebrated astronomer, were residents at Halifax, the latter having been organist in the church.

**HALLAM (KIRK)**, a parish partly in the hundred of APPLETREE, and partly in the hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, county of DERBY, 8½ miles (E. N. E.) from Derby, containing, with the township of Mapperley, which is in the hundred of Appletree, 433 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £4. 9. 7., endowed

with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch.

**HALLAM (NETHER)**, a township in that part of the parish of SHEFFIELD which is in the southern division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, West riding of the county of YORK, 2 miles (W.) from Sheffield, containing 3200 inhabitants. A school-room was erected many years ago at Upper Keely, by subscription among the inhabitants, who also purchased land towards its support; the annual income, including the proceeds of £150 bequeathed by Thomas Chapman in 1801, is about £18, for which sum eighteen children are instructed. Another school-room was erected by subscription in 1791, with a dwelling-house for the master; it is partly supported by means of a bequest of £100 from William Roncksley, in 1723, and partly from land allotted under the enclosure act in 1794; thirty children are taught to read in the school.

**HALLAM (UPPER)**, a township in that part of the parish of SHEFFIELD which is in the southern division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, West riding of the county of YORK, 3¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Sheffield, containing 1018 inhabitants.

**HALLAM (WEST)**, a parish in the hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, county of DERBY, 8 miles (N. E. by E.) from Derby, containing 706 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of Francis Newdigate, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Wilfrid. The Rev. John Scargill, in 1662, bequeathed £540 for the erection and endowment of a free school: the annual income is about £174, of which the master receives £60 for teaching fifty-eight children, who are each paid ninepence per week out of the same fund, according to the directions of the testator. There is a mineral spring, the water of which is similar in its qualities to the Harrogate water. A canal has been recently cut along part of the boundary of the parish, where there is a coal wharf in connexion with a neighbouring colliery.

**HALLATON**, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of GARTREE, county of LEICESTER, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Market-Harborough, and 90 (N. N. W.) from London, containing 664 inhabitants. The name is supposed by some to be a corruption of Hollow-town, in allusion to its being situated in a valley, or hollow spot; by others it is derived from *Holy town*. The market-cross is still standing, but the market has not been held within the memory of the present inhabitants. An attempt was made to revive it in 1767, which proved abortive, owing in a great measure to the badness of the roads, which were then nearly impassable in winter. Fairs are held for cattle on Holy Thursday, and on the third Thursday after it. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, formerly in mediety, which were united in 1728: the north mediety is rated in the king's books at £18. 13. 4., and the south mediety at £17. 6. 8.: it is held with the annexed donative of Blaston St. Michael, and is in the alternate patronage of the Rev. Calverley John Bewicke, and the Rev. George Ouseley Fenwicke. The church, dedicated to St. Michael,

is a large and handsome edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, chancel, and a western tower, with a spire: the aisles are of the same height with the nave, and lighted by fine large windows, decorated with mullions and elaborate tracery: it contains an ancient square font, supported by columns ornamented with grotesque heads. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A charity school has an endowment of £20 per annum, arising from different benefactions; and there are several charitable bequests for annual distribution among the poor.

On the western side of the town, at the distance of a mile, is the site of an ancient fortress, called Hallaton Castle hill: the most conspicuous part of the remains is a conical eminence, one hundred and eighteen feet high, and six hundred and thirty feet in circumference, on which stood the keep, occupying, with the outworks, about two acres of ground. About a quarter of a mile south-west of this spot are traces of another fortress of nearly the same extent. A battle is said to have been fought near this town, and these vestiges lend countenance to the tradition, as also does the name of Blood-wood, affixed to a neighbouring spot. Hallaton is distinguished by a singular annual custom which is thus described: on every Easter Monday the inhabitants meet on a piece of ground which was bequeathed to the use and benefit of the rector, who then provides two hare pies, a quantity of ale, and two dozen of penny loaves, to be scrambled for. Attempts have been made to put down this custom, and appropriate the bequest to charitable purposes; but so attached are the inhabitants to it, that these efforts have always failed, and on one occasion a riot was the result.

**HALL-GARTH**, a township in the parish of **PITTINGTON**, southern division of **EASINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, containing 304 inhabitants.

**HALLING**, a parish in the hundred of **SHAMWELL**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, county of **KENT**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.W.) from **Rochester**, containing 346 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Rochester**, rated in the king's books at £7. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of **Rochester**. The church, dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**, is principally in the early style of English architecture, with a low western tower and spire. The river **Medway** runs through, and a ridge of hills extends quite across, the parish. The bishops of **Rochester** had a palace here before the Conquest: it was rebuilt some time in the twelfth century, and additions made to it about the year 1320; the remains are considerable, and the walls of the chapel nearly entire.

**HALLINGBURY (GREAT)**, a parish in the hundred of **HARLOW**, county of **ESSEX**, 2 miles (S.E. by E.) from **Bishop's Stortford**, containing 678 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Middlesex**, and diocese of **London**, rated in the king's books at £22. **J. A. Houlton, Esq.** was patron in 1812. A school is supported by annual donations of about £8.

**HALLINGBURY (LITTLE)**, a parish in the hundred of **HARLOW**, county of **ESSEX**,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.N.E.) from **Harlow**, containing 470 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the jurisdiction of the Commissary of **Essex** and **Herts**, concurrently with the Consistory Court of the Bishop of **London**, rated in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of the Governors of the Charterhouse, **London**. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**.

**HALLINGTON**, a parish in the **Wold** division of the hundred of **LOUTH-ESKE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 2 miles (S.W. by W.) from **Louth**, containing 75 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage with **Raithby**, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Louth-ESKE**, rated in the king's books at £17. 1. 8. The church is dedicated to **St. Lawrence**.

**HALLINGTON**, a township in the parish of **St. JOHN LEE**, southern division of **TINDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 11 miles (N.N.E.) from **Hexham**, containing 129 inhabitants. On an eminence called the **Mote-Law** is a square intrenchment, with a hearth-stone in the centre, on which beacon fires were formerly kindled.

**HALLIWELL**, a township in the parish of **DEAN**, hundred of **SALFORD**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N.W.) from **Great Bolton**, containing 2288 inhabitants. Here are extensive bleaching-works.

**HALLOUGHTON**, a parish in that part of the liberty of **SOUTHWELL** and **SCROOBY** which separates the northern from the southern division of the wapentake of **THURGARTON**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S.S.W.) from **Southwell**, containing 101 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of **Halloughton** in the Collegiate Church of **Southwell**. The chapel is dedicated to **St. James**.

**HALLOW**, a chapelry in the parish of **GRIMLEY**, lower division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, county of **WORCESTER**, 3 miles (N.N.W.) from **Worcester**, containing 1081 inhabitants. The chapel is partly of Norman architecture, and partly in the early English style, with a belfry of wood and plaister, the tower having been demolished: it has lately received an addition of two hundred free sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £200 towards defraying the expense. The navigable river **Severn** runs along the eastern boundary of the chapelry. Here is a chalybeate spring.

**HALLOWICKS**, a hamlet in the parish of **MEDMENHAM**, hundred of **DESBOROUGH**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel, which has been demolished.

**HALLYSTONE**, a parish in the western division of **COQUETDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, comprising the townships of **Barrow**, **Dueshill**, **Hallystone**, **Harbottle**, and **Linsheeles**, and containing 468 inhabitants, of which number, 132 are in the township of **Hallystone**, 7 miles (W. by N.) from **Rothbury**. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of **Allenton** in 1311, in the archdeaconry of **Northumberland**, and diocese of **Durham**. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**. Near it are the foundations of an ancient priory, built by one of the **Umfravilles**, of **Harbottle** castle, for **Benedictine** nuns: the revenue, at the dissolution, was estimated at £15. 10. 8. There are also the remains of an old castle, which, for its singular strength, was used as a place of security before the union of the two kingdoms, and in which it is said a princess was born, from whom sprang the present royal family. On the southern bank of the **Coquet**, which runs through the parish, are vestiges of an old edifice called **Barrow-Peel**; and a little to the westward is **Ridlee** cairn hill, both supposed to have been cemeteries of the ancient Britons. Poised on the summit of a lofty hill, near which



is a lake called Harbottle loch, is a large stone, called the Drake stone. There is a fine basin of water, called Lady's Well, beautifully variegated at the bottom with green and white sand, and encircled by a wall of hewn stone. On the introduction of Christianity into Northumbria, it appears that about three thousand persons were baptized at this place by Paulinus.

**HALMER-END**, a liberty in the parish of **AUDLEY**, northern division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, county of **STAFFORD**, containing 553 inhabitants.

**HALSALL**, a parish in the hundred of **WEST DERBY**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, comprising the chapelries of **Lydiate**, **Maghull**, and **Melling**, and the townships of **Down-Holland** and **Halsall**, and containing 3538 inhabitants, of which number, 970 are in the township of **Halsall**, 3 miles (W.N.W.) from **Ormskirk**. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Chester**, rated in the king's books at £24. 11. 5½. The **Misses Blundel** were patronesses in 1816. The church, dedicated to **St. Cuthbert**, has portions in the decorated and later styles of English architecture, and a lofty spire. In the church-yard is a school-house, erected in 1595, by **Edward Halsall**, who bequeathed a rent-charge of £13. 6. 8. for its maintenance as a free grammar school for twelve boys. The **Leeds** and **Liverpool** canal passes through the parish. A bituminous turf, called **Lit-turf**, is found in **Halsall moss**, which burns like a candle.

**HALSE**, a hamlet in the parish of **St. Peter**, borough of **BRACKLEY**, hundred of **KING'S SUTTON**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 2½ miles (N.W. by N.) from **Brackley**. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel dedicated to **St. Andrew**, which has been demolished.

**HALSE**, a parish in the hundred of **WILITON** and **FREEMANNERS**, though locally in the western division of the hundred of **Kingsbury**, county of **SOMERSET**, 4 miles (E.) from **Wiveliscombe**, containing 447 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Taunton**, and diocese of **Bath and Wells**, rated in the king's books at £5. 19. 7., endowed with £600 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £300 parliamentary grant. **Sir J. Langham, Bart.** was patron in 1793. The church is dedicated to **St. James**.

**HALSHAM**, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESSE**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, 6 miles (E. by S.) from **Hedon**, containing 315 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of **York**, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of **Sir T. Constable, Bart.** The church is dedicated to **All Saints**: on an eminence near it is a neat mausoleum, built of white freestone, faced with polished marble, having in the centre a beautiful monument to the memory of the late **Sir William Constable**, whose remains lie here, surrounded by those of his ancestors. **Sir John Constable**, in 1579, bequeathed a rent-charge of £80, for one thousand years, which was confirmed and vested in certain trustees by patent of **Elizabeth**, in 1584, for the purposes of a free school for eight poor children, and an hospital for eight men and two women of the parish; and to which **Dame Catherine Constable** added £6. 13. 4. a year, for putting out apprentices, and £10 annually for the maintenance at **Trinity College, Oxford**, for a term of seven years, and so on in succession, of one scholar educated here.

**HALSTEAD**, a market town and parish in the hundred of **HINCKFORD**, county of **ESSEX**, 17½ miles (N.N.E.) from **Chelmsford**, and 47 (N. E.) from **London**, containing 3858 inhabitants. This town is situated on the river **Colne**, and on the high road from **London** to **Norwich**, through **Bury-St. Edmund's**: it is neither lighted nor paved, and is supplied with water from springs. In the reign of **Elizabeth**, the French Protestants being violently persecuted in their own country, many of them fled to England, and settling at **Halstead** and **Colchester**, introduced the manufacture of baize and says, now discontinued. A large silk-mill was erected a few years since on the site of a flour-mill, at which a considerable number of children is employed, and the trade is in a flourishing state. A market for corn is held on Friday; and there are cattle fairs on May 6th and October 29th. Courts leet and baron are held about once a year, by the lord of the manor; and the petty sessions for the division of **South Hincford** are held here every Friday. There is a house of correction, in which a tread-mill has been erected. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Commissary of **Essex** and **Herts**, concurrently with the Consistorial Court of the Bishop of **London**, rated in the king's books at £17, and in the patronage of the Bishop of **London**. The church, dedicated to **St. George**, is a spacious edifice, chiefly in the later English style, except the chancel, which is decorated; and the spire is constructed of wood, in place of one destroyed by lightning about eighty years ago. It probably belonged to a college of priests, founded here in the 14th of **Edward IV.**, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £26. 5. 8. Here are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Independents. A free grammar school was founded by **Lady Ramsey**, in 1594, for the education of forty children belonging to the parishes of **Halstead** and **Colne-Engaine**, and endowed with a rent-charge of £20 and a house for the master, under the patronage of the Governors of **Christ's Hospital, London**. **Mr. Martin**, in 1573, left lands producing £130 per annum; and **Mrs. Holmes**, in 1783, left £4000 three per cents., for the benefit of the poor of this parish. **Thomas Bouchier**, Archbishop of **Canterbury** in the reign of **Edward IV.**, a distinguished patron of literature, was a native of **Halstead**.

**HALSTEAD**, a parish in the hundred of **CODS-HEATH**, lathe of **SUTTON** at **HONE**, county of **KENT**, 5½ miles (N.W. by N.) from **Seven Oaks**, containing 243 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Archbishop of **Canterbury**, rated in the king's books at £5. 17. 11. The church, dedicated to **St. Margaret**, was rebuilt, and a handsome chapel added to the north side, by the lord of the manor, in 1609; the windows of the latter were richly ornamented with stained glass, but most of it has been destroyed. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents.

**HALSTEAD**, a township in that part of the parish of **TILTON** which is in the eastern division of the hun-



Arms.

dred of GOSCOTE, county of LEICESTER,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. S.W.) from Oakham, containing 187 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

HALSTOCK, a parish and liberty in the Sherborne division of the county of DORSET,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.E. by N.) from Beaminster, containing 447 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Lyme-Regis, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Prebendary of Lyme and Halstock in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

HALSTON, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of OSWESTRY, county of SALOP,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.N.E.) from Oswestry, containing 39 inhabitants. There is a domestic chapel belonging to John Mytton, Esq., who appoints the minister. The Ellesmere canal touches on the boundary of the liberty, which is crossed by a small stream called the Perry; this, by a diversion of its channel, has been made to resemble a large river, called Halston Pool, covering about forty acres. The Knights Templars had a preceptory here, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, which subsequently belonged to the hospitalers, and was valued, in the 26th of Henry VIII., at £160. 14. 10. per annum: in the reign of Mary it was re-granted to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and in that of her successor Elizabeth it was possessed by William Horne.

HALSTOW (HIGH), a parish in the hundred of Hoo, lathe of AYLESFORD, county of KENT,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Rochester, containing 350 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, rated in the king's books at £14. 5.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Rev. B. Burt. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

HALSTOW (LOWER), a parish in the hundred of MILTON, lathe of SCRAX, county of KENT, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Milton, containing 220 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £8. 2., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. Halstow is situated at the upper end of Stangate creek, by which it has a communication with the Medway a little above Sheerness. Here vessels from foreign countries, that cannot produce clean bills of health, are compelled to perform quarantine, and to remove their cargoes into two large vessels, called Lazarettos, constantly stationed for the purpose of receiving them. The road from Chatham to Sheerness, by King's ferry, crosses the creek at a ford called the Stray, south of the church. It is stated that several ships and boats belonged to this place in the reign of Elizabeth.

HALTHAM upon BAIN, a parish in the soke of HORNCastle, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by W.) from Horncastle, containing 196 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with which the rectory of Roughton was united in 1741, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 11. 3., and in the patronage of the Hon. J. Dymoke. The church is dedicated to St. Benedict. The Horncastle canal, upon which two steam-vessels ply daily between Lincoln and Boston, passes through the parish.

HALTON, a parish in the hundred of AYLESBURY,

county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Wendover, containing 195 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8. Sir. J. D. King, Bart. was patron in 1826. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

HALTON, a chapelry (formerly a market town) in the parish of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, county palatine of CHESTER,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Frodsham, containing 1066 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 Sir. R. Brooke, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Mersey and Irwell canal, and the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, pass through the parish. Halton was given by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, to his cousin Nigel, with the constabulary of Chester, the earl at the same time making him his marshal: these great offices of constable of Chester and earl marshal were attached to the barony, and enjoyed by his successors the barons of Halton, who, amongst other privileges granted them by the earls, were authorised to have a castle and a prison at Halton, to hold a weekly market and two annual fairs, a court for the cognizance of various offences, and for all pleas and actions within the barony, except such as belonged to the earl's sword, and to have a master-serjeant and eight under serjeants within their fee. The castle was built soon after the Norman Conquest, on the brow of a hill commanding a very extensive prospect over a great part of Cheshire, and across the Mersey into Lancashire. Among its various distinguished possessors may be mentioned John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, with whom it was a favourite residence. It was garrisoned for the king in the early part of 1643, and for the parliament in 1644. There are few remains of its ancient buildings: the habitable part of it, which appears to have been chiefly rebuilt since the civil war, has been fitted up as an inn: there is a room in which the courts for the honour are held. A charity school is endowed with about £20 per annum, arising from various benefactions. An almshouse for six poor persons was founded, in 1767, by Pusey Brooke, Esq., and endowed with £54. 12. per annum.

HALTON, a parish in the hundred of LONSDALE, south of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.E. by N.) from Lancaster, containing, with the chapelry of Aughton, 1027 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £20. 0.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of Robert Fletcher Bradshaw, Esq., as lord of the manor. Thomas Withers, in 1747, gave certain property, now producing about £14. 10. a year, for the instruction of eight children.

HALTON, a chapelry in the parish of CORBRIDGE, eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTH-UMBERLAND, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Hexham, containing 60 inhabitants. The chapel was rebuilt in 1706, principally by the subscriptions of John Douglas, Esq. and the freeholders of Whittingham: near it is Halton Tower, an ancient building crowned with four turrets, on the north side of which the remains of a much larger building may be traced.

HALTON (EAST), a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY,



county of LINCOLN,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Barton upon Humber, containing 468 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 18. 4., endowed with £600 royal bounty. Lord Yarborough was patron in 1792. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

HALTON (EAST), a township in that part of the parish of SKIPTON which is in the eastern division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Skipton, containing, with Bolton, 141 inhabitants.

HALTON (WEST), a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Barton upon Humber, containing, with the hamlet of Gunhouse, 374 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Ethelreda.

HALTON (WEST), a township in that part of the parish of ARNCLIFFE which is in the western division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Settle, containing 190 inhabitants.

HALTON-GILL, a chapelry in that part of the parish of ARNCLIFFE which is in the western division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Settle, containing 114 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Arncliffe. A school was erected in 1630, by William Fawcett, and endowed by him with an annuity of £13. 6. 8., for the instruction of poor children.

HALTON-HOLEGATE, a parish in the eastern division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (E. S. E.) from Spilsby, containing 460 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £16. 17. 11. Mr. and Mrs. Burrell were patrons in 1779. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

HALTON-SHIELDS, a township in the parish of CORBRIDGE, eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Hexham, containing 57 inhabitants. It is situated on the line of the great Roman wall, to the eastward of the station called *Hunnum*, or Halton Chesters, and anciently garrisoned by the *Ala Savina*; the walls, ditches, and interior offices of which now appear in confused heaps of ruins: within its area several inscriptions have been found, together with copper coins, stags' horns, and a quantity of muscle shells; and in 1803 a ring of pure gold, weighing somewhat less than half an ounce, was discovered in the neighbourhood.

HALTWHISTLE, a parish in the western division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, comprising the market town of Haltwhistle, and the townships of Bellester, Blenkinsop, East Coanwood, Featherston, Hartley-Burn, Henshaw, Melkridge, Plainmellor, Ridley, Thirlwall, Thorngrafton, and Wall-Town, and containing 3583 inhabitants, of which number, 707 are in the

town of Haltwhistle, 36 miles (W.) from Newcastle, and 315 (N. N. W.) from London. This town, formerly called Haltwesel, is pleasantly situated on the high road from Carlisle to Newcastle, on an eminence which commands a rich and extensive prospect of the surrounding country, and of the windings of the river Tyne through its fertile vale. The buildings are irregular, and there are but few good houses; the streets are neither paved nor lighted, but the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water from wells, and from brooks which are situated northward from the town. The only branch of manufacture is one of coarse baize, recently introduced. A market, in which grain is sold, is occasionally held on Thursday; and the fairs are on the 14th of May and the 22nd of November, chiefly for cattle; those on the 12th of May and the 11th of November are statute fairs. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £12. 3.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. The church, which is dedicated to the Holy Cross, stands on an eminence southward from the town; from the church-yard there is a beautiful and extensive prospect. Here are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Presbyterians. A charity school was founded and endowed with £35 per annum, arising from lands at Faversham, in Kent, in the year 1719, by Dorothy Capel, Baroness Dowager of Tewkesbury: the number of boys at present is about eighty: the master receives a salary of £30 per annum, with a small quarterly payment from the scholars. The vicar of this parish allows £10 per annum to a schoolmaster at Greenhead, for instructing the children of labourers. On an eminence eastward of the church are the vestiges of a fort, environed on all sides but the south by an embankment of turf; in the centre of the enclosure is a large spring, which from neglect has converted the place into a bog. In the township of Thirlwall are the remains of a castle, formerly one of the boundary forts between England and Scotland.

HALVERGATE, a parish in the hundred of WALSHAM, county of NORFOLK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Acle, containing 449 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul.

HALWELL, a parish in the hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, county of DEVON,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Holsworthy, containing 216 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £12. 3. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown. Good freestone is obtained in the parish.

HALWELL, a parish in the hundred of COLERIDGE, county of DEVON,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by W.) from Totness, containing 468 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Harberton, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Devon, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard.

HAM, a tything in the parish and upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, county of GLOUCESTER,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile (S.) from Berkeley, containing, with the chapelry of Stone, 963 inhabitants.

HAM, a parish in the hundred of EASTRY, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, county of KENT,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S.) from Sandwich, containing 26 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 5½., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. George. Ham is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests held at Deal, for the recovery of debts under 40s.

HAM, a tything in that part of the parish of BAUGHURST which is in the hundred of BARTON-STACEY, Andover division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N.W. by N.) from Basingstoke. The population is returned with the parish.

HAM, a hamlet in the parish of KINGSTON upon THAMES, first division of the hundred of KINGSTON, county of SURREY,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.W. by W.) from London, containing, with Hatch, 961 inhabitants. This place, which is pleasantly situated between Kingston and Richmond, contains several handsome mansions and detached villas. There is a pleasure fair on the 29th of May and the two following days, which is much frequented. It is in contemplation to erect a chapel of ease in this hamlet. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Ham house, a noble mansion now belonging to the Countess of Dysart, is said to have been the place where the cabinet council of Charles II., called "the Cabal," held their meetings; and James II. was ordered by the Prince of Orange to retire to Ham house just before his flight to France in 1688.

HAM, a parish in the hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, though locally in the hundred of Kinwardstone, county of WILTS,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S.) from Hungerford, containing 171 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £12. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

HAM (EAST), a parish in the hundred of BECON-TREE, county of ESSEX, 6 miles (E.) from London, containing 1424 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £14. 3. 9., and in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is partly of Norman architecture. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The river Thames bounds the parish on the south-east, and Bow creek separates the counties of Essex and Middlesex on the west. An almshouse for three poor men was erected and endowed with £40 per annum, by Giles Breme, in 1621; besides which considerable benefactions have been made, for various charitable purposes, by the Latimer family and others. There is an old brick tower, fifty feet high, in the garden of Greensted house, said to have been built by Henry VIII., for Anna Boleyn. Dr. Stukeley, the celebrated antiquary, who died in 1765, is buried in the church-yard.

HAM (HIGH), a parish in the hundred of WHITLEY, county of SOMERSET, 3 miles (N.) from Langport, containing, with the chapelry of Low Ham, 953 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £38. 19. 2., and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Worcester College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a large structure with an em-

battled tower at the west end: the body was erected in 1476, and the chancel in 1499. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The Rev. Adrian Schael, in 1578, gave £120, and in 1700 the Rev. Francis Osmenton gave £30, together producing £10 a year, for the instruction of twenty children. There is also a sum of money given by Lady Dionis Hext and Lord Stawell for apprenticing poor children.

HAM (LOW), a chapelry in the parish of HIGH HAM, hundred of WHITLEY, county of SOMERSET, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Langport. The population is returned with the parish.

