

which was rebuilt by John Morton, who held the see from 1478 to 1486; of this edifice the gateway and the west front are still standing, near the east end of the parish church. Henry VIII. having obtained this manor by exchange, the palace became a royal residence; and from it Edward VI. and Elizabeth were conducted to London to take possession of the throne, after the death of their respective predecessors, the latter, during the reign of Mary having been kept here in confinement. The town is situated on the declivity of a steep hill, to the west of the river Lea, and consists of one principal street, intersected by a smaller, which are, during the winter months, lighted with oil. A silk-mill, worked by a steam-engine, furnishes employment to about two hundred persons, chiefly children; and there is a paper-mill on the river Lea. The market is on Thursday: fairs are held on the 23rd of April and the 8th of October. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold here a petty session for the division; and a court leet is held by the Marquis of Salisbury, who is lord of the manor. The living is a rectory with the perpetual curacy of Totteridge, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £36. 2. 1., and in the patronage of the Earl of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to St. Ethelreda, stands on the summit of a hill on which the town is situated; on the north side of the chancel is the sepulchral chapel of the family of the Marquis of Salisbury, in which is a fine marble monument to Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury, and Lord High Treasurer in the reign of James I.; and on the south side is a chapel belonging to the proprietors of Brocket hall, in this parish. There is a place of worship for Independents. A National school for boys is kept in a room over the market-house; and there is a school of industry for girls, with an endowment given in 1733, by Anne, Countess of Salisbury. There are also six almshouses for widows, founded and endowed by the families of Boteler, Serancke, and Salisbury. Hatfield house, the mansion of the Marquis of Salisbury, is a fine specimen of the domestic style of architecture in the reign of James I.

HATFIELD (GREAT), a township partly in the parish of SIGGLESTHORNE, but chiefly in that of MAPLETON, northern division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East riding of the county of YORK, 11 miles (E. by N.) from Beverley, containing 127 inhabitants.

HATFIELD (LITTLE), a township in the parish of SIGGLESTHORNE, northern division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East riding of the county of YORK, 10½ miles (E. N. E.) from Beverley, containing 25 inhabitants.

HATFIELD-BROAD-OAK, or HATFIELD-REGIS, a parish in the hundred of HARLOW, county of ESSEX, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Harlow, comprising the townships of Brumsend-quarter, Heath-quarter, Town-quarter, and Woodrow-quarter, and containing 1693 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, 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 £7. 11., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, comprises portions in the later English style, with some of an earlier date. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan

Methodists. Here are some almshouses. Adjoining the church, which was then conventual, stood a priory of Black canons, founded by Albeni de Vere, in 1135, and dedicated to God, St. Mary, and St. Melaninus Redenensis, the revenue of which, at the time of the dissolution, was £157. 3. 2.

HATFIELD-PEVERELL, a parish in the hundred of WITHAM, county of ESSEX, 3¼ miles (S. W. by S.) from Witham, containing 1101 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £8, endowed with £1000 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £2500 parliamentary grant. J. Wright, Esq. was patron in 1823. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has received an addition of two hundred sittings, of which one hundred and twenty-one are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £150 towards defraying the expense. A school was endowed in 1638, by Sir Edward Alleyne, with £5. 10. per annum. Miss Loveman, in 1820, erected four tenements for two aged married couples and two single persons, endowing them with eighteen shillings a week for the former, and twelve shillings for the latter. Here was a college for Secular canons in the time of William Rufus, founded by Ingebrica, wife of Ranulph Peverill, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene; it was converted by her son into a Benedictine monastery. The only remains of the buildings consist of the priory church, now parochial, which has a Norman door. The Chelmer and Blackwater navigation passes along the southern boundary of this parish, where it receives the river Ter.

HATFORD, a parish in the hundred of GANFIELD, county of BERKS, 3½ miles (E. by S.) from Great Faringdon, containing 132 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £12. 17. 6., and in the patronage of Francis Paynter, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. George, presents a few remains of Saxon architecture.

HATHERALL, county palatine of LANCASTER.—See **HOTHERSALL**.

HATHERLEIGH, a market town and parish in the hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, county of DEVON, 29 miles (W. N. W.) from Exeter, and 200 (W. by S.) from London, containing 1499 inhabitants. The manor originally belonged to the abbey of Tavistock: one of the abbots bestowed upon the inhabitants the common of Hatherleigh, which is said to comprise an extent of four hundred and sixty acres, and on which are many good springs. Hatherleigh is situated on a branch of the river Torridge, near its confluence with the Oke, and is chiefly remarkable for the peculiar redness of the soil. The town is small, irregularly built, and of very mean appearance, being chiefly composed of low cottages formed of red loam and thatch. The lands in the environs are very fertile; and about a mile to the north of the town is a handsome and substantial bridge over the river Torridge. The woollen manufacture is carried on to a very limited extent, but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The market days are Tuesday and Saturday; the fairs are, May 21st, June 22nd, September 7th, and November 9th; and a large cattle market is held on the Friday nearest to the 21st of March. The town is governed by a portreeve annually elected at

the court leet of the lord of the manor, at which time constables are also chosen. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £20. The Trustees of James Ireland, Esq. were patrons in 1791. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure, with a tower surmounted by a neat spire. There is a place of worship for Independents. A day and Sunday school is supported by subscription. Several houses near the church, and some un-endowed almshouses, are given rent-free for the use of the poor, for whom also there are some small charitable bequests. Jasper Mayne, equally noted as a preacher and as a dramatic writer, was born here in 1604, and died in 1672.

HATHERLEY (DOWN), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S BARTON, county of GLOUCESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E. by N.) from Gloucester, containing 170 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £8. 14. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary and Corpus Christi.

HATHERLEY (UP), a joint chapelry with Great Shurdington, in the upper division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S BARTON, county of GLOUCESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by S.) from Cheltenham, containing 32 inhabitants.

HATHERN, a parish in the western division of the hundred of GOSCOTE, county of LEICESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W.) from Loughborough, containing 1144 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £12. C. M. Phillips, Esq. was patron in 1810. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has received one hundred and seven additional sittings, towards defraying the expense of which the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels contributed £60. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

HATHEROP, a parish in the hundred of BRIGHTWELLS-BARROW, county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (N.) from Fairford, containing 290 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Hon. Mr. Ponsonby. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The river Coln passes through this parish.

HATHERSAGE, a parish in the hundred of HIGH PEAK, county of DERBY, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Stoney-Middleton, comprising the chapelries of Darwent and Stoney-Middleton, and the hamlets of Bamford, Hathersage, and Outseats, and containing 1856 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 £7. 0. 5., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £2000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient embattled structure in the later style of English architecture, consisting of a nave, side aisles, and chancel, with a lofty spire: in the chancel are several monuments of the family of Eyre, ancestors of the earls of Newburg; on an altar-tomb, represented on brass plates, are effigies of Robert Eyre, who fought in the battle of Agincourt, and of his wife and fourteen children. On the south side of the church-yard is a spot shewn as the place of interment of Little John,

the favourite companion of Robin Hood: the body of a Mr. B. Ashton, who was buried here in 1725, was discovered, in 1781, quite perfect and petrified, retaining the flesh colour as when entombed. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a chapel for Roman Catholics. This parish is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Chapel en le Frith every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s. In 1718 a school was erected by subscription, on a piece of land given by B. Ashton, Esq., who endowed it with £5 per annum for the schoolmaster; the premises having become dilapidated, the school has been discontinued, and the arrears of annuity amount to about £100. There are several bequests for the use of the poor. Here are manufactories for needles, buttons, and calico. The river Derwent flows through the parish. Eastward from the church is Camp Green, a circular enclosure encompassed by a single mound and moat, evidently of Danish origin. In the vicinity are some irregular rocks, called rocking stones, or rock basins.

HATHERTON, a township in the parish of WYBUNBURY, hundred of NANTWICH, county palatine of CHESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E. by S.) from Nantwich, containing 418 inhabitants.

HATHERTON, a township in that part of the parish of WOLVERHAMPTON which is in the eastern division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (S.E.) from Penkridge, containing 320 inhabitants. This township is within the jurisdiction of the royal peculiar ecclesiastical court of Wolverhampton.

HATLEY (COCKAYNE), a parish in the hundred of BIGGLESWADE, county of BEDFORD, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Biggleswade, containing 117 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. Earl Brownlow was patron in 1806. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

HATLEY (EAST), a parish in the hundred of ARMINGFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Potton, containing 108 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £7. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Downing College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Denis.

HATLEY (ST. GEORGE), a parish in the hundred of LONGSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 4 miles (E. N.E.) from Potton, containing 105 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of J. W. Quintin, Esq.

HATTERSLEY, a township in the parish of MOTTRAM in LONGDEN-DALE, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, county palatine of CHESTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N.E.) from Stockport, containing 563 inhabitants.

HATTON, a township in the parish of WAVERTON, lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, county palatine of CHESTER, 6 miles (S. E.) from Chester, containing 157 inhabitants.

HATTON, a township in the parish of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, county palatine of CHESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Warrington, containing 397 inhabitants. The Chester canal passes on the east side of this township.

HATTON, a hamlet in the parish of MARSTON upon

DOVE, hundred of APPLETREE, county of DERBY, 10 miles (W. S. W.) from Derby, containing 225 inhabitants.

HATTON, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of WRAGGAE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Wragby, containing 165 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 10. 10., and in the patronage of Col. Sibthorp. The church is dedicated to St. Stephen.

HATTON, a hamlet in the parish of EAST BEDFONT, hundred of SPELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, 3 miles (W.) from Hounslow. The population is returned with the parish.

HATTON, a township in the parish of SHIFFNALL, Shiffnall division of the hundred of BRIMSTREE, county of SALOP, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Shiffnall, containing 588 inhabitants.

HATTON, a parish in the Snitterfield division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, county of WARWICK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Warwick, comprising the chapelries of Beausall and Shrewley, and containing 806 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and 400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Mrs. Baker. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. In 1722, William Edwards bequeathed a rent-charge of £20 for the use of a schoolmaster, to teach male children born within the liberties and precincts of Hatton, Shrewley, and Bursall. The school-house was built by the widow of the testator: the annual stipend of the master is £19, and he occupies the school-house rent free. The parsonage-house was the residence of the late learned Dr. Samuel Parr from 1783, when he obtained the living, until his death in 1825.

HATTON (HIGH), a township in the parish of STANTON upon HINE HEATH, Whitechurch division of the hundred of BRADFORD (North), county of SALOP, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Wem, containing 193 inhabitants.

HAUGH, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Alford, containing 7 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £1200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of H. Horsfall, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard.

HAUGHAM, a parish in the Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Louth, containing 100 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, now sequestered, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 1. 8., and endowed with £400 royal bounty. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has fallen to ruins. Here was an Alien priory, a cell to the Benedictine abbey of St. Mary San Sever, in France, valued at the suppression at twelve marks per annum, and settled upon the Carthusian priory of St. Ann, near Coventry. An intermittent spring, probably connected with some subterraneous reservoir, flows from the side of a hill called Skirbeck, in this parish.

HAUGHLEY, a parish in the hundred of STOW, county of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Stow-Market, containing 854 inhabitants. The living is a

discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £7. 9. 2. The Rev. E. Ward was patron in 1812. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

HAUGHTON, a township in that part of the parish of BUNBURY which is in the first division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, county palatine of CHESTER, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Nantwich, containing 175 inhabitants.

HAUGHTON, a township in the parish of SIMON-BOURN, north-western division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Hexham, containing 127 inhabitants. Haughton castle is a strong, spacious structure, surmounted by five square turrets: it was formerly surrounded by walls, and there are yet the ruins of a chapel about three hundred yards from it. A paper-mill was built here in 1788, which is now in operation.

HAUGHTON, a parish in the western division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Stafford, containing 473 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £9. 11. 3., and in the patronage of James Royds, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Giles.

HAUGHTON le SKERNE, a parish comprising the townships of Barmpton, Great Burdon, Haughton, and Whessoe, in the south-eastern division of DARLINGTON ward, and the chapelry of Sadberge, and the township of Coatham-Mundeville, in the south-western division of STOCKTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, and containing 1245 inhabitants, of which number, 466 are in the township of Haughton, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. E. by E.) from Darlington. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £53. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, presents several traces of early Norman architecture. There is a customary manor attached to the benefice, in the township of Haughton, but the ancient services are fallen into desuetude. Several of the inhabitants are employed in weaving coarse linen for the manufacturers at Darlington. A place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists was erected in 1825. A charity school was established by subscription about 1768, which has a small endowment of £7 per annum: in 1816 commodious school premises were erected, comprising separate rooms for boys and girls, and apartments for the master; the latter have since been enlarged into a dwelling-house: the school is chiefly supported by voluntary contributions.

HAUKSWELL, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of HANG, North riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Barton, Garriston, East Haukswell, and West Haukswell, and containing 334 inhabitants, of which number, 176 are in the townships of East and West Haukswell, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Richmond. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £20. 14. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Henry Gale, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, stands at a distance from the village, and consists only of one aisle and a narrow choir. Six poor children are instructed for £3 annually, the gift of Mr. Gale.

HAULGH, a joint township with Tonge, in the parish of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, county palatine

of LANCASTER, 1 mile (E. S. E.) from Bolton le Moors, containing 1678 inhabitants.

HAULT-HUCKNALL, county of DERBY.—See **AULT-HUCKNALL**.

HAUNTON, a township in the parish of CLIFTON-CAMPVILLE, northern division of the hundred of OFFLOW, county of STAFFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Tamworth. The population is returned with the parish. This township is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s.

HAUTBOYS (GREAT), a parish in the southern division of the hundred of ERPINGHAM, county of NORFOLK, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N.W. by N.) from Coltishall, containing 102 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £4. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Theobald. A maison Dieu, for a master and poor persons, was founded here about the reign of Henry III., by Sir Peter de Alto Bosco, Knt., and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it was subordinate to the hospital at Horning.

HAUTBOYS (LITTLE), a parish in the southern division of the hundred of ERPINGHAM, county of NORFOLK, 2 miles (N.W. by N.) from Coltishall, containing, with the parish of Lammas, 284 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory with Lammas, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £7. The Rev. P. Candler was patron in 1764. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

HAUXLEY, a township in that part of the parish of WARKWORTH which is in the eastern division of MORPETH ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E.) from Alnwick, containing 114 inhabitants.

HAXTON, a parish in the hundred of THRIPLow, county of CAMBRIDGE, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Cambridge, containing 236 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage with that of Newton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £6. 16., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is principally in the Norman style.

HAVANT, a market town, parish, and liberty, in the Portsdown division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $21\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Southampton, and 64 (S.W.) from London, containing 2099 inhabitants. The town, situated on the high road from Southampton and Fareham to Chichester, is neatly built, and consists principally of one long street, intersected by another at right angles: it is partially paved and well supplied with water, but not lighted. There are a subscription news-room and a book club. The manufacture of parchment is carried on to some extent. The market, granted by King John, but now very inconsiderable, is held on Saturday; and there are fairs on June 22nd and October 17th. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court held at Winchester every Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the incumbent, rated in the king's books at £24. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, and standing in the centre of the town, is a cruciform structure,

with a tower rising from the intersection: the architecture is of different periods; the chancel has a handsome groined ceiling, and at the east end a painted window has been recently put up, the gift of Sir John Staunton, Bart., of Leigh park, in this parish. The church has lately received an addition of one hundred and seventy free sittings, towards defraying the expense of which, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels contributed £20. There are places of worship for Independents and Roman Catholics. A National school for about one hundred boys and seventy girls is supported by subscription: there is likewise a school on the Lancastrian system. About four years since a swing-bridge was erected, at an expense of nearly £12,000, across the channel which connects Langston harbour with that of Chichester, thus affording a communication with Hayling Island, which lies about a mile to the south of Havant. Vessels of two hundred tons' burden enter Langston harbour with coal, oysters, &c.