HAM (WEST), a parish in the hundred of BECON-TREE, county of ESSEX, 4 miles (E. by N.) from London, comprising the wards of All Saints, Church-street, Plais-tow, and Stratford-Langthorne, and containing 9753 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £39. 8. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a spacious structure with a lofty tower at the west end, and contains some handsome monuments. A charity school was founded in 1723, for ten boys: the endowment having been afterwards greatly increased by various bequests, forty boys and twenty girls are now clothed, educated, and apprenticed. A school for clothing and educating forty poor girls has also been established, in pursuance of the will, dated in 1761, of Mrs. Sarah Bonnel, who left £3000 in the funds for that purpose. The West Ham water-works, on the river Lea, supply Stratford-Langthorne, Bromley, Bow, Stepney, Bethnal-Green, and the lower part of Whitechapel. At Stratford-Langthorne an abbey was founded by William de Montfichet, in 1135, for Cistercian monks, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints. In the year 1307, the abbot was summoned to parliament, and, at the time of the dissolution of the greater religious houses, the revenue of the abbey was estimated at upwards of £650. Margaret, the unfortunate Countess of Salisbury, beheaded on a charge of high treason in the reign of Henry VIII., resided within the precincts of the abbey about the period of its dissolution. The principal remains are a brick gateway and an ornamented arch, about three furlongs south-west of the church. George Edwards, the natural historian, who died in 1773, was born at Stratford-Langthorne.

HAMBLE en le RICE, a parish in the hundred of MANSBRIDGE, Fawley division of the county of SOUTH-AMPTON,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S.E.) from Southampton, containing 421 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy with the vicarage of Hound, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, endowed with £1000 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The parish is bounded on the south by Southampton water. An alien priory of Cistercian monks, a cell to the abbey of Tirone, in France, dedicated to St. Andrew, was founded here in the time of Henry Blois, Bishop of Winchester; at the suppression, it was granted to New College, Oxford.

HAMBLEDON, a parish in the hundred of DESBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM, 4 miles (W.) from Great Marlow, containing 1281 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £35, and in the patronage of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.



The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome edifice, containing three stone stalls and a circular font richly ornamented, together with some interesting monuments. There is a place of worship for Independents. A small school is supported by trifling bequests from Augustine Varnell, in 1734, and the Rev. William Fairfax, in 1763. Here was formerly a market on Monday, granted in 1315, and a fair on the festival of St. Bartholomew, in 1321. Greenland-house, in this parish, was garrisoned for the king in May 1664, and, after sustaining a long and severe siege from the parliamentary army under Major General Brown, surrendered, having been reduced to a heap of ruins.

**HAMBLEDON**, a parish partly in the hundred of MEON-STOKE, but chiefly in the hundred of **HAMBLEDON**, Portsdown division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 6 miles (E.S.E.) from Bishop's Waltham, comprising the tythings of Hambledon, Chidden, Denmead, Earvils, and Glidden, and containing 1886 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £26. 19. 2., in the peculiar jurisdiction of the vicar, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is partly in the early, and partly in the later, style of English architecture. Fairs for horses are held on February 18th, the first Tuesday in May, and October 22nd. Windmill-down, in this parish, is noted as being frequented by the cricket-players of Hampshire and the neighbouring counties.

**HAMBLEDON**, a parish in the first division of the hundred of **GODALMING**, county of **SURREY**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by W.) from Godalming, containing 381 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £6. 7. 11. The Earl of Radnor was patron in 1810. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

**HAMBLETON**, a chapelry in the parish of **KIRKHAM**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N.E.) from Poulton, containing 338 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Kirkham. Eight children are educated for a trifling sum, the bequest of Matthew Lewtas, in 1791.

**HAMBLETON**, a parish in the hundred of **MARTINSLEY**, county of **RUTLAND**, 3 miles (E.S.E.) from Oakham, containing 308 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £10. 17. 1., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Nine children are instructed for a small annuity, the gift of Mark Clayton, in 1760.

**HAMBLETON**, a township in the parish of **BRAYTON**, lower division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Selby, containing 488 inhabitants. A school-room, with a house for the master, was erected by subscription in 1796, when an allotment of land, under the enclosure act, was assigned for its support.

**HAMBROOK**, a chapelry in the parish of **WINTERBOURNE**, upper division of the hundred of **LANGLEY** and **SWINEHEAD**, county of **GLOUCESTER**,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N.E. by N.) from Bristol, containing 968 inhabitants.

**HAMERINGHAM**, a parish in the hundred of **HILL**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E.S.E.) from Horncastle, containing 149 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Scrayfield united, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 14. 2. Mrs. Coltman was patroness in 1814. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

**HAMERTON**, a parish in the hundred of **LEIGHTONSTONE**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, 7 miles (S. S. W.) from Stilton, containing 141 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £13. 15. 5., and in the patronage of James H. S. Barry, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

**HAMFOLLOW**, a hamlet in the parish and upper division of the hundred of **BERKELEY**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, containing 437 inhabitants.

**HAMMERSMITH**, a chapelry in the parish of **FULHAM**, Kensington division of the hundred of **OSSULSTONE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from London, on the great western road, containing 8809 inhabitants. This village, which by a continuity of buildings is almost united with Kensington, forms one of the most populous appendages to the western part of the metropolis, and is pleasantly situated on the northern bank of the river Thames. The principal street extends along the line of the turnpike-road, and a wide street, called the Broad-way, diverges from it towards the river: the houses are in general of respectable appearance, and there are some handsome ranges of modern erection: in the environs are numerous seats and elegant villas, especially towards the river, on the bank of which was Brandenburgh house, a noble mansion erected by Sir Nicholas Crispe in the reign of Charles I., which General Fairfax occupied in 1647, while the parliamentary forces were quartered in the neighbourhood, pending the proposition between Charles I. and the parliament; it was afterwards the residence of the Margrave of Anspach; and subsequently of the late Queen Caroline, since whose decease in it the building has been taken down. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water by the West Middlesex Company, established at Hammersmith by act of parliament in 1806. A suspension-bridge over the Thames was commenced in 1825, and completed in 1827, from a design by Mr. Tierney Clarke, at an expense of £45,000. The distance between the suspension towers, which are forty-eight feet high, and form handsome arched entrances of the Tuscan order, is four hundred feet; from these towers are suspended eight chains, consisting of bars of wrought iron, having a dip of twenty-nine feet in the centre, from which pass perpendicular rods of iron, supporting a platform of wood overlaid with granite, six hundred and eighty-eight feet in length, with a parapet on each side: the carriage road is twenty feet broad, and the foot-path five feet wide: at the approaches are neat octagonal lodges, and on the Surrey side, the road leads directly to Barnes common, whence roads branch off to the south and south-western parts of the kingdom. A road from the bridge to join the new Brompton road is now in progress, and it is in contemplation to construct a road from Shepherd's Bush to Turnham Green. There are

two large breweries, extensive nursery-grounds, and grounds for bleaching wax; and a large quantity of bricks is made in the neighbourhood: a creek which extends from the Thames to the village is navigable for barges. The petty sessions for the Kensington division are held here every Monday, and courts leet and baron in November and at Easter: the village is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests held in Kingsgate-street, Holborn, for the recovery of debts under 40s., and within the limits of the new police establishment.

Hammersmith is about to be separated from the parish of Fulham, and to be divided into two distinct parishes. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, and in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The church, erected in 1631, and dedicated to St. Paul, is a spacious and neat edifice of brick, with a square tower: against the north wall of the nave is a handsome bronze bust of Charles I., erected in grateful remembrance of his royal master, by Sir Nicholas Crispe, whose heart, in pursuance of his directions, was enclosed in an urn and placed underneath it. A church dedicated to St. Peter, and containing one thousand six hundred and one sittings, of which six hundred are free, was erected in 1829, by a grant from the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of £12,223. 8. 4.: it is a handsome edifice of Suffolk brick, in the Grecian style of architecture, and of the Doric order, with a neat stone tower: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. St. Mary's chapel, a neat brick building, was erected in 1813, at the sole expense of the late Richard Hunt, Esq.: the living is a donative, in the gift of Charles, Edward, and Richard Hunt, Esqrs. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, besides a Roman Catholic chapel. A school for clothing and educating boys was founded in 1624, by Edward Latymer, Esq., who gave thirty-five acres of land, producing a rental of upwards of £540, of which a part was appropriated to the clothing of aged men; there are eighty boys in the school, and thirty men are annually clothed. A charity school, in which fifty girls are educated and clothed, is supported partly by the twelfth part of the rents of a farm now let for £450 per annum, bequeathed by the Dowager Lady Capell, and partly by subscription: there is also a Roman Catholic school at Brook-Green, supported by voluntary contributions. Sunday schools are supported by subscription. There are almshouses for four old women at Brook-Green, founded and endowed by Thomas Isles, D.D., in 1629; and various charitable bequests have been made for the relief of the poor. A mechanics' institution and a savings-bank have been established. In King-street is a convent of Benedictine nuns, said to have subsisted since the reign of Charles II.: at the east end of the building is the chapel, which was rebuilt in 1810, at an expense of £1600, defrayed by subscription. Near the church is an ancient mansion, supposed to have been erected at the same time as the palace at Hampton-Court; the apartments in the north part of the building are much admired for the beauty of their architecture. In a house adjoining the Dove Coffee-house, now a smoking-box belonging to the Duke of Sussex, Thomson the poet is said to have written his Seasons.

Catherine, Queen Dowager of Charles II., resided for some years in a house in the Upper Mall, in which Dr. Radcliffe subsequently lived. Sir Samuel Morland, the inventor of the speaking-trumpet; Dr. William Sheridan, author of some sermons; Thomas Worlidge, a painter and etcher of great eminence; Sir Elijah Impey, Knt., who was first appointed on the high court of judicature for the British possessions in India; George Doddington, Lord Melcombe, a distinguished courtier and statesman in the reign of George II.; and Arthur Murphy, a barrister, and a dramatic writer of celebrity, are among the eminent persons who have been interred here: Philip James De Louthembourg, the celebrated landscape painter, resided at this place.

HAMMERTON (GREEN), a township in that part of the parish of WHITLEY which is in the upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, West riding of the county of YORK,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S.E. by S.) from Aldborough, containing 329 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

HAMMERTON (KIRK), a parish partly in the upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, West riding, and comprising the township of Wilstrop, within the ainsty of the city of YORK, East riding, of the county of YORK, 8 miles (S.E. by S.) from Aldborough, containing 504 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £300 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rev. W. Metcalfe. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The manufacture of linen is carried on here.

HAMMERWICK, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of OFFLOW, county of STAFFORD,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.W. by W.) from Lichfield, containing 218 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of St. Mary, Lichfield, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Lichfield, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of certain Trustees. The Wyrley and Essington canal passes through the parish, in which the manufacture of nails is carried on.

HAMMOON, a parish in the hundred of PIMPERNE, Blandford (North) division of the county of DORSET, 7 miles (S.W. by S.) from Shaftesbury, containing 71 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £7. 4. 2., and in the patronage of the Rev. Mr. Meech. The river Stour separates this parish from that of Manston.

HAMPDEN (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W.N.W.) from Great Missenden, containing 281 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, consolidated in 1799 with the vicarage of Great Kimble, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £9. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, has lately received an addition of one hundred free sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £30 toward defraying the expense. Among other monuments, it contains one to the memory of John Hampden, Esq., ornamented with a medallion, on which is represented



a tree bearing the arms of the family and of their alliances; and at the foot of it, in bas relief, the battle of Chalgrave, in which that renowned patriot received his death wound, of which he died about three weeks afterwards, on June 24th, 1643. Queen Elizabeth was entertained here by Griffith Hampden, Esq., who, to render Her Majesty greater honour, cut an avenue, still called the Queen's gap, through his wood, for a more convenient approach to the house.

**HAMPDEN (LITTLE)**, a parish in the hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Great Missenden, containing 88 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Hartwell, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln.

**HAMPHALL**, a joint township with Stubbs, in the parish of ADWICK le STREET, northern division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, West riding of the county of YORK, 6 miles (N.W.) from Doncaster, containing 140 inhabitants. A priory of Cistercian nuns, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here about 1170, by William de Clairfai and Avicia de Tarry, his wife, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £85. 6. 11.

**HAMPNETT**, a parish in the hundred of BRADLEY, county of GLOUCESTER,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N.W. by N.) from North Leach, containing 121 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with which that of Stowell was united in 1660, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of Lord Stowell. The church, dedicated to St. George, is principally in the early style of English architecture. A brook rises in this parish, which gives name to the adjoining town of North Leach. The old Fosse-way passes along the south-eastern boundary.

**HAMPNETT (WEST)**, a parish in the hundred of BOX and STOCKBRIDGE, rape of CHICHESTER, county of SUSSEX,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N.E.) from Chichester, containing 401 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £7. 4. 4., endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

**HAMPRESTON**, a parish comprising the hamlet of Long Ham, within the liberty of WESTOVER, New Forest (West) division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, but chiefly in that part of the hundred of CRANBORNE which is in the Shaston (East) division of the county of DORSET,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.S.E.) from Wimborne-Minster, and containing 892 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £13. 10. C. and H. Warland, Esqrs. were patrons in 1806. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is partly in the early, and partly in the decorated, style of English architecture, and has lately received an addition of one hundred and ten free sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £20 towards defraying the expense. Hampreston was formerly a chapelry within the parish of Wimborne-Minster, but was separated from it about 1440, when licence was granted to bury here. The navigable river Stour runs along the southern boundary.

**HAMPSHIRE**.—See SOUTHAMPTON (County of).

**HAMPSTEAD**, a parish in the Holborn division of  
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the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 4 miles (N. by W.) from London, containing 7263 inhabitants. This place was granted by King Ethelred to the monks of St. Peter at Westminster, and the grant having been confirmed by William the Conqueror, it continued in their possession till the dissolution of the convent in the reign of Henry VIII. The ancient Grange house, of which scarcely a memorial remains, was the residence of the monastic superintendent of the manor, and the prior resided at Belsize house, which was subsequently converted into a place of public entertainment. Hampstead was anciently an inconsiderable hamlet in the parish of Hendon, from which it was separated, and made a distinct parish, in the year 1598, when its churchwardens for the first time attended the bishop's annual visitation. The election for the county members took place on the heath in 1681, and continued to be held till 1701, when it was removed to Brentford. Its pleasant situation, the salubrity of the air, and its proximity to the metropolis, had made it the residence of some of the more wealthy citizens, and from the discovery of its chalybeate springs and mineral waters, in the early part of the eighteenth century, it became the resort of numerous invalids, for whose accommodation and amusement a pump-room, tavern, and coffee and assembly-rooms, were successively erected. The water of the chalybeate spring contains oxyde of iron, muriates of soda and magnesia, sulphate of lime, and a small portion of silex, and its mean temperature at the wells is from 46 to 47° of Fahrenheit. Other saline springs were afterwards discovered at the south-eastern extremity of the heath, near Pond-street, in their properties generally resembling the Cheltenham and Harrogate waters: the water continued for some time to be sent in flasks from the wells by accredited agents of the principal houses, called the Upper and Lower Flask Houses.

Hampstead is at present more regarded as a healthy and pleasant place of residence than on account of its waters, which have within the last few years fallen almost into disuse. The village is situated on the southern acclivity of a hill, on the summit of which is an extensive heath, commanding, at different elevations, varied and beautiful views of the metropolis and the adjacent country, abounding in picturesque scenery, and agreeably diversified with richly-wooded hills, extensive meadows, and sequestered vales, interspersed with elegant villas, splendid mansions, and rural cottages. The heath is divided into the Upper and Lower Heath, the Vale of Health, and other subdivisions, possessing a temperature of climate proportioned to their several elevations, or to their different degrees of shelter from the colder winds, and consequently adapted to the various constitutions of the permanent residents, or of the invalids who occasionally reside there for the recovery of their health. Numerous respectable lodging-houses have been erected for the accommodation of the latter; and to afford them opportunities of exercise and excursion through the pleasing environs of this beautiful spot, pony carriages and donkeys are in constant attendance. A telegraph has been erected on the Upper Heath, forming the first in the line of communication between Chelsea Hospital and Yarmouth. The approach from the metropolis is by an excellent road, from many points of which the view of Hampstead and Highgate is

strikingly beautiful; and on ascending the hill which leads into the village, handsome ranges of modern buildings, detached mansions, and elegant villas, rise in continued succession. The village is lighted with oil, and supplied with water from a large reservoir in Shepherd's fields, and from pumps attached to the houses; the Hampstead Water Company have a reservoir on the heath, which supplies the inhabitants of Kentish Town, Camden Town, and Tottenham-Court road. Petty sessions are held here occasionally, and courts leet and baron on the Monday before Whitsuntide; a general court baron and customary court are also held annually within a month or six weeks after Christmas: the parish is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests held at Kingsgate-street, Holborn, for the recovery of debts under 40s., and is also within the limits of the new police establishment.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, and in the patronage of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. John, a neat brick edifice, was erected in 1747, on the site of the ancient church, which was taken down: the steeple is at the east end, and among the monuments is one to the memory of Lady Erskine, beautifully executed by Bacon the younger. In 1771, William Pierce bequeathed £1700 three per cent. consols., directing the dividends to be applied in paying stipends of £24 per annum to the curate of Hampstead, and £5 per annum to the clerk, for performing divine service every Friday, £10 per annum to the Independent minister, and for other purposes. Hampstead chapel, in Well Walk, originally the pump-room of the Wells tavern, and St. John's chapel on Downshire Hill, erected in 1823, a plain neat building, are proprietary episcopal chapels. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians, and a Roman Catholic chapel. National schools for children of both sexes are supported by subscription, and for apprenticing them there is a fund of £2100 three per cent. consols., arising from a bequest of £1000 by John Stock, Esq., in 1780, and subsequent benefactions. Dowager Viscountess Campden, in 1643, bequeathed £200 to be invested in land, a moiety of which was appropriated to the poor, and the remainder for apprenticing one poor child, with which sum, together with £40 given by an unknown benefactress, lands in the parish of Hendon were purchased, producing at present £83. 11. per annum. The Hon. Susannah Noel, in 1698, gave six acres of the heath land, directing the produce to be applied to placing out poor children of this parish, and other charitable uses: on this land the chapel and several houses in Well Walk have been built: the present revenue arising from the estate, which is under the management of fourteen trustees, is £95, and on the expiration of the leases the rents will probably be greatly increased. There are also several other charitable bequests for the relief of the poor. In that part of Kilburn which is in this parish was a convent of Benedictine nuns, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £121. 16: near the site of this convent is a place of public entertainment, called Kilburn Wells, where is an aperient saline spring, still resorted to. In 1774 sepulchral urns, vases, earthen lamps, and other Roman antiquities were dug up in Well Walk. On the left hand of the entrance into Hampstead from London is the mansion of Sir Henry Vane,

one of the judges of Charles I., where, after the Restoration of Charles II., he was arrested, and shortly after tried and executed. Here also resided Dr. Joseph Butler, Bishop of Durham, author of the "Analogy of Religion, natural and revealed, to the constitution and course of Nature." On Haverstock Hill, a mile nearer London, is the cottage in which Sir Charles Sedley resided, afterwards occupied by Sir Richard Steele. At a house, formerly a place of public entertainment, called the Upper Flask, noticed by Richardson in his *Clarissa*, George Stevens, the celebrated commentator on Shakespeare, lived and died; prior to which it was the place of meeting of the Kit Cat Club. Among many distinguished persons who were interred at Hampstead were Dr. Anthony Askew, a learned critic and physician; James M<sup>r</sup> Ardell, an engraver in mezzotinto; John Harrison, who obtained a premium from parliament for his improvements on the chronometer; Archdeacon Travis; James Pettit Andrews, author of a history of Great Britain; and John Carter, an eminent antiquary.

**HAMPSTEAD (EAST)**, a parish comprising the hamlet of Bracknell, in the hundred of COOKHAM, but chiefly in the hundred of RIPPLESMERE, county of BERKS, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Wokingham, containing 615 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £9. 1. 3., and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. There are several chalybeate springs in the parish, and a Roman military work, called Cæsar's camp.

**HAMPSTEAD-MARSHALL**, a parish in the hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Newbury, containing 304 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £12. 14. 4½., and in the patronage of Earl Craven. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Kennet and Avon canal passes through the parish.

**HAMPSTEAD-NORRIS**, a parish in the hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, 3½ miles (S. E. by S.) from East Ilsley, containing 1111 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £9. 18. 11½., and in the patronage of the Marquis of Downshire. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are two places of worship belonging to the Independents, and one for Wesleyan Methodists. In Park coppice is a large tumulus, also the remains of an intrenchment. The foundations of an ancient building, some tessellated pavement, a few coins, and a number of Roman bricks, were discovered, on excavating a field near Well house, in 1827.

**HAMPSTHWAITE**, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of CLARKE, West riding of the county of YORK, comprising the chapelry of Thornthwaite with Padside, and the townships of Birstwith, Felliscliffe, Hampsthwaite, and Menwith with Darley, and containing 2750 inhabitants, of which number, 490 are in the township of Hampsthwaite, 1½ mile (S. W. by W.) from Ripley. The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., in the peculiar jurisdiction of the court for the honour of Knaresborough, and in the patronage of the Rev. T. M. Sham. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. William Ridsdale, in



1711, gave a house and two guineas a year for teaching six boys of the township of Hampsthwaite; and in the same year John Richmond founded a free school at West Syke Green, in this parish, and endowed it with £14 per annum, for educating thirty boys.

HAMPTON, a township in the parish of MALPAS, higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from Malpas, containing 207 inhabitants.

HAMPTON, a parish in the hundred of SPELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. S. W.) from London, containing, with the chapelry of Hampton-Wick, 3549 inhabitants. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, Hampton belonged to Earl Algar, a powerful Saxon nobleman, and after the Norman Conquest it was held by Walter de St. Valeri, who probably gave the advowson of the living to the priory of Takeley, in Essex, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Valeri, in Picardy; but the manor subsequently became the property of Sir Robert Gray, whose widow, in 1211, left it to the Knights Hospitallers, and they at one period had an establishment here for the sisters of that order. Cardinal Wolsey, when in the height of his power, having determined on building a palace for his principal residence in the vicinity of the metropolis, fixed on Hampton for the site of it, as being one of the healthiest and most pleasant spots in the south of England. He therefore obtained from the prior of St. John a lease of the manor and manor-house, and in 1516 commenced the erection of a magnificent mansion, which he furnished in a style of corresponding splendour; and before the structure was completed, in 1526, he presented it to the king, together with his interest in the manorial estate. In 1538, an act of parliament passed for making a royal chase, called Hampton Court chase, extending over several adjoining parishes in Middlesex and Surrey. It was enclosed and stocked with deer, but on the petition of the inhabitants, after the death of Henry VIII., the enclosure was removed, though the tract which it comprehended is still considered as a royal chase, under the superintendence of an officer called the lieutenant, or keeper of his majesty's chase of Hampton Court. The order of the Knights Hospitallers having been suppressed in England in 1540, this manor became vested in the crown, and in the same year a new act was passed creating the manor of Hampton Court an honour, the office of chief steward and feodary of which, together with that of lieutenant and keeper of the chase, has always been conferred on a personage of high rank.

Hampton Court was completed by Henry VIII., according to the design of the architect employed by Cardinal Wolsey, and being made one of the royal palaces, was a frequent and favourite residence of his majesty and the court. Edward VI. was born in it, October 12th, 1537; and at this palace, in 1543, Henry VIII. was married to his last wife, Catherine Parr. It was the occasional residence of several of the sovereigns antecedent to William III., who rebuilt a considerable part of the palace, and laid out the gardens and park in their present form. Queen Anne resided here before her accession to the throne, and her son William, Duke of Gloucester, was born in it, July 24th, 1689. George II. was the last sovereign who made Hampton Court the place of his abode, as his successors have only been casual visitors. The whole of the buildings, except

the state apartments and a suite of rooms under them called the Duke of York's apartments, are now occupied by private families, who have grants during pleasure from the Lord Chamberlain; the number of the residents, including servants, is about seven hundred. The palace, situated on the north bank of the Thames, comprises three large quadrangles, with some detached buildings; but the first quadrangle at the western entrance alone remains as originally erected by Cardinal Wolsey: it extends one hundred and sixty-nine feet from north to south, and one hundred and forty-one from east to west. The second quadrangle, called the Clock-court, from a curious astronomical clock over the gateway, has been partially remodelled from a design by Sir Christopher Wren, who erected an Ionic colonnade leading to the grand staircase and the state apartments. On the north side of this quadrangle is the great hall, built by Henry VIII., the noble roof of which was restored in 1820: it was used as a theatre in the reigns of Elizabeth and George I. and II.; and in 1830 it was fitted up for divine service while the parish church was being rebuilt. The Fountain court, or third quadrangle, was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1690; it is one hundred and ten feet from east to west, and one hundred and seventeen from north to south. On the south side is the king's staircase, leading to the state apartments, the walls of which are ornamented with mythological paintings by Verrio; and on the north side is the queen's staircase, with paintings on the walls by Laguerre. The principal state apartments are the guard-hall, decorated with arms and armour; the presence-chambers; the audience chamber; the king's drawing-room and writing closet; Queen Mary's closet; the queen's gallery, ornamented with Gobelin tapestry; the royal bed-rooms and dressing-rooms; and the long gallery, in which are the Cartoons of Raphael. The royal chapel, in which is some beautiful carved work by Grinling Gibbons, is opened for divine service every Sunday. The gardens, including the site of the palace, comprise a space of about three miles in circumference. In a hot house in the private gardens is a vine of the Black Hamburgh kind, noted for its extraordinary fertility, often bearing two thousand five hundred bunches of grapes in a season. There is a fine canal three quarters of a mile in length; and the gardens are ornamented with four beautifully sculptured marble vases. The village of Hampton stands about one mile and a half from the palace, on the north side of the Thames, over which there is a wooden bridge at Hampton Court, and there is also a ferry over the river for carriages and foot-passengers at Hampton. It contains several handsome villas, particularly one which belonged to the celebrated Garrick, on the lawn in front of which is a small temple dedicated to Shakspeare, with a statue of the great dramatist, the work of G. Garrard, A.R.A. There are eight assemblies in the course of the year at the Royal Hotel at Hampton Court; and Hampton races are held in June annually, at Moulsey Hurst, on the opposite side of the Thames. Courts leet and baron for the manor are held once a year. Hampton is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests for the recovery of debts under 40s., held at Brentford, during the summer half year, and at Uxbridge in winter.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's

books at £10, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, having long been in a dilapidated state, was taken down at the commencement of 1830, and on the 13th of April, in that year, the first stone of a new edifice was laid, intended to contain one thousand four hundred persons, with four hundred and eighty free sittings: the estimated expense of the building is about £8000. Here is a place of worship for Independents. A free grammar school was founded in consequence of the bequest of lands and tenements at Hampton, by Robert Hamonde, in 1556, and the subsequent benefactions of Edmund Pigeon, in 1657, and John Jones, Esq., in 1691: the entire annual income is £327. 10. from which the master receives £287. 13. 6., and pays £60 per annum to an usher, and about £10 per annum for books, &c. The school is open to the children of all the parishioners, and the scholars are instructed on the National system. There is a National school for girls, twelve of whom are clothed at the expense of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Clarence, and the remainder, seventy-two in number, by subscription: there is also a Sunday school for boys, on the National plan. The school-house for the Sunday school and the school of industry was erected in 1805, on a piece of ground given by the Duke of Clarence, at the expense of £429. 6. 4., raised by voluntary contribution. Queen Anne gave £50 per annum to the poor of this parish; and there are many other considerable benefactions, for apprenticing poor children and other charitable purposes. Among the more distinguished inhabitants of this place who have been interred here, may be mentioned John Beard, patentee of Covent Garden theatre, celebrated as a public singer, who died in 1791; and Richard Tickell, Esq., author of a popular pamphlet entitled "Anticipation," containing satirical sketches of parliamentary debates.

HAMPTON in ARDEN, a parish in the Solihull division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, county of WARWICK, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Solihull, comprising the chapelries of Balsall and Knowle, and the hamlets of Kinwalsey, and Nuthurst, and containing 2772 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £15. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Master and Brethren of the Earl of Leicester's Hospital, in Warwick. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Bartholomew, had formerly a lofty spire, which was destroyed by lightning in 1643. A charter for a market and a fair was granted by Henry III. The river Blythe and the Birmingham and Warwick canal pass through the parish. George Fentham, in 1690, bequeathed certain property for the instruction of youth of both sexes: the annual proceeds are about £60, of which sum the schoolmaster receives £42, the schoolmistress £12. 12., and £5 is laid out in apprenticing children: the school-house for the boys was erected by the trustees in 1782. At Nuthurst, in this parish, was an ancient chapel, but there are not any remains of it.

HAMPTON (BISHOPS), a parish in the hundred of GRIMSWORTH, county of HEREFORD, 4 miles (S.E. by E.) from Hereford, containing, with the township of Tupsley, 544 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Hereford, rated

in the king's books at £13. 13. 9., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Wye, on the north by the Lug, both navigable for vessels of thirty tons' burden, and on the east by the river Froomy.

HAMPTON (GREAT), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, county of WORCESTER, 1 mile (W. by S.) from Evesham, containing, with the township of Little Hampton, 324 inhabitants. The living is a discharged perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £7. 12. 3½., and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is in the later style of English architecture. The navigable river Avon is crossed by a ferry here.

HAMPTON (HIGH), a parish in the hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, county of DEVON, 3½ miles (W.) from Hatherleigh, containing 282 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £8. 19. 4½. J. M. Woolcombe, Esq. was patron in 1810. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, has a plain Norman door: it is situated on a very high hill, and serves as a land-mark for the surrounding country. Here is a small charity school.

HAMPTON (HILL), a hamlet in the parish of MARTLEY, upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTON-TREE, county of WORCESTER, containing 138 inhabitants.

HAMPTON (LITTLE), a sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the hundred of POLING, rape of ARUNDEL, county of SUSSEX, 4 miles (S.) from Arundel, and 61 (S.S.W.) from London, containing 1166 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the east bank of the river Arun, was, a few years ago, an insignificant village, but is now a considerable port, and is much frequented for sea-bathing. Some fine buildings have been erected on the beach, which commands an uninterrupted view of the coast, from Brighton to the Isle of Wight, and on the land side many beautiful and varied prospects. There are several inns distinguished for the excellence of their accommodation, and the shops are fitted up with great taste. The fineness of the sands, and the salubrity of the air, have long rendered Hampton famous as a place for bathing; and new baths have been recently established on the beach, which comprise hot, cold, and shower baths, and apartments for shampooing, besides a reading-room furnished with the principal London and provincial news-papers. The harbour, which is regarded as superior to any other on this coast, will conveniently admit vessels drawing thirteen feet of water. The chief trade carried on is in coal and timber. There is a market for corn on Thursday, which is well attended.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the early English style, with some later insertions. Here is a school for eighteen boys, founded in pursuance of a bequest by John Coney, Esq., in 1805, and endowed with £600 three per cent. consols.; and Mrs. Jane Downer, in 1763, left a small sum for the instruction of two poor girls. An institution was established in 1815, called



the Little Hampton Beneficial Society, to provide relief for distressed members, and to protect them from removal by the parochial authorities when not actually chargeable upon the parish.

**HAMPTON (LITTLE)**, a township in the parish of GREAT HAMPTON, lower division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, county of WORCESTER,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile (W. by S.) from Evesham. The population is returned with the parish. The river Arun here falls into the English channel; and on its eastern bank there is a fort to defend the entrance to Arundel haven.

**HAMPTON (MAISEY)**, a parish in the hundred of CROWTHORNE and MINETY, county of GLOUCESTER,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W.S.W.) from Fairford, containing 362 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Marston-Maisey, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £26. 17. 3½., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are several small bequests for the support of a Sunday school.

**HAMPTON (MINCHIN)**, a parish in the hundred of LONGTREE, county of GLOUCESTER, comprising the chapelry of Rodborough, part of the chapelry of Nailsworth, and the market town of Minchin-Hampton, 14 miles (S.) from Gloucester, and 100 (W.) from London, and containing, with Rodborough and Nailsworth, 7843 inhabitants. Shortly after the Conquest, the manor of Hampton was given to the nunnery of Caen, in Normandy, and a church was founded here, and the grant of a market procured for the town, by the abbess of Caen, in the reign of Henry III.; hence it derived its prefix of *Minchin* from *Monachina*, a diminutive of *Monacha*, a nun. The town is pleasantly situated on the summit and southern declivity of an eminence bordering on the vale of the Severn to the east: it consists of a long irregular street, intersected by another, partially paved, and is abundantly supplied with water from springs. There are several streams near the town, and in other parts of the parish, on which stand clothing-mills, the principal employment of the inhabitants consisting in the manufacture of woollen cloth, which has long been extensively carried on in the vicinity. A small market for provisions is held on Tuesday; and there are fairs on Trinity-Monday and October 29th.

The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £41. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Richard Harris, Esq. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a large cruciform edifice, chiefly in the decorated style of English architecture, with an octagonal tower at the intersection; and at the south end of the transept is a very large window, with a rich wheel in the tracery. In the interior are some ancient monuments and statues, and an inscription to the memory of Dr. Bradley, Astronomer Royal, who was interred in the church-yard. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. At Seintlieu, or Sinckley, in this parish, is a free school for the instruction of boys in writing and arithmetic, founded in 1699, in pursuance of a benefaction of £1000 by Nathaniel Cambridge, a Ham-burgh merchant, which, with some additional endowment, was invested in land, producing about £110 per annum, that sum, after deductions for taxes and repairs,

being paid to the master, who has also the benefit of a house and garden, for which he is bound to receive all the boys belonging to this and the adjoining parish of Woodchester, but the average number of scholars is not more than thirty. There is a charity school for fourteen poor boys, endowed with £8 per annum, from a bequest by Ursula Tooke, in 1698, and about £25 from a bequest by Henry King, in 1699. Several benefactions have been made for apprenticing poor children, and for other purposes. An ancient unendowed almshouse here having become greatly dilapidated, the late David Ricardo, Esq., of Gatcombe park, in the vicinity, built other almshouses for eight poor persons, who receive a voluntary allowance from Mrs. Ricardo. A dispensary is supported by subscription. Amberley, or Hampton common, a large tract of unenclosed land to the westward of the town, was given to the inhabitants by Alice de Hampton, in the reign of Henry VIII.: on this common is a very extensive intrenchment, supposed to have been a Danish camp; and near it a valley, called "Woeful Danes' Bottom," where Alfred the Great is said to have obtained a victory over the Danes.

**HAMPTON (NETHER)**, a chapelry in the parish of WILTON, hundred of CAWDEN and CADWORTH, county of WILTS,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S.E. by S.) from Wilton, containing 147 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, is principally in the later style of English architecture, but the chancel is early English.

**HAMPTON (WELCH)**, a parish in the hundred of PIMHILL, county of SALOP,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Ellesmere, containing 478 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Lord of the Manor, the Rev. Sir Edward Kynaston, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

**HAMPTON-CHARLES**, a hamlet in that part of the parish of BOCKLETON which is in the hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.W. by W.) from Bromyard, containing 91 inhabitants.

**HAMPTON-COURT**, an extra-parochial liberty, locally in the parish of Hope under Dinmore, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.S.E.) from Leominster. Here is a noble and spacious mansion, on the eastern bank of the river Lug, erected by Sir Rowland Lenthall, yeoman of the robes to Henry IV., who distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt. The buildings, which form a quadrangle, display a mixture of monastic and castellated architecture: on the north side are a gate-house and angular towers, one of which joins a chapel, with a fine timber roof ornamented with carved work; and in the windows are some armorial bearings in painted glass. The mansion is situated in the midst of a spacious lawn, surrounded by a park and pleasure grounds about eight miles in circumference.

**HAMPTON-GAY**, a parish in the hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Woodstock, containing 86 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Giles.

**HAMPTON-LOVETT**, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, county of WORCESTER,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N.N.W.) from Droitwich, containing 176

inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £9. 16. 0½., and in the patronage of Sir John Pakington, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**HAMPTON-LUCY**, otherwise **BISHOP'S HAMPTON**, a parish in the Snitterfield division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, county of **WARWICK**, 4¼ miles (E.N.E.) from Stratford upon Avon, containing 554 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £51. 6. 8., in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Rector, but wills are always proved in the presence of the Bishop's registrar at Worcester, and are deposited in the registry there. George Lucy, Esq. was patron in 1815. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. A free grammar school was founded in 1635, by the Rev. Richard Hill, who endowed it with estates now producing about £143 per annum, for which about sixty boys from the parishes of Bishop's Hampton, Charlecote, Alveston, and Wasperton, receive an English education only, classical instruction not having been given for many years past. In 1723, the Rev. William Lucy, D.D., gave £2000, in support of four scholars from this establishment at St. Mary Magdalene's Hall, Oxford, but, being ineligible from the want of classical instruction, selections are now made from other foundations.

**HAMPTON-POYLE**, a parish in the hundred of **PLOUGHLEY**, county of **OXFORD**, 3½ miles (E. by S.) from Woodstock, containing 153 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £6. 2. 8¼., and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**HAMPTON-WICK**, a chapelry in the parish of **HAMPTON**, hundred of **SPELTHORNE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 1½ mile (E. by N.) from Hampton Court, containing 1261 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Hampton. The erection of a chapel was completed in 1830, at an expense of about £4000, granted by the parliamentary commissioners; it contains eight hundred sittings, one-half of which are free. The inhabitants of Hampton-Wick are entitled to one-third part of the charitable benefactions belonging to the parish, by virtue of an agreement entered into in 1698, between the minister and officers of Hampton, and the churchwarden of Hampton-Wick; and the free school is open to the children of the chapelry. The trade is principally in malt, a considerable quantity of which is made here. This place is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests for the recovery of debts under 40s., held during the summer half year at Brentford, and during the winter at Uxbridge. A new stone bridge over the Thames to Kingston has recently been erected, instead of a former bridge of wood, said to have been one of the oldest on the river. In making an excavation for the foundation of the abutment of the new bridge, on the north side of the river, in 1826, several military weapons of beautiful workmanship, in good preservation, were found, imbedded in blue clay, at the depth of thirty feet below the surface of the soil.

**HAMSEY**, a parish in the hundred of **BARCOMB**, rape of **LEWES**, county of **SUSSEX**, 2 miles (N.) from Lewes, containing 537 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chi-

chester, rated in the king's books at £16. 12. 8½., and in the patronage of Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is partly of early English architecture, with portions in the later style.

**HAMSTALL-RIDWARE**, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of **OFFLOW**, county of **STAFFORD**, 5½ miles (E.N.E.) from Rudgeley, containing 455 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £6. 1. 0½., and in the patronage of Chandos Leigh, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Trent. A free school, erected in 1809, by the late Rev. Thomas Leigh, is supported by Chandos Leigh, Esq., and conducted upon the National system.

**HAMSTEELS**, a joint township with Burnop, in that part of the parish of **LANCHESTER** which is in the western division of **CHESTER** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, 6½ miles (W.N.W.) from Durham. The population is returned with Burnop.

**HAMSTERLEY**, a chapelry in that part of the parish of **ST. ANDREW AUCKLAND** which is in the north-western division of **DARLINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, 6¼ miles (W.) from Bishop-Auckland, containing 552 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant. W. Chafor, Esq. was patron in 1825. The church is dedicated to St. James. The Baptists have a place of worship, erected in 1774, with a burial-ground, a house and garden for the minister, and a school-room. There is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. At Bidburn are extensive iron-works: coal is obtained in the neighbourhood. A school-house has been built by public subscription, and there is a 'mechanics' institution in the parish.

**HAMWORTHY**, a chapelry in the parish of **STURMINSTER-MARSHALL**, hundred of **COGDEAN**, Shaston (East) division of the county of **DORSET**, 1½ mile (W.) from Poole, containing 313 inhabitants. It is within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of **Sturminster-Marshall**. The chapel, which was destroyed during the parliamentary war, has been recently rebuilt, and contains four hundred and fifty free sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £550 towards defraying the expense. The chapelry is divided into Higher and Lower Ham, the latter of which is the more considerable; it adjoins Poole harbour, which affords great facility for carrying on trade.

**HANBURY**, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of **OFFLOW**, county of **STAFFORD**, comprising the chapelries of **Marchington** and **Newborough**, the townships of **Coton**, **Fauld**, **Hanbury**, **Hanbury-Woodend**, **Marchington-Woodlands**, and the hamlet of **Stubby-Lane**, and containing 2516 inhabitants, of which number, 147 are in the township of **Hanbury**, 6¼ miles (N.W. by W.) from Burton upon Trent. The living is a vicarage, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The church, dedicated to St. James, is principally in the later style of English architecture, with a Norman font, and has lately received an addition



of one hundred and forty-three free sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £261 towards defraying the expense. A school-house was built by subscription in 1815, in which from sixty to seventy children are taught; it is endowed with about £24 per annum, arising from bequests by Jane Browne and — Hawkins, Esq.

**HANBURY**, a parish in the Middle division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, county of **WORCESTER**, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Droitwich, containing 1042 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £29. 16. 8., in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Rector, but wills are always proved in the presence of the Bishop's registrar at Worcester, and are deposited in the registry there: it is in the patronage of T. T. Vernon, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, stands upon a very lofty eminence: it is in the early, decorated, and later, English styles of architecture, and contains some elegant monuments to the Vernons. The Birmingham and Worcester canal passes through the parish, and in the neighbourhood is a salt spring. The Rev. Thomas Vernon, in 1627, founded a charity school in this parish, and Thomas Vernon, Esq., in 1711, gave certain lands towards its support, besides £200 for apprenticing poor children.

**HANBURY-WOODEND**, a township in the parish of **HANBURY**, northern division of the hundred of **OFFLOW**, county of **STAFFORD**, containing 256 inhabitants.

**HANBY**, a hamlet in the parish of **LAVINGTON**, otherwise **LINTON**, wapentake of **BELTISLOE**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Falkingham, containing 32 inhabitants.

**HANDBOROUGH**, a parish in the hundred of **WOOTTON**, county of **OXFORD**,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Witney, containing 885 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £11. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, has a fine Norman door.

**HANDCHURCH**, a township in the parish of **TRENT-HAM**, northern division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, county of **STAFFORD**, 3 miles (S.) from Newcastle under Line, containing 224 inhabitants.

**HANDFORD**, a township in the parish of **TRENT-HAM**, northern division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, county of **STAFFORD**, containing 490 inhabitants.

**HANDFORTH**, a joint township with Boxden, in the parish of **CHEADLE**, hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, county palatine of **CHESTER**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Stockport, containing 1745 inhabitants.

**HANDLEY**, a parish comprising the township of Handley, in the higher division, and the township of Golborn-David, in the lower division, of the hundred of **BROXTON**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, and containing 332 inhabitants, of which number, 256 are in the township of Handley,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Chester. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £6. 0. 5., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chester. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

**HANDLEY**, a parish in that part of the hundred of **SIXPENNY-HANDLEY** which is in the Shaston (East) division of the county of **DORSET**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by

W.) from Cranborne, containing, with the chapelry of Gussage-St. Andrew, and the tythings of Minchinton and Woodcots, 831 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Iwerne-Minster, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A market was granted for this place at an early period, and the market-day was changed in the reign of Henry III. but it has been disused from time immemorial.

**HANDSACRE**, a joint parish with Armitage, in the southern division of the hundred of **OFFLOW**, county of **STAFFORD**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Rudgeley, containing, with Armitage, 793 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, within the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Handsacre in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield.

**HANDSWORTH**, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of **OFFLOW**, county of **STAFFORD**,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Birmingham, containing, with the hamlets of Perry-Barr and Soho, 3859 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £13. 9. 2., and in the patronage of Wyrley Birch, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, has lately received an addition of four hundred and fifty sittings, of which two hundred and fifty are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £500 towards defraying the expense: it contains two elegant marble monuments to the memory of Messrs. Boulton and Watt, the late celebrated proprietors of the extensive manufactory called Soho, at this place, who lived, died, and were buried here; that to the memory of Mr. Watt is placed in a handsome oratory erected purposely for its reception. The river Tame runs through the parish. A school was established in 1812, on the National system, at an expense of nearly £800, defrayed out of the fund of the Bridge trust, and is supported by voluntary contributions.

**HANDSWORTH**, a parish partly within the liberty of **ST. PETER** of **YORK**, and partly in the southern division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, West riding of the county of **YORK**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Sheffield, containing 2173 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £12. 4. 7., in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Chancellor in the Cathedral Church of York. The Duke of Norfolk was patron in 1801. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A school was erected by subscription about 1778, in which ten children are taught free; there is also a dwelling-house for the master, who receives £20 a year arising from a bequest of £200 by the Rev. Francis Lockier, D.D., in 1734, and a similar sum, the gift of Mrs. Howard, widow of the late rector.

**HANFORD**, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of **REDLANE**, Sturminster division of the county of **DORSET**,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Blandford-Forum, containing 13 inhabitants. This was anciently a distinct parish: here is a chapel in which divine service is performed once every Sunday; it is the burial-place of the family of Seymour, whose mansion is situated on the south side, and northward are the foundations of an ancient village.

**HANGLETON**, a parish in the hundred of **FISHERGATE**, rape of **LEWES**, county of **SUSSEX**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W.)

from Brighton, containing 52 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £11. 14. 2. Lord Whitworth, and others were patrons in 1815. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is in the early style of English architecture.

HANHAM, a chapelry in the parish of BITTON, upper division of the hundred of LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD, county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Bristol, containing 1086 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south-west by the river Avon.

HANKELOW, a township in the parish of AUDLEM, hundred of NANTWICH, county palatine of CHESTER,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. N. E.) from Audlem, containing 258 inhabitants.

HANKERTON, a parish in the hundred of MALMESBURY, county of WILTS,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from Malmesbury, containing, with the tything of Cloatly, 356 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £8. 10. The Rev. J. Wiggett was patron in 1785. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross.

HANLEY, a market town and chapelry in the parish of STOKES UPON TRENT, northern division of the hundred of PIREHILL, county of STAFFORD,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Newcastle, and 152 (N. W. by N.) from London, containing 5622 inhabitants. This place, which is situated within the populous district of the potteries, is of comparatively recent origin, and is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in those works, the proprietors of which have several handsome mansions in the neighbourhood. The streets are paved with brick, and lighted with gas under the superintendence of commissioners appointed by act of parliament in 1825, and amended in 1828, the provisions of which extend also to the adjoining hamlet of Shelton; and the inhabitants are supplied with water conveyed into their houses by pipes. The principal articles of manufacture are china and earthenware, for which there are numerous manufactories, affording employment to a considerable part of the population, including women and children. The trade is greatly facilitated by the Trent and Mersey canal, which passes through the adjoining hamlet of Shelton, forming a channel of conveyance for the various articles manufactured, and an abundant supply of coal and other things requisite for their production. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday, and a large cattle market is held four times in the year. The police of the town is also under the control of the commissioners, and a chief bailiff is annually elected from among the most respectable inhabitants, whose chief business it is to convene and preside at all public meetings of the inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £1100 private benefaction, £1000 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Trustees of the chapel. By an act of parliament passed in 1827, for the endowment of new churches at Shelton and Longton, provision is made for the further endowment of the living of Hanley, and for its subsequent conversion into a distinct rectory, and the chapelry into a separate parish; and with a view to carry this measure into effect, a treaty is now in negotiation for transferring the patronage to the bishop

of the diocese. The chapel, an indifferent edifice not entitled to any architectural description, is about to be rebuilt as a church for the intended rectory, by means of a grant from the parliamentary commissioners. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan and other Methodists, Unitarians, and a Roman Catholic chapel. A National school, in which five hundred children are educated, is supported by subscription; and there are Sunday schools in connexion with the established church and the several dissenting congregations, in which a great number of children is instructed.

HANLEY-CASTLE, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of PERSHORE, county of WORCESTER,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (N. N. W.) from Upton upon Severn, containing 1424 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's books at £12. 15., and in the patronage of Sir Anthony Lechmere, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a chapel for the Roman Catholics. Courts leet and baron are held annually. A school, founded by an ancestor of the family of Lechmere, is open to children of both sexes, who are supplied with books, and taught upon Dr. Bell's system: the endowment consists of land producing an income of £160 per annum, with a school-house and garden: the classics were originally taught, and the school had formerly two small exhibitions to Balliol College, Oxford. The river Severn runs through the parish, on the margin of which there was a castle successively possessed by the Nevilles, Earls of Warwick, the De Spensers, and the Lechmeres: its remains have been converted into a farm-house.

HANLEY-CHILD, a chapelry in the parish of EASTHAM, upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, county of WORCESTER, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Tenbury, containing 195 inhabitants.