HAVENGORE-MARSH, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of ROCHFORD, county of ESSEX, 7 miles (E. by S.) from Rochford, containing 23 inhabitants.

HAVENINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of BLYTHING, county of SUFFOLK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by W.) from Halesworth, containing 411 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £11. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

HAVERAH-PARK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, West riding of the county of YORK, 8 miles (W.S.W.) from Knaresborough, containing 87 inhabitants. It is within the peculiar and exclusive ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the court of the honour of Knaresborough.

HAVERBRACK, a township in the parish of BEETHAM, KENDAL ward, county of WESTMORLAND, 2 miles (S.S.W.) from Milnthorpe, containing 127 inhabitants.

HAVERCROFT, a joint township with Cold Heindley, in the parish of FELKIRK, wapentake of STAINCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Barnesley, containing 189 inhabitants.

HAVERHILL, a parish (formerly a market town), partly in the hundred of HINCKFORD, county of ESSEX, but chiefly in the hundred of RISBRIDGE, county of SUFFOLK, 28 miles (S.W.) from Bury-St. Edmund's, and $58\frac{1}{2}$ (N.N.E.) from London, containing 1649 inhabitants. This place was formerly of greater extent than it is at present, and had a castle, of which the only memorial is preserved in the name of a farm now occupying the site; and tradition reports the existence of another church, of which there are at present no visible traces. The greater part of the town was destroyed by fire in 1665, from the effects of which, though it has recently experienced some improvements, it has not entirely recovered. The town is pleasantly situated in a valley, and consists of one spacious street, nearly a mile in length, of which the northern extremity is in Essex, and the southern in Suffolk: the houses are in general badly built, and of mean appearance; the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The principal articles of manufacture are silk (for which two factories have been

recently established), and fustian, which is made in private looms. The market, formerly on Wednesday, has been discontinued: the fairs are, May 12th, for cattle and toys, and October 10th, for toys only. Constables, ale-tasters, and other officers, are annually appointed at the court held for the manor. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 5., and the patronage of Lady Beaumont. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large ancient structure. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. A National school for boys, and another for girls, in each of which about sixty children are instructed, are supported by subscription.

HAVERHOLM-PRIORY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (N.E.) from Sleaford. It consists of an island, formed by the river Slea, containing about three hundred acres. Here was a priory of nuns and canons of the strict order of St. Gilbert of Sempringham, founded in 1139, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was estimated at £88. 5. 5.

HAVERING *atte* BOWER, a parish in the liberty of HAVERING *atte* BOWER, county of ESSEX, 3 miles (N.) from Romford, containing 352 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the court for the liberty, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty. John Heaton, Esq. was patron in 1784. The church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. A free school is endowed with £10 per annum, but the house is dilapidated, there being no trustees. This place was originally held in ancient demesne by the Saxon kings, and was the favourite residence of Edward the Confessor, who built a palace here, of which there are still some vestiges. The name is derived from a ring given to the Confessor by a pilgrim, according to a legendary tale, the particulars of which are recorded in basso relievo on a screen which separates the chapel of Edward from the altar in Westminster abbey. The liberty comprises also the parishes of Hornechurch and Romford.

HAVERINGLAND, a parish in the hundred of EYNSFORD, county of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E. by E.) from Reepham, containing 174 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, now sequestered, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £4. 12. 1., and endowed with £400 royal bounty. The church was dedicated to St. Peter. Here was a chapel dedicated to St. Lawrence, founded by William Gisneto, and afterwards given to the convent of Wymondham, to which it became a cell for a prior and Black canons; at the dissolution it is supposed to have been given to Cardinal Wolsey.

HAVERSHAM, a parish in the hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Newport-Pagnell, containing 289 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £15. — Kitelee, Esq. was patron in 1827. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, exhibits portions in the decorated style; it contains a beautiful altar-tomb, with a recumbent effigy under a rich canopy, supposed to be that of Elizabeth, Lady Clinton, heiress of the De la Planches, whose fourth husband was Sir John Clinton.

HAVERTHWAITE, a chapelry in the parish of COULTON, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER, 5 miles (N.E.) from Ulverstone. The population is returned with the parish. The chapel, recently erected, contains three hundred and forty sittings, of which two hundred are free, and towards defraying the expense of which the Incorporated Society for building and enlarging churches and chapels contributed £200.

HAW, a hamlet in the parish of TIRLEY, lower division of the hundred of DEERHURST, county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (S.W. by S.) from Tewkesbury. The population is returned with the parish.

HAWCOAT (above Town), a township in the parish of DALTON in FURNESS, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by W.) from Dalton, containing 710 inhabitants.

HAWERBY, a parish in the wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Louth, containing, with the parish of Beesby, 55 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory with that of Beesby consolidated, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £5. 7. 11., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

HAWES, a chapelry in the parish of BASSENTHWAITE, ALLERDALE ward below Darwent, county of CUMBERLAND, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Keswick. The population is returned with the parish. The chapel was founded and endowed by the inhabitants in 1471.

HAWES, a market town and chapelry in the parish of AYSGARTH, western division of the wapentake of HANG, North riding of the county of YORK, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Middleham, and $25\frac{1}{2}$ (N.W. by N.) from London, containing 1408 inhabitants. This place is pleasantly situated near a branch of the river Ure, and the houses, which are in general built of stone, display the appearance of neatness and respectability. Here is a well-selected subscription library. Hardraw Scarr, or Force, a magnificent cascade, falling perpendicularly one hundred and two feet, is at a short distance from the town. In the neighbourhood are lead mines, which are worked, but are not very productive. The principal articles of manufacture are those of knit hosiery, caps, &c., with some other kinds of woollen goods. A market is held on Tuesday; and there are fairs on Whit-Tuesday and the 28th of September; besides cattle fairs every alternate Tuesday from the last Tuesday in February until Whitsuntide. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Land-owners. The chapel is a low plain edifice. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Sandemanians. A charity school was founded in 1764, with an endowment of £10. 10. per annum: the school-room was built by subscription.

HAWICK, a township in the parish of KIRKHARLE, north-eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Bellingham, containing 22 inhabitants.

HAWKCHURCH, a parish comprising the tything of Wyldecourt, in the hundred of CERNE, TOTCOMBE, and MODBURY, Cerne sub-division, and the tything of

Phillyholme, in the hundred of UGGSOMBE, Dorchester division, of the county of DORSET, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Axminster, containing 856 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £23. 2. 11., and in the patronage of—Newnham, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, exhibits portions in the Norman style of architecture, with insertions in the early and later English styles, and various modern alterations. This parish is bounded on the north-west by the river Ax: on Lambert's Castle hill are some remains of an ancient fortification.

HAWKEDON, a parish in the hundred of RISBRIDGE, county of SUFFOLK, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Clare, containing 329 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £7. 10. The Rev. William Gilly was patron in 1788.

HAWKESBURY, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S ASH, county of GLOUCESTER, comprising the tythings of Little Badminton, Hawkesbury, Hillcott, Hillesley, Saddlewood, Tresham, and Upton, and containing 1834 inhabitants, of which number, 389 are in the tything of Hawkesbury, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Wickwar. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £20. 14. 2. The Earl of Liverpool was patron in 1813. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has portions in the early and later English styles. Here is a small endowment of £6 per annum, being the interest of £100 bequeathed by Daniel Walker, in 1734, which is divided amongst the teachers of two or three small schools. Hawkesbury confers the title of baron on the family of Jenkinson.

HAWKESDALE, a township in the parish of DALSTON, ward and county of CUMBERLAND, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Carlisle, containing 336 inhabitants.

HAWKESHEAD, a parish in the hundred of LONSDALE, north of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER, comprising the market town of Hawkeshead, the chapelry of Satterthwaite, and the townships of Claife and Monk-Coniston with Skellwith, and containing 2014 inhabitants, of which number, 829 are in the town of Hawkeshead, 28 miles (N. N. W.) from Lancaster, and 268 (N. N. W.) from London. This place, the origin of which is not satisfactorily known, is in respect of importance, the fourth town in the district of Furness, and during the existence of the abbey of Furness it was governed by a bailiff appointed by the abbots, who dispensed justice, for the whole of that district, in a court-room over the gateway of a house inhabited by some of the monks who officiated in the church, and performed other parochial duties: of this house, which was a quadrangular building belonging to the abbots, there are still some remains in tolerable preservation. In the reign of Elizabeth the tenants of Hawkeshead, in conjunction with those of Colton, petitioned for the suppression of certain iron-works in High Furness, in order to preserve, for the nourishment and protection of their cattle during the winter, those woods and coppices in the neighbourhood which were cut down to supply the furnaces with fuel, and charged themselves with the payment to the queen of £20 per annum, for which the works had been let to the proprietors. In the reign of James I., the

inhabitants obtained the privilege of a market, granted by that monarch to Adam Sandys, of Graithwaite, Esq. The town is pleasantly situated at the head of Esthwaite-water, a smooth lake beautifully indented with richly-wooded promontories, luxuriant meadows, and corn fields, and nearly in the centre of a fertile vale, almost surrounded by the fells of Furness, and defended by those of Coniston from the north and north-west winds. The environs abound with pleasing and picturesque scenery, bordering on the lakes of Winandermere and Coniston to the east and west, and bounded on the north by the river Brathay, which separates the counties of Lancaster and Westmorland. The hills in the vicinity are rich in mineral produce, and extensive iron-works are carried on, affording employment to a considerable number of workmen; there are also very spacious quarries of slate, and some copper mines, the latter of which are not very productive. Several females in the town and parish were formerly employed in spinning yarn; but since the application of machinery to that purpose, the trade has declined, and the wool produced from the numerous flocks which are fed on the neighbouring hills, is sold in the fleece, to be used by distant manufacturers. The market is on Monday; and the fairs are on Easter Monday, the Monday before Ascension-day, Whit-Monday, and Oct. 2nd, chiefly for cattle and pedlary.

Hawkshead, formerly a chapelry to the vicarage of Dalton, was constituted a parish in the reign of Elizabeth, by Archbishop Sandys. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, and in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, and supposed to have been founded about the time of the Conquest, was repaired and modernised by Archbishop Sandys, in the reign of Elizabeth. The grammar school was founded in 1585, by the same archbishop, who endowed it with houses and lands producing about £150 per annum; it is free to all sons of parishioners, who pay a certain sum per quarter for writing and arithmetic, and open to sons of persons not residing in the parish on payment to the master of four guineas per annum and two guineas entrance: the management is vested in trustees, who appoint the master, subject to the approval of the Bishop of Chester. There is also a sum of about £60 per annum, arising from divers benefactions, which is appropriated to boarding and clothing a proportionate number. The Rev. Thomas Sandys, in 1717, bequeathed a collection of books for the use of the school; and in 1816 the Rev. William Wilson left £100, the interest of which is annually distributed in prizes to the scholars. The Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, received the rudiments of his education in this school.

HAWKHILL, a joint township with Lesbury, in that part of the parish of LESBURY which is in the southern division of BAMBROUGH ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Alnwick, containing 576 inhabitants.

HAWKHURST, a parish partly in the hundred of HENHURST, rape of HASTINGS, county of SUSSEX, but chiefly in the eastern division of the hundred of BARNFIELD, lathe of SCRAY, county of KENT, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Cranbrooke, containing 2250 inhabitants. The living, formerly a vicarage rated in the king's books at

£12. 10., is now a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, endowed with £1000 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1100 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a spacious edifice in the early style of English architecture, with portions in the decorated style. In 1718, Sir Thomas Dunk bequeathed land for the site, and £2000 for the erection and endowment, of a school and six almshouses, the former for the instruction of twenty poor boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic, with accommodation for the master, the latter for six inmates: this endowment was subsequently augmented by William Richards: the net annual income of the school is £216. 6. 10.; thirty boys are instructed, and the stipend of the master is £62 per annum: the surplus of the income is appropriated to the maintenance of the pensioners, and for repairs. A fair is held on August 10th for cattle and pedlary. An estate called Fowlers was the residence of Richard Kilburne, an eminent lawyer and magistrate, and author of the Survey of Kent, in 1659.

HAWKINGE, a parish in the hundred of FOLKESTONE, lathe of SHEPWAY, county of KENT, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Folkestone, containing 132 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £7. 7. 10., endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

HAWKLEY, a parish in the hundred of SELBORNE, Alton (North) division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Petersfield, containing 253 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Newton-Valence, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. There is a place of worship for Independents.

HAWKRIDGE, a parish in the hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, county of SOMERSET, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Dulverton, containing 50 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. 8. 4. Miss Wood was patroness in 1801. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. Castle bridge, so named from its vicinity to an ancient fortress called Monceaux castle, crosses a stream which separates this parish from Dulverton: near it is an old encampment called Hawkridge Castle.

HAWKSWITH, 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, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Settle, containing 86 inhabitants.

HAWKSWORTH, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of BINGHAM, county of NOTTINGHAM, 8 miles (S. W. by S.) from Newark, containing 215 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £8. 13. 9. John Storer, M.D., was patron in 1808. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, is a neat edifice, having the dedication stone preserved over the west door, bearing a Latin inscription in Saxon characters. This parish is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the juris-

diction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s.

HAWKSWORTH, a township in that part of the parish of OTLEY which is in the upper division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, West riding of the county of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Otley, containing 323 inhabitants.

HAWKWELL, a parish in the hundred of ROCHFORD, county of ESSEX, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. W.) from Rochford, containing 362 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8. — Bristow, Esq. was patron in 1791. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

HAWKWELL, a township in the parish of STAMFORDHAM, north-eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 12 miles (N. W. by W.) from Newcastle upon Tyne, containing 136 inhabitants.

HAWLEY, a tything in the parish of YATELY, hundred of CRONDALL, Basingstoke division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Hartford Bridge, containing 661 inhabitants.

HAWLING, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, county of GLOUCESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Winchcombe, containing, with the hamlet of Rowell, 227 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £10. 3. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. W. Wyndham, Esq. was patron in 1808. The church is dedicated to St. Edward.

HAWNBY, a parish in the wapentake of BIRDFORTH, North riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Arden with Ardenside, Bilsdale-Westside, Dale-Town, and Hawnby, and containing 620 inhabitants, of which number, 286 are in the township of Hawnby, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Helmsley. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £7. 18. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Lord George Cavendish was patron in 1823. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

HAWORTH, a chapelry in the parish of BRADFORD, wapentake of MORLEY, West riding of the county of YORK, 4 miles (S. W.) from Keighley, containing 4668 inhabitants. This chapelry is situated in a district abounding with manufactories for cloth and worsted. Fairs are held, July 22nd and October 14th. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists.

HAWRIDGE, a parish in the hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Chesham, containing 208 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 10. 5. — Sandby, Esq. was patron in 1813. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

HAWSKER, a joint township with Stainsiker, in the parish of WHITBY, liberty of WHITBY-STRAND, North riding of the county of YORK, 3 miles (S. E.) from Whitby, containing 634 inhabitants.

HAWSTEAD, a parish in the hundred of THINGOE, county of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (S.) from Bury-St. Edmund's, containing, with the extra-parochial liberty of Hardwick, 404 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £11. 16. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in

the patronage of Mrs. Gosling. The church is dedicated to All Saints. At Hawstead Place, now a farm-house, Queen Elizabeth was entertained in one of her progresses.