HANLEY-WILLIAM, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, county of WORCESTER, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Tenbury, containing 124 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £5. 7. 11., and in the patronage of the Rev. R. Whitehead. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

HANLITH, a township in that part of the parish of KIRKBY in MALLAM DALE which is in the western division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Settle, containing 46 inhabitants.

HANNAY, a parish in the Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Alford, containing with Hagnaby, 106 inhabitants. The living is a donative, endowed with £1400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of J. Grant, Esq.

HANNEY (EAST), a township in the parish of WEST HANNEY, partly in the hundred of OCK, but chiefly in the hundred of WANTAGE, county of BERKS,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Wantage, containing 587 inhabitants. There is a trifling endowment for teaching poor children.

HANNEY (WEST), a parish comprising the chapelry of Lyford, in the hundred of OCK, and the township of East Hanney, chiefly in the hundred of WANTAGE, county of BERKS,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Wantage,



containing 1107 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £22. 12. 6., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to St. James, is principally of Norman architecture. The river Ock, on which a silk-throwing mill has been erected, runs through the parish. Richard Belcher, in 1713, bequeathed a trifling sum for teaching children, and providing bread for the poor. At Lyford there is a chapel of ease; also an almshouse, founded in 1611 by Oliver Aschcombe Esq., for ten aged persons, elected from amongst the parishioners.

**HANNINGFIELD (EAST)**, a parish in the hundred of CHELMSFORD, county of ESSEX,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by W.) from Danbury, containing 398 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £13. 15.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Rev. John Nottidge. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

**HANNINGFIELD (SOUTH)**, a parish in the hundred of CHELMSFORD, county of ESSEX, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Danbury, containing 176 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, consolidated, in 1785, with that of West Hanningfield, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £10. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

**HANNINGFIELD (WEST)**, a parish in the hundred of CHELMSFORD, county of ESSEX, 6 miles (S. W.) from Danbury, containing 468 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with which the rectory of South Hanningfield was consolidated in 1785, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £16. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Thomas Lowden, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Edward. The inhabitants are supplied with water from a public well four hundred and sixty-two feet deep.

**HANNINGTON**, a parish in the hundred of ORLINGBURY, county of NORTHAMPTON,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Wellingborough, containing 177 inhabitants. The living is a rectory consolidated with that of Walgrave, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £10. 11. 3., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. Dr. Francis Godwin, successively Bishop of Llandaff and Hereford, a distinguished antiquary and biographer, was born, in 1561, in this parish, of which his father was rector, and afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells: he died in 1633.

**HANNINGTON**, a parish in the hundred of CHUTELEY, Kingsclere division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Basingstoke, containing 245 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 7.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ., in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Rector, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Hannington is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court held at Winchester every Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount.

**HANNINGTON**, a parish in the hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, county of WILTS,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (W. N. W.) from Highworth, containing 412 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's

books at £7. 0. 10., and in the patronage of Roger Montgomery, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

**HANSLOPE**, a parish in the hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Stony Stratford, containing 1479 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage not in charge, with the perpetual curacy of Castle-Thorpe, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation of Lincoln, as improprators of the rectory, which is rated in the king's books at £48. The church, dedicated to St. James, had formerly an octagonal fluted spire, which, with the tower, rose to the height of more than two hundred feet: it was erected in 1409, by Thomas Knight, then rector, and was destroyed by lightning in 1804. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Hanslope had the privilege of a market on Thursday, which has long been disused; it was granted to William Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in 1293, with a fair commencing on St. James's day and continuing fifteen days; this also has been discontinued, but a fair for cattle is held on Holy Thursday. Several of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of lace. Children of both sexes are put to the lace schools at the early age of five years, and when arrived at that of eleven or twelve are able to support themselves. A school was founded and endowed in 1721, by Lucy, Lady Pierrepont, for teaching four children; besides which there are various charitable gifts to the poor, vested in the hands of feoffees, and annually distributed on St. Thomas's day.

**HANTHORPE**, or **HARMTHORPE**, a chapelry in the parish of MORTON, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, containing 254 inhabitants.

**HANWELL**, a parish in the hundred of ELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, 8 miles (W.) from London, containing 977 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small brick edifice, rebuilt in 1781, at an expense of about £1675, principally raised by subscription. There is a place of worship for Independents. The river Brent runs through the parish, and the Grand Junction canal bounds it on the west. William Hobayne, in 1484, gave for charitable uses lands then valued at £6 a year, now producing upwards of £105, of which sum £35 per annum is applied to the support of a charity school. A lunatic asylum for the county of Middlesex is now being erected here. Dr. George Henry Glasse, rector of Hanwell, who died in 1809, was an eminent classical scholar, and distinguished himself by writing Greek poetry, and by his Greek translation of Milton's Sampson Agonistes. James Hanway, a noted traveller and philanthropist, who died in 1786, was buried at Hanwell.

**HANWELL**, a parish in the hundred of BLOXHAM, county of OXFORD, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Banbury, containing 286 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £17. 16.  $0\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Lord of the Manor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There are some remains of a castle belonging to the family of Cope.

**HANWOOD (GREAT)**, a parish within the liberty of the borough of **SHREWSBURY**, county of **SALOP**,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Shrewsbury, containing, exclusively of the township of Little Hanwood, 157 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £3, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty. H. D. Warters, Esq. was patron in 1810.

**HANWOOD (LITTLE)**, a township in the parish of **PONTESBURY**, hundred of **FORD**, though locally in the parish of Great Hanwood, within the liberty of the borough of Shrewsbury, county of **SALOP**. The population is returned with the parish.

**HANWORTH**, a parish in the hundred of **SPELTHORNE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Hounslow, containing 552 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the jurisdiction of the Commissary of London, concurrently with the Bishop, rated in the king's books at £11. 13. 4. John Bastard, Esq., was patron in 1819. The church is dedicated to St. George. The manor-house was the occasional residence of Henry VIII., and of Elizabeth, before she ascended the throne. Thomas Killegrew, a wit, dramatist, and courtier in the reign of Charles II., is said to have been a native of this place.

**HANWORTH**, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of **ERPINGHAM**, county of **NORFOLK**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Aylsham, containing 250 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Gunton, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 1. 8. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

**HANWORTH (COLD)**, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of **ASLACOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Lincoln, containing 57 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. 10., and in the patronage of Robert Cracroft, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was formerly surrounded by buildings, as is evident from the number of foundations remaining.

**HAPPISBURGH**, a parish in the hundred of **HAPPING**, county of **NORFOLK**,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.) from North Walsham, containing 523 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. This parish lies on the coast of the North sea. The skeleton of a very large fish was discovered in 1659, by the fall of a cliff into the sea, which from appearances had lain buried near the summit.

**HAPS福德**, a township in the parish of **THORNTON**, second division of the hundred of **EDDISBURY**, county palatine of **CHESTER**,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Frodsham, containing 89 inhabitants.

**HAPTON**, a township in that part of the parish of **WHALLEY** which is in the higher division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Burnley, containing 568 inhabitants.

**HAPTON**, a parish in the hundred of **DEPWADE**, county of **NORFOLK**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from St.

Mary Stratton, containing 186 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. There is a place of worship for Unitarians.

**HARAM**, a township in the parish of **HELMSLEY**, wapentake of **RYEDALE**, North riding of the county of **YORK**,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Helmsley, containing 461 inhabitants.

**HARBERTON**, a parish in the hundred of **COLERIDGE**, county of **DEVON**, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Totness, containing 1425 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Halwell annexed, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £49. 2. 1., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, contains a very rich stone pulpit and three stone stalls, and has lately received an addition of two hundred and seventy sittings, of which two hundred and thirty-three are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £100 towards defraying the expense. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Henry Wyse, in 1733, erected almshouses for ten poor persons. There was formerly an endowed chapel at Washbourn in this parish.

**HARBLEDOWN (ST. MICHAEL)**, a parish in the hundred of **WESTGATE**, lathe of **ST. AUGUSTINE**, county of **KENT**,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (W. S. W.) from Canterbury, containing 678 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £9. 2. 6., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has lately received an addition of two hundred and eighty-four free sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £250 towards defraying the expense. In this parish is a very ancient hospital, called originally the hospital of the Forest of Bleane, and subsequently of St. Nicholas of Harbledown, which latter name it still retains. It was founded by Archbishop Lanfranc, in 1084, for the reception of lepers of both sexes, for whom there were separate establishments, and so remained till the dissolution, when its revenue was valued at £109. 7. 2.; but being continued, it became, in the reign of Edward VI., as it now is, a college, or asylum for decayed persons, under the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, with a revenue increased by various donations to about £250. The establishment is for a master, fifteen in-brothers, who enjoy the privileges of freeholders, and as many in-sisters; they have each about six guineas a year, and elect a prior and prioress from amongst their own body; there is the same number of out-brothers and sisters, with an allowance £1. 4. a year each, also a reader, who is a clerk in orders. At the time they lived in a conventual state the inmates were accustomed to carry out into the road the upper part of a shoe set in copper and chrystal, said to have belonged to Thomas à Becket, for passing travellers to kiss. The hospital was rebuilt in the reign of James II., and is chiefly of brick: the chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, which was formerly parochial, is a curious ancient edifice in the Norman style, with a square tower at the south-west angle.



**HARBONE**, or **HARBORNE**, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of **OFFLOW**, county of **STAFFORD**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Birmingham, containing, with the hamlet of **Smethwick**, 3350 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter of **Lichfield**. The church, dedicated to **St. Peter**, has a tower in the later style of English architecture, and has lately received an addition of three hundred and sixty sittings, of which two hundred and sixty are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £250 towards defraying the expense. A school-room, built by subscription, has been endowed by **Mr. Henry Hinckley** with three tenements producing an income of £24. 15. a year, for which sum forty children receive free instruction.

**HARBOROUGH (MAGNA)**, a parish in the Kirby division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, county of **WARWICK**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from **Rugby**, containing 319 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Coventry**, and diocese of **Lichfield** and **Coventry**, rated in the king's books at £14. 13. 4., and in the patronage of **Lady Leigh**. The church is dedicated to **All Saints**. The **Oxford** canal bounds the parish on the west.

**HARBOROUGH (MARKET)**, a market town in the parish of **BOWDEN-MAGNA**, hundred of **GARTREE**, county of **LEICESTER**, 17 miles (N.) from **Northampton**, 15 (S. E. by S.) from **Leicester**, and 83 (N. W. by N.) from **London**, containing 1873 inhabitants. This town, in the ancient record called *Testa de Nevil*, is called *Haverberg*, from *haver*, a term still used in the northern counties to signify oats, and *berg*, a hill; which was afterwards converted into *Haverbrowe*, and **Harborough**. It is supposed to have been occupied by the Romans; a square intrenchment, probably the site of a camp, having formerly existed in a field called *King's Head close*, at a short distance from which Roman urns and other fragments of pottery have been discovered; and in one of the streets, a sewer, or drain, was found a few years ago, in which were traces of Roman masonry. During the civil war, this town was attached to the royal cause, and was the headquarters of the king's army prior to the memorable battle of **Naseby**, in **Northamptonshire**, in 1645. The royalists formed on the morning of battle on a hill north of the town; and **Cromwell's** letter to the **Parliament**, giving an account of the battle, is dated at **Harborough**. The town is situated on the southern border of the county, and on the northern bank of the river **Welland**, and consists of one principal street and several smaller. The buildings have been much improved of late years, and it is now well paved and lighted. In the principal street is a large town-hall, built in 1788, by the **Earl of Harborough**, for the use of the tannery dealers, but that branch of manufacture, as well as that of shallons, &c., having become extinct, the under part has been converted into shops, and the upper is occupied by the magistrates for official purposes. The only remaining branch of manufacture is that of carpets. The market is on Thursday: fairs are held on January 6th, February 16th, April 29th, on the Tuesday after May 2nd, Tuesday after Mid-Lent Sunday, and July 31st, for cattle; on October 19th and eight

following days, for cattle, cheese, leather, &c., on the Tuesday before November 22nd, and December 8th. The canal from **Leicester** passes by the town, near which it joins the **Welland**. The London road enters the town over a handsome stone bridge erected in 1814, at the joint expense of the counties of **Leicester** and **Northampton**. The petty sessions for the hundred of **Gartree** are held here occasionally; and a court leet and baron for the manor is also held, but at uncertain periods. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Leicester**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of **Christ Church, Oxford**. The church, which is dedicated to **St. Dionysius**, is a large, handsome, and uniform edifice, and ranks among the finest in the county: it consists of a nave, aisles, and a chancel, with two tiers of windows, two porches, and a tower, having an octangular crocketed spire: it is said to have been built by **John of Gaunt**, about the year 1370. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a free grammar school, founded about 1614 by **Robert Smith**, a native of this place, and **Chamberlain of London**, who purchased of the lord mayor and commonalty an annuity of £10 per annum, to be paid to the master for teaching fifteen poor boys; and there is some additional endowment from subsequent benefactions, but the whole being insufficient for the support of a classical teacher, it has lately been converted into a National school, in which about one hundred boys are taught gratuitously. **Harborough** gives the titles of baron and earl to the family of **Sherard**.

**HARBOTTLE**, a township in the parish of **HALLYSTONE**, western division of **COQUETDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 2 miles (N. W.) from **Hallystone**, containing 181 inhabitants. A place of worship for Presbyterians was erected in 1756. There are two fairs for sheep, on the 8th of July and the 9th of September. A free school was founded by the late **William Dixon**, and endowed with certain property producing £14. 10. a year, for which sixteen children are educated, besides thirteen others instructed at the expense of **Thomas Clennell, Esq.** The castle, now in ruins, was, in the reign of **Edward I.**, a very strong fortress, and sustained the reiterated attacks of the whole Scottish army in 1296. **Hither Margaret**, Queen Dowager of **Scotland**, retired in 1515, after her marriage with the **Earl of Angus**, and here she was delivered of a daughter in 1518. The extensive remains of the building are situated on a commanding eminence overlooking the river **Coquet**; the walls of the great tower, being rent asunder and overhanging their bases, have a singular and striking effect.

**HARBRIDGE**, a chapelry in the parish and hundred of **RINGWOOD**, **New Forest (West)** division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from **Ringwood**, containing 352 inhabitants. This chapelry is within the peculiar jurisdiction of the vicar of **Ringwood**. The river **Avon** is navigable through the parish.

**HARBURY**, otherwise **HARBERBURY**, a parish in the **Kenilworth** division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, county of **WARWICK**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. S. W.) from **Southam**, containing 1045 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. **Miss Newsham** was patroness in 1806. The church is dedicated to **All Saints**. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. **Thomas**

Wagstaffe, in 1611, founded a school for teaching all the children of the parish, and endowed it with £20 a year, which is paid to the master, who resides in a house appropriated to his use.

**HARBY**, a parish in the hundred of **FRAMLAND**, county of **LEICESTER**,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N.) from Melton-Mowbray, containing 457 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Nottingham and Grantham canal passes through the parish. Here are several chalybeate springs, and in the village is an ancient stone cross.

**HARBY**, a chapelry in the parish of **NORTH CLIFTON**, northern division of the wapentake of **NEWARK**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Lincoln, containing 267 inhabitants. The chapel has lately received an addition of one hundred and ten sittings, of which eighty are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £60 towards defraying the expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

**HARCOURT**, a township in the parish of **STANTON** upon **HINE HEATH**, Whitchurch division of the hundred of **BRADFORD** (North), county of **SALOP**, containing 34 inhabitants.

**HARDENHUISH**, a parish in the hundred of **CHIPPENHAM**, county of **WILTS**,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (N. W.) from Chippenham, containing 70 inhabitants. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, and in the patronage of T. Clutterbuck, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. Christopher Anstey, Esq., author of the *New Bath Guide*, and of several miscellaneous poems, died here in 1805.

**HARDHAM**, a parish in the hundred of **BURY**, rape of **ARUNDEL**, county of **SUSSEX**, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Petworth, containing 114 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £5. 5. 10., and endowed with £1600 royal bounty. Sir C. F. Goring, Bart. was patron in 1788. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is in the early style of English architecture. The parish is bounded on the east, north, and south by the river Arun, and partly on the west by a branch of the Rother, which there falls into the Arun. A priory of Black canons, in honour of the Holy Cross, or of St. George, was founded here, but by whom is uncertain.

**HARDHORN**, a joint township with Newton, in the parish of **POULTON**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S.) from Poulton, containing 392 inhabitants.

**HARDINGHAM**, a parish in the hundred of **MIRFORD**, county of **NORFOLK**,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Wymondham, containing 461 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £15. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. George.

**HARDINGSTONE**, a parish in the hundred of **WYMERSLEY**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Northampton, containing, with the hamlets of Cotton-End, Far-Cotton with Paper-Mills, and De-

lapree-Abbey, 1012 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £13. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, has portions in the early style of English architecture. The river Nen, and a branch from the Grand Junction canal to Northampton, pass through the parish, and join at Cotton-End, where are commodious wharfs and warehouses. There are many fine springs of water, and some which are strongly impregnated with iron. Near the side of the London road is one of the beautiful monumental crosses erected by Edward I. to the memory of his consort Eleanor, called Queen's Cross, to the south-west of which is a commanding eminence crowned by the remains of Danes' camp, a circular fortification enclosing an area of more than four acres, and supposed to have been constructed by Sweyn, the father of Canute. In an adjoining field the skeletons of soldiers have been found, buried with their arms, consisting of swords, spears, &c., also some earthen vessels of a peculiar shape. A battle, called the battle of Northampton, was fought here, in which the Duke of Buckingham and other nobles were killed, and Henry VI. was made prisoner, in the 38th year of his reign. James Hervey, author of the *Meditations*, was born at this village in 1714.

**HARDINGTON**, a parish in the hundred of **KILMERSDON**, county of **SOMERSET**,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Frome, containing 31 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory with that of Hemington, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of Sir G. Bamfylde, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**HARDINGTON-MANDEVILLE**, a parish in the hundred of **HOUNDSBOROUGH**, **BERWICK**, and **COKER**, county of **SOMERSET**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W.) from Yeovil, containing 537 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £9. 15. 7½. William Helyar, Esq. was patron in 1823. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has lately received an addition of one hundred and ten free sittings, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £80 towards defraying the expense.

**HARDLEY**, a parish in the hundred of **LODDON**, county of **NORFOLK**, 7 miles (S. by W.) from Acle, containing 222 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, and in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. A considerable quantity of corn is sent in small craft from Hardley-staith to Yarmouth.

**HARDMEAD**, a parish in the hundred of **NEWPORT**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Newport-Pagnell, containing 75 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 10½. Robert Shedden, Esq. was patron in 1817. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**HARDRES (LOWER)**, a parish in the hundred of **BRIDGE** and **PETHAM**, lathe of **ST. AUGUSTINE**, county of **KENT**, 3 miles (S.) from Canterbury, containing 213 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at



£7. 19. 9½, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**HARDRES (UPPER)**, a parish in the hundred of **BRIDGE** and **PETHAM**, lathe of **ST. AUGUSTINE**, county of **KENT**, 4½ miles (S.) from Canterbury, containing 243 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Stelling, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £19. 13. 1½, and in the patronage of the Heirs of Lady Hardres. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is principally in the early style of English architecture. The ancient Stane street passes through the parish. Elizabeth Denward, in 1785, gave a dwelling house and two school-rooms, with lands and certain stock in the Navy five per cents., towards the support of a master and a mistress, who teach twenty boys and twelve girls upon the National system.

**HARDROW**, a chapelry in the parish of **AYSARTH**, western division of the wapentake of **HANG**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 18½ miles (W. by N.) from Middleham. The population is returned with the township of High Abbot-side. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Lord Wharnclyffe, who has recently endowed a school with £10. 10. per annum. Within the parish is a tremendous waterfall, called Hardrow Scarr, with immense masses of rock overhanging it on each side: during the severe frost in 1740, this cascade was entirely congealed into a stupendous cone of ice.

**HARDWICK**, a hamlet in the parish of **MONK-HESLETON**, southern division of **EASINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, 11 miles (E. by S.) from Durham. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel, which has been demolished. A serpentine canal runs into Hardwick park, and passing under a handsome bridge, empties itself into a lake covering about thirty-six acres. Artificial cascades and mock ruins of a monastery, the latter formed principally of carved stones brought from the ancient priory of Guisborough, also adorn the grounds.

**HARDWICK**, a chapelry in the parish of **STANDISH**, upper division of the hundred of **WHITSTONE**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Gloucester, containing 446 inhabitants. The chapel has a low embattled tower at the west end of the south aisle. The Gloucester and Berkeley canal passes through the chapelry. Hardwick gives the titles of baron and earl to the family of Yorke.

**HARDWICK**, a parish in the hundred of **DEPWADE**, county of **NORFOLK**, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from St. Mary Stratton, containing 237 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory with that of Shelton, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has a tower circular at the base, and octagonal above. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

**HARDWICK**, a hamlet (formerly a parish) in the Lynn division of the hundred of **FREEBRIDGE**, county of **NORFOLK**, 1½ mile (S. S. E.) from Lynn-Regis. The population is returned with North Runcton, with the living of which parish that of Hardwick has been con-

solidated. There was anciently an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Lawrence.

**HARDWICK**, a parish in the hundred of **ORLINGBURY**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 3¼ miles (N. W. by W.) from Wellingborough, containing 87 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £6. 17. 6. The Rev. H. Hughes was patron in 1805. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard.

**HARDWICK**, an extra-parochial liberty, though locally in the parish of Hawstead, hundred of **THINGOE**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 1½ mile (S. by W.) from Bury-St. Edmund's. The population is returned with Hawstead. At Hardwick-house, in this liberty, lived and died Sir John Cullum, a learned antiquary, and author of the History of Hawstead.

**HARDWICK (EAST)**, a township in the parish of **PONTEFRAC**, upper division of the wapentake of **OSGOLDCROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 1½ mile (N. by W.) from Pontefract, containing 96 inhabitants. Stephen Cawood, in 1653, conveyed to trustees certain estates for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a chapel and a free school, and for other charitable uses: the annual income is £132, and thirty children are educated free.

**HARDWICK (PRIORS)**, a parish in the **Burton-Dasset** division of the hundred of **KINGTON**, county of **WARWICK**, 5½ miles (S. E.) from Southam, containing 263 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Priors-Marston, in the archdeaconry of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £23. 16. 0½. The Duke of Marlborough was patron in 1796. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Oxford canal passes through the parish.

**HARDWICK (WEST)**, a township in that part of the parish of **WRAGBY** which is in the upper division of the wapentake of **OSGOLDCROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 4 miles (S. W.) from Pontefract, containing 93 inhabitants.

**HARDWICKE**, a parish in the hundred of **COTTESLOE**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 3½ miles (N. by W.) from Aylesbury, containing, with the hamlet of Weedon, 627 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £39. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. John Bridle, D. D., in 1781, founded a charity school and endowed it with lands, the proceeds of which are applied to the instruction of eighteen boys and twelve girls.

**HARDWICKE**, a parish in the hundred of **LONGSTOW**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 5½ miles (E. by N.) from Caxton, containing 134 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Bishop of Ely, rated in the king's books at £8. 14. 2. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**HARDWICKE**, a hamlet in that part of the parish of **ABERGAVENNY** which is in the upper division of the hundred of **ABERGAVENNY**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Abergavenny, containing 83 inhabitants.

**HARDWICKE**, a hamlet in the parish of **DUCKLINGTON**, hundred of **BAMPTON**, county of **OXFORD**, 3¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Witney, containing 124 inhabitants.

**HARDWICKE**, a parish in the hundred of **PLOUGHLEY**, county of **OXFORD**, 5 miles (N.) from Bicester, containing, with the parish of Tusmore, 98 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £5, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Sir H. W. Dashwood, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**HARDY**, a joint chapelry with Chorlton, in the parish of **MANCHESTER**, hundred of **SALFORD**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S.S.W.) from Manchester. The population is returned with Chorlton, under which the account of the living is given.

**HAREBY**, a parish in the western division of the soke of **BOLINGBROKE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W.) from Spillsby, containing 71 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united in 1739 to the rectory of Bolingbroke, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £6. 4. 7. Earl Brownlow was patron in 1816. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul.