HAWTHORN, a township in the parish of **EASINGTON**, southern division of **EASINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Durham, containing 140 inhabitants. The village is situated about one mile from the German ocean, on a dangerous rocky shore, broken into deep caverns. A small stream runs through the glen, and forms, at its junction with the ocean, a creek, on the southern side of which is an eminence called Beacon Hill, where fires were formerly lighted to warn mariners from the rocks. On the northern side of the creek is a bay, called Hawthorn Hive, formed by a projecting rock, termed the Skaw, and capable of being converted into a secure harbour. On the 5th of November, 1824, nearly fifty vessels were wrecked within a short distance of the Hive, and the crews of all, except one, perished. A school for eight children was endowed, in 1738, by Robert Forster, of this place; the number has been increased to twelve: the master's fixed salary is £12. 12. per annum, and he has a rent-free residence.

HAWTHORP, a chapelry in the parish of **IRNHAM**, wapentake of **BELTSLOE**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.E. by E.) from Corby, containing 58 inhabitants.

HAWTON, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of **NEWARK**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Newark, containing 216 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £17. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Duke of Portland. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has portions in the early style of English architecture, with decorated and later insertions; the tower is lofty, with rich tracery in the later English style: the chancel is wholly in the decorated style; on the south side are three stone stalls, and on the north a lofty arch, having deep and rich mouldings, fine tracery, and crockets; beneath is the effigy of a knight in armour.

HAXBY, a parish within the liberty of **ST. PETER** of York, East riding, though locally in the wapentake of Bulmer, North riding, of the county of York, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from York, containing 417 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, within the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Strensall in the Cathedral Church of York. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

HAXEY, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of **MANLEY**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 8 miles (N.N.W.) from Gainsborough, containing 1888 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £20. 17. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is in the later style of English architecture, with a chancel of brick; on the north side of the nave is a chapel, separated from the aisle by a handsome carved oak screen. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

HAYDOCK, a township in the parish of **WINWICK**, hundred of **WEST-DERBY**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.N.W.) from Newton in Mackerfield, containing 916 inhabitants.

VOL. II.

HAYDON, a parish in the hundred of **SHERBORNE**, Sherborne division of the county of **DORSET**, 3 miles (E.S.E.) from Sherborne, containing 109 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Sarum, rated in the king's books at £5. Earl Digby was patron in 1810. The church is dedicated to St. Catherine.

HAYDON, a parish in the hundred of **UTTLESFORD**, county of **ESSEX**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Saffron-Walden, containing 272 inhabitants. The living is a rectory with that of Little Chishall united, 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 £18. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Here is a small endowment of about £5 per annum for a school.

HAYDON, a chapelry in the parish of **WARDEN**, north-western division of **TINDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 6 miles (W.) from Hexham, containing 358 inhabitants. The village of Haydon-Bridge, situated on both sides of the South Tyne river, is in this chapelry. The chapel was built in 1797, and is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. There is a place of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Edward III., in 1344, granted permission to Anthony, Lord Lucy, then owner of the manor, to hold a weekly market here on Tuesday, and an annual fair on St. Mary Magdalene's day, and the three following days, both which have fallen into disuse. The Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital are at present proprietors of a considerable part of the chapelry, and have recently erected a small building, with suitable offices, for the receiver of their revenues. A free school and twenty almshouses were founded and endowed by the Rev. John Shaftoe, in 1685, and school-rooms, dwellings for the masters, and apartments for twenty almspeople born in the chapelry, were erected; each of the pensioners receives two shillings and sixpence and a supply of coal weekly. The school is extensively endowed, and about one hundred and forty boys and ninety girls, resident in the chapelry of Haydon, or in the constablewick of Wood-Shields, are educated: the salaries of the teachers are discretionary with the trustees, but that of the senior master must be at least £250; the present stipends are £64 and £63 to the two ushers, and £30 to the mistress. The ruins of the old chapel are situated about a mile north of the bridge.

HAYDOR, a parish partly in the wapentake of **ASWARDHURN**, consisting of the chapelries of Culverthorpe and Kelby, but chiefly in the wapentake of **WINNIBRIGGS** and **THREO**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.N.E.) from Grantham, containing 522 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Haydor in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £12. 6. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has portions in the early, decorated, and later, styles of English architecture.

HAYES, a parish in the hundred of **RUXLEY**, lathe of **SUTTON** at **HONE**, county of **KENT**, 2 miles (S.) from Bromley, containing 429 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £6. 18., and in the patronage of the Rector of Orpington. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains the

2 Y

banners borne at the public funeral of the great Earl of Chatham. A school was endowed, in 1693, by Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd, with a rent-charge of £3; the school-room was built, in 1791, by the rector: it is further supported by a small bequest from Mrs. Elizabeth Hameson, and by voluntary contributions. A small fair is held on Whit-Tuesday. Hayes-place, near the church, formerly a seat of the family of Scott, was rebuilt by the Earl of Chatham, and was the birthplace of his son, the Right Hon. William Pitt.

HAYES, a parish in the hundred of **ELTHORNE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E.) from Uxbridge, containing 1530 inhabitants. The living comprises a rectory, which is a sinecure, and a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Norwood, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop, rated jointly in the king's books at £60, and in the patronage of T. and J. Graham, Esqrs. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, with a low square tower, in the early style of English architecture, with some small Norman portions; the font is unique in form, and sculptured; the altar-piece is a painting of the Adoration of the Shepherds, and in the chancel windows are some armorial bearings in stained glass; the roof of the church is ornamented by carved representations in wood of the sponge and spear used at the Crucifixion. There is a place of worship for Independents. Near this place is the commencement of the Paddington canal.

HAYFIELD, a chapelry in the parish of **GLOSSOP**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, county of **DERBY**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Chapel en le Frith. The population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £600 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £500 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of certain Trustees. The chapel was rebuilt in 1420, at the expense of Robert de Kinder. There are places of worship for Independents at Chinley, and for Methodists at Hayfield, Chinley, and New Mills. The free school, held in the ancient grammar school-house, was endowed, in 1604, by John Hyde, with an annuity of £10; the income, with various augmentations, amounts to £20. 6. 2.; fifteen children are instructed. Eight children are likewise taught by a schoolmistress, for which purpose Mrs. Dorothy Hague bequeathed £16 per ann. Fairs are held on May 11th, for horses and cattle, and July 23rd for sheep and wool.

HAYLING (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of **BOSMERE**, Portsdown division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Havant, containing 295 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester. The Earl of Albemarle was patron in 1817. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. This parish, with that of South Hayling, constitutes Hayling island, which is bounded on the north and west by Langston harbour, on the east by Emsworth channel, and on the south by the English channel.

HAYLING (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of **BOSMERE**, Portsdown division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Havant, containing 443 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £8. 10. The Earl of Albemarle was patron in 1817. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

HAYNES, a parish in the hundred of **FLITT**, county of **BEDFORD**, 4 miles (N.E.) from Ampthill, containing 775 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of Lord Carteret. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A Sunday school is endowed with 50s. per annum, the gift of Villiers Fowler in 1708, for the instruction of poor children.

HAYTON, a joint township with Melay, in the parish of **ASPATRIA**, **ALLERDALE** ward below Darwent, county of **CUMBERLAND**, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Cockermouth, containing, with Melay, 241 inhabitants.

HAYTON, a parish in **ESKDALE** ward, county of **CUMBERLAND**, comprising the townships of Faugh with Fenton, Hayton, and Talkin, and containing 1102 inhabitants, of which number, 491 are in the township of Hayton, 8 miles (E. by N.) from Carlisle. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was rebuilt by subscription in 1780. There are coal mines on Talkin Fells. The rivers which flow through this parish are, the Gelt, the Irthing, and the Carn; there is a lake one mile in circumference, called Talkin tarn. At Talkin is a school endowed, in 1798, by John Nulbourn, with seven or eight acres of land, which produce an income of £9 per annum.

HAYTON, a parish in that part of the liberty of **SOUTHWELL** and **SCROOBY** which nearly separates the North-clay from the Hatfield division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 3 miles (N.E. by N.) from East Retford, containing 244 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £4. 15. 5., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The Chesterfield canal passes through the parish.

HAYTON, a parish in the Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, comprising the chapelry of Beilby, and the township of Hayton, and containing 416 inhabitants, of which number, 177 are in the township of Hayton, 2 miles (S.E. by S.) from Pocklington. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £7. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean of York. The church is dedicated to St. Martin.

HAYWOOD FOREST, an extra-parochial liberty, partly in the hundred of **WERTREE**, and partly in the upper division of the hundred of **WORMELOW**, county of **HEREFORD**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Hereford, containing 138 inhabitants.

HAZELEIGH, a parish in the hundred of **DENGIE**, county of **ESSEX**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Maldon, containing 128 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 4. Mrs. Irwin was patroness in 1804. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

HAZELY HEATH, a tything partly in the parish

of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, hundred of ODIHAM, but chiefly in the parish of HECKFIELD, hundred of HOLDSHOTT, Basingstoke division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (W.) from Hartford-Bridge. The population is returned with the chapelry of Mattingley.

HAZLEBADGE, a liberty in the parish of HOPE, hundred of HIGH PEAK, county of DERBY, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by W.) from Stoney-Middleton, containing 51 inhabitants.

HAZLETON, a parish in the hundred of BRADLEY, county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (N.W. by N.) from North Leach, containing, with the chapelry of Yanworth, 265 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £19. 5. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

HAZLEWOOD, a township in the parish of DUFFIELD, hundred of APPLETREE, county of DERBY, 6 miles (N.) from Derby, containing 483 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

HAZLEWOOD, a joint township with Stutton, in that part of the parish of TADCASTER which is in the upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, West riding of the county of YORK, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.W. by S.) from Tadcaster, containing 256 inhabitants.

HAZLEWOOD, a joint township with Storiths, in that part of the parish of SKIPTON which is in the upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, West riding of the county of YORK, 7 miles (E. by N.) from Skipton, containing 209 inhabitants.

HAZON, a township in the parish of SHILBOTTLE, eastern division of COQUETDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Alnwick, containing 99 inhabitants.

HEACHAM, a parish in the hundred of SMITHDON, county of NORFOLK, 9 miles (N. by E.) from Castle-Rising, containing 710 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and endowed with £200 royal bounty. H. Spelman, Esq. was patron in 1812. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Here was formerly a cell of Cluniac monks, subordinate to the monastery of Lewes.

HEADBOURN-WORTHY, county of SOUTHAMPTON. — See WORTHY (HEADBOURN).

HEADCORN, a parish in the hundred of EYHORNE, lathe of AYLESFORD, county of KENT, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E. by S.) from Maidstone, containing 1191 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £15. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is principally in the later style of English architecture. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A fair is held on the 12th of June. Headcorn is a decayed market town, situated on a branch of the river Medway.

HEADINGLEY, a joint chapelry with Burley, in the parish of St. PETER, within the liberty of the town of LEEDS, though locally in the wapentake of Skyrack, West riding of the county of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W.) from Leeds, containing 2154 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, endowed with £600 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar

of Leeds. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael. An allotment of waste land yields the sum of £6. 5. per annum, which is paid to a schoolmaster for the instruction of a few poor children.

HEADINGTON, a parish in the hundred of BULLINGTON, county of OXFORD, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.N.E.) from Oxford, containing 1087 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rev. T. H. Whorwood. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. A school for children of both sexes is endowed with the interest of £400, the gift of Catherine Mather in 1805: there is a spacious lunatic asylum. The colleges in Oxford, and other public buildings, have been principally erected with stone dug in Headington quarry: a great quantity of bricks is made here. A field, called Court Close is said to be the site of one of the palaces of King Etheldred.

HEADLAM, a township in that part of the parish of GAINFORD which is in the south-western division of DARLINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 8 miles (W.N.W.) from Darlington, containing 232 inhabitants.

HEADLEY, a parish, forming a detached portion of the hundred of BISHOP'S SUTTON, Alton (North) division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Farnham, containing 1093 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £21. 4. 7., and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to All Saints. A school-room was built about 1755, by the Rev. George Holmes, D.D., for the education of twelve children, and endowed by him with a rent-charge on certain lands.

HEADLEY, a parish in the second division of the hundred of CORTHORNE, county of SURREY, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.S.E.) from Leatherhead, containing 184 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £8. 7. 6. The Hon. G. Howard was patron in 1819. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

HEADON, a parish in the South-clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, county of NOTTINGHAM, 4 miles (S.E.) from East Retford, containing, with the hamlet of Upton, 241 inhabitants. The living comprises a rectory and a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated jointly in the king's books at £19. 15. 10., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of A. Eyre, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

HEADWORTH, a township in the parish of JARROW, eastern division of CHESTER ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 6 miles (N.W.) from Sunderland. The population is returned with the township of Monkton cum Jarrow.

HEAGE, a chapelry in the parish of DUFFIELD, hundred of APPLETREE, county of DERBY, 5 miles (S.W.) from Alfreton, containing 1742 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Duffield. The church contains three hundred and sixty-two free

sittings, for which purpose the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels, contributed £300. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. A school was founded, in 1705, by George Storer, in which about thirty children are instructed: the school-room was rebuilt about 1810. Iron-stone has been worked here from a very early period; charcoal was anciently used in the smelting and manufacturing of it, and the neighbourhood abounds with charcoal hearths, but coal is now found in abundance. Headge is partly bounded by the rivers Derwent and Amber.

HEALAUGH, a parish in the ainsty of the city, and East riding of the county, of YORK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Tadcaster, containing 191 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £6, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £800 royal bounty. — Brooksbank, Esq. was patron in 1814. The church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. About the year 1218 a convent of Regular canons was established here, which at the dissolution was valued at £86. 5. 9.

HEALY, a joint township with Combe-Hill, in the parish of NETHERWITTON, western division of MORPETH ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10 miles (W. N. W.) from Morpeth, containing 43 inhabitants.

HEALEY, a joint township with Sutton, in the parish of MASHAM, eastern division of the wapentake of HANG, North riding of the county of YORK, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Middleham, containing 413 inhabitants.

HEALING, a parish in the wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Great Grimsby, containing 94 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £6. 4. 2. The Rev. R. Parkinson was patron in 1793. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. The name of this place is supposed to be derived from the healing or medicinal properties of two mineral springs, the water of which is impregnated with iron and sulphur; notwithstanding their propinquity, being only about a yard apart, their properties are different, one being used for bathing, and the other internally, in cutaneous diseases.

HEALLY, a township in the parish of BYWELL-ST. PETER, eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Hexham, containing 49 inhabitants.

HEANOR, a parish in the hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, county of DERBY, comprising the town of Heanor (formerly a market town), and the townships of Codnor with Loscow, and Shipley, and containing, with the liberty of Codnor castle and park, which is extra-parochial, 4981 inhabitants, of which number, 2364 are in the town of Heanor, 9 miles (N. E.) from Derby. This town is pleasantly situated on an eminence on the road from London to Matlock, and in the neighbourhood are several collieries and some extensive iron-works, affording employment to a considerable portion of the inhabitants. A navigable part of the Erewash river, being a continuation of the Erewash canal, passes along the eastern boundary of this parish. It is crossed

by Langley bridge, on the Derby and Mansfield road, near which a railway branches off and extends to the coal pits south of the town. The principal branches of manufacture are cotton goods, hosiery, and bobbin net-lace, in the making of which last several females are employed. The market, formerly on Wednesday, has been discontinued; an attempt was made to revive it some few years since, but without effect. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £9. 10., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Among the charitable bequests is one of £5 per annum for the instruction of poor children; and this parish has the privilege of sending eight boys to the school at Smalley, in the parish of Morley, founded by John and Samuel Richardson, Esqrs. The ruins of the ancient castle of Codnor, founded by Richard de Grey in the reign of Henry III., may here be traced over a considerable extent of ground, and some of the walls are still standing.