**HAREFIELD**, a parish in the hundred of **ELTHORNE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.) from Uxbridge, containing 1228 inhabitants. The living is a donative, in the jurisdiction of the Commissary of London concurrently with the Consistorial Court of the Bishop, and in the patronage of Charles Newdigate Newdigate, Esq. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, contains several memorials of the ancient family of Newdigate, and a splendid monument to the memory of Alice, Countess of Derby, who, about 1637, founded and endowed almshouses for six poor widows. The Knights Hospitallers had here a preceptory, a cell to that of St. John, Clerkenwell, the chapel of which, still standing, is in the early style of English architecture. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Colne, and the Grand Junction canal passes through it.

**HARESCOMB**, a parish in the middle division of the hundred of **DUDSTONE** and **KING'S BARTON**, county of **GLOUCESTER**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from Painswick, containing 104 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory with that of Pitchcomb, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £6. 8., and in the patronage of—Pernal, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has been lately rebuilt, and the expenses defrayed by voluntary contributions.

**HARESFIELD**, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of **WHITSTONE**, county of **GLOUCESTER**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.W. by N.) from Stroud, containing 662 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £17, and in the patronage of the Earl of Hardwicke. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, appears to have been built by the prior of Llanthony; it has a western tower, surmounted by a handsome spire. The Gloucester and Berkeley canal passes through the parish. A trifling sum, the united bequests of Mrs. Capel and Mr. Daniel Niblett, is appropriated to the instruction of children.

**HAREUP**, or **HAREHOPE**, a township in the parish of **EGLINGHAM**, northern division of **COQUETDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**,  $10\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.W.) from Alnwick, containing 46 inhabitants.

**HAREWOOD**, a parish in the upper division of the

hundred of **WORMELOW**, county of **HEREFORD**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.W. by W.) from Ross, containing 80 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Bishop of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £1. 15. 3. The church is dedicated to St. Denis. The petty sessions for the division are held here every fourth Tuesday. This parish formed part of the ancient Forest of Harewood, in which it is said King Edgar assassinated Earl Ethelwold for his deceitful conduct towards the fair Elfrida. The earl had a castle here, the scene of Mason's dramatic poem "Elfrida."

**HAREWOOD**, a parish comprising the townships of Dunkswith and Weeton, in the upper division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, the township of East Keswick, in the lower division, and the townships of Alwoodley, Harewood, Weardley, Wigton, and Wike, in the upper division of the wapentake of **SKYRACK**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, and containing 2348 inhabitants, of which number, 849 are in the township of Harewood,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.S.W.) from Wetherby. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £14. 1. 10., endowed with £37 per annum private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Parishioners and Mr. Wheeler alternately. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was erected in the reign of Edward III., upon the site of an edifice supposed to have been built soon after the Conquest: it contains stately monuments to the memory of several of the ancient possessors of Harewood, and one to the memory of the celebrated Sir William Gascoigne, Knt., Lord Chief Justice in the reign of Henry IV., the upright judge, who, for an insult offered to the dignity of the bench, committed the Prince of Wales (afterwards Henry V.) to prison. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The parish is thought to contain coal, though none is obtained. A charter for a market on Monday was granted to Lord Strafford about 1633, also a fortnight fair in Summer and two other fairs; the latter only are continued, and are held on the last Monday in April, and the second Monday in October. On the acclivity of a hill, at the foot of which winds the river Warf, are the noble ruins of a castle, supposed to have been built about the time of the erection of the original church, by one of the Romellis: it afterwards came into the family of Lascelles, and was neglected as a residence by Edwin Lascelles, Esq., who, before he was raised to the peerage in 1790, fixed upon a spot on the opposite side of the hill, and there built the present splendid seat of the family, at an expense stated to exceed £100,000. Harewood gives the titles of baron and earl to the family of Lascelles.

**HARFORD**, a parish in the hundred of **ERMINGTON**, county of **DEVON**,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by W.) from Modbury, containing 199 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £11. 14. 4½., and in the patronage of Sir John Leman Rogers, Bart., and the Heirs of the late Rev. Humphrey Julian, alternately. The river Erme has its source in the parish, and a large paper manufactory has been erected on its banks.

**HARGHAM**, a parish in the hundred of **SHROPHAM**, county of **NORFOLK**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.W. by S.) from Attleburgh, containing 72 inhabitants. The living is a



discharged rectory with that of Wilby, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £4. 4. 2. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

**HARGRAVE**, a chapelry in that part of the parish of **TARVIN** which is in the lower division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, county palatine of **CHESTER**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from **Tarporley**. The population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Chester**, and in the patronage of certain Trustees nominated by the parishioners **Tarvin**. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Michael**.

**HARGRAVE**, a parish in the hundred of **HIGHAM-FERRERS**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from **Kimbolton**, containing 192 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Northampton**, and diocese of **Peterborough**, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8. **John Baker, Esq.** was patron in 1818. The church is dedicated to **All Saints**.

**HARGRAVE**, a parish in the hundred of **THINGOE**, county of **SUFFOLK**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. S. W.) from **Bury-St. Edmund's**, containing, with **Southwell Park** 360 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Sudbury**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £4. 11. 8. The **Rev. John White** was patron in 1819.

**HARKSTEAD**, a parish in the hundred of **SAMFORD**, county of **SUFFOLK**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by E.) from **Ipswich**, containing 301 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Suffolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £11. 3. 9. The **Rev. H. D. Berners** was patron in 1803. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**, besides which there was formerly a chapel dedicated to **St. Clement**. The navigable river **Stour** runs on the southern side of the parish.

**HARLAXTON**, a parish in the soke of **GRANTHAM**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 3 miles (S. W.) from **Grantham**, containing 389 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £25. 6. 10½, and in the alternate patronage of the **Prebendaries of North and South Grantham in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury**. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary and St. Peter**; its tower is surmounted by a spire, and the chancel is separated from the nave by a carved wooden screen. The **Nottingham and Grantham canal** passes through the parish.

**HARLE (KIRK)**, a parish in the north-eastern division of **TINDALE ward**, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, comprising the chapelry of **Kirkheaton**, and the townships of **Hawick and Kirk-Harle**, and containing 354 inhabitants, of which number, 192 are in the township of **Kirk-Harle**, including therein **Belridge, Greatlaw, Kidlaw, Mirrow-House, Shield-Hill, and Thriwewell**,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from **Morpeth**. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Northumberland**, and diocese of **Durham**, rated in the king's books at £3. 8. 4. **Sir C. Loraine, Bart.** was patron in 1805. The church is dedicated to **St. Wilfrid**. On an eminence called **Chapel Hill**, in the township of **Hawick**, there was formerly a chapel.

**HARLE (LITTLE)**, a township in the parish of **KIRKWHELPINGTON**, north-eastern division of **TINDALE ward**, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from **Morpeth**, containing 48 inhabitants. **Little Harle**

tower, an ancient border fortress, now forms part of a handsome and commodious mansion.

**HARLE (WEST)**, a township in the parish of **KIRKWHELPINGTON**, north-eastern division of **TINDALE ward**, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from **Morpeth**, containing 64 inhabitants.

**HARLESTON**, a market town in the parish of **REDDENHALL**, hundred of **EARSHAM**, county of **NORFOLK**, 19 miles (S.) from **Norwich**, and  $99\frac{1}{2}$  (N. E.) from **London**. The population is returned with the parish. The original appellation of *Herolfston*, or *Herolveston*, of which the present is a corruption, was derived from **Herolf**, one of the Danish leaders who came over with **Sweyn**, and settled in this part of the kingdom: in the centre of the town stands a stone, formerly called **Herolf's stone**, whence probably originated the name of a family to which belonged **Sir John Herolvestone**, who in the reign of **Richard II.** quelled a formidable insurrection in **Norfolk** and the neighbouring counties. The town is situated on the high road from **Bury-St. Edmund's** to **Yarmouth**, about one mile from the river **Waveney**, over which there is a bridge: it is lighted with oil by subscription among the inhabitants, and well supplied with water from springs, but not paved. The manufacture of bombazines has been carried on of late years to a limited extent. The market is on **Wednesday**: fairs are held on **Midsummer-day**, and on the 9th and 10th of **September**; the latter, which is still a large sheep and cattle fair, formerly continued eight days; on the 1st of **December** is a fair for **Scotch cattle**, which continues one month, and which was removed hither many years since from **Hoxne** in **Suffolk**. The whole town is under the superior jurisdiction of the **Duke of Norfolk**, who is lord of the manor, and has the tolls of the markets and fairs, holding courts for the manor occasionally. In the centre of the town is a chapel of ease, dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**, which was rebuilt in 1726, and enlarged in 1823, at the expense of the parishioners, by taking in the site of the market cross, which stood at the east end: the curate is nominated by the **Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge**, pursuant to the direction of **Dr. Sancroft**, **Archbishop of Canterbury**, who in 1688 settled upon that society £54 per annum, in trust, to nominate a chaplain and schoolmaster, and pay him that sum for the performance of daily service in this chapel, and for the education of youth. The chapel has lately received an addition of one hundred and fifty free sittings, towards defraying the expense of which the **Incorporated Society** for the enlargement of churches and chapels granted £100. There are places of worship for **Independents** and **Wesleyan Methodists**. The rents of an estate in the adjoining parish of **Rushall**, purchased with £200, the gift of **Mr. John Dove**, who died in 1690; likewise a rent-charge of 20s. on a piece of land called the **Fairstead**, are appropriated to the same purpose. A **National school**, supported by voluntary contributions, affords instruction to about one hundred children of both sexes.

**HARLESTON**, a chapelry in the parish of **CLIFTON-CAMPVILLE**, northern division of the hundred of **OFFLOW**, county of **STAFFORD**,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.) from **Tamworth**, containing 211 inhabitants.

**HARLESTON**, a parish in the hundred of **STOW**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from **Stow-Market**, containing 94 inhabitants. The living is a dis-

charged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £2, and endowed with £200 royal bounty. R. Pettiward, Esq. was patron in 1826.

**HARLESTONE**, a parish in the hundred of NOBOTLE-GROVE, county of NORTHAMPTON, 4 miles (N. W.) from Northampton, containing 564 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £20. 9. 7. R. Andrews, Esq. was patron in 1809. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. On Delves heath are vestiges of an ancient fortification.

**HARLEY**, a parish in the hundred of CONDOVER, county of SALOP,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Much Wenlock, containing 235 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £5. 12. 1., and in the patronage of Sir Edward Kynaston, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The river Perry, and the Ellesmere canal, pass through the parish.

**HARLING (EAST)**, a market town and parish in the hundred of GUILT-CROSS, county of NORFOLK, 22 miles (S. W.) from Norwich, and 89 (N. E. by N.) from London, containing 867 inhabitants. This place is called East Harling and Market Harling, to distinguish it from the neighbouring parish of West Harling. It is situated on the banks of a rivulet, between the towns of Thetford and Buckenham: the streets are neither lighted nor paved, but the inhabitants are well supplied with water. The manufacture of linen was formerly considerable, but the town is now nearly destitute of trade. A charter for a market and two fairs was granted in the reign of Edward IV.; the market is held on Tuesday, and there are fairs for live stock on May 4th, the first Tuesday after September 12th, a fortnight after Michaelmas-day, and October 24th, and a statute fair for hiring servants a fortnight before Michaelmas-day. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of John Steward, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, was erected about the middle of the fifteenth century; it is a fine uniform edifice, with a south porch, and a square tower surmounted by an open battlement and a small spire: the screen, separating the nave from the chancel, is finely carved, and the chancel windows are adorned with ancient stained glass removed from the dilapidated mansion of Harling hall: adjoining the south aisle is a sepulchral chapel belonging to the family of Harling, in which is an altar-tomb, with the recumbent effigies in marble of Sir Robert Harling and his lady, and various other tombs and memorials of individuals belonging to that family. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Wesleyan Methodists.

**HARLING (MIDDLE)**, a hamlet, formerly a parish, in the hundred of GUILT-CROSS, county of NORFOLK. The living has long since been united to the rectory of West Harling, with which parish the population is returned. The church, which was dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle, has been demolished.

**HARLING (WEST)**, a parish in the hundred of GUILT-CROSS, county of NORFOLK,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from East Harling, containing 116 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and

diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £9. 18. 4. N. W. P. Colborne, Esq. was patron in 1826. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

**HARLINGTON**, a parish in the hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S.) from Ampt-hill, containing 398 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £11. J. Cooper, Esq. was patron in 1822. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**HARLINGTON**, a parish in the hundred of ELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Hounslow, containing 472 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £24. The Rev. E. Davison was patron in 1822. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, has a Norman doorway, and a square embattled tower at the west end. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Harlington, otherwise Arlington, gave the titles of baron and earl to the family of Bennet.

**HARLOW**, a parish in the hundred of HARLOW, county of ESSEX, 17 miles (W. by N.) from Chelmsford, and 23 (N. N. E.) from London, containing 1928 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £15. 7. 11. The Earl of Guilford was patron in 1801. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was partly destroyed by fire in 1711, but was rebuilt and its windows adorned with stained glass at the expense of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, then vicar, and the gentry in the neighbourhood: the ancient tower, which rose from the centre of the original cruciform structure, has been succeeded by a cupola. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Harlow had formerly a weekly market, also a considerable woollen manufactory, but the chief branch of trade now is spinning. Fairs are held on May 13th for wool, November 28th for horses and cattle; and one on September 9th, called Harlow-Bush fair, on a common about two miles from the village, which is much resorted to. The petty sessions for the division are held here every Monday. Almshouses for four widows were erected in 1717, agreeably to the will of Francis Reeve, who, in 1637, left £100 for founding them. Other almshouses were founded in 1651, by Alexander Stafford, for two widows, towards clothing whom John Wright, in 1659, bequeathed £160, and, in 1728, John Taylor conveyed to trustees two tenements, with certain land, in further aid of both these charities.

**HARLOWHILL**, a township in the parish of Ovingham, eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Newcastle upon Tyne, containing 124 inhabitants.

**HARLTHORPE**, a township in the parish of BUBWITH, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTILL, East riding of the county of YORK,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Howden, containing 93 inhabitants.

**HARLTON**, a parish in the hundred of WETHERLEY, county of CAMBRIDGE,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W.) from Cambridge, containing 221 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £14. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.



**HARMBY**, a township in the parish of SPENNI-THORN, western division of the wapentake of HANG, North riding of the county of YORK, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Middleham, containing 194 inhabitants.

**HARMONDSWORTH**, a parish in the hundred of ELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Colnbrook, containing 1076 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage consolidated with that of West Drayton, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of J. G. De Burgh, Esq. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, has a Norman door, and a western tower with angular turrets and battlements. On Hounslow heath, within this parish, is a square intrenchment, each side measuring one hundred yards, supposed to have been the work of Cæsar in his war with Cassibelaunus.

**HARMSTON**, a parish in the higher division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (S.) from Lincoln, containing 333 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 6. 8., endowed with £300 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Benjamin Thorold, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

**HARNHAM**, a township in that part of the parish of BOLAM which is in the north-eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 12 miles (W.S.W.) from Morpeth, containing 61 inhabitants. Harnham, the site of an ancient fort, has been a place of great strength: it is situated on the brow of a precipice formed of rag-stone, having vast rocks on one side, and a morass on the other; the entrance, which is through a narrow defile to the northward, was formerly defended by an iron gate.

**HARNHAM (WEST)**, a parish in the hundred of CAWDEN and CADWORTH, county of WILTS,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S.W. by W.) from Salisbury, containing 267 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy with the vicarage of Coombe-Bissett, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Prebendal court of Coombe and Harnham. The church is dedicated to St. George.

**HARNHILL**, a parish in the hundred of CROWTHORNE and MINET, county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (E.S.E.) from Cirencester, containing 75 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £5. 16.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Rev. Robert Ashe. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

**HARPENDEN**, a parish in the hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD, 3 miles (N.E. by E.) from Redburn, containing 1693 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of Wheathampstead, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient cruciform structure, composed of flint and stone: it is in the Norman style, with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. A fair for horses and cattle is held on May 16th.

**HARPFORD**, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of BUDLEIGH, county of DEVON,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.W. by W.) from Sidmouth, containing 262 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage with that of Fen-Ottery, in

the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £18. 11. 3., and in the patronage of Lord Rolle. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, once belonged to the abbey of St. Michael de Monte, and was subsequently given to Sion College, London.

**HARPHAM**, a parish in the wapentake of DICKERING, East riding of the county of YORK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.E. by E.) from Great Driffield, containing 251 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Burton-Agnes, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York. The church is the burial-place of the family of St. Quintin, whose founder came over with the Conqueror; their pedigree, from 1080 to 1777, shewing an uninterrupted succession of twenty-eight generations in the male line, is beautifully represented in stained glass in the windows: on the western side of the church-yard are vestiges of the ancient family mansion and fish-ponds. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

**HARPLEY**, a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of FREEBRIDGE, county of NORFOLK, 8 miles (E. by N.) from Castle-Rising, containing 359 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £22. A. Hamond, Esq. was patron in 1786. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence: the windows exhibit some fragments of stained glass, of which the insignia of that saint, viz., a gridiron, *Or*, is the most conspicuous.

**HARPOLE**, a parish in the hundred of NOBOTTLE-GROVE, county of NORTHAMPTON, 4 miles (W.) from Northampton, containing 687 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £18. 13. 4. Earl Fitzwilliam was patron in 1803. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is partly Norman, and partly in the early style of English architecture. There is a place of worship for Baptists. In pursuance of an act of parliament passed in 1778 for enclosing land, an allotment was made for the support of a free school; the rental is £50 a year, for which all children who apply are educated.

**HARPSDEN**, a parish in the hundred of BINFIELD, county of OXFORD,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (S.) from Henley upon Thames, containing, with Bolney, 223 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £12. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

**HARPSWELL**, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of ASLACOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E. by S.) from Gainsborough, containing 79 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, and in the patronage of Sir T. Whichcote, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Chad.

**HARPTON (LOWER)**, a township in that part of the parish of OLD RADNOR (Wales) which is in the hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S.S.E.) from New Radnor, containing 76 inhabitants.

**HARPTREE (EAST)**, a parish in the hundred of WINTERSTOKE, county of SOMERSET, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Wells, containing 627 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of East Harptree in the

Cathedral Church of Wells, rated in the king's books at £8. 15. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has a northern doorway in the Norman style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school-house was erected by John Newton, Esq., and £7. 10. per annum, the gift of William Plumley, Esq., is paid to the schoolmaster for teaching poor children. The village is situated in a rich valley, on the north-eastern side of the Mendip hills, where are several mines of *lapis calaminaris*, in which are also found manganese and chrystal spar; and above the village is a curious cavern, the roof of which, consisting of limestone rock, is splendidly ornamented with concretions of stalactite. Richmond castle, an ancient baronial fortress of the families of Harptree and Gournay, stood about half a mile north-westward from the church. It was garrisoned by the Empress Maud, in 1138, and shortly afterwards besieged and taken by King Stephen, but was not destroyed till the reign of Henry VIII., when its remains were removed for the purpose of erecting a private mansion.

**HARPTREE (WEST)**, a parish in the hundred of CHEWTON, county of SOMERSET, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Wells, containing 528 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £13. 19. 4½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has been partly destroyed, and the manor-house, which displays several marks of antiquity, is converted into a farm-house. Ten poor children are instructed for £15 a year, the produce of a bequest by Samuel Lockier, in 1817; and there is a benefaction for apprenticing children, left by John Buckland, in 1673. *Lapis calaminaris* is obtained here to a considerable extent. Ralph Buckland, a Roman Catholic priest and a learned theological writer in the reign of James I., was born here.

**HARPURHEY**, a township in the parish of MANCHESTER, hundred of SALFORD, county palatine of LANCASTER, 2½ miles (N.N.E.) from Manchester, containing 297 inhabitants. The spinning, manufacturing, and printing of cotton are carried on here.

**HARRABY**, a township in that part of the parish of ST. CUTHBERT, CARLISLE, which is in CUMBERLAND ward, county of CUMBERLAND, 1¼ mile (S. E.) from Carlisle, containing 46 inhabitants.

**HARRATON**, a township in that part of the parish of CHESTER le STREET which is in the middle division of CHESTER ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 8½ miles (N.N.E.) from Durham, containing 2217 inhabitants. There are valuable and extensive coal mines in the neighbourhood, one of which exploded in 1708, whereby sixty-nine persons were killed; and in 1817 a similar explosion took place in another, by which thirty-eight individuals lost their lives. There are several staiths for shipping coal on the banks of the Wear, across which river is a ferry at the village of Fatfield-Staiths.

**HARRIETSHAM**, a parish in the hundred of EYHORNE, lathe of AYLESFORD, county of KENT, 7½ miles (E. by S.) from Maidstone, containing 707 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £11. 10., and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of All

Souls' College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is principally in the early style of English architecture. A fair for cattle, pedlary, and toys, is held on the 5th of July. Almshouses for six poor persons of Harrietsham, and six decayed members of the Fishmongers' Company, were founded in 1642, by Mr. Mark Quested, citizen and fishmonger of London. Sir Charles Booth, in 1792, bequeathed certain stock, now producing upwards of £67 a year, for the support of a schoolmaster and a schoolmistress, who teach thirty-five boys and twenty-six girls on the Madras system.

**HARRINGTON**, a small sea-port and parish in ALLERDALE ward above Darwent, county of CUMBERLAND, 2½ miles (S.) from Workington, containing 1845 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £7. 7. 3½., and in the patronage of H. C. Curwen, Esq. The church is a neat structure, without a tower, standing upon an eminence a little westward from the old village of Harrington, and eastward of the new town, which is a small but thriving sea-port, formerly termed *Bella-port*, situated at the mouth of a small stream called the Wyre, which falls into the Irish sea, and subordinate to the port of Whitehaven. The harbour was considerably improved at the expense of the late J. C. Curwen, Esq., whose father constructed the first quay, from which period its trade has been gradually increasing. In 1760, not a single ship belonged to the port, but there are now upwards of forty, averaging one hundred and twenty-two tons each; they can sail quite into the town, loading and unloading before the houses, and are chiefly employed in conveying large quantities of coal obtained here to Ireland; besides these, about five hundred sloops annually take in lime, which is brought by land from the adjoining parish of Distington, for Scotland. Iron-stone and fire-clay abound in the parish, and much of both was formerly exported to Scotland and Wales. The town now consists of several streets, though seventy years ago not a single house had been erected. There are two shipwrights' yards, a ropewalk, and vitriol and copperas manufactories. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship. A school-house has been recently erected by subscription, to which the late Mr. Curwen was the principal contributor, for teaching children on the Lancasterian plan.

**HARRINGTON**, a parish in the hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Spilsby, containing 105 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £9. 16. 10½. Mrs. Buckworth was patroness in 1802. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**HARRINGTON**, a parish in the hundred of ROTHWELL, county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Rothwell, containing 184 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £15. 9. 7. The Earl of Dysart was patron in 1801. The church is dedicated to St. Botolph. Harrington gives the titles of baron and earl to the family of Stanhope.

**HARRINGWORTH**, a parish in the hundred of CORBY, county of NORTHAMPTON, 3¼ miles (E. S. E.)



from Uppingham, containing 350 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £11. 15. 10., and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

**HARROGATE**, a watering-place and joint township with Bilton, in the parish of **KNARESBOROUGH**, lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 3 miles (S.W.) from Knaresborough, 15 (N.) from Leeds, 21 (W. by N.) from York, and 200 (N.N.W.) from London, containing, with Bilton, 1934 inhabitants. This place, originally called *Heyuragate*, derives its appellation from being situated on the direct road from Knaresborough to Heyward park. It comprehends the two villages of High and Low Harrogate, which are half a mile apart, both standing on part of what was formerly the Forest of Knaresborough, now enclosed and cultivated. High Harrogate occupies an eminence which commands the view of an extensive landscape, diversified with woods, fields, towns, and villages, and bounded by the mountains of Craven, Hambleton hills, and the wolds of Yorkshire. Low Harrogate is pleasantly situated in a valley, and is adorned with many handsome stone houses, erected principally for the accommodation of visitors. The rapid increase of buildings renders it probable that the two villages will at no distant period become united. The mineral waters, which have long rendered Harrogate a place of fashionable resort from May to October, are of three kinds, chalybeate, sulphureous, and saline chalybeate, similar to the Cheltenham waters. In High Harrogate is the old spa, a chalybeate spring, which was discovered in 1571, by Captain William Slingsby, surrounded by a terrace sixty yards square in 1656, the sides of which furnish an agreeable promenade, and surmounted by a handsome dome, in 1786, at the expense of Lord Loughborough. About three quarters of a mile to the westward is the Tewit well, the water of which possesses similar properties. These were the only chalybeate wells known for a long time; but in 1819 a saline chalybeate spring was discovered, which is daily increasing in repute: the water is called Cheltenham water, from the similarity of its properties to those of the purgative waters of Cheltenham; and being private property, persons are admitted to the spa on subscribing two shillings and sixpence a week, and also to the grounds, in which are pleasant walks, a large sheet of water, and various ornamental plantations. In Low Harrogate is the old sulphur well, situated at the foot of a hill which rises to the south-west, the water of which is received in a circular stone basin, surmounted by a large cupola covered with lead and supported on stone pillars. In the grounds adjoining the Crown Hotel is a new sulphur well, enclosed in a Chinese octagonal building, and surrounded by walks and shrubberies tastefully arranged: the water is raised by a pump, and resembles the former in its medicinal qualities. The sulphur wells are numerous, but only four are used; and their sanative properties were not discovered till several years after the wells at the upper village were generally frequented. A sulphureous chalybeate spring, called the Crescent water, discovered in 1783, is situated in the garden of the Crescent: it is private property, and the terms of subscription are half a

guinea for the season. The medicinal quality of the chalybeate waters is principally tonic and alterative; that of the sulphureous strongly purgative: the latter are used externally and internally, and are considered particularly serviceable in scorbutic complaints, and disorders of the skin. The principal place of public resort is a large and elegant room near the sulphur wells, called the Promenade room, which is supplied with periodical publications, an appropriate library, and an organ, on which, during the season, an organist plays every morning and evening, and on Sunday evenings there is a performance of sacred music: the terms of subscription are moderate. In High Harrogate are also a good library and a theatre, the latter being open during the months of July, August, and September. Assemblies are held at the different hotels three or four nights in the week during the season; and there are races in summer.

A chapel, dedicated to St. John, was erected in High Harrogate in 1749, by subscription, Lady Elizabeth Hastings having been a liberal contributor: it is a neat edifice of freestone, containing several marble monuments to the memory of visitors who have died here; and it has lately received an addition of two hundred and forty sittings, of which one hundred and eighty-six are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £200 towards defraying the expense. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Knaresborough. In Low Harrogate is a small church or chapel, erected in 1824, and containing about seven hundred and fifty sittings, of which five hundred are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £500 for that purpose. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, and in the patronage of the Crown. There is a place of worship for Independents in High Harrogate, and one for Methodists midway between the two villages. There is also an endowed school for the children of the poor of Bilton *cum* Harrogate. The Bath hospital was erected by subscription in 1826, upon a plot of land near the bogs, granted for that purpose by the Earl of Harewood; and here the poor may obtain the benefit of the mineral waters free of expense: at present only twenty-four patients can be accommodated, but it is in contemplation to enlarge the building, and extend the benefits of the institution.

**HARROLD**, a market town and parish in the hundred of **WILLEY**, county of **BEDFORD**, 8 miles (N.W. by W.) from Bedford, and 58 (N.N.W.) from London, containing 939 inhabitants. This small town is situated in a fertile agricultural district, on the banks of the river Ouse, over which there is a stone bridge. The only branch of manufacture carried on is that of lace. There is a small market on Tuesday; and fairs for the sale of cattle and pedlary are held on the Tuesdays preceding May 13th, July 6th, and October 11th. The petty sessions for the hundreds of Barford, Stodden, and Willey, are chiefly held here, but sometimes at Bletsoe. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Countess de Grey. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a fine structure, with a handsome tower and spire. There is a place of worship for Independents. Six

almshouses for six poor widows were founded in 1723, by Mrs. Anne Jolliffe, and subsequently received a small endowment from a benefaction by her niece, Ann Mead, who also gave £20 per annum to the vicar, for an afternoon lecture every Sunday. A priory was founded here in the reign of Stephen, which afterwards became a convent of Augustine nuns, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was estimated at £47. 3. 2.: there are no remains of the conventual buildings except the refectory, which has been used as a barn.

**HARROW on the HILL**, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of GORE, county of MIDDLESEX, 9 miles (N.W. by W.) from London, containing, with the hamlet of Weald with Greenhill, 3017 inhabitants. This place is chiefly distinguished on account of the free grammar school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, in 1571, which ranks among the most celebrated classical schools in England. The founder was John Lyon, a native of the neighbouring hamlet of Preston, who, in 1590, drew up a set of statutes for the school, in which, among various regulations, he directed that the pupils should be instructed in archery, and it was customary, until about the middle of the last century, for the scholars to hold an annual festival on the 4th of August, when they shot at a mark for a silver arrow: this usage having been abolished, public speeches are now delivered on the anniversary of that day: the school is under the direction of six governors. The head master has a salary of £20 per annum from the funds of the institution, with liberty to take private pupils; the second master has £10 per annum; and there are six assistant masters; but the emoluments of all these gentlemen are principally derived from stipendiary tuition. The school is free for all boys belonging to the parish of Harrow, who are entitled to gratuitous instruction, but very few avail themselves of the privilege. The number of boys not on the foundation is usually between three and four hundred, and they enjoy all the privileges attached to the institution. Two exhibitioners from this school are admitted at Cambridge, and two at Oxford, with pensions allotted by the founder, who directed that £20 per annum should be divided among them, but they now receive £20 per annum each for eight years. The governors have not long since instituted two annual scholarships, with pensions of £52. 10. for four years at either of the Universities. The rents of the estates given for the support of this institution by Mr. Lyon, amounted in 1795 to £669 per annum, which was expended by the governors in paying salaries and exhibitions, educating poor children, relieving decayed housekeepers, repairing roads, &c., agreeably to the directions of the donor: at present the income is much more considerable, part of the estates having been let on building leases. A charter was granted by Henry III. to the inhabitants of Harrow, for a market on Monday, and an annual fair; the former has been discontinued, but a fair is still held on the first Monday in August. No staple manufacture is carried on, the trade of the place depending chiefly on the demand for the necessaries of life for the supply of the school, and of the numerous visitors from the metropolis and its neighbourhood.

The living is a vicarage, in the exempt deanery of Croydon, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £33. 4. 2., and in the patronage of Lord Northwick. The church, dedi-

cated to St. Mary, is a spacious structure, with a tower and lofty spire at the west end; the pillars between the nave and the aisles, and a part of the tower, where there is a curious Norman doorway, probably formed portions of a church recorded to have been founded by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of William I.; but the remainder of the edifice appears to have been rebuilt in the latter part of the fourteenth century: in this church was interred the celebrated poet and physician, Sir Samuel Garth. There is a chapel of ease at Pinner, in this parish. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. Besides the grammar school, there is a charity school for twelve poor children, with a small endowment, partly from a bequest by Edward Robinson, in 1711; and also a school on the National plan. At the extremity of the parish, towards Stanmore, was anciently a priory called Benethly, or Bentley, the site of which now forms part of the estate of the Marquis of Abercorn, who has near it a splendid and richly furnished mansion, called Bentley Priory. The learned Dr. Samuel Parr was born, in 1747, at Harrow, (where his father practised as an apothecary,) and died at Hatton, in Warwickshire, in 1825.

**HARROWBY**, a township in that part of the parish of GRANTHAM which is in the wapentake of WINNIBRIGGS and THREO, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (E.) from Grantham, containing 45 inhabitants. Harrowby gives the titles of baron and earl to the family of Ryder.

**HARROWDEN (GREAT)**, a parish in the hundred of ORLINGBURY, county of NORTHAMPTON,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.N.W.) from Wellingborough, containing 140 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with which that of Little Harrowden is united, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated jointly in the king's books at £13. 3. 8., and endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. Earl Fitzwilliam was patron in 1808. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

**HARROWDEN (LITTLE)**, a parish in the hundred of ORLINGBURY, county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N.W. by N.) from Wellingborough, containing 420 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Great Harrowden, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**HARSLEY (EAST)**, a parish in the wapentake of BIRDFORTH, North riding of the county of YORK,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.E. by E.) from North Allerton, containing 420 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, endowed with £300 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. J. C. Maynard, Esq. was patron in 1818.

**HARSLEY (WEST)**, a township in the parish of OSMOTHERLEY, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, North riding of the county of YORK,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.E. by E.) from North Allerton, containing 51 inhabitants.

**HARSTON**, a parish in the hundred of THRIPLow, county of CAMBRIDGE,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.S.W.) from Cambridge, containing 529 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £5. 10. 2½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The church is dedi-



cated to All Saints. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

**HARSTON**, a parish in the hundred of FRAMLAND, county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (S.W. by W.) from Grantham, containing 162 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has lately received an addition of fifty sittings, of which twenty-seven are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £50 towards defraying the expense.

**HARSWELL**, a parish in the Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, East riding of the county of YORK, 3½ miles (W. by S.) from Market-Weighton, containing 78 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 £4. —Slingsby, Esq. was patron in 1816. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

**HART**, a parish in the north-eastern division of STOCKTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, comprising the townships of Dalton-Piercy, Elwick, Hart, and Throston, and containing 590 inhabitants, of which number, 231 are in the township of Hart, 4½ miles (W.N.W.) from Hartlepool. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Hartlepool, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £11. 17. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, has a low massive tower with Norman piers and arches, and contains an enriched font. In the register are recorded the deaths of eighty-nine victims to the plague in 1587. The strata of magnesian limestone extending across the country from Nottingham terminates in this parish.

**HARTBURN**, a township in the parish of STOCKTON upon TEES, south-western division of STOCKTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 1½ mile (S.W. by W.) from Stockton upon Tees, containing 121 inhabitants.

**HARTBURN**, a parish comprising the townships, of High Angerton, Low Angerton, Corridge, Hartburn, Hartburn-Grange, Highlaws, Longwiton, North Middleton, South Middleton, Rothley, East Thornton, West Thornton, Todridge, and Whitridge, in the western division of MORPETH ward, and the townships of Cambo, Deanham, Favinley, otherwise Farnlaws, Greenleighton, Hartington, Hartington Hall, Harwood, East Shafto, West Shafto, and Wallington-demesne, in the north-eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, and containing 1474 inhabitants, of which number, 28 are in the township of Hartburn, 7 miles (W.) from Morpeth. The living is a vicarage, to which is annexed the perpetual curacy of Netherwiton, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £20. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. The rivers Hart and Wanspeck run through the parish, and on the north side of the former are three springs, called the Holy Wells, the water of which is said to possess a medicinal quality. At Rothley is a building, in imitation of a castle, commanding a fine view over an extensive lake. Various kinds of stone are obtained in abundance, and here are lead mines and coal-works.

**HARTBURN-GRANGE**, a township in that part of the parish of HARTBURN which is in the western division of MORPETH ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9 miles (W.) from Morpeth, containing 68 inhabitants.

**HARTEST**, a parish in the hundred of BABERGH, county of SUFFOLK, 7 miles (N.E.) from Clare, containing 740 inhabitants. The living is a rectory with that of Boxted, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £29. 14. 2., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Almshouses for four widows were founded in 1646, by Thomas Wright, who left a small rent-charge to keep them in repair. Thomas Sparke, in 1721, bequeathed a house and land, now producing an annual income of £50, for teaching children.

**HARTFIELD**, a parish in the hundred of HARTFIELD, rape of PEVENSEY, county of SUSSEX, 6 miles (E.S.E.) from East Grinstead, comprising North and South Hartfield, and containing 1440 inhabitants, of which number, 474 are in North Hartfield, and 966 in South Hartfield. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Rector of Hartfield; the rectory is a sinecure, rated at £7, and in the patronage of the Heirs of the Duke of Dorset. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is partly in the early, and partly in the decorated, style of English architecture. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The rivers Medway, Bole, and Kentwater, run through the parish, which includes part of Ashdown Forest: there are some fields, called Castle fields, probably the site of an ancient fortress. The Rev. Richard Rennes, in 1640, founded a free school, and endowed it with certain property, now producing £27 per annum; and, in 1725, the Earl of Thanet gave a rent-charge of £10 a year, in augmentation of the master's salary, for which all children who apply are instructed. There is a spring, the water of which possesses similar efficacy to that of Tunbridge Wells.

**HARTFORD**, a chapelry in that part of the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH which is in the second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, county palatine of CHESTER, 1½ mile (S.W. by W.) from Northwich, containing 772 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of three Trustees on the part of the founders. The chapel is dedicated to St. John. Here is an endowed school, also a Sunday school supported by the profits of a bazaar, which in 1828 amounted to more than £100.

**HARTFORD**, a parish in the hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, 1½ mile (E. by N.) from Huntingdon, containing 371 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £4. 1. 0½., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has various portions in the Norman style of architecture.

**HARTFORD (EAST)**, a township in the parish of HORTON, eastern division of CASTLE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7½ miles (S.E.) from Morpeth, containing 15 inhabitants.

**HARTFORD (WEST)**, a township in the parish of **HORTON**, eastern division of **CASTLE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from **Morpeth**, containing 57 inhabitants. The river **Blyth** is here crossed by a bridge on the north road.

**HARTGROVE**, a chapelry in the parish of **FONTMELL-MAGNA**, in that part of the hundred of **SIXPENNY-HANDLEY** which is in the **Shaston (West)** division of the county of **DORSET**, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from **Shaftesbury**, containing 274 inhabitants. The curacy is annexed to the vicarage of **Iwerne-Minster**, in the archdeaconry of **Dorset**, and diocese of **Bristol**. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Peter**.

**HARTHILL**, a parish in the higher division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, 7 miles (S. W. by S.) from **Tarporley**, containing 147 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Chester**, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of **Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq.** The church, dedicated to **All Saints**, was erected about 1609; it has no tower. There are several quarries of a soft sandstone in the parish.

**HARTHILL**, or **HARTLE**, a township in the parish of **BAKEWELL**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, county of **DERBY**,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. S. E.) from **Bakewell**, containing 60 inhabitants.

**HARTHILL**, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, West riding of the county of **YORK**,  $9\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. S. E.) from **Rotherham**, containing, with the township of **Woodall**, 650 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **York**, rated in the king's books at £18. 11. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The Duke of **Leeds** was patron in 1812. The church is dedicated to **All Saints**. The Rev. **John Hirst**, in 1812, bequeathed certain property, producing about £16 a year, for the education of children, in addition to which, £12, the annual donation of the Duke of **Leeds**, is paid in augmentation of the master's salary.

**HARTING**, a parish in the hundred of **DUMPFORD**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, county of **SUSSEX**, 7 miles (W. by S.) from **Midhurst**, containing 1072 inhabitants. The living comprises a rectory and a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Chichester**, the former rated in the king's books at £26. 13. 4., and in the patronage of **Sir H. Fetherstonhaugh, Bart.**, and the latter at £9, and in the gift of the Rector. The church, dedicated to **St. Mary**, is partly in the early, and partly in the decorated, style of English architecture. There is a place of worship for Independents. **Harting** has the privilege of sending four boys to the school founded by **Mr. Oliver Whitby**, at **Chichester**. An hospital for lepers, in honour of **St. John the Baptist**, was established here by **Henry Hoes**, in the time of **Henry II.**

**HARTINGTON**, a parish in the hundred of **WIRKSWORTH**, county of **DERBY**,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W.) from **Bakewell**, comprising the townships called **Town Quarter**, **Middle Quarter** with **Earl-Sterndale**, **Nether Quarter**, and **Upper Quarter**, and containing 2218 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean's court for the manor of **Hartington**, rated in the king's books at £10, endowed with £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Duke of **Devonshire**. The church, dedicated to **St. Giles**,

is an ancient cruciform structure. There is a chapel of ease at **Earl-Sterndale**, in this parish. Here is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**. A charity school is supported by subscription. **Hartington** had anciently a market and a fair, both of which have been long disused, but fairs are held at **Newhaven**, for cattle, sheep, and hardware, on the 2nd Tuesday in September and October 30th; the latter is also a great pleasure fair. There are lead mines in the parish. **Hartington** gives the title of marquis to the family of **Cavendish**, Dukes of **Devonshire**.

**HARTINGTON**, a township in that part of the parish of **HARTBURN** which is in the north-eastern division of **TINDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from **Morpeth**, containing 55 inhabitants.

**HARTINGTON-HALL**, a township in that part of the parish of **HARTBURN** which is in the north-eastern division of **TINDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, containing 45 inhabitants.

**HARTLAND**, a parish and sea-port (formerly a market town) in the hundred of **HARTLAND**, county of **DEVON**,  $14\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. by S.) from **Bideford**, 53 (W. N. W.) from **Exeter**, and  $215\frac{3}{4}$  (W. by S.) from **London**, containing 1968 inhabitants. This place probably owed its origin to a convent said to have been originally founded by **Githa**, wife of **Earl Godwin**, in the reign of **Edward the Confessor**; and re-founded for canons regular of the order of **St. Augustine**, by **Geoffrey Dinant**, in the reign of **Henry II.**, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £306. 13. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ : a modern mansion now occupies the site of the ancient conventual edifice, some portions of which are retained, particularly the cloisters, forming the basement story of the eastern and western fronts of the mansion. The town is bleakly situated on a cape which terminates in the promontory of **Hartland point**, about three miles to the north-west; and on the south are some marshy heights, among which is the source of the river **Torridge**: the government is vested in a portreeve. An act of parliament passed in the reign of **Queen Elizabeth** for completing this port, which is subject to the port of **Bideford**: there is a pier or quay on the coast, two miles westward from the town, the descent to which is very steep, being by steps cut in the rocky cliff. Coasting-vessels here discharge their cargoes of coal and limestone, and receive their export ladings of corn, &c. Off the coast is a herring fishery, in which the inhabitants of the town are interested, they having advanced money to the fishermen at **Bideford** to enable them to engage in it. Here is a market-house; but the market has been discontinued for many years. Fairs for cattle are held on the Wednesday in Easter week, and the 25th of September, and there is a great market for cattle on the second Saturday in March. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Barnstaple**, and diocese of **Exeter**, endowed with £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Governors of the Charter-house, **London**. The church, dedicated to **St. Nectan**, is situated on a lofty eminence between the town and the quay, about half a mile from the latter, serving as a land-mark for mariners: it is a large and handsome structure, with a screen between the nave and the chancel. There were anciently eleven chapels in this parish, the remains of two being still visible. Here is a place of worship for Independ-



dents. An almshouse for three poor widows was founded in 1618, by William Mill, of London, but it has no endowment. Paul Orchard, Esq., who died in 1812, bequeathed property producing £31 per annum, for distribution among the poor of this parish.

**HARTLEBURY**, a parish comprising the hamlet of Upper Mitton, in the lower division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, but chiefly in the lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, county of WORCESTER, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Stourport, and containing 1857 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Rector, rated in the king's books at £30, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. James, has considerable portions in the Norman style of architecture, and some in the decorated style. The free grammar school is one of the five in the county having alternately the right of presentation to six scholarships in Worcester College, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart.: the exact period of its establishment is unknown, but it existed in 1400: in the 1st of Elizabeth it was by charter made a royal foundation, when twenty discreet men of the parish were constituted a body corporate, with a common seal, for the management of its funds, &c.; there are now, however, only seven trustees: its possessions consist of about one hundred and eighty-four acres of land, the rental of which is about £120: the head master and the under master have, in addition to their salary, each a good house, and liberty to take boarders. A school for twelve girls was founded and endowed with £200, by Mrs. Hannah Eyre, in 1726; and a Sunday school, under the patronage of the Bishop, was established in 1824, which is supported by voluntary contributions, and attended by about ninety children. Hartlebury castle has long been the residence of the diocesans, to whom it was given by Burthred, King of Mercia: the present is a neat brick mansion, erected about the time of the Restoration, the ancient castle having been taken by Colonel Morgan in 1646, and destroyed during the great rebellion. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal passes through the north-western part of the parish.



Corporate Seal.

**HARTLEPOOL**, a seaport, borough, and parish, in the north-eastern division of STOCKTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 19 miles (E. S. E.) from Durham, and 257 (N. by W.) from London, containing 1249 inhabitants. In the time of the Normans this place obtained the name of *Hart le pol*, signifying the pool or mere of the "Harts," or deer, from its situation on

the eastern coast, near the mouth of the Tees, on a promontory frequented by deer. The earliest mention of it in history is towards the middle of the seventh century, when Heiu, who is said to have been the first female that took the veil in the Saxon kingdom of Northumberland, founded the monastery of Heruteu at or near this place, of which she became abbess. Retiring soon after, she was succeeded in the abbacy by Hilda, whom the inhabitants subsequently chose for their tutelary saint. No further mention is made of this re-

ligious house until the period of its utter demolition by the Danes, which, according to Leland, took place in the year 800. In 1171, Hugh, Earl of Bar, brought his fleet into St. Hilda's bay, with a body of Flemish soldiers, intended to assist William, King of Scotland, in his invasion of England. The family of Bruce were lords of Hartness, but on the accession of Robert Bruce to the throne of Scotland, his estates in England were forfeited, and Hartlepool was conferred on Robert de Clifford. Soon after this it was attacked by Sir James Douglas, whose soldiers committed great devastation in the town, compelling the inhabitants to take refuge on board the vessels in the bay, to preserve their lives and property. During the invasion of Scotland by Edward I. and his immediate successors, the port was frequently visited, and its ships and sailors pressed into the service. In 1346, it furnished five ships and one hundred and forty-five men towards the armament prepared by Edward III. for the invasion of France. It was at this time a place of considerable importance, and on the insurrection of the northern lords it was taken possession of and garrisoned by them. The royalists held it during the early part of the contest between Charles I. and his parliament; but in 1644, when the Scots entered England to assist the parliament a second time, Hartlepool was taken by the Earl of Calender, who threw up intrenchments, placed a garrison in the fortress, and kept possession of it till 1647, when, with other northern towns, it was transferred to the parliament. It appears to have been strongly fortified: within the walls was a basin which served as a harbour; it comprised nearly twelve acres of ground, and was guarded by a range of towers on each side, and at the entrance were two round towers, with a chain capable of being thrown across the mouth of the harbour, which was so capacious that one hundred large ships might anchor in it, secure from storms or the enemy: it is now nearly choked up, and in 1808 it was granted to an individual who enclosed it for cultivation, but an indictment having been brought against him, a verdict was obtained at Durham in 1813, and the undertaking was abandoned. The old walls and forts are in ruins, yet sufficient still remains to convey, probably beyond those of any others in the kingdom, a correct idea of the ancient method of fortification. On the moor near the town are two batteries mounted with cannon and defended by an intrenchment.