HEANTON-PUNCHARDEN, a parish in the hundred of BRAUNTON, county of DEVON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Barnstaple, containing 485 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £22. 7. 11., and in the patronage of — Bassett, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, contains a handsome monument bearing the arms of the Coffin family; it has also a wooden screen. The navigable river Tor runs on the south of this parish.

HEAP, a chapelry in that part of the parish of BURY which is in the hundred of SALFORD, county palatine of LANCASTER, 3 miles (E.) from Bury, containing 6552 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school for five hundred boys, erected in 1815, is supported by subscription. The spinning and manufacture of cotton is carried on to a considerable extent in the chapelry.

HEAPEY, a chapelry in the parish and hundred of LEYLAND, county palatine of LANCASTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Chorley, containing 530 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Leyland.

HEAPHAM, a parish in the wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Gainsborough, containing 112 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £10. Charles Chaplin, Esq. was patron in 1822. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

HEATH, a joint chapelry with Reach, in the parish of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Leighton-Buzzard, containing 726 inhabitants. It is within the peculiar ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Prebendary of Leighton-Buzzard in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, has recently received an addition of sixty sittings, of which forty are free,

the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having contributed £100 towards defraying the expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

HEATH, a parish in the hundred of SCARSDALE, county of DERBY, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.E. by E.) from Chesterfield, containing 411 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, rated in the king's books at £4. 18. 9., and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has portions in the Norman style of architecture.

HEATH, a joint township with Jay, in the parish of LEINTWARDINE, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, containing 42 inhabitants.

HEATH, or HETHE, a parish in the hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Bicester, containing 350 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £7. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. George and St. Edmund. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

HEATH, a chapelry in that part of the parish of STOKE-ST. MILBOROUGH which is in the hundred of MUNSLOW, county of SALOP, 9 miles (N.E. by N.) from Ludlow, containing 41 inhabitants.

HEATH, a joint township with Warmfield, in the parish of WARMFIELD, lower division of the wapentake of AGRIBIGG, West riding of the county of YORK, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Wakefield. The population is returned with the township of Warmfield.

HEATH (UPPER), a township in the parish of WORTHEN, hundred of CHIRBURY, county of SALOP, containing 504 inhabitants.

HEATHENCOTE, a hamlet in the parish of PAULERS-PURY, hundred of CLELEY, county of NORTHAMPTON, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S.E.) from Towcester. The population is returned with the parish. Here was formerly a chapel, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, but it has fallen into ruins.

HEATHER, a parish in the hundred of SPARKENHOE, county of LEICESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Market-Bosworth, containing 411 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 17. 8., and in the patronage of the Rev. Paul Belcher. The church is dedicated to St. John. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Here was anciently a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers, granted in the reign of Edward VI. to Oliver St. John and Robert Thornton: about the time of the dissolution the value was computed at £39. 1. 5. per annum. There is a coal mine in the parish.

HEATHERYCLEUGH, a chapelry in the parish of STANHOPE, north-western division of DARLINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 4 miles (W.N.W.) from St. John's Chapel. The population is returned with the parish.

HEATHFIELD, a parish in the hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, county of SOMERSET, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.N.W.) from Taunton, containing 131 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated in the king's books at £9. 1. 8. — Cornish, Esq. was patron in

1787. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

HEATHFIELD, a parish in the hundred of HAWKESBOROUGH, rape of HASTINGS, county of SUSSEX, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Haylsham, containing 1613 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Heathfield in the Cathedral Church of Chichester. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has recently received an addition of one hundred and twenty free sittings, towards defraying the expense of which the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels contributed £10: it has portions in the early, with insertions in the decorated, style of English architecture. In a part of this village, called Cade-street, Jack Cade, the notorious rebel, was slain, by the sheriff of Kent, in 1450; a stone pedestal, with a tablet and inscription, has been erected by Mr. Newbery, to record the event.

HEATHPOOL, a township in the parish of KIRK-NEWTON, western division of GLENDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, containing 42 inhabitants.

HEATHWAITE, a joint chapelry with Woodland, in the parish of KIRKBY-IRELETH, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER, 6 miles (S.W. by W.) from Hawkshead, containing 367 inhabitants.

HEATHY-LEE, a township in the parish of ALLSTONEFIELD, northern division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, county of STAFFORD, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Longnor, containing 788 inhabitants.

HEATON, a joint township with Oxcliffe, in that part of the parish of LANCASTER which is in the hundred of LONSDALE, south of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Lancaster, containing 176 inhabitants. This township is situated on the banks of the Lune.

HEATON, a township in the parish of DEAN, hundred of SALFORD, county palatine of LANCASTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Great Bolton, containing 826 inhabitants.

HEATON, a township in that part of the parish of ALL SAINTS, NEWCASTLE, which is in the eastern division of CASTLE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N.E.) from Newcastle upon Tyne, containing 470 inhabitants.

HEATON, a township in that part of the parish of LEEK which is in the northern division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, county of STAFFORD, 5 miles (N.W. by N.) from Leek, containing 391 inhabitants.

HEATON, a chapelry in the parish of BRADFORD, wapentake of MORLEY, West riding of the county of YORK, 2 miles (N.W. by N.) from Bradford, containing 1217 inhabitants. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

HEATON (GREAT), a township in the parish of OLDHAM cum PRESTWICH, hundred of SALFORD, county palatine of LANCASTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Manchester, containing 224 inhabitants.

HEATON (KIRK), a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of AGRIBIGG, West riding of the county of YORK, comprising the townships of Dalton, Kirk-Heaton, Lepton, and Upper Whitley, and containing 7968 inhabitants, of which number, 2186 are in the township of Kirk-Heaton, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Hudders-

field. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £25 13. 9. The Duke of Northumberland was patron in 1785. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

HEATON (LITTLE), a township in the parish of **OLDHAM** *cum* **PRESTWICH**, hundred of **SALFORD**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 5 miles (N.) from Manchester, containing 630 inhabitants.

HEATON-NORRIS, a chapelry in the parish of **MANCHESTER**, hundred of **SALFORD**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 2 miles (N. W. by N.) from Stockport, containing 6958 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £800 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of the Collegiate Church of Manchester. The chapel is dedicated to St. Thomas. There is a place of worship for Independents. Two cottages were built by subscription for the purpose of a school; one is occupied by a schoolmaster, the other is let for £5. 5. per annum. Near the chapel is a building comprising a school-room, with apartments above for the master's residence: it is supposed to have been erected on the waste, about a century ago, by subscription among the inhabitants of the township, who appoint the master, and is endowed with £10 per annum, arising from a bequest of £200 by John Hollingpriest, in 1785. The petty sessions for the Manchester division of the hundred of Salford are held here. This place is separated from Stockport by the river Mersey. At Heaton-Mersey a Sunday school was endowed with £500, in 1815, by Robert Parker, Esq.

HEAVITREE, a parish in the hundred of **WONFORD**, county of **DEVON**, 1 mile (E.) from Exeter, containing 1253 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the curacies of St. David and Seidwell, rated in the king's books at £34. 3. 4., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is in the later style of English architecture. This parish is a suburb of Exeter, including the villages of Whipton, Polsloe, Monkaton, and East and West Wonford. The name is said to have been derived from its having been a place of execution, the gallows being called "heavy (i. e. grievous) tree." It was the western headquarters of the parliamentary forces during the civil war. At Polsloe was formerly a Benedictine monastery, founded by Lord Brewer, and dissolved in 1538, when its revenue was valued at £164. 8. 11.: some remains of it are yet visible. There was also a monastic cell, of the Cluniac order, dedicated to St. James, the estates of which were given to the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, by Henry VI. Here is a small school, wherein sixteen children are educated for £5 per annum, paid out of the proceeds of parish lands. Dennis' almshouses, for twelve aged poor, are endowed with a rent-charge of £45 per annum: there is also an almshouse, founded in 1603 by R. Duck, consisting of four tenements. The river Ex bounds the parish on the south-west.

HEBBURN, a township in the parish of **CHILLINGHAM**, eastern division of **GLENDAL** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Wooler, containing 93 inhabitants.

HEBBURN, a parish in the western division of **MOR-**

PETH ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, comprising the townships of Causey-Park, Cockle-Park, Earsdon, Earsdon-Forest, Fenrother, Hebburn, and Tritlington, and containing 564 inhabitants, of which number, 93 are in the township of Hebburn, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Morpeth. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, and in the patronage of the Rector of Bothall.

HEBDEN, a township in the parish of **LINTON**, eastern division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWXCROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 11 miles (N. by E.) from Skipton, containing 377 inhabitants. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists.

HECK, or **HICK**, a township in that part of the parish of **SNAITH** which is in the lower division of the wapentake of **OSGOLDCROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Snaith, containing 228 inhabitants. This township is within the peculiar ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the court of Snaith.

HECKFIELD, a parish in the hundred of **HOLD-SHOTT**, Basingstoke division of the county of **SOUTH-AMPTON**, comprising the chapelry of Mattingley, and the tythings of Heckfield, Holdshott, and the greater portion of Hazely Heath, and containing, with the whole of Hazely Heath, 1149 inhabitants, of which number, 636 are in the tything of Heckfield, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Hartford-Bridge. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £16. 12. 11., and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. A fair is held on Good Friday. The rivers Loddon and Blackwater skirt this parish on the north-west.

HECKINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of **CLAVERING**, county of **NORFOLK**, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Beccles, containing 146 inhabitants, but including the House of Industry, and the Hospital of Loddon and Clavering, which are in this parish, 541. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich. Thomas Smyth, Esq. was patron in 1816. The church is dedicated to St. Gregory.

HECKINGTON, a parish in the wapentake of **ASWARDHURN**, parts of **KESTIVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Sleaford, containing 1438 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £12. 16. 3., and in the patronage of the Rev. H. B. Benson. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

HECKMONDWIKE, a chapelry in the parish of **BIRSTALL**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Wakefield, containing 2579 inhabitants. A new chapel is now being erected. There are two places of worship for Independents, and one for Wesleyan Methodists. The manufacture of blankets, carpets, and woollen cloths is here extensive: a blanket hall is open every Monday and Thursday, for the sale of blankets.

HEDDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of **CALNE**, county of **WILTS**, 3 miles (S.) from Calne, containing 296 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £8. 14. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Rev. S. Rogers was patron in 1800. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

HEDDON (BLACK), a township in the parish of STAMFORDHAM, north-eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Stamfordham, containing 63 inhabitants.

HEDDON (EAST), a township in that part of the parish of HEDDON on the WALL which is in the western division of CASTLE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Newcastle upon Tyne, containing 44 inhabitants.

HEDDON (WEST), a township in that part of the parish of HEDDON on the WALL which is in the eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Newcastle upon Tyne, containing 38 inhabitants.

HEDDON on the WALL, a parish comprising the township of East Heddon and a part of Eachwick, in the western division of CASTLE ward, and the townships of Heddon on the Wall, West Heddon, Houghton with Clowhouse, Whitcheater, and the other portion of Eachwick, in the eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, and containing 770 inhabitants, of which number, 362 are in the township of Heddon on the Wall, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Newcastle upon Tyne. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Philip and St. James. This parish is bounded on the south by the river Tyne, and on the north by the Font. The Picts', or Roman, wall intersected the parish, from which circumstance it derives its distinguishing appellation; the fosse alone is now visible.

HEDENHAM, a parish in the hundred of LODDON, county of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Bungay, containing 283 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8. N. Chambers, Esq. was patron in 1812. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

HEDGELEY, a township in the parish of EGLINGHAM, northern division of COQUETDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9 miles (W. N. W.) from Alnwick, containing 36 inhabitants. On Hedgeley Moor, in 1463, a battle was fought between the forces of Edward IV. and a party in the service of the deposed monarch, Henry VI., in which Sir Ralph Percy was slain; in memory of whose bravery, a stone pillar, called Percy's Cross, was erected upon the spot, being situated a little to the north-east of the twenty-fourth mile-stone on the Morpeth and Wooler road.

HEDGERLEY, a parish in the hundred of STOKE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Beaconsfield, containing 158 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of Colonel Way. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

HEDGERLEY-DEAN, a hamlet in the parish of FARNHAM-ROYAL, hundred of BURNHAM, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Beaconsfield, containing 199 inhabitants. Near this place are some large and deep intrenchments, where a battle is supposed to have been fought between the Danes and the Saxons.

HEDINGHAM (CASTLE), a parish in the hundred of HINCKFORD, county of ESSEX, 19 miles (N. by E.)

from Chelmsford, and 48 (N. E.) from London, containing 1163 inhabitants. This place was the head of an extensive barony belonging to the Norman family of De Vere, one of whom, Aubrey De Vere, Earl of Oxford, is supposed to have founded a castle here in the reign of Stephen. During the war between King John and the barons, this fortress was taken by the king, in 1216: in the following year it was surrendered to the Dauphin of France, who had been invited to England by the insurgent barons; and soon after the death of John it was recovered by the Earl of Pembroke, regent under Henry III. Many additional buildings were erected by John De Vere, Earl of Oxford, a distinguished partizan of the house of Lancaster, during the civil war in the fifteenth century, who gave a most sumptuous entertainment at Castle-Hedingham to Henry VII.: that king subsequently caused the earl to be prosecuted for giving liveries to a number of his retainers, in breach of the provisions of a statute then recently enacted, for which offence he was fined fifteen thousand marks. The succeeding earl sold the estate, having previously dismantled the castle and razed the surrounding edifices; but the keep, or great central tower, is still standing, and forms an object of considerable interest to antiquaries. Fairs are held at Hedingham, for hops and cattle, May 14th, July 25th, August 15th, and October 25th; and the petty sessions for the division of North Hincford are held here on Tuesdays. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, and in the patronage of Lewis Majendie, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient edifice in the early English style, with a mixture of the Norman, except the tower, which was erected about 1616: in the chancel is a superb monument to the memory of John, Earl of Oxford, mentioned above, and his Countess, with recumbent statues, armorial bearings, and inscriptions. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Some small bequests have been left by different persons for the benefit of the poor. At Nunnery-Street, near Hedingham, are the remains of a Benedictine convent for nuns, founded by the De Vere family, in the twelfth century, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £29. 12. 10. On the south-east side of the castle was an hospital, founded by one of the same family, about the middle of the thirteenth century, which has been long since destroyed.

HEDINGHAM (SIBLE), a parish in the hundred of HINCKFORD, county of ESSEX, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (S. W.) from Castle-Hedingham, containing 2060 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 £22. C. Stovin, Esq. was patron in 1792. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

HEDLEY, 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, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Gateshead, containing 49 inhabitants.

HEDLEY, a township in the parish of Ovingham, eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (S.) from Ovingham, containing 168 inhabitants.

HEDLEY-HOPE, a township in the parish of BRANCEPETH, north-western division of DARLINGTON

ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 6 miles (E.N.E.) from Wolsingham, containing 51 inhabitants.

HEDLEY-WOODSIDE, a township in the parish of Ovingham, eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 miles (S.) from Ovingham, containing 55 inhabitants.

HEDNESFORD, a joint township with Leacroft, in the parish of CANNOCK, eastern division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (S.W. by S.) from Rudgeley, containing 442 inhabitants. A great number of race horses is trained here.

HEDON, or HEYDON, a borough, market town, and parish, possessing separate jurisdiction, but locally in the middle division of the wapentake of Holderness, East riding of the county of YORK, 44 miles (E.S.E.) from York, and 179 (N. by E.) from London, containing 902 inhabitants. This town is reputed to have been anciently



Corporate Seal.

a very considerable sea-port. A charter was given to the burgesses of Hedon by King Athelstan; and in 1199, King John granted to Baldwin, Earl of Albemarle and Holderness, and to his wife Hawis, free burghage here, by the same tenure, and with the same privileges as at York and Lincoln. Hedon has possessed but little commercial or maritime importance since the foundation of the port of Hull by King Edward I. In the year 1656, a great part of the town was consumed by fire, after which it was rebuilt in a more handsome and substantial manner. It is pleasantly situated in a level, fertile, and well-cultivated country, within a mile and a half of the Humber, and consists chiefly of one street, in the middle of which is the market-place. The members of the Holderness Agricultural Society hold their meetings here, and possess a valuable and select library of the best works that have been written on agriculture, and on subjects connected with it. Assemblies are regularly held during the season. The old haven has long since been choked up, but a canal, cut from the Humber, extends to within a quarter of a mile of the town, only navigable however for small craft. The market is on Saturday; and the fairs, which are considerable, are on August 2nd and September 22nd, for horses, &c., November 17th and December 6th, for cattle, &c., and every second Monday from Shrovetide to Midsummer, for cattle and sheep.

The government of the borough, by charter dated in the 14th of James I., is vested in a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, and nine aldermen, assisted by a town clerk, coroner, and other officers, with an indefinite number of burgesses: the mayor is annually elected from among the aldermen, and the bailiffs, who during their office are justices of the peace, from the burgesses; the late mayor acts as coroner. The freedom of the borough is inherited by birth, acquired by servitude, or obtained by gift from the corporation, who by their charter hold quarterly courts of session for offences not capital; and a court of record for the determination of pleas, and the recovery of debts to any amount: the court for the wapentake of Holderness is also held here, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The town-hall is a

small edifice, in which one apartment is appropriated as a place of confinement for prisoners, the corporation being bound by their charter to provide a hall and prison within the town for the lords of the manor of Holderness; but no criminal or debtor has been confined there for many years. The borough first sent members to parliament in the 23d of Edward I., but discontinued till the 1st of Edward VI., since which time it has made regular returns. The right of election is vested in the burgesses generally, the number of whom is about three hundred: the mayor is the returning officer.

The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Preston, endowed with £200 parliamentary grant, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Archbishop of York. There were formerly three churches in the town; of those of St. Nicholas and St. James only traces of the foundations are visible: the remaining church, dedicated to St. Augustine, is a venerable and spacious cruciform structure in the early, with a lofty central tower in the later, style of English architecture; the front of the north transept is a remarkably fine specimen of the early English, and in the south transept is a very beautiful window, though much mutilated; many portions of this edifice display much elegance of design, and richness of detail. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, and a Roman Catholic chapel. A school for boys, and another for girls, the children of burgesses, are supported by the contributions of the members for the borough, and by other donations. Almshouses for poor and infirm burgesses and their widows were erected, and are supported, by the corporation; and there are various charitable bequests for the relief of the poor. An hospital, dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre, was founded at Newton, in this parish, in the reign of John, by Alan, son of Oubernus, for a master and several brethren, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £13. 15. 10.

HEDSOR, a parish in the hundred of DESBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Great Marlow, containing, with the hamlet of Lilliffee, 188 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant. Lord Boston was patron in 1814. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. In the church-yard are interred the remains of Nathaniel Hooke, author of the Roman History, who died in 1763; to whose memory a tablet was erected at the expense of Lord Boston.

HEELYFIELD, a township in the parish of MUGGLESWICK, western division of CHESTER ward, county palatine of DURHAM, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Wolsingham, containing 161 inhabitants. Here was anciently a chapel: there is a school with a small endowment. This township was severed from the parish of Lanchester by order of the parliamentary commissioners in 1648, and annexed to that of Muggleswick.

HEENE, a hamlet in the hundred of BRIGHTFORD, rape of BRAMBER, county of SUSSEX, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (W.) from Worthing, containing 178 inhabitants. Here was anciently a chapel, which being demolished, the inhabitants attend the church of West Tarring, to the rector and vicar of which parish they pay tithes.

HEIGHAM (POTTER), a parish in the hundred of **HAPPING**, county of **NORFOLK**, 7 miles (N. by E.) from **Acle**, containing 340 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Norfolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of **Norwich**. The church is dedicated to **St. Nicholas**.

HEIGHINGTON, a parish in the south-eastern division of **DARLINGTON** ward, county palatine of **DURHAM**, comprising the townships of **Coastamoor**, **Heighington**, **Killerby**, **Midridge**, **Redworth**, **School-Aycliffe**, and **Walworth**, and containing 1383 inhabitants, of which number, 557 are in the township of **Heighington**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from **Darlington**. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Durham**, rated in the king's books at £12. 14. 9½., and in the patronage of the **Dean** and **Chapter** of **Durham**. The church, dedicated to **St. Michael**, has a Norman tower, but the structure generally is of a later date: the pulpit is ancient and richly carved. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**. A free grammar school was founded in 1601, by **Elizabeth Jennison**, of **Walworth**, and endowed with a rent-charge of £10, which was subsequently augmented by a donation of £70 from **Edward Kirby**, vicar of this parish: the present income is £55. 11. per annum, and the school is conducted on the **Madras system**: a new school-house was built in 1812, by subscription, at an expense of £300.

HEIGHINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of **WASHINGBOROUGH**, second division of the wapentake of **LANGOE**, parts of **KESTIVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from **Lincoln**, containing 396 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**.

HEIGHLEY, a township consisting of **High Heighley** and **Low Heighley**, in that part of the parish of **MITFORD** which is in the western division of **MORPETH** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from **Morpeth**, containing, with **Espley**, **Heighley-Gate**, and **Morpeth North-Gate**, 76 inhabitants.

HEIGHTINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of **ROCK**, lower division of the hundred of **DODDINGTREE**, county of **WORCESTER**, 4 miles (S. W.) from **Bewdley**. The population is returned with the parish. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Giles**.

HEIGHTON, a parish in the hundred of **FLEXBOROUGH**, rape of **PEVENSEY**, county of **SUSSEX**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. N. E.) from **Newhaven**, containing 71 inhabitants. The living is a rectory united to that of **Tarring-Neville**, in the archdeaconry of **Leves**, and diocese of **Chichester**, rated in the king's books at £11. 8. 6½. The church is dedicated to **St. Martin**.

HELBECK LANDS, a chapelry in the parish of **AYSGARTH**, western division of the wapentake of **HANG**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 12 miles (W. by N.) from **Askrigg**. The population is returned with the parish.

HELEN'S (ST.), a market town and chapelry in the township of **WINDLE**, parish of **PRESCOT**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, county palatine of **LANCASTER**, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from **Prescot**, 48 (S.) from **Lancaster**, and 198 (N. W.) from **London**. The population is returned with **Windle**. This town, originally an inconsiderable village, began to assume some importance about fifty years since; its enlargement and prosperity are chiefly attributable to the introduction of different branches of

manufacture, but especially to that of glass, which had been established in the vicinity. In 1773, an incorporated company, styled the **British Plate-Glass Company**, erected an extensive manufactory at **Ravenhead**, in the township of **Sutton**, near this town, which having failed, was succeeded by another company, formed in 1794, whose manufactory covers an area of nearly thirty acres, and is surrounded by a lofty stone wall, on the outside of which are the habitations of the workmen: the erection of this building cost nearly £40,000. This establishment is the largest of the kind in England, and affords employment to upwards of three hundred workmen: the first artisans were brought from France, and the glass now produced is in all respects equal, and in many superior, to the French and Venetian plates. In 1789, a steam-engine was constructed for grinding and polishing plate-glass, which performs the work of one hundred and sixty men, and with greater exactness. Plates of glass measuring one hundred and forty inches by seventy-two, and concave and convex mirrors, thirty-six inches in diameter, are made here; the produce of the manufactory, consisting of crown, plate, and flint glass, is chiefly sent to the company's warehouse in **London**. In the same township, and in that of **Eccleston**, are three other manufactories for crown and flint glass, and bottles: there are also several potteries, breweries, and a cotton-mill in the neighbourhood; many of which are worked by steam. The cheapness and abundance of good coal, and the proximity of **Liverpool**, have greatly contributed to the success of these manufactories. About 1780, extensive works for smelting and refining copper were established here by the proprietors of the **Parys mine**, in **Anglesea**, who also had one on a smaller scale near the **Sankey canal**, but both these were discontinued in 1815. A customary market is held on Saturday; and there are fairs on the Monday and Tuesday after Easter-week, and on the first Friday and Saturday after September 8th. At the courts leet and baron of the lord of the manor of **Windle**, held in November, peace officers are annually appointed for this district.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Chester**, endowed with £600 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Trustees. The chapel was originally dedicated to **St. Helen**, but on being enlarged in 1816, it was dedicated anew to **St. Mary**. There are places of worship for the **Society of Friends**, **Independents**, and **Wesleyan Methodists**, and a chapel for **Roman Catholics**: to the first of these is attached a liberal endowment, the interest of which is appropriated to charitable purposes. A free school is endowed with property producing £26 per annum, for the gratuitous instruction of twenty-five poor children within the town, in reading, writing, and arithmetic: the appointment of the master and the management of the revenue of the charity are vested in the Trustees of the chapel. A charity school was founded in 1714, by a bequest from **Sarah Cowley**, who gave an estate at **Hardshaw**, near **St. Helen's**, directing the proceeds to be applied towards educating the children of poor parents belonging to **Windle**: the property includes coal mines, and, under a decree of the court of Chancery in 1826, a fund is in process of accumulation, in order to provide against the time when the coal mines shall be exhausted. There is a **Roman Catholic free school**; and

it is computed that in the various Sunday schools instruction is afforded to about one thousand two hundred children. The Sunday school in connexion with the established church was erected by subscription and the proceeds of a bazaar, in 1829, at an expense of nearly £1000. In 1823, a charitable fund was established for the relief of poor married women in child-birth, or of widows who have lost their husbands during pregnancy. A savings bank was opened in 1819.

HELEN'S (ST.), a town and parish in the liberty of EAST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 9 miles (E.) from Newport, containing 804 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The ancient church was partly taken down at the commencement of the last century, in consequence of encroachments made by the sea, but the tower was left standing as a land-mark. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Here was a priory of Cluniac monks, the site of which is now occupied by a modern mansion called the Priory: in an adjacent wood are some remains of an ancient watch-tower. This parish is bounded on the east by the English channel, on the north by Spithead, and on the south by Brading harbour.

HELFORD, a small sea-port in the parish of MANACCA, hundred of KERRIER, county of CORNWALL, 6 miles (S.S.W.) from Falmouth. The population is returned with the parish. This place, which is situated on the southern side of the river Hel, has a haven where some trade is carried on in timber and coal imported from Wales. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

HELHOUGHTON, a parish in the hundred of GALLOW, county of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by W.) from Fakenham, containing 322 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of South Rainham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

HELLABY, a township in the parish of STAINTON, southern division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, West riding of the county of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Rotherham. The population is returned with the parish.

HELLAND, a parish in the hundred of TRIGO, county of CORNWALL, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Bodmin, containing 264 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £9. 13. 9. William Morshead, Esq. was patron in 1817. The church is dedicated to St. Helena. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Dr. Richard Glynn Cloberry, an eminent poet and physician, was born at Brodes, or Broads, the seat of the Glynn family, in this parish.

HELLESDON, a parish partly within the city of NORWICH, and partly in the hundred of TAVERHAM, county of NORFOLK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.W. by W.) from Norwich, containing 293 inhabitants. The living is a rectory with that of Drayton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £12. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

HELLIDON, a parish in the hundred of FAWSELEY,

county of NORTHAMPTON, 5 miles (S.W.) from Daventry, containing 408 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, endowed with £200 royal bounty. T. and M. Scrafton, Esqrs. were patrons in 1806. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In 1618, Mr. John Ball bequeathed £100 for the erection of a school-room, and a rent-charge of £10 a year towards the support of a master; twenty children are educated. The Rev. Sir John Knightly bequeathed £5. 3. per annum towards a Sunday school. The source of the river Leame is near the village.

HELLIFIELD, a township in the parish of LONG PRESTON, western division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, 6 miles (S.S.E.) from Settle, containing 279 inhabitants.

HELLINGHILL, a township in the parish of ROTHBURY, western division of COQUETDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Rothbury, containing 130 inhabitants.

HELLINGLY, a parish in the hundred of DILL, rape of PEVENSEY, county of SUSSEX, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Haylsham, containing 1313 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £6. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Earl of Chichester. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is in the early style of English architecture. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

HELMDON, a parish in the hundred of KING'S SUTTON, county of NORTHAMPTON, 6 miles (N.) from Brackley, containing 486 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £13. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. In 1723, the Rev. — Jones gave £20 towards the establishment and maintenance of a school, which is now supported by voluntary contributions. A court leet is held here by the crown, for the duchy of Lancaster.

HELMINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, county of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (S.S.E.) from Debenham, containing 325 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £18, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

HELMINGTON, a joint township with Hunwick, in that part of the parish of ST. ANDREW, AUCKLAND, which is in the north-western division of DARLINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Bishop-Auckland, containing 160 inhabitants.

HELMSLEY, a parish in the wapentake of RYEDALE, North riding of the county of YORK, comprising the market town of Helmsley, the joint chapelry of Bilsdale-Midcable with Bilsdale-Birkham, and the townships of Haram, Laskill-Pasture, Pockley, Rivaulx, and Sproxtton, and containing 3458 inhabitants, of which number, 1520 are in the town of Helmsley, 23 miles (N.) from York, and 218 (N. by W.) from London. This place, which was formerly of considerable importance, derives its name from the dark heathy moors in the pa-

rich, and belonged, in the reigns of Edward I. and II., to the family of Ross, who built here a strong castle for their baronial residence, which, in the parliamentary war, being garrisoned for the king, was besieged and taken by Fairfax, in 1644, and soon afterwards dismantled by order of the parliament: the remains of this structure, which was erected on an eminence, and surrounded by a double moat, consist principally of detached portions of the state apartments and offices, and part of the keep and gateway. The town is situated on the declivity of a small eminence, sloping gently towards the river Rye, which gives name to the wapentake; the houses are chiefly built of stone, and roofed with slate, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from springs and from a rivulet called the Boro' Beck, which, after running through the town, disappears at the distance of a mile, and rises again at the distance of four miles. The environs are extremely pleasant, being richly diversified with extensive woods and fertile valleys. The linen manufacture, which was carried on extensively by families at their own houses, has been almost destroyed here by the introduction of machinery. There are mines of coal in the parish. The market is on Saturday: the fairs are, May 19th, July 16th, October 1st and 2nd, and November 5th and 6th, for cattle, sheep, and linen and woollen cloth. A court for the recovery of debts under 40s. is occasionally held. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £11. 8. 6½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Charles Duncombe, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a large and handsome structure, partly in the Norman, and partly in the early, style of English architecture, with later insertions, having a tower at the west end: the interior contains some elegant screen-work, and an hexagonal font of early English character. At Haram and Pockley are chapels of ease, the latter built, in 1822, at the sole expense of C. Duncombe, Esq., of Duncombe Park (a noble mansion, within a mile of Helmsley, built, in 1718, in the Doric order of architecture, from a design by Vanbrugh), who is proprietor of nearly the whole of the parish, which is about sixteen miles long from north to south, averaging nearly five miles in breadth, and contains about fifty thousand acres. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school for children of both sexes is supported by Mr. Duncombe. George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, after he had withdrawn from the court and cabinet of Charles II., spent a considerable portion of his time here, this period of his life having been distinguished by the revelries and profligacy, which soon reduced him to a state of indigence: he died at Kirkby-Moor-Side, in April, 1687. About two miles to the north-west are the interesting remains of the abbey of Rivaux, or Rivall, so called from its situation in the vale of the river Rye: it was the first Cistercian abbey in Yorkshire, and was founded in 1131, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, by Walter Espec, who endowed it with ample revenues, which at the dissolution were estimated at £351. 14. 6.