The town stands on a kind of peninsula formed by the German ocean, and consists of one principal and several smaller streets; but it is only scantily supplied with water from a few wells. The surrounding scenery is of a romantic character, particularly along the sea-shore, where the shelving precipitous rocks, which the lashing of the waves has hollowed into caverns and recesses, present a wild and picturesque appearance: several good houses have been erected for the accommodation of numerous visitors, who resort to the town for sea-bathing. Without the walls, near Water gate, is a celebrated chalybeate spring, called the Spa Well, which is covered by the tide at high water: it contains iron with Epsom salt, calcareous earth, some sea-salt, and a little sulphur; and near the southern battery is another spring, which contains iron and sulphur. The commerce of the port, now a member of the port of Stockton, was formerly considerable, but it has almost entirely declined. In 1680 the custom-house establishment was removed to Stockton;

and a principal coast officer, two tide waiters, and boatmen, are the only custom-house agents stationed here. The limits of the port extend from the Black shore in the river Tees on the south, to the Blackhalls on the sea-shore northward. The present harbour, which is distinct from the old one, possesses considerable advantages for commerce: it is formed by a pier projecting from a point to the south of the southern wall, which having become greatly dilapidated, application was made to government for assistance towards repairing it, but without success: a subscription was then set on foot with a view to raise £3500, the amount estimated to be necessary for that purpose: in 1811 and the two succeeding years, the sum of £1857 was raised, and expended thereon; but this being wholly insufficient, an act of parliament was passed, April 15th, 1813, authorising a duty to be levied on vessels, and a rate on the householders, for the purpose of completing this desirable object. The pier is nearly straight, and extends one hundred and fifty-four yards from east to west. The Master and Brethren of the Trinity House at Newcastle have the appointment and regulation of the pilots for this port; and here is a life-boat under the management of a local committee. The fishery is now the chief source of employment to the inhabitants, about two-thirds of them being engaged in it: the kinds of fish caught are cod, haddock, ling, skate, whiting, soles, plaice, herrings, and mackerel, and likewise turbot, the fishery for which is very productive, and a considerable quantity is annually sent to London. The market, formerly held on Thursday, is now on Saturday; and the fairs, which were once held on May 14th, August 21st, October 9th, and November 27th, and to which a court of pie-powder was attached, have nearly fallen into disuse. The first charter granted to the borough was by John, in 1230; and Elizabeth, in 1593, gave the inhabitants a new charter, by which the government is vested in a mayor, recorder, and twelve capital burgesses, assisted by a town clerk, two serjeants at mace, and other officers. The mayor is annually chosen from among the aldermen, on the Monday after Michaelmas-day, and is a justice of the peace for the borough. The freedom is obtained by gift of the corporation, patrimony, or servitude; it descends to the eldest son only, or to the eldest surviving son, in case the former die before he has been admitted. Among the privileges of the freemen is the right of pasturage for a cow and a horse on the town moor, the soil of which belongs to the mayor and chief burgesses. Courts leet and baron, the latter of which takes cognizance of debts under 40s., are held twice a year, before the recorder or his deputy. The *guildhall*, in which the public affairs of the borough are transacted, was built about the year 1750.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, endowed with £600 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Hart. The church, dedicated to St. Hilda, is a spacious structure in the early style of English architecture, with some portions in the later Norman character, and having a lofty embattled tower strengthened with bold flying buttresses, and enriched with crocketed pinnacles. The nave is separated from the aisles by a range of light clustered pillars and pointed arches, the chancel having sustained

was rebuilt in 1724, and is the most modern part of the structure. Among the ancient monuments are some belonging to the royal family of Bruce, and a very large altar-tomb to the memory of some individual unknown. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The free school was founded in 1742, by John Crooks, of this town, gent., by whom it was endowed with land producing then £15 per annum, for a master to instruct twenty-four boys, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and £5 a year for purchasing shoes and shirts for them: the endowment now yields £28 per annum, and the number of boys has consequently been increased to thirty, but the distribution of clothes is discontinued. A Sunday school, established about the year 1810, is supported by subscription. The poor receive the interest on various sums of money bequeathed for their benefit, besides the rent of nineteen acres of land, purchased with a bequest of £500 by Henry Smith, alderman of London, in 1620, and now let for about £110 per annum. A convent of Franciscan friars was founded here prior to the year 1275, the exact site of which is not known, but it is supposed to have been near a house now called the Priory, where the foundations of some ancient building have been discovered. The Rev. William Romaine, a learned divine, and a celebrated Hebrew scholar, was born at Hartlepool in 1714: he was for many years rector of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, London, where he was buried.

HARTLEY, a parish in the hundred of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON at HONE, county of KENT,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S.E. by S.) from Dartford, containing 161 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, rated in the king's books at £7. Richard Forrest, Esq. was patron in 1827. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

HARTLEY, a sea-port and township in the parish of EARSdon, eastern division of CASTLE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5 miles (N.) from North Shields, containing 1795 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the collieries, fisheries, and salterns, and in the glass and copperas works established here. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. A chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, and a hermitage, formerly stood on Bates' island, opposite to the village of Hartley. The small harbour was made at the expense of Lord Delaval, to shelter fishing-boats in stormy weather. A woodcock was shot near this place in 1765, in the stomach of which was found a very valuable diamond. See SEATON-SLUICE.

HARTLEY, a township in the parish of KIRKBY-STEPHEN, EAST ward, county of WESTMORLAND,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (E.) from Kirkby-Stephen, containing 136 inhabitants. Veins of lead and copper have been wrought here since 1827, but much larger quantities of the former were raised some years ago, and coal has been obtained on Hartley fell. Vestiges of Hartley castle, formerly a stately edifice, may still be traced on a commanding eminence, near which is a petrifying spring, and a cascade falling sixty feet perpendicularly.

HARTLEY-BURN, a township in the parish of HALTWHISTLE, western division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 miles (S.W.) from Haltwhistle, containing 92 inhabitants.

liberty in that part of the hundred of



**THEALE**, county of BERKS,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Reading, containing 323 inhabitants.

**HARTLEY-MAUDIT**, a parish in the hundred of ALTON, Alton (North) division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. E.) from Alton, containing 56 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £10. 1. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of Lord Sherborne.

**HARTLEY-ROW**, a hamlet in the parish of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, hundred of ODIHAM, Basingstoke division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile (S. W. by W.) from Hartford-Bridge. The population is returned with the parish. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Fairs are held on Shrove-Tuesday and June 29th, for pedlary.

**HARTLEY-WESTPALL**, a parish in the hundred of HOLDSHOT, Basingstoke division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (W.) from Hartford-Bridge, containing 272 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £6. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A branch of the river Loddon runs through the parish.

**HARTLEY-WINTNEY**, a parish in the hundred of ODIHAM, Basingstoke division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. by W.) from Hartford-Bridge, containing, exclusively of the tything of Hazely-Heath, a part of which is in this parish, 935 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £4. 0. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., endowed with £300 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Paulet St. John Mildmay, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A Cistercian nunnery, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Mary Magdalene, and St. John the Baptist, was founded here in the reign of William the Conqueror, which at the dissolution contained a prioress and seventeen nuns, whose revenue was £59. 1.

**HARTLINGTON**, a township in the parish of BURN-SALL, eastern division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from Skipton, containing 141 inhabitants.

**HARTLIP**, a parish in the hundred of MILTON, lathe of SCRAY, county of KENT, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Chatham, containing 300 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £9. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Mrs. Mary Gibbon, in 1678, bequeathed certain premises, now let for £52. 13. per annum, which, except £1 paid to the vicar, is given to a schoolmaster for teaching sixty children of this and the adjoining parishes: the master resides in a house, the gift of an individual unknown. Quendown, a long tract of land on the north side of the parish, has been for many years a noted rabbit warren. In Lower-Danefield, about a mile from the church, are the remains of a large subterranean building, the rooms and passages of which are rudely constructed, and contain a great quantity of Roman tiles. Other foundations have been also discovered in the contiguous grounds.

**HARTOFT**, a township in the parish of MIDDLE-  
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**TON, PICKERING** lythe, North riding of the county of YORK, containing 134 inhabitants.

**HARTON**, a township in the parish of JARROW, eastern division of CHESTER ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 2 miles (S. E.) from South Shields, containing 235 inhabitants. Velvet Bed, an island near the sea-shore, covered with soft grass, is much resorted to by pleasure parties from the neighbouring bathing-places; near it is a remarkable cavern, termed Fairies' Kettle.

**HARTON**, a township in that part of the parish of BOSSALL which is in the wapentake of BULMER, North riding of the county of YORK, 10 miles (N. E.) from York, containing 190 inhabitants.

**HARTPURY**, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S BARTON, county of GLOUCESTER,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. by S.) from Newent, containing 811 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £16. 6. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**HARTS-GROUNDS**, otherwise GIBBET-HILLS, an extra-parochial district, though locally in the parish of Gosberton, wapentake of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, containing 67 inhabitants.

**HARTSHEAD**, a township in the parish of ASHTON under LINE, hundred of SALFORD, county palatine of LANCASTER, 9 miles (E. N. E.) from Manchester, containing 9137 inhabitants.

**HARTSHEAD**, a joint chapelry with Clifton, in that part of the parish of DEWSBURY which is in the wapentake of MORLEY, West riding of the county of YORK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Huddersfield, containing 2007 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, endowed with £460 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Dewsbury.

**HARTSHILL**, a hamlet in the parish of MANCETTER, Atherstone division of the hundred of HEM-LINGFORD, county of WARWICK, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Nuneaton, containing 662 inhabitants. There is an endowed school in the township, also the remains of an ancient castle. Michael Drayton, the poet, was born here in 1563, and died in 1631.

**HARTSHORN**, a parish in the hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, county of DERBY, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Ashby de la Zouch, containing 870 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £3. 2. 1., and in the patronage of the Earl of Chesterfield. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is in the early style of English architecture. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. This parish is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s. A school was endowed with lands and tenements by the Rev. William Dethick, in 1624; the annual income is £65. Near the village is a manufactory for screws, and there are mines of coal and iron-stone in the parish.

**HARTSIDE**, a joint township with Fawdon and Clinch, in the parish of INGRAM, northern division of COQUETDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $8\frac{1}{2}$

miles (S. by W.) from Wooler, containing 80 inhabitants.

**HARTSOP**, a joint chapelry with Patterdale, in the parish of **BARTON**, WEST ward, county of **WESTMORLAND**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.N.E.) from Ambleside, containing 282 inhabitants. A school is supported by charitable donations amounting to about £6 per annum.

**HARTWELL**, a parish in the hundred of **AYLESBURY**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 2 miles (W.S.W.) from Aylesbury, containing 133 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Little Hampden, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £14. 5. 5. Sir G. Lee, Bart. was patron in 1803. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected by the late Sir William Lee, Bart., in imitation of the early style of English architecture, with two octagonal towers, and a roof highly decorated with tracery. This was the residence of Louis XVIII. and his court during the stay of that monarch in England, prior to his restoration to the French throne.

**HARTWELL**, a parish in the hundred of **CLELEY**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by E.) from Northampton, containing, exclusively of a portion of the hamlet of Old Stratford which is in this parish, 432 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant. Colonel P. Skeene was patron in 1791. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

**HARTWITH**, a joint chapelry with Winsley, in the parish of **KIRKBY-MALZEARD**, lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, West riding of the county of **YORK**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from Ripley, containing 675 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Prebendal court of Mashan in the Cathedral Church of York, or in that of the Dean and Chapter of York, being claimed by both, and the matter not yet determined, endowed with £1100 private benefaction, and £800 royal bounty. A small school-room has been erected, and is endowed with an estate by Robert Haxby; the present annual income is £29.

**HARTY (ISLE of)**, a parish in the hundred of **FAVERSHAM**, lathe of **SCRAY**, county of **KENT**, 9 miles (S.E. by E.) from Queenborough, containing 45 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £20. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of S. E. Sawbridge, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, is a small edifice, comprising a body, chancel, and two side chantries, with a pointed western turret. The isle consists of rich pasture land, on which numerous flocks of sheep are fed. There is no village, only a few small cottages, in which the overseers of different estates reside. The East Swale is navigable on the south side of the parish, which is bounded on the west by Cable creek, and on the east by Muswell creek.

**HARVINGTON**, a parish in the middle division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, though locally in the upper division of the hundred of **Blackenhurst**, county of **WORCESTER**, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Evesham, containing 353 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the

king's books at £15. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church is dedicated to St. James.

**HARWELL**, a parish in the hundred of **MORETON**, county of **BERKS**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Wantage, containing 701 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £12. 4. 2. Sir J. Chetwode, Bart. was patron in 1823. The church is dedicated to St. Matthew. In 1644, Robert Loder bequeathed a messuage and land for a schoolmaster to teach the children of twelve poor men; the total income is £54; the master is appointed by trustees. In 1772, the Rev. Matthew Eaton devised the interest of his estates to trustees, for apprenticing poor children of Harwell, Milton, and Hagbourn, and for the relief of poor widows, or other industrious poor, at the discretion of the trustees: from this fund a sum is paid to the master on Loder's charity, for teaching twenty-five boys reading, writing, and arithmetic; he likewise occupies a house and orchard belonging to the estate rent-free. A benefaction from some person unknown, called the Feoffees' gift, and consisting of fourteen acres of land and an orchard, produces about £26 per annum, which is distributed in money amongst the poor, by the churchwardens and overseers. An almshouse was founded by Frances Geering, or Jennings, in 1715, for six poor widows, who receive six shillings per week, and an annual sum for clothes. In the church is a tablet on which is recorded a singular benefaction by Christopher Elderfield, an eminent divine, and a native of this parish, of £350, vested in land for the purchase of two milch cows, to be given every spring to two of the poorest men in the parish; the proceeds having exceeded the price given for the cows, the surplus is expended in white waistcoats, which are distributed among twenty-five poor men at Christmas.

**HARWICH**, a sea-port, borough, and market town, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of **Tendring**, county of **ESSEX**, 42 miles (N.E. by E.) from Chelmsford, and 72 (N.E. by E.) from London, containing 4010 inhabitants. The name of this place, which is expressive of circumstances connected with its early history, is, by Camden, derived from the Saxon *Harewic*, signifying a station or harbour for soldiers; and from the same authority it is supposed that, during the time of the Romans, the counts of the Saxon shore had a strong hold or castle here, in which a force was stationed to repel the Saxons and the Danes, who at that time made frequent incursions from the opposite coasts. This opinion is in some degree confirmed by the remains of a Roman camp and tumulus in the vicinity of the town, near which coins and fragments of tessellated pavements have been found at various times, and by the discovery of teeth and bones of large animals in the southern cliff, which are by some antiquaries thought to be the remains of elephants brought into England by the Emperor Claudius. After the departure of the Romans, Harwich,



Seal and Arms.

After the departure of the Romans, Harwich,



with the district adjoining, was wrested from the Britons by Erehenwine, or Erchwine, a Saxon chief, who held it under Octa, grandson of Hengist, till, with the rest of the kingdom of East Saxony, it fell into the possession of Egbert in 746. In 885, a considerable battle was fought near this port, between the fleet of Alfred and sixteen Danish ships, which terminated in the entire defeat and capture of the latter. In 1326, Prince Edward and his mother, Queen Isabel, landed here from Hainault, with a force of two thousand seven hundred and fifty soldiers, and being joined by several of the nobility, and headed by Thomas de Brotherton, Duke of Norfolk, then lord of the manor and resident in the town, proceeded to Bristol, to make war against the king. In 1338, the same prince, then Edward III., embarked at this port with a fleet of five hundred sail, manned with archers and slingers, on his first expedition against France; and in the year following, the French, in retaliation, made an unsuccessful attempt with eleven galleys to set fire to the town. In 1340, the French navy, consisting of four hundred ships, having been stationed near Sluys, in Flanders, to intercept the king's passage to France, Edward assembled here his naval forces, and sailing on Midsummer-eve, and forming with the northern squadron under the command of Lord Morley, encountered the enemy, destroyed one-half of their ships, and killed or captured nearly thirty thousand of their men. In some of the naval engagements between the English and the Dutch, in the reign of Charles II., the contending parties approached so near to the town as to render their operations visible to spectators on the cliffs. Henry VIII. visited Harwich in 1543, and in 1558 preparations were made there for the reception of Philip, King of Spain, on his arrival to celebrate his nuptials with Mary, Queen of England. Queen Elizabeth was sumptuously entertained here in 1561 by the corporation, who escorted her as far as the windmill on her return. When Harwich was fortified against the Dutch in 1666, Charles II. having proceeded from Newmarket to Landguard fort, sailed hither in his yacht, accompanied by the Dukes of York, Monmouth, Richmond, and Buckingham, and, with others of his suite, attended divine service at the parish church; in the evening the royal party embarked for Aldborough, whence they proceeded by land to Ipswich. William III., George I., and George II., visited Harwich on their respective tours to the continent; and the Princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz landed at this port on her arrival in England to celebrate her nuptials with King George III. In 1808, the Countess de Lille, consort of Louis XVIII., the Duke and Duchess of Angoulême, the Count and Countess de Demas, and others of the nobility of France, seeking an asylum in this country, in the reign of Napoleon Buonaparte, arrived here in the *Euryalus* frigate, commanded by the Hon. Captain Dundas. On the 16th of August, 1821, the remains of Queen Caroline, consort of his late majesty, George IV., were brought to this place, whence they were conveyed by the *Glasgow* frigate to be interred at Brunswick.

Harwich is situated on a peninsular projection on the north-eastern extremity of the Essex coast, bounded on the east by the North sea, and on the west and north by the estuaries of the Stour and the Orwell, which uniting previously to their influx into the sea, form a spacious and secure harbour nearly three miles

in breadth. The town is in general well built, and consists principally of three streets: an act of parliament was obtained in 1819, for watching, paving, and lighting it, and for supplying the inhabitants with water, under the provisions of which it has been well paved, but is not yet lighted; and, after boring to the depth of four hundred and ninety-five feet, all attempts to procure a supply of fresh water have failed; the inhabitants are consequently supplied with rain water preserved in cisterns, and with spring water brought in carts from Dover-court, and in boats from Landguard fort, and from Arwaton, in the county of Suffolk. The foundations of a castle and fortifications by which the town was defended were seen previously to the encroachment of the sea, at an extraordinary ebb of the tide in 1784; but of its ancient walls and gates, with the exception of a very small portion serving to indicate their former strength, the memorial is preserved only in the record of tolls levied in the reign of Edward III. for their repair. Harwich is much resorted to during the season for sea-bathing, and hot and cold baths, arranged with every accommodation, are supplied from a large reservoir of sea water; there are also bathing-machines on the jetty. The harbour is protected on the east by the isthmus on which the town is built, verging towards the north, and on the west by a similar projection of the coast towards the south: the entrance is defended by Landguard fort, erected on the eastern promontory of the opposite coast, by a large martello tower, and by a number of shoals near the fort, which so much contract the passage as to admit only one large vessel at a time, rendering the harbour difficult of access, except to expert navigators. Though of unequal depth, the harbour and the bay together form a capacious roadstead for the largest ships of war, one hundred of which were assembled here during the war with Holland, in the reign of Charles II., exclusively of their attendant vessels, and three or four hundred sail of vessels carrying coal. To facilitate the entrance into the harbour by night, two light-houses were erected, under letters patent of Charles II., and furnished with patent lamps, previously to building which that object was effected by burning at night a blazing fire of coal, and six one-pound candles, in a room with a glazed front, over the principal gate at the south entrance into the town: on the eastern part of the town, where the light-houses are situated, is a convenient stone quay, and near it is a delightful promenade, called the Esplanade. By means of these lights, vessels are guided off a sand bank called the "Andrews," forming a bar across the entrance to the harbour from Landguard fort into the Rolling grounds, from which the passage leading into good anchorage is safe. The custom-house establishment consists of a collector, comptroller, and other officers. The trade of the port principally arises from its being the station of the post-office packets, by which a constant intercourse is kept up between this country and the continent; four extra packets sail hence every week for Gottingen, and this is the principal place of embarkation for Holland and Germany, from which circumstance, previously to the establishment of steam-packets in so many other places, it derived considerable benefit. The inhabitants are principally employed in maritime pursuits; the North sea fishery, though materially declined, still affords employment to a considerable number of vessels be-

longing to the port, and a constant traffic is carried on, by means of wherries, with Ipswich and Manningtree. One hundred and three British and ten foreign vessels entered inwards, and fifty-eight British and five foreign vessels cleared outwards, in the year 1826: the number of ships belonging to the port in 1828 was ninety-one, averaging a burden of sixty-four tons. Ship-building is also carried on to a considerable extent; the dock-yard is well provided with launches, store-houses, and other requisites: several third-rate and other large vessels have been built here, and a patent slip has been recently constructed, on which ships of very large burden may be hauled up for repair with great facility. About one hundred small vessels and boats are employed in and near the harbour in dredging for stone for making cement. The manufacture of copperas from stones, which are found in abundance on the shore, was carried on here in the seventeenth century, about which time an attempt was made to obtain potash from various sea-weeds, but it was soon abandoned. The market days are Tuesday and Friday: the fairs, principally for toys, are on May 1st and October 18th, each for three days.

The borough was first incorporated by charter of Edward II., which was renewed, with additional privileges, by James I., through the interest of Sir Edward Coke, and subsequently confirmed by Charles II., by which the government is vested in a mayor, recorder, high steward, eight aldermen, and twenty-four capital burgesses, assisted by a chamberlain, town clerk, and other officers. The mayor is elected annually on the 30th of October, from among the aldermen; the recorder, high steward, chamberlain, town clerk, water bailiff, and other officers, are elected by the corporation at a court of common council: the mayor, the late mayor, recorder, and steward, are justices of the peace for the borough. The freedom is inherited by the eldest son of a freeman, and obtained by purchase or gift, and, among other privileges, confers an exemption from serving on juries for the county. The mayor and eleven of the corporation possess conjointly the powers of the court of admiralty, with all its privileges and profits, without accounting to the Exchequer; and at the admiralty sessions, the mayor was usually preceded by a person bearing a silver oar, which was kept for that purpose in the town chest: the extent of their maritime jurisdiction has not been strictly defined, but the corporation have amerced persons for unlawfully fishing at Shotley, about a mile north of the town. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session on the day preceding the sessions for the county, for the trial of all not accused of capital offences; and a court of record, under the charter of Charles II., every Tuesday, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £100, which from the expensiveness of the proceedings, has almost fallen into disuse. A new guildhall has been recently erected, the lower part of which is used as a prison for the borough, chiefly for the confinement of prisoners previously to their committal to the county gaol, and the upper part is appropriated to the holding of the courts, and to the transaction of the public business of the corporation. In the old guildhall, a small brick building, were several buckets bearing the arms and names of members of the corporation, among which were those of Sir Edward Coke, Attorney-General in the reign of James I.; Christopher Monk,

Duke of Albemarle; Colonel Sir Charles Lyttleton, Governor of Landguard fort in the reign of Charles II.; Sir Harbottle Grimstone, Master of the Rolls in the same reign; the Duke of Schomberg; Lord Bolingbroke; and Edward, Earl of Oxford; who were recorders of the borough. The borough first sent members to parliament in the 17th of Edward III., but discontinued till the 12th of James I., since which time it has made regular returns: the right of election is vested in the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses, thirty-two in number: the mayor is the returning officer.

The borough comprises the parishes of Dover-court and St. Nicholas, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London. The living of Dover-court is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of St. Nicholas, rated in the king's books at £5.0.10., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an old building: it contains several ancient monuments, and was celebrated for a rood, or crucifix, held in high veneration, for the destruction of which three men from Dedham, who had stolen it from the church and burnt it, were hanged for sacrilege in 1532. The church of St. Nicholas was rebuilt in 1820, at an expense of £18,000: it is a handsome edifice in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower, and contains one thousand free sittings; in the chancel are three finely-painted windows, presented by John Hopkins, Esq., and containing severally the arms of that gentleman, those of the town, and of Dr. Howley, then Bishop of London: among the monuments is a well-sculptured bust of Sir William Clarke, Secretary at War to Charles I. and Charles II. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. A school-room, with an adjoining house for the master, was built in 1724, by Sir Humphrey Parsons, and given to the corporation, in which thirty-two boys of their nomination are instructed: there is also a National school supported by subscription, in which nearly two hundred children of both sexes are taught. Two almshouses for aged widows were built by the corporation in 1785. A fine spring of clear water formerly issued from the cliff between the beacon and the town; it was much esteemed for its medicinal properties, and possessed a petrifying quality, turning the blue clay which falls from the cliff into stone, sufficiently hard for paving the streets and for building: it is noticed in the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1669. Quantities of amber, and, according to some, ambergris, are occasionally found on the shore; and in the vicinity of Landguard fort transparent pebbles are found, which were formerly set in rings by the inhabitants.

HARWOOD, a chapelry in the parish of MIDDLETON in TEASDALE, south-western division of DARLINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 10½ miles (S.E. by S.) from Aldstone-Moor. The population is returned with the township of Forest with Frith. The chapel was rebuilt in 1802. There are some extensive lead mines in the chapelry and its vicinity. A school-room has been erected on his own land, by the Marquis of Cleveland, who pays a voluntary stipend to the master; the latter also receiving in addition £4 per annum from a bequest by Robert Brumwell in 1724, and £5 annually from the trustees of Lord Crewe's charities.



**HARWOOD**, a township in the parish of **BOLTON**, hundred of **SALFORD**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from **Bury**, containing 1809 inhabitants.

**HARWOOD**, a township in that part of the parish of **HARTBURN** which is in the north-eastern division of **TINDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from **Morpeth**, containing 39 inhabitants.

**HARWOOD (GREAT)**, a chapelry in the parish and lower division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.E.) from **Blackburn**, containing 2104 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Chester**, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the **Vicar of Blackburn**. The church is dedicated to **St. Bartholomew**.

**HARWOOD (LITTLE)**, a township in the parish and lower division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 2 miles (N.E. by N.) from **Blackburn**, containing 210 inhabitants.

**HARWOOD-DALE**, a joint chapelry with **Silpho**, in the parish of **HACKNESS**, liberty of **WHITBY-STRAND**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 9 miles (N.W.) from **Scarborough**, containing, exclusively of **Silpho**, 235 inhabitants.