HELMSLEY (GATE), a parish within the liberty of St. PETER of YORK, East riding, though locally in the wapentake of Bulmer, North riding, of the county of YORK, 6½ miles (E.N.E.) from York, containing 209

inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £2, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £800 royal bounty, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Osbalwick in the Cathedral Church of York. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

HELMSLEY (UPPER), a parish in the wapentake of BULMER, North riding of the county of YORK, 7½ miles (N.E. by E.) from York, containing 63 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £4. 19. 2., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

HELPERBY, a township in that part of the parish of BRAFFERTON which is within the liberty of St. PETER of YORK, East riding, though locally in the wapentake of Bulmer, North riding, of the county of YORK, 4¼ miles (N.E. by E.) from Boroughbridge, containing 611 inhabitants. This township is within the peculiar ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of York.

HELPERTHROP, a parish in the wapentake of BUCKROSE, East riding of the county of YORK, 12 miles (E.) from New Malton, containing 157 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter of York, rated in the king's books at £4. 19. 7. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

HELPRINGHAM, a parish in the wapentake of ASWARDHURN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 7½ miles (N.E.) from Falkingham, containing 693 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £8. 3. 4., and endowed with £200 royal bounty. Mrs. Andrews and others were patrons in 1799. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is principally in the decorated style. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

HELPSTONE, a parish in the liberty of PETERBOROUGH, county of NORTHAMPTON, 3¼ miles (S.S.W.) from Market-Deeping, containing 372 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £8. 0. 5., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, has traces of Norman, with insertions in the early, later, and decorated, styles of English architecture.

HELSEBY, a township in the parish of FRODSHAM, second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, county palatine of CHESTER, 2¼ miles (S.W. by W.) from Frodsham, containing 378 inhabitants.

HELSEINGTON, a chapelry in that part of the parish of KENDAL which is in KENDAL ward, county of WESTMORLAND, 4½ miles (S.W. by S.) from Kendal, containing 268 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, endowed with £9. 15. per annum and £400 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Kendal. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, was founded in 1726, by John Jackson, of Holeslack, who likewise endowed it with an estate. A school, erected by subscription, is supported by annual collections.



Seal and Arms.

HELSTON, or HELLESTON, a borough, market town, and chapelry, in the parish of **WENDRON**, possessing separate jurisdiction, but locally in the hundred of **Kerrier**, county of **CORNWALL**, 61 miles (S. W.) from **Launceston**, and 274 (W. S. W.) from **London**, containing 2671 inhabitants. This is a place of considerable antiquity, and was one of the original stannary towns, though but little tin is coined here at present. When Domesday-book was compiled it formed part of the royal demesne, and King John granted a charter to the burgesses for the foundation of a guild, which was confirmed by **Edward III.**, who gave the privilege of holding a market and fairs. The town stands on the great road from **Plymouth** to the **Land's End**, on the declivity of a hill, to the east of the little river **Cober**; and it comprises four principal streets arranged in the form of a cross, with a handsome market-house and town-hall near the centre: at the end of the street which takes its name from the building is situated old **Coinage-hall**. The streets are all paved, and lighted with gas, and a stream of water flows through them, affording an abundant supply to the inhabitants, and giving a neat and agreeable aspect to the place. In the neighbourhood are mines of tin, lead, and copper, which are very productive, especially the famous tin mine of **Huel Vor**, about three miles westward from the town, the works extending more than a mile and a half under ground. Five large steam-engines are used to pump the water out of the mine, and several smaller ones for raising the ore and other purposes: there are likewise four large stamping-mills worked by steam; and the operations of roasting and smelting are carried on upon the spot. The expense of working this mine has been estimated at £5000 a month, notwithstanding which, the proprietors are said to have obtained a clear profit of £10,000 in three months. Markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday; and there are fairs on the Saturdays before Mid-Lent Sunday and Palm Sunday, on Whit-Monday, July 20th, September 9th, October 28th, and the first, second, and third Saturdays before Christmas-eve.

Notwithstanding the grant of many previous charters, Helston was not made a corporate town till the reign of **Elizabeth**, who vested the government in a mayor and four aldermen, who constituted the common council, and were to choose twenty-four assistants; and this charter was confirmed by **Charles I.**, who appointed the mayor for the current year to be also recorder, and the mayor for the preceding year to be a justice of the peace within the borough, with power to hold quarter sessions. This charter being forfeited, in consequence of some electioneering intrigues, a new one was obtained in 1774, under which the corporation consists of a mayor and four aldermen, with an indeterminate number of freemen. There is a common gaol within the borough, under the jurisdiction of the mayor and aldermen; but it consists of only a single room, capable of holding only four prisoners, and committals seldom take place. The petty sessions for the west division of the hundred of **Kerrier** are held here on the first Saturday

in every month. The borough has sent members to parliament ever since the 26th of **Edward I.**: the right of election is vested in the corporation, and the mayor is the returning officer: the patronage of the borough belongs to the Duke of **Leeds**.

The living is a perpetual curacy, with the vicarage of **Wendron**, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Cornwall**. The church, dedicated to **St. Michael**, is a handsome edifice, with a lofty pinnacled tower, standing on an eminence to the north of the town: it was rebuilt in 1762, at the expense of £6000, the benefaction of the **Earl of Godolphin**. Here are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Wesleyan Methodists**. A National school has been established in the town; also a dispensary for the sick poor not receiving parochial relief. In 1704, **Charles Godolphin, Esq.** gave land producing a considerable income, in trust to the mayor and commonalty "for the education and maintenance of poor scholars, relief of decayed virtuous gentlemen, redemption of prisoners, and apprenticing poor children." Here was anciently a castle, of which some vestiges existed when **Leland** visited the town, in the reign of **Henry VIII.**; the site is now a bowling-green. At the village of **St. John**, adjoining Helston, was a priory, or hospital, dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £14.7.4. Near this town is **Loo Pool**, one of the most considerable lakes in the county, formed by an accumulation of the waters of the river, confined by a sand-bank thrown up by the waves of the sea, through which an opening is made occasionally to drain the lake. This town has from time immemorial been noted for a popular festival, held annually on the 8th of May, called "the Furrey," supposed to have been derived from the Roman **Floralia**, or games in honour of the goddess **Flora**: on this occasion persons parade the streets with garlands of flowers, and all ranks partake of the pleasures of dancing and various rural amusements.

HELTON, a township in the parish of **ASKHAM**, **West ward**, county of **WESTMORLAND**, 6 miles (S.) from **Penrith**, containing 162 inhabitants.

HELTON, or HILTON, a township (formerly a chapelry) in the parish of **BONGATE, or ST. MICHAEL, APPLEBY**, **East ward**, county of **WESTMORLAND**, 3 miles (E.) from **Appleby**, containing 300 inhabitants. The **London Lead Company** work the lead mines here, which are very productive, and they have also a mill for smelting the ore, which yields a considerable quantity of silver. The chapel has long been demolished.

HEMBLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of **WALSHAM**, county of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from **Acle**, containing 255 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Norwich**, endowed with £1200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the **Dean and Chapter of Norwich**. The church is dedicated to **All Saints**.

HEMBURY (BROAD), county of **DEVON**. — See **BROADHEMBURY**.

HEMINGBROUGH, a parish in the wapentake of **OUZE and DERWENT**, **East riding** of the county of **YORK**, comprising the chapelry of **Barlby**, and the townships of **Brackenholme with Woodall**, **Cliff with Lund**, **South Duffield**, **Hemingbrough**, **Menthorp with Bowthorp**, and **Osgodby**, and containing 1855 inhabitants, of which

number, 500 are in the township of Hemingbrough, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Selby. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Howdenshire, endowed with £1800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a cruciform structure, principally in the later style of English architecture, with a tower rising from the intersection: it was made collegiate in 1426, the revenue of the society, at the dissolution, having been valued at £84. 11. A small school is endowed with the rent of two acres of land, called the School Close.

HEMINGBY, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Horncastle, containing 297 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £17. 8. $6\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. This parish is in the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster.

HEMINGFORD (ABBOTS), a parish in the hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from St. Ives, containing 400 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £26. 13. 4. Lady Olivia Sparrow was patroness in 1811. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. A school for the education of boys and girls is supported by the rector.

HEMINGFORD (GREY), a parish in the hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. by S.) from St. Ives, containing 475 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £9. 16. 10., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. James. The river Ouse passes the village. Cowper, the poet, wrote "The Dog and the Water Lily" when on a visit here.

HEMINGSTONE, or HELMINGSTONE, a parish in the hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, county of SUFFOLK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Needham, containing 322 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £8. 11. $5\frac{1}{2}$. Sir W. F. Middleton, Bart. was patron in 1824. The church is dedicated to St. Gregory.

HEMINGTON, a township in the parish of LOCKINGTON, western division of the hundred of GOSCOTE, county of LEICESTER, 8 miles (N. W.) from Loughborough, containing 421 inhabitants. An ancient chapel here is partly in ruins.

HEMINGTON, a parish in the hundred of POLEBROOKE, county of NORTHAMPTON, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Oundle, containing 134 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £6. 9. 7. Lord Montagu was patron in 1794. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul.

HEMINGTON, a parish in the hundred of KILMERSDON, county of SOMERSET, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Frome, containing 323 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to that of Hardington, in the archdeaconry of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, rated

in the king's books at £13. 14. 7. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

HEMLEY, a parish in the hundred of COLNEIS, county of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Woodbridge, containing 80 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £4. 19. 2., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The navigable river Deben runs on the east of this parish.

HEMLINGTON, a township in the parish of STAIN-TON, western division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, North riding of the county of YORK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Stokesley, containing 72 inhabitants.

HEMLINGTON-ROW, a township in the parish of BRANCEPETH, north-western division of DARLINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Bishop-Auckland, containing 154 inhabitants.

HEMPHOLME, a township in the parish of LEVEN, northern division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East riding of the county of YORK, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Beverley, containing 93 inhabitants.

HEMPNALL, a parish (formerly a market town) in the hundred of DEFWADE, county of NORFOLK, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from St. Mary Stratton, containing 1014 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4. John T. Mott, Esq. was patron in 1819. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. Here is a fair on St. Andrew's day.

HEMPSTEAD, a parish in the hundred of FRESHWELL, county of ESSEX, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Thaxted, containing 655 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Great Sampford, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

HEMPSTEAD, a parish in the middle division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S BARTON, county of GLOUCESTER, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. W. by W.) from Gloucester, containing, with South Hamlet, 548 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, rated in the king's books at £8. Mr. Alderman Jones was patron in 1826. The church is dedicated to St. Swithin. In a field here are vestiges of some earthworks thrown up by the royalists during the civil war. The Gloucester and Berkeley canal passes through this parish, and the navigable river Severn runs along its western boundary.

HEMPSTEAD, a parish in the hundred of HAPPING, county of NORFOLK, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from North Walsham, containing, with the parish of Eccles, 212 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the rectories of Eccles and Lessingham, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £9. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

HEMPSTEAD, a parish in the hundred of HOLT, county of NORFOLK, 2 miles (S. E.) from Holt, containing 289 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £7. 2. 6., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church is dedicated to All Saints.



Corporate Seal.

HEMPSTEAD (HEMEL), a parish in the hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD, comprising the market town of Hemel-Hempstead, and the chapelries of Bovingdon and Flaunden, and containing 5193 inhabitants, of which number, 3962 are in the town of Hemel-Hempstead, $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Hertford, and 23 (N.W.) from London. This place, of which there are no records of a date prior to the Heptarchy, appears from the name to owe its origin to the Saxons, by whom, from its situation among the hills, near the confluence of the rivers Gade and Bulborn, it was called *Hean Hampstede*, implying a dwelling in a high or elevated situation: it was given by Offa, King of Mercia, to the abbey of St. Alban. In Domesday-book it is noticed under the names *Henamstede*, and *Hamel-amstede*, from which latter its present appellation is evidently deduced. The town is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, in a fertile valley watered by the river Gade, which has its source within a distance of four miles, and consists principally of one street, nearly a mile in length, partially paved and lighted: the houses are irregularly built, but of neat and respectable appearance, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The principal article of manufacture is straw-plat, which affords employment to nearly all the females and children of the labouring class: there are several corn and paper-mills in the vicinity. The Grand Junction canal, by means of which the neighbourhood is supplied with coal from the Staffordshire mines, passes through Box Moor, within a mile of the town, where extensive docks, wharfs, and warehouses, have been constructed. The market, which is on Thursday, is one of the largest corn markets in the county; a market is also held on the morning of the same day for straw-plat, a great quantity of which is sold weekly. The fairs are on Holy Thursday, for cattle and sheep, to which a court of piepowder is attached; the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, and the third Monday in September, which last is a statute fair for hiring servants. The inhabitants received a charter of incorporation from Henry VIII., which was renewed to them by Cromwell on their taking the solemn league and covenant, the copy of which is still preserved. By this charter the government is vested in a bailiff, assisted by a jury of the principal inhabitants, who act as his council: the bailiff is annually chosen from among the principal inhabitants on St. Andrew's day; he acts as clerk of the market, but possesses no magisterial authority. The court leet of the lord of the manor is, by permission of the bailiff, held in the town-hall; where also a meeting of the county magistrates takes place every alternate week: the town-hall is a long narrow building, supported on square wooden pillars, of which the upper part contains rooms for the transaction of the business of the corporation, and the lower affords an area for the use of the market.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £16. 1. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London, on the nomina-

tion of the Bishop of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious cruciform structure, partly in the Norman style of architecture, with an embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire; the chancel is finely groined, and the east window embellished with painted glass; there is also a finely-painted window at the west end, presented by Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart. In 1809, a large stone coffin was dug up in the church-yard, and in the church is a stone with a brass, bearing the effigy of Robert Albyn, with an inscription in Norman French. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Huntingdonians. A charity school for boys, erected by subscription, and endowed with £15 per annum bequeathed, in 1796, by Mr. Thomas Warren, and £10 per annum from a bequest by Francis Combe, Esq., of Hempstead-Bury; and a charity school for girls, to which Mr. Warren bequeathed £13. 10. per annum, have been consolidated, and are conducted on the National system: there are one hundred boys and eighty girls in the school, which is further supported by subscription. The West Herts Infirmary, at Piccott's End, in this parish, is also supported by subscription. The remains of the old manor-house of Bury consist only of a gateway, from a window over which Henry VIII. is said to have delivered the charter; and in Lacker's house are some curious apartments said to have been built by that monarch, in the ceilings of which the royal arms are still preserved: there are also some remains of ancient buildings at a place called Heaven's Gate, at the north-east boundary of the parish, concerning which there are some traditionary records. At Piccott's End, and at Poak Mill, in the vicinity of the town, are saline and chalybeate springs, the water of which is said to be similar to that of Cheltenham. Many petrifications of sponge and other fossils, susceptible of a very high polish, are found in the vicinity, which abounds also with fine specimens of chalcedony. Dr. Hugh Smith, an eminent physician and medical lecturer, was born at Hemel-Hempstead, in 1733; Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart., pre-eminently distinguished for his skill in surgery, now resides in the vicinity.

HEMPSTON (BROAD), a parish in the hundred of HAYTOR, county of DEVON, 4 miles (S. E.) from Ashburton, containing 789 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £25. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A charity school is supported by donations and subscriptions.