**HARWORTH**, a parish in the **Hatfield** division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. S.W.) from **Bawtry**, containing, exclusively of a portion of the township of **Styrrup**, which is in this parish, 395 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Nottingham**, and diocese of **York**, rated in the king's books at £5. 9. 7. — **Hartley, Esq.** was patron in 1780. The church is dedicated to **All Saints**. **Robert Brailsford**, by will dated October 21st, 1700, devised certain lands for the support of a school, and for distributing clothing among the poor of **Harworth**, **Serlby**, and **Styrrup**: the estate, which is under the superintendence of trustees, consists of a farm-house and about fifty-eight acres of land, now let for a term of years at a rental of £59 per annum, in addition to which the charity possesses stock in the three and a half per cents, producing £9 per annum: of this aggregate amount, the schoolmaster receives £40 per annum (including an annuity of £10 assigned by **Mary Saunderson**, who died in 1724), and a schoolmistress about £26, the remainder being principally expended in clothing for the poor: the school premises comprise a residence for the master, and separate rooms for the instruction of the children: the school is conducted on the **Madras** system, and is open to all children of the three above-mentioned places. **Mary Saunderson** also gave £10 per annum towards apprenticing the children. In a part of the parish adjoining the town of **Bawtry** is an hospital, comprising a chapel and two almshouses, anciently founded by **Robert Morton**, of **Bawtry, Esq.**, for a master and poor persons, with an endowment in land, and a sum of £5. 6. 8. paid by the receiver-general for the county of **York**, together with other smaller payments: the master appoints the almspeople, who are poor widows, and allows them 20s. annually: the chapel is in disuse.

**HASCOMB**, a parish in the first division of the hundred of **BLACKHEATH**, county of **SURREY**,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S.E. by S.) from **Godalming**, containing 253 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Surrey**, and diocese of **Winchester**, rated in the king's

books at £6. 3. 9., and in the patronage of the **Rev. W. Mackenzie, D.D.** The church, dedicated to **St. Peter**, contains portions in the early and decorated styles of English architecture.

**HASELBEECH**, a parish in the hundred of **ROTHWELL**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from **Northampton**, containing 170 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Northampton**, and diocese of **Peterborough**, rated in the king's books at £13. 14. 9½. **Lady Apreece** was patroness in 1822. The church is dedicated to **St. Michael**.

**HASELBURY-BRYAN**, a parish forming, with the parish of **Fifehead-Neville**, a detached portion of the hundred of **Pimperne** and of the division of **Blandford** (North), being locally in **Cerne** sub-division of the county of **DORSET**, 10 miles (W. N.W.) from **Blandford-Forum**, containing 574 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Dorset**, and diocese of **Bristol**, rated in the king's books at £19. 13. 9., and in the patronage of the **Duke of Northumberland**. The church is dedicated to **St. James**. Twenty-four acres of land were left by some person unknown, the rental of which is divided amongst the most deserving poor.

**HASELEY**, a parish in the **Snitterfield** division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, county of **WARWICK**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.W. by W.) from **Warwick**, containing 210 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Worcester**, rated in the king's books at £4. 9. 4½. **Sir E. Antrobus, Bart.** was patron in 1827. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**. The sum of £4 per annum, the proceeds of the town close, is paid for the instruction of poor children.

**HASELEY (GREAT)**, a parish in the hundred of **EWELME**, county of **OXFORD**,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W.) from **Tetsworth**, containing, with the township of **Little Haseley**, and the hamlets of **Latchford**, **Lobb**, and **Rycote**, 628 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, annexed to the deanery of **Windsor**, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Oxford**, rated in the king's books at £30. The church is dedicated to **St. Peter**.

**HASELEY (LITTLE)**, a township in the parish of **GREAT HASELEY**, hundred of **EWELME**, county of **OXFORD**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from **Tetsworth**, containing 153 inhabitants.

**HASELOR**, a township in that part of the parish of **ST. MICHAEL, LICHFIELD**, which is in the northern division of the hundred of **OFFLOW**, county of **STAFFORD**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from **Tamworth**, containing 49 inhabitants. It is within the peculiar ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the **Dean of Lichfield**. Here was anciently a chapel, which has fallen into ruins.

**HASELOR**, a parish in the **Stratford** division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, county of **WARWICK**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from **Alcester**, containing 387 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Worcester**, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., endowed with £100 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the **Crown**. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary** and **All Saints**.

**HASELWOOD**, or **HASLEWOOD**, a chapelry in the hundred of **PLOMESGATE**, county of **SUFFOLK**,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N.N.W.) from **Aldborough**, containing 99 inhabitants. The chapel, which was dedicated to **St. Mary**, is in ruins. The navigable river **Alde** runs on the south-east of this chapelry.

**HASFIELD**, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of WESTMINSTER, county of GLOUCESTER, 6 miles (N.) from Gloucester, containing 237 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Deerhurst, within which, however, no ecclesiastical authority is exercised, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8. — Miller, Esq. was patron in 1800. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. In 1724 Mrs. Margaret Parker gave £40 for the education of poor children; the present income arising from this benefaction is £8 per annum, which is paid to a schoolmaster for teaching poor children to read. The navigable river Severn runs on the south-east of this parish.

**HASKETON**, a parish in the hundred of CARLFORD, county of SUFFOLK,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N. W.) from Woodbridge, containing 530 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., endowed with £200 royal bounty. Mrs. Freeland was patroness in 1819. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

**HASLAND**, a township in the parish of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, county of DERBY,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. S. E.) from Chesterfield, containing 770 inhabitants.

**HASLE**, a township in that part of the parish of WRAGBY which is in the upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Pontefract, containing 139 inhabitants.

**HASLEBURY**, a parish in the hundred of CHIPPENHAM, county of WILTS,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W.) from Chippenham. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £1. 15. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, which was dedicated to All Saints, has fallen to decay, and the inhabitants, consisting only of a few families, attend the church at Box.

**HASLEBURY-PLUCKNETT**, a parish in the hundred of HOUNDSBOROUGH, BERWICK, and COKER, county of SOMERSET,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Crewkerne, containing 768 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £7, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Haslebury in the Cathedral Church of Wells. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. St. Walfric, a hermit, had a cell here, and dying in 1154, was interred in the parish church, and his tomb became the resort of pilgrims: a few years prior to his death, a monastery for canons Regular was founded here, but it was destroyed during the war between John and the barons.

**HASLEMERE**, a borough, market town, and parish, in the second division of the hundred of GODALMING, county of SURREY,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Guildford, and 43 (S. W.) from London, containing 887 inhabitants. This place is situated in the south-west angle of the county, where it borders on Sussex and Hampshire, whence the termination of its name, *Mere*, signifying a boundary; and the prefix alludes to the numerous coppices of hazel which grow in the vicinity. There is a tradition that the ancient town stood on the side of a hill to the east of the present, where the foundations of buildings have frequently been discovered, its destruction being ascribed to the Danes. It was probably rebuilt before the Conquest, as it is

mentioned as a borough in Domesday-book. In the reign of Henry II. it appertained to the see of Salisbury, and in 1393, the bishop procured a grant for holding a market and a fair, but these had fallen into disuse previously to the grant of the charter by Queen Elizabeth. The town stands on very high ground, and is remarkably clean; it is well supplied with water, but neither lighted nor paved. There is a silk crape manufactory, which formerly afforded employment to more than one hundred persons, but it is at present on the decline; and near the town is a paper-mill, for making fine paper only. The market is on Tuesday; and there are fairs for cattle, May 13th and September 26th. A charter for the re-establishment of the market and fair, which had fallen into disuse, was granted in the 38th of Elizabeth, in which it is also stated that "the burgesses had from time immemorial, at their own costs, sent two members to parliament." This is a borough by prescription, the officers belonging to which, consisting of a bailiff, constable, searchers and sealers of leather, and ale-tasters, are chosen annually at the court leet, in April or May. The privilege of electing representatives has only been regularly exercised since the 27th of Elizabeth: the right of election is vested in the resident freeholders, or burghage tenants: the bailiff is the returning officer; and the patronage of the borough belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Chiddingfold, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient edifice, situated on an eminence to the north of the town, and consisting of a nave, north aisle, and western tower. Here is a place of worship for Independents. A National school for poor boys of Haslemere and the adjoining parishes is kept in the market-hall. On a common near the town is an unendowed almshouse for eight poor persons, erected in 1676, through the exertions of James Gresham, Esq. A hill, called Blackdown, at a short distance from the town, affords a view of the sea and the surrounding country to a great extent; and in the vicinity is a telegraph.

**HASLINGDEN**, a market town and chapelry in that part of the parish of WHALLEY which is in the lower division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, county palatine of LANCASTER, 40 miles (S. E.) from Lancaster, 17 (N.) from Manchester, and 203 (N. N. W.) from London, containing 6595 inhabitants. This place, which is situated in the midst of a mountainous district on the border of the Forest of Rossendale, probably took its name from the abundance of hazel trees which formerly grew in its vicinity. The town originally stood on the declivity of a hill, but the modern buildings have been erected at its base; and many old houses of mean appearance have been replaced by new and substantial edifices, which contribute much to the uniformity of the whole. The improvements which have taken place since the beginning of the present century have been greatly facilitated by the abundant supply of stone for building afforded by the neighbouring mountains of granite, and the slate and flags furnished by the quarries of Hutchbank and others. Coal is plentifully produced from mines in the neighbourhood. The woollen manufacture formerly constituted almost the sole occupation of the inhabitants, and it is still carried on to some extent; but the cotton trade has in a great degree superseded it, and the numerous mills on the banks of the Swinnel



are principally in the occupation of the manufacturers of cotton goods. The market day has been changed from Wednesday to Saturday, to prevent its interfering with the market of Blackburn; and fairs are held, February 2nd, on Easter Tuesday, May 8th, July 4th, and October 2d; the Easter fair is for the sale of horses, and the others chiefly for cattle. An act of parliament was passed in the 34th of George III., for making a navigable canal from Bury, by Haslingden, to Church Town, to join the Bury, Bolton, and Manchester canal on the south, and the Leeds and Liverpool canal on the north, but the projected undertaking has not been executed. Here are a public news-room and two subscription libraries. Races were formerly held on Lound-Hey, near the town, but the ground has been recently enclosed for cultivation. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Goodshaw, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £600 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Whalley. The church, dedicated to St. James, and standing on an eminence at the north end of the town, is a substantial edifice, rebuilt of stone about fifty years ago, except the tower, which belonged to the preceding church, erected in the reign of Henry VIII.: it has lately received an addition of five hundred and eighteen sittings, of which four hundred and sixty-two are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £450 towards defraying the expense. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Sandemanians, and Swedenborgians. A free grammar school was founded in 1749, for the education of ten poor boys, and subsequently endowed with property producing about £18 per annum.

**HASLINGFIELD**, a parish in the hundred of WETHERLEY, county of CAMBRIDGE,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.W. by S.) from Cambridge, containing 544 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £8. 10. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ . C. Mitchell, Esq. was patron in 1800. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, was erected in 1352; it is in the early style of English architecture. A charity school was founded by Simon Ertman, a Dane, who died here in 1658; the present income is £28 per annum. In a chapel dedicated to the Virgin, and formerly much resorted to, a pair of huge iron fetters was hung up, as a votive offering, by one Lord Scales, in commemoration of his release from imprisonment.

**HASLINGTON**, a chapelry in that part of the parish of BARTHOMLEY which is in the hundred of NANTWICH, county palatine of CHESTER,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S.S.W.) from Sandbach, containing 985 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1100 parliamentary grant. Sir J. Broughton, Bart. was patron in 1814. There is a place of worship for Independents.

**HASSALL**, a township in that part of the parish of SANDBACH which is in the hundred of NANTWICH, county palatine of CHESTER, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Sandbach, containing 218 inhabitants.

**HASSINGHAM**, a parish in the hundred of BLOFIELD, county of NORFOLK, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Acle, containing 103 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Buckenham,

in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £200 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**HASSOP**, a hamlet in the parish of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, county of DERBY, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Bakewell, containing 128 inhabitants. Hassop Hall was garrisoned for the king by Colonel Eyr, in 1643.

**HASTINGLEIGH**, a parish in the franchise and barony of BIRCHOLT, lathe of SHEPWAY, county of KENT,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Ashford, containing 194 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £10. 5., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**HASTINGS**, the principal of the cinque-ports, and a borough and market town, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the rape of Hastings, county of SUSSEX, 69 miles (E.) from Chichester, and  $64\frac{1}{4}$  (S.E.) from London, containing, exclusively of that part of the parish of St. Mary in the Castle which is in the hundred of Bald-



Arms.

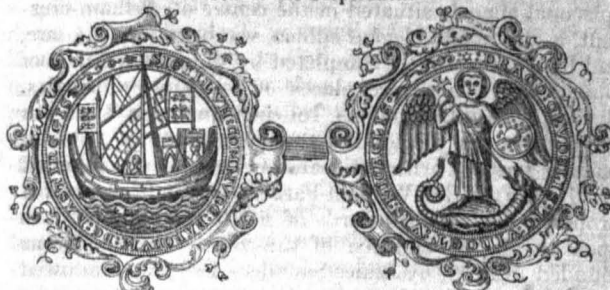
slow, 6085 inhabitants. This place, which is of great antiquity, attained considerable importance during the Saxon Heptarchy, and is generally supposed to have derived its name from Hastings, a noted Danish pirate, contemporary with Alfred the Great, who erected a fortress here to secure the retreat of his party after having pillaged the neighbouring country. In 924, Athelstan established a mint at this place, of which some notice occurs in Domesday-book; and William the Conqueror, on his landing at Pevensey, repaired the castle and took up his station in this town, whence he marched to meet Harold, whom he defeated in that decisive battle to which Hastings has given name, but which was fought at the distance of eight miles from the town, on a spot on which he subsequently built the abbey of Battel. Of the castle, which was erected on a high hill to the west of the present town, there are still extensive remains, consisting of a considerable portion of the outer wall, in which are parts of two towers and gateways of Norman architecture, and the foundation of the keep, surrounded by a broad and deep fosse, with vestiges of a draw-bridge and other fortifications. Within the walls have been cleared from the rubbish, which for more than two centuries had nearly concealed them, and thus have been discovered the remains of the church and conventual buildings of a free college, for a dean and seven prebendaries, probably founded by Henry de Eu, in the reign of Henry I., and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin: at the dissolution, the revenue of the deanery was rated at £20 per annum, and that of the prebends, collectively, at £41. 13. 5. The collegiate church is one hundred and ten feet in length, and adjoining it are the remains of the parish church of St. Mary in the Castle, the chapter-house, and the prebendal buildings, forming an interesting mass of ruins, which have been recently enclosed by the Earl of Chichester. Numerous Saxon coins, fragments of columns, pottery, and other relics of antiquity, have been discovered on the spot. In the reign

of Richard I., a priory of Black canons was founded here by Walter Bricet, of which the church and other buildings having been destroyed by the encroachments of the sea, Sir John Pelham, in the reign of Henry IV., gave the brethren lands at Warbilton, for the foundation of a church and monastery, which were finally erected near the town, and of which, at the dissolution, the revenue was £57. 19. By charter of William the Conqueror, this town, together with Hythe, was added to the three previously incorporated ports of Sandwich, Dover, and Romney, being invested with peculiar privileges; and in the time of Edward I. it was rated at twenty-one ships, with twenty-one mariners in each, for the service of the king for fourteen days, at its own charge: it soon became, and has ever since been considered, the principal of the cinque-ports. In 1377, Hastings was burnt by the French, who made a descent upon this part of the coast; but it was soon afterwards rebuilt.

The town is pleasantly situated in a vale formed into an amphitheatre, open to the sea on the south, by two lofty cliffs, of which one extends to the sea, and the other towards the land, and consists of two principal streets parallel with each other, which, from their declivity towards the sea, are always clean and dry: it is well paved and lighted by act of parliament, the expense being defrayed by a duty of three shillings per chaldron on all coal brought into the port: the houses are in general well built, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from the Bourne, which divides the town into two parts. The salubrity and mildness of the air, arising from the sheltered situation of the town, by which it is defended from the north and east winds, render it peculiarly eligible as a place of residence for invalids, and these advantages concurring with the openness of the coast, and the smoothness of its beach, have long made it a fashionable and well-frequented place for sea-bathing. At low water, the fine level sands afford a healthy and fashionable promenade, and from the high grounds the prospects are richly diversified with scenery of luxuriant cultivation, and of boldly romantic character. Among the more recent improvements are the erection of Pelham-place and crescent, the Bazaar, Wellington-square, and numerous handsome lodging-houses near the sea for the accommodation of visitors: the Pelham baths are well fitted up with hot, cold, vapour, and shower-baths, with every convenience for their use, and numerous bathing-machines are in constant attendance on the beach. There are some good libraries: assemblies and concerts take place during the season at the Swan Inn. A small theatre has been recently erected; and races, established in 1827, which have been highly patronised, are annually held in September. A fine terrace-walk has been formed on the east side of the Castle-hill, where are the ruins already noticed. The town is defended by a strong fort, and the coast by additional batteries and martello towers. The harbour, now called the Stade, formerly afforded safe anchorage for ships, but has fallen into disuse since the reign of Elizabeth, when the pier was destroyed by a storm, since which time the harbour has been inconsiderable, and will not admit vessels of more than one hundred tons' burden. A custom-house, with an establishment of twelve riding officers, is maintained here. The trade of the port is principally in lime, which is burnt near the town; in corn, iron, timber, and coal, which are sent coast-

wise, and in which not more than fifteen vessels are employed; and in the herring and mackerel fishery, which employs about eighty boats for the supply of the London market. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday, the latter for corn: the fairs are on Whit-Tuesday, July 26th and 27th, and November 23rd.

Seal of the Corporation.



Obverse.

Reverse.

The government, by charter of incorporation granted by Elizabeth in 1588, and confirmed and enlarged by Charles II., is vested in a mayor, recorder, and twelve jurats, who are called barons, assisted by a town-clerk, chamberlain, and other officers, of whom one is pier-warden, and regulates the port, collecting 10s. from every vessel not in ballast which enters it. The mayor is elected from among the jurats by the freemen, on the third Sunday after Easter, and is liable to fine or imprisonment for refusing to serve the office; and the jurats are appointed by the mayor as vacancies occur. The mayor and jurats are justices of the peace, with whom, in respect to the custom and excise laws, the county magistrates have concurrent jurisdiction. The freedom of the borough is inherited by the eldest son of a freeman born within the borough, or obtained by gift from the corporation: the inhabitants are exempt from serving on juries at the assizes or sessions for the county. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session, at which the mayor presides, for determining on offences committed within the borough; but though invested with power to try capital offenders, these are generally tried at the assizes for the county, held at Lewes. They also hold a court of record, for the recovery of debts to any amount, every alternate week, at which the mayor presides. Guestlings and brotherhoods are courts held at uncertain intervals by the corporations of the cinque-ports: a guestling consists of a full assembly, composed of five or six deputies from each port, with plenary powers; the mayor of every port in turn issuing notices for the meetings: a brotherhood consists of one or two deputies from each port, convened to deliberate on affairs of inferior importance. The town-hall, under which the market is held, is a neat edifice, rebuilt in 1823, at the expense of the corporation. The common gaol is a small building divided into two departments, and capable of receiving only eight prisoners. The elective franchise was conferred in the 42nd of Edward III., since which time Hastings has continued to return two members to parliament: the right of election is vested in the mayor, jurats, and freemen resident in the borough, and not receiving alms: the mayor is the returning officer.

The town comprises the united parishes of All Saints and St. Clement, both rectories, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, the former rated in the



king's books at £19. 12. 9., and the latter at £23. 6. 10., each endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rev. G. G. Stonestreet. The churches of All Saints' and St. Clement's have been both handsome structures of flint and stone, in the later style of English architecture, but have suffered greatly from mutilation, and repeated repairs and alterations. An episcopal chapel, situated in the centre of Pelham-crescent, a chaste and elegant edifice, was begun by the late, and has been recently completed by the present, Earl of Chichester. There are places of worship for Baptists, Bryanites, Huntingdonians, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. A school for the instruction of boys in reading, writing, arithmetic, and navigation, was founded in 1619, by the Rev. William Parker, who endowed it with property producing upwards of £210 per annum; it is open to all the children of the town. A school was founded in 1708, by James Saunders, Esq., who endowed it with estates producing nearly £240 per annum, for teaching seventy boys reading, writing, and the English and Latin languages, and for the payment of £10 per annum to two mistresses, for teaching thirty younger children of each of the parishes of All Saints and St. Clement to read: the schools are under the direction of the corporation. The fourth part of an estate of one hundred and ninety-two acres of land, belonging to the dissolved priory, and producing £270 per annum, was bequeathed, in 1714, by Mr. Richard Ellsworth, for teaching poor children; but the benefaction has not been carried into effect, owing to the property being involved in a suit in Chancery. Mr. J. Spencer Milward, who died intestate in 1760, directed that £10 per annum should be paid for the instruction of poor children; and in consequence of this recommendation a larger sum is now applied by his representative to that purpose. The Magdalene charity, of which the corporation are trustees, was endowed by some unknown benefactor with an estate producing more than £150 per annum. About two miles from Hastings is a large stone, on which it is said that William the Conqueror dined on his landing on this coast. Titus Oates, the ministerial informer in the reign of Charles II., was the officiating clergyman of All Saints' parish, and lived in a house which is still in existence; and Edward Capel, Esq., one of Shakspeare's commentators, resided in a house now called East Cliffe House, in the garden of which is a mulberry tree planted by Garrick. Hastings gives the title of marquis to the noble family of Rawdon-Hastings.

**HASWELL**, a township in the parish of **EASINGTON**, southern division of **EASINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, 6 miles (E. by N.) from Durham, containing 115 inhabitants.

**HATCH**, a hamlet in the parish of **NORTHILL**, hundred of **WIXAMTREE**, county of **BEDFORD**,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Biggleswade, containing, with Thorn-cote, Brookend, Rudnor, and a part of Beeston, 241 inhabitants.

**HATCH**, a hamlet in the parish of **KINGSTON UPON THAMES**, first division of the hundred of **KINGSTON**, county of **SURREY**, containing, with Ham, 961 inhabitants.

**HATCH (EAST)**, a chapelry in the parish of **TISBURY**, hundred of **DUNWORTH**, county of **WILTS**, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Hindon. The population is returned with the parish.

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**HATCH (WEST)**, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of **CURRY**, county of **SOMERSET**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Taunton, containing 367 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of North Curry, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, endowed with £200 private benefaction.

**HATCH-BEAUCHAMP**, a parish in the hundred of **ABDICK** and **BULSTONE**, county of **SOMERSET**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Ilminster, containing 245 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £13. 5.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Rev. W. G. Dymock. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a handsome edifice, consisting of a nave, aisle, chancel, and south porch, with an embattled tower at the west end: the altar-piece is a fine painting of the Descent from the Cross. There is a place of worship for Baptists. License for a market and a fair, both long since disused, was obtained by John de Beauchamp, lord of the manor, in 1301.

**HATCLIFFE**, a parish in the wapentake of **BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Caistor, containing 99 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, rated in the king's books at £5. 4. 2. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

**HATFIELD**, a parish in the hundred of **WOLPHY**, county of **HEREFORD**, 7 miles (N. W.) from Bromyard, containing 153 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, endowed with £10 per annum private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty. Sir J. G. Cotterell, Bart. was patron in 1812. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard.

**HATFIELD**, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the townships of Hatfield and Stainforth, and containing 2642 inhabitants, of which number, 1948 are in the township of Hatfield, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Thorne. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £15. 5., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £1000 royal bounty. Lord and Lady Deerhurst were patrons in 1817. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is in the later English style. Here is a place of worship for Independents. In the reign of Charles I., Thomas Wormeley devised to trustees property for securing an annuity of £10 to a schoolmaster to instruct the children of the inhabitants: in 1682, a school-house was built by John Hatfield, Esq., and in 1716 assigned to trustees for the use of the schoolmaster, but at the time of the inquiry of the Commissioners of Charities, in 1828, the school was discontinued.

**HATFIELD (BISHOP'S)**, a market town and parish in the hundred of **BROADWATER**, county of **HERTFORD**, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Hertford, and 19 (N. N. W.) from London, on the great north road, containing 3215 inhabitants. The manor, which was an ancient demesne of the crown, was given by King Edgar to the monastery of St. Ethelreda, at Ely; and that religious foundation having been converted into a bishoprick by Henry I., in 1108, the parish thence received the prefix to its name. Here the bishops of Ely had a palace.

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