HEMPSTON (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of HAYTOR, county of DEVON, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by E.) from Totness, containing 323 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £19. 15. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

HEMPTON, a joint tything with Patchway, in that part of the parish of ALMONDSBURY which is in the lower division of the hundred of LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD, county of GLOUCESTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Thornbury, containing 500 inhabitants.

HEMPTON, a parish in the hundred of GALLOW, county of NORFOLK, 1 mile (S.W.) from Fakenham, containing 299 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich,

and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, which was dedicated to St. Andrew, has fallen to decay. Between this place and Fakenham was a priory of canons of the order of St. Augustine, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was valued at £39. 0. 9.

HEMPTON, a township in the parish of **DEDDINGTON**, hundred of **WOOTTON**, county of **OXFORD**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from **Deddington**, containing 172 inhabitants.

HEMSBY, a parish in the western division of the hundred of **FLEGG**, county of **NORFOLK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.W.) from **Caistor**, containing 498 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £4. 6. 8. **John T. Hales, Esq.** was patron in 1805. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**.

HEMSWELL, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of **ASLACOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from **Gainsborough**, containing 271 inhabitants. The living, which was formerly a rectory, rated in the king's books at £27. 13. 4., is now a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of **Stow**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation of **Lincoln**. The church is dedicated to **All Saints**. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**. In this parish is the hamlet of **Spittal**, which derives its name from an ancient hospital, founded for poor widows prior to the 16th of **Edward II.**, which is under the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of **Lincoln**: attached to it is a small chapel. A sessions-house was built in 1620, by **Chief Justice Wray**. A fair is held annually in the hamlet on the 22nd of **November**.

HEMSWORTH, a parish in the wapentake of **STAINCROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.S.W.) from **Pontefract**, containing 963 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **York**, rated in the king's books at £20. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$. **W. Wrightson, Esq.** was patron in 1790. The church, dedicated to **St. Helen**, is principally in the later style of English architecture, with decorated windows at the east end. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**. A free grammar school was founded about 1548, by **Robert Holgate**, Archbishop of **York**, under letters patent of **Henry VIII.** In the reign of **Edward VI.**, the same archbishop confirmed the foundation and ordinances to **John Thurlston**, then master, and his successors; the annual income is about £300, which is received by the present master, who does not perform any duty for it: about sixty scholars are instructed in English by an usher, on paying quarterage. In 1813, **Robert Duffin, Esq.** bequeathed £50, and **Mr. Trant** £100, for the support of Sunday schools: the dividends of £203. 7. 3., three per cent. consols. are applied according to the direction of the benefactors.

HEMYOCK, a parish in the hundred of **HEMYOCK**, county of **DEVON**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from **Wellington**, containing 1159 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Exeter**, rated in the king's books at £32. 0. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. **Mrs. Hutton** was patroness in 1817. The church is dedicated to **St. Mary**. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, which is said to have been garrisoned by the parliamentary forces during the civil war: the east entrance has a pointed door-way, and there are the relics of five towers. A

school was endowed by **Mrs. Waldron**, in 1749, for teaching five poor children to read. At the northern extremity of the parish is a large cairn, called **Simon's barrow**.

HENBURY, a joint township with **Pexall**, in the parish of **PRESTBURY**, hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from **Macclesfield**, containing, with **Pexall**, 428 inhabitants.

HENBURY, a parish comprising the tythings of **King's Weston** and **Lawrence-Weston**, in the lower division of the hundred of **BERKELEY**, the joint chapelry of **Redwick** with **Northwick**, the township of **Henbury**, and the tything of **Stowick**, in the lower division, and the chapelry of **Aust**, and the tythings of **Charlton** and **Compton**, in the upper division, of the hundred of **HENBURY**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, and containing 2283 inhabitants, of which number, 431 are in the township of **Henbury**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.N.W.) from **Bristol**. The name is derived from the Saxon *Hean*, or *Hen*, old, and *burie*, a fortified place. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Consistory Court of the Bishop of **Bristol**, rated in the king's books at £30, and in the patronage of **Viscount Middleton**, **Sir John Smyth, Bart.**, **Edward Francis Colston, Esq.**, and the **Rev. Charles Gore**. The church, dedicated to **St. Mary**, is a spacious and handsome edifice, in the early style of English architecture, with decorated and later insertions: the church-yard is surrounded with ivy-mantled walls and enlivened with numerous evergreens. A free school, or hospital, was founded in 1623, by **Mr. Anthony Edmonds**, and endowed by him with the proceeds of certain lands, for the instruction of all children born within the parishes of **Henbury**, **Westbury upon Trym**, **Hafield**, **Redwick**, **Northwick**, and **Aust**, in this county; the annual income, augmented in 1736 by a bequest from **Christopher Cole, Esq.**, is about £320: there is appropriate accommodation for the master and usher, with garden and play-ground. The object of this charity has been suspended since 1815, in consequence of great injury done to the property from an inundation of the **Severn**. In 1756, **Robert Sandford** bequeathed £1500, the proceeds to be employed in instructing poor children in reading and writing: forty children are educated on this charity, and the present income is £55 per annum. Here are the remains of an old chapel, dedicated to **St. Blazius**, a Spanish martyr, near which is a castellated summer-house, called **Blaize castle**, whence there is a most delightful prospect; and on the hill on which it stands is an ancient encampment, with triple ramparts and two deep ditches, having two entrances at the opposite angles, on the line of the ancient "Fosse-way:" this work is usually ascribed to the **Britons**, but the discovery of Roman coins and other relics evinces its occupation by that people. The Roman *Trajectus Sabrina* is usually placed at **Aust** in this parish. The **Severn** is navigable on the west, and the **Avon** on the south-west, the two rivers joining at the **Swash**.

HENDERSKELF, a chapelry in the parish and wapentake of **BULMER**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.S.W.) from **New Malton**, containing 159 inhabitants.

HENDON, a parish in the hundred of **GORE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 7 miles (N.W.) from **London**, containing 3100 inhabitants. This place was in the tenth century given by **Dunstan**, Archbishop of **Can-**

terbury, to Westminster abbey, the abbots having had a palace here; the remains of which have been converted into a private mansion. The village is pleasantly situated on an eminence, in a small vale watered by the river Brent, over which is an ancient bridge of stone; the houses are irregularly built: in the neighbourhood are many handsome villas, and the environs are pleasant, abounding with rural walks and agreeable scenery. A court leet for the manor is held on the Tuesday before Whitsuntide, and a court baron occasionally. Hendon 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. The living is a vicarage, in the jurisdiction of the Commissary of London, concurrently with the Consistorial Court of the Bishop, rated in the king's books at £15. The Rev. C. L. Edridge was patron in 1812. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious structure in the decorated style of English architecture, with some small remains in the Norman style, and a square embattled tower: the nave is separated from the aisles by octangular pillars and sharply-pointed arches; the altarpiece is finely sculptured, and the east window is embellished with a well-executed painting of the last Supper, and other subjects; the interior contains several ancient monuments and a Norman font. A new church is now being erected on Mill Hill, in the later style of English architecture, at the expense of William Wilberforce, Esq. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. A school-room for boys was erected by John Bennet, Esq., on a piece of land given by Mr. David Garrick, the celebrated actor, then lord of the manor: there are fifty-three boys in this school, which is conducted on the National plan, and supported by subscription. A National school is also supported by subscription, in which fifty-one girls are instructed, forty-one of them being also clothed. John Cross, Esq. bequeathed £250 Bank annuities, for clothing four boys and four girls. Robert Daniels, Esq., of London, in 1681, bequeathed £2000 for the erection and endowment of an almshouse for six aged men and four aged women; with this sum, which had been left in the hands of his executors to accumulate for ten years, one hundred and thirty-two acres of land have been purchased: six almshouses were also erected in 1696, by Thomas Nichol, who endowed them for aged persons, each receiving four shillings per week. At Mill Hill is the Protestant Dissenters' grammar school: it was founded in 1807, and is under the direction of a chaplain, a head master, two assistant classical masters, and masters in the various departments of a liberal education, superintended by a committee: the buildings were erected on the site of the residence of Peter Collinson, Esq., an eminent naturalist, and completed at an expense of £25,000. On Highwood hill is a mansion in which the celebrated Lord William Russel resided previously to his arrest, now inhabited by Lady Raffles; and near it is a mineral spring impregnated with cathartic salt. Hendon Place, the seat of Lord Tenterden, was a banqueting-house belonging to Queen Elizabeth. At a place called the Hyde, in this parish, a gold coin of one of the Cæsars was found a few years since. William Rawlinson, Esq., one of the masters in Chancery, and keeper of the seals; Dr. Edward Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester; Charles Johnson, a dramatic au-

thor; Dr. James Parsons, anatomist and antiquary; Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Vice-President of the Antiquarian Society; and other eminent persons, have been interred here.

HENDRED (EAST), a parish in the hundred of WANTAGE, county of BERKS, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Wantage, containing 863 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £15. 5. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, contains a tomb to the memory of Archbishop Chicheley, formerly rector of the parish. Here is a place of worship for Roman Catholics, which formerly belonged to the chantry of St. Amand. A fair is held on the 11th of October. A branch of the river Isis flows through the parish. The stewardship of this manor is one of the nominal offices given for the purpose of vacating a seat in the House of Commons. Part of an ancient chapel belonging to the monks of Sheen has been converted into a dove-cote. Here are vestiges of a Roman road and a barrow.

HENDRED (WEST), a parish in the hundred of WANTAGE, county of BERKS, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Wantage, containing 319 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £8. 19. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

HENFIELD, a parish in the hundred of TIPNOAK, rape of BRAMBER, county of SUSSEX, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.E. by N.) from Steyning, containing 1404 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, rated in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is in the later style of English architecture. The navigable river Adur flows on the west of the parish.

HENGRAVE, a parish in the hundred of THINGOE, county of SUFFOLK, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Bury-St. Edmund's, containing 168 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to that of Flempton, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £9. 7. 1. The navigable river Lark passes through this parish, and is crossed by a bridge. Hengrave hall is a fine specimen of the domestic architecture of the time of Henry VIII., and in good preservation.

HENHAM, a parish comprising the hamlet of Pledgon, in the hundred of CLAVERING, but chiefly in the hundred of UTLESFORD, county of ESSEX, 4 miles (N.N.E.) from Stansted-Mountfitchet, containing 804 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, 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 £17, and in the patronage of Mr. Glynn and Mr. Feake. There is a place of worship for Independents.

HENHAM, a hamlet in the parish of WANGFORD, hundred of BLYTHING, county of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Halesworth, containing 131 inhabitants.

HENHEADS, a township in that part of the parish of BURY which is in the higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, county palatine of LANCASTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.) from Haslingden, containing 246 inhabitants.

HENHULL, a township in the parish of **ACTON**, hundred of **NANTWICH**, county palatine of **CHESTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. W. by W.) from Nantwich, containing 90 inhabitants. The Nantwich branch of the Chester canal passes in the vicinity.

HENLEY, a parish in the hundred of **BOSMERE** and **CLAYDON**, county of **SUFFOLK**, 5 miles (N.) from Ipswich, containing 241 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Suffolk**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £10. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of **Norwich**. The church is dedicated to **St. Peter**.

HENLEY (COLD), a chapelry in the parish of **WHITCHURCH**, hundred of **EVINGAR**, **Kingsclere** division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from **Whitchurch**, with which the population is returned.

HENLEY in **ARDEN**, a market town and chapelry in the parish of **WOOTTON-WAVEN**, **Henley** division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, county of **WARWICK**, 10 miles (W. by N.) from **Warwick**, and 101 (N. W. by W.) from **London**, on the road through **Oxford** to **Birmingham**, containing 1249 inhabitants. This town takes the adjunct, by which it is distinguished from other places of the same name, from its situation in the **Forest of Arden**, a large tract of woodland extending over part of **Warwickshire** and the adjoining counties. A considerable part of it was burnt at the battle of **Evesham**, in the reign of **Henry III.**, from which injury, however, it had recovered in that of **Edward I.** **Henry VI.**, in the 27th of his reign, granted to **Sir Ralph Boteler, Knt.**, lord of the manor, a charter reciting and confirming previous charters, by which it had view of frankpledge, a market, and other privileges, that monarch adding the power to hold courts of pleas of the crown and common pleas, exemption from tolls, and from the jurisdiction of the sheriff for the county, with the right to the chattels of all tenants of the manor wheresoever condemned, with other grants and privileges, which have become obsolete.

The town is pleasantly situated near the confluence of the rivers **Arrow** and **Allen**, or **Alne**, and consists principally of one spacious street extending for more than a mile along the turnpike road; the houses are in general neat and well built, but of ancient appearance, occasionally interspersed with handsome modern buildings; the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from pumps and wells. The only articles of manufacture are nails, needles, and fish-hooks, which afford occupation to not more than fifty persons. The market is on **Monday**; the fairs are on the **Tuesday** in **Whitsun-week**, a pleasure fair; **October 29th**, a large fair for hops; and **March 25th**, for cattle and sheep. The market-house is a neat building of stone, supported on pillars; and near it is a handsome ancient cross, of which the shaft, of one entire stone, rises from a pedestal and terminates in a rich canopy at the summit. By charter of **Henry VI.**, the government is vested in a high and low bailiff, appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor, when constables and other officers are also chosen: a petty session is held weekly by the county magistrates.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **Worcester**, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the pa-

tronage of the householders in the parish. The church, dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**, is a small but elegant structure in the later style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower; the porch at the west entrance is a highly enriched and beautiful specimen of the later period of that style: the old roof, of ribbed and carved oak, is still preserved in the chancel; and throughout the whole of the building the traces of a pure and elegant design are discernible. There is a place of worship for **Baptists**. A charity school was founded by the corporation, to whom **George Whateley, Esq.**, in the 28th of **Elizabeth**, gave a message in trust for that purpose, and it is supported by the appropriation of part of the charitable funds at their disposal, arising from various benefactions: there are thirty boys in the school. A Sunday school, in which from eighty to one hundred children of both sexes are instructed, is supported by subscription. About a quarter of a mile to the east of the town, on the summit of a bold and lofty eminence, called, from its beautiful situation, **Bel Desert**, or **Beau Desert**, is the site of a castle, which was erected prior to the reign of **Stephen**, and demolished during the war between the houses of **York** and **Lancaster**; the site of the draw-bridge and some other parts may be traced, and there are faint vestiges of the ancient moat, but no remains of the building. At the base of the castle hill, the parish church of **Beauesert**, a small but beautiful edifice, partly in the **Norman**, and partly in the early **English**, style of architecture. About two miles to the north-west of the town are the **Leveridge** hills, where there is a **Roman** encampment, intrenched with a double moat and high ramparts of earth; and about half a mile to the east is **Henley Mount**, said to have been thrown up by **Cromwell**, as an exploratory station during the parliamentary war.

HENLEY upon **THAMES**, a market town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of **Binfield**, county of **OXFORD**, on the high road from **London** to **Oxford** and **Cheltenham**, 23 miles (S. E.) from **Oxford**, and 35 (W.) from **London**, on the western bank of the river **Thames**, containing 3509 inhabitants. This



Corporate Seal.

is supposed by some antiquaries to have been a town of the ancient **Britons**; according to others it was the **Roman** station *Calleva*, which has with greater probability been fixed at **Silchester**, in **Hampshire**. **Leland** mentions the discovery of gold, silver, and brass coins of the **Romans** at this place; but no notice of the town occurs in history till after the **Norman Conquest**. A bridge across the **Thames** was erected here at an early period, and it is not improbable that the town owed its origin to this circumstance. In the reign of **Henry III.** the manor belonged to **Edmund**, Earl of **Cornwall**, the king's nephew, on whose death it reverted to the crown; and in the 10th of **Elizabeth**, a charter of incorporation was granted to the town, in which it is denominated *Hanleygang*, or *Hanneburg*. In 1643, the parliamentary forces were quartered in the vicinity, when they were attacked by the royalists, who entered the town, but were dispersed

by the firing of a cannon down Duke-street, which did much execution: in the following year the inhabitants sustained considerable damage from the wanton conduct of the parliamentary soldiers, who plundered most of the houses. The town, which is remarkably dry and healthy, is situated on a gentle ascent from the western bank of the Thames, which here takes one of its most agreeable curves: it is surrounded by hills clothed with lofty beech woods and extensive plantations, interspersed with elegant villas; as approached from London, the general appearance is striking, and the scenery remarkably picturesque. At the entrance into the town is a handsome stone bridge over the Thames, erected in 1786, at an expense of £10,000, and consisting of five elliptical arches, surmounted by a balustrade: the key-stone on each face of the central arch is adorned with a sculptured mask, from the chisel of the Hon. Mrs. Damer; that towards the north represents the Genius, or presiding Deity, of the Thames; the mask on the reverse key-stone exhibits the goddess Isis. The hills giving name to the Chiltern hundreds form a ridge extending from Henley, along the southern part of the county of Buckingham, to Tring in Hertfordshire; they were formerly so covered with thickets as to be almost impassable, until, by order of Leofstan, abbot of St. Alban's, these were cut down, on account of the security which they afforded to robbers. The popular appellation is derived from the Saxon words, *cealt*, *cyll*, or *chill*, signifying chalk, of which substance they are principally composed. The nominal office of steward of the Chiltern hundreds under the crown, by the acceptance of which members of parliament vacate their seats, is derived from these hills. Henley consists of four principal streets, well paved and lighted; at the intersection is a plain stone cross and conduit: the houses, although irregular, are spacious and well built, and some of them handsome. A considerable trade in malt was formerly carried on here: every facility of water carriage to London is afforded by the Thames; and it is stated that so far back as the reign of Anne, there had been sold as much as three hundred cart loads of malt, and various kinds of grain, at the weekly markets: at this period it enjoyed also the manufacture of glass, in the composition of which, a black flint, and a kind of sand which formed part of the soil, essentially contributed. There is a silk-mill on a small scale; and near the town is a paper-mill. The market is on Thursday, for corn (which is pitched), seeds, &c.: fairs are on March 7th, for horses and cattle; Holy Thursday, for sheep; the Thursday in Trinity-week, and the Thursday after September 21st, the last of which is a statute fair. This town was incorporated by Elizabeth, but the charter by which it is now governed was granted by George I., in 1722, to the "mayor, aldermen, portreeves, and burgesses," with power to elect a high steward, "who shall be a baron of this kingdom, or at least a knight," and a recorder. The present corporation consists of a mayor, high steward, ten aldermen, two bridgemen, sixteen burgesses, with a recorder, town clerk, and inferior officers: the mayor, recorder, and the two senior aldermen, are justices of the peace, and have the power of holding a weekly court of record, for the recovery of debts to the amount of £10, at which the mayor presides: quarter-sessions

are also held regularly. One bridgeman is appointed annually by the corporation at Michaelmas, and the junior bridgeman for the preceding year then becomes the senior for the year ensuing: these officers, according to ancient custom, are always the churchwardens of the parish, and each continues in office for two successive years. All the rents received by them on account of the various charities are called "Bridge Rents," and the book in which they are entered, "The Bridge Book," from the ancient title of the officers who collect them. The town-hall, erected by the late Mr. W. Bradshaw, a member of the corporation, in 1796, stands on an elevation in the High-street, and is supported by sixteen Doric columns; it contains a hall and a council-chamber, and on the basement are rooms used on public occasions, and a gaol.

The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £21. 1. 3., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Rochester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious and handsome structure, chiefly in the decorated and later English styles; in the walls are some portions of chequered work in flint and chalk: it has a fine tower, erected at the expense of Cardinal Wolsey, and some good tracery in the east window of the chancel. The present north aisle appears to have formerly constituted the body of the church; in the north part of the chancel are indications of the original altar, with two canopied niches, in one of which is a recess, formerly used for the eucharist. A large sepulchral chapel, or chantry, founded by the family of Elmes, was, in 1820, converted into a vestry-room and library, and contains many valuable works in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and the oriental languages, with various historical publications, [the liberal bequest of Dean Aldrich, rector of Henley, who died in 1737, and to this library all the inhabitants who pay church rates have free access, being likewise permitted, on certain conditions specified by the donor, to take away the books for perusal. In the chancel is a handsome monument, with a recumbent effigy of Lady Elizabeth Periam, the benefactress to Balliol College, Oxford: there are also monuments to Dr. Cawley, father of Lady Kneller, who died in 1709, and to Mr. William Hayward, of Shrewsbury, the architect of Henley bridge: in a vault on the south side are deposited the remains of General Dumouriez, so celebrated in the revolutionary history of France. Richard Jennings, the "Master Builder of St. Paul's Cathedral," who died at Badgemore, near this town, lies interred in the church-yard. There are places of worship, in the town and environs, for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Independents. A grammar school was founded, in 1604, by James I., and endowed with the proceeds of certain church lands and other property, partly bequeathed by Augustine Knapp, and its funds were subsequently augmented by a benefaction from William Gravett, in 1664. A Blue-coat school, for educating, clothing, and apprenticing twenty boys, was founded, in 1609, by Lady Elizabeth Periam; and in 1774 these two schools were united by act of parliament, and their incomes consolidated, amounting at present to about £360 per annum, the two foundations to be called the "United Charity Schools in Henley," being placed under the direction of trustees, who were incorporated, and invested with the right of a common seal, and other privileges. The schools are

still kept separately: the upper school, for the instruction of twenty-five boys in Latin and Greek, is under a master, who has a salary of £70 per annum; and the lower school, for sixty boys, under a master whose salary is £60, and an usher with £40 per annum. A Green school, for six boys and six girls, was founded in 1717, in consequence of a bequest by Mr. John Stevens, and subsequently endowed with property producing £54 per annum; and there is a National school, supported by voluntary contributions, and at present containing one hundred and eighty boys and one hundred girls. An almshouse for five poor men, and an adjoining house for three poor women, who receive a weekly allowance of three shillings each, were founded and endowed by John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1547, and are under the management of the corporation. There are ten almshouses for poor persons, founded and endowed with a bequest by Humphrey Newbury, in 1664; and four for poor widows, founded in 1743, by Mrs. Ann Messenger; and numerous other charities are at the disposal of the bridgemen, and the mayor and corporation. A savings-bank was established in 1817.

HENLLIS, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of WENTLOOG, county of MONMOUTH, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Newport, containing 209 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Bassaleg. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

HENLOW, a parish in the hundred of CLIFTON, county of BEDFORD, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Biggleswade, containing 688 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £9. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

HENNOCK, a parish in the hundred of TEINGBRIDGE, county of DEVON, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Chudleigh, containing 678 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £16. Francis Garratt, Esq. was patron in 1828. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In the parish register is the following entry: "The eleventh day of October, the year of our Lord God, 1537, was borne Prince Edward, which was the 29th year of our Sovereign Lord, King Henry VIII. &c. God send him good oldinge, and his father a long and prosperous reign. Amen." Pipe and potters' clay, also lead and iron, in the granite rock, are found in this neighbourhood. The North Teign river bounds the parish on the east.

HENNOR, a hamlet in the parish of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Leominster. The population is returned with the township of Broadward.

HENNY (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of HINCKFORD, county of ESSEX, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Sudbury, containing 368 inhabitants. The living is a rectory with that of Little Henny, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, rated jointly in the king's books at £13. 6. 8. N. Barnardiston, Esq. was patron in 1810. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

The navigable river Stour runs on the east of this parish.

HENNY (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of HINCKFORD, county of ESSEX, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Sudbury, containing 59 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united with that of Great Henny, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London. The church is demolished.

HENSALL, a township in that part of the parish of SNAITH which is in the lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Snaith, containing 233 inhabitants.

HENSHAW, a township in the parish of HALTWHISTLE, western division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 11 miles (W.) from Hexham, containing 593 inhabitants.

HENSINGHAM, a chapelry in the parish of ST. BEES, ALLERDALE ward above Darwent, county of CUMBERLAND, 1 mile (S. E.) from Whitehaven, containing 860 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, and in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. The village, occupying an elevated site, commands an interesting view of the town and harbour of Whitehaven: there are some neat villas in the neighbourhood. A school is supported by subscription. There is a manufactory for thread and check; and at Overend a large quantity of limestone is obtained and burnt. Archbishop Grindal was born here in 1519, and died in 1583.

HENSINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of BLADON, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (E.) from Woodstock, containing 130 inhabitants.

HENSTEAD, a parish comprising the hamlet of Hulverstreet, in the hundred of WANGFORD, but chiefly in the hundred of BLYTHING, county of SUFFOLK, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Beccles, containing 509 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £12. Robert Sparrow, Esq. was patron in 1811. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

HENSTRIDGE, a parish in the hundred of HORETHORNE, county of SOMERSET, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Wincanton, containing 911 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £13. 0. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Henstridge in the Cathedral Church of Wells. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. Here was an Alien priory, a cell to the Benedictine monastery of St. Sever, in Normandy, founded in the eleventh century, by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester.

HENTLAND, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of WORMELow, county of HEREFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Ross, containing 577 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Lugwardine, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford. The chapel is dedicated to St. Dubritius.

HENTON, a liberty in the parish of CHINNOR, hundred of LEWKNOR, county of OXFORD, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Thame, containing 232 inhabitants.

HEPPLE, a township in the parish of ROTHBURY, western division of COQUETDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Rothbury, containing 111 inhabitants.

HEPPLE-DEMESNE, a township in the parish of **ROTHBURY**, western division of **COQUETDALE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, containing, with **Whitefield House**, 45 inhabitants.

HEPSCOT, a township in that part of the parish of **MORPETH** which is in the eastern division of **CASTLE** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.E.) from **Morpeth**, containing 164 inhabitants.

HEPTONSTALL, a chapelry in the parish of **HALIFAX** wapentake of **MORLEY**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from **Halifax**, containing 4543 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **York**, endowed with £800 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £1700 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of **Halifax**. The chapel, dedicated to **St. Thomas à Becket**, has recently been erected, and contains one thousand and thirty-one sittings, of which seven hundred and thirty-three are free, and towards defraying the expense of which the Incorporated Society for enlarging churches contributed £1000. A grammar school was founded and endowed in 1642, by the Rev. **Charles Greenwood**, the income of which is about £77 per annum; from sixty to seventy children are instructed on moderate terms, seventeen of whom are taught the classics gratuitously: the usher receives £5. 11. 4. per annum, bequeathed by **Abraham Wall** in 1638, for teaching poor children to read and write. Here are extensive cotton manufactories.

HEPWORTH, a parish in the hundred of **BLACKBOURN**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from **Botesdale**, containing 523 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Sudbury**, and diocese of **Norwich**, rated in the king's books at £13. 17. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of **King's College**, **Cambridge**. The church is dedicated to **St. Peter**.

HEPWORTH, a township in the parish of **KIRKBURTON**, upper division of the wapentake of **AGBRIGG**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from **Huddersfield**, containing 1048 inhabitants. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.



Arms.

HEREFORD, an ancient city, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of **Grimsworth**, county of **HEREFORD**, of which it is the chief town, 135 miles (W. N. W.) from **London**, containing, exclusively of the townships of **Lower Bullingham** and **Grafton**, which are in the hundred of **Webtree**, 9090 inhabitants. This place is thought to have derived

its origin from a Roman station in the neighbourhood, named *Ariconium*, supposed to be the present **Kenchester**, and its more recent name of *Her-ford*, or *Here-ford*, which is pure Saxon, importing "a military ford," from its having been, previously to the erection of the bridge, a pass over the river **Wye**, on the bank of which it is situated. **Hereford** is said to have become the seat of an episcopal see before the invasion of Britain by the Saxons; and, in 655, **Oswy**, King of **Mercia**, made it part of the diocese of **Lich-**

field, which then included the whole **Mercian** kingdom. At a synod held here by **Theodore**, Archbishop of **Canterbury**, in 673, the division of the diocese of **Lichfield** was decreed, to which **Wilford**, then bishop of that see, refused assent, and was subsequently deprived of part of his diocese for contumacy; but with the consent of *Sexulph*, his successor, **Hereford** was disunited from **Lichfield**, and restored to its original independence as a distinct diocese, and **Putta**, who previously held the see of **Rochester**, was made bishop in 680. It was the capital of the kingdom of **Mercia**, and possessed a large church in the reign of **Offa**, who, it is stated, founded the cathedral in expiation of the murder of **Ethelbert**, King of the East Angles, whose body was removed hither from its original place of sepulture in 782. In the reign of **Athelstan** the city occupied an area of eighteen hundred yards in circuit, and, with the exception of an extent of five hundred and fifty yards guarded by the river, which formed a natural barrier, was surrounded with walls sixteen feet in height, in which were six gates and fifteen embattled towers thirty-four feet high: to these fortifications, which were nearly perfect in **Leland's** time, a castle was added by **Edward the Elder**. About 1055, a battle was fought two miles from this place between **Ralph**, Earl of **Hereford**, and **Griffith**, Prince of **Wales**, in which the former was defeated; and the **Welch**, having taken the city, massacred the inhabitants, and reduced it to a heap of ruins. **Harold**, afterwards king, marched against the **Welch**, whom he attacked and defeated with great slaughter: he then repaired the fortifications and enlarged the castle, to secure the city against the future inroads of the invaders. From the earliest period the citizens have enjoyed a high reputation for loyalty, and **Hereford** has in consequence become the scene of many sanguinary conflicts and sieges: it held out successfully against the first attack of **Stephen**, who was opposed by **Milo**, son of **Walter**, constable of **England**, for which service the latter was made Earl of **Hereford**, by the Empress **Maud**, in 1141: the patent, which is still extant, was the first ever granted for the creation of an earl, but in the same year **Stephen**, having again laid siege to the city, reduced it, and divested **Milo** of his recent honours. The great council of the realm assembled here to decide on the deposition of **Edward II.**; and here likewise **Hugh le Despencer**, the Earl of **Arundel**, and three others, were executed. At the commencement of the parliamentary war, **Hereford** was garrisoned for the king, but on the approach of an army under **Sir William Waller**, in April 1643, it was surrendered without opposition: on the subsequent retreat of **Waller**, it was again occupied by a party of royalists, who, under the governorship of **Barnabas Scudamore**, Esq., made a gallant defence against the Scots, commanded by the Earl of **Leven**, who was forced to raise the siege. The city was subsequently the scene of some minor transactions during the war, and was ultimately taken by stratagem, when the castle was dismantled, and the fortifications levelled, by order of the parliament. At the Restoration, the inhabitants received from **Charles II.** a new charter, with extended privileges, also new heraldic bearings, emblematical of fidelity to the royal cause.

The city occupies a gentle eminence on the northern bank of the river **Wye**, and is surrounded by a fertile

tract of country, consisting of orchards, with rich arable and pasture land: the environs, especially along the banks of the river, are celebrated for picturesque beauty. The principal streets are wide and airy; and, together with the lanes and passages, are well lighted with gas, and paved under the provisions of an act of parliament: the town is also abundantly supplied with water. The houses in general are good, and during the last fifty years considerable improvements have been made in the general appearance of the place. A bridge of six arches was erected over the river Wye, about the end of the fifteenth century, replacing a wooden bridge built in the reign of Henry I. The Hereford reading society was established in 1796; and, in 1815, a permanent library, containing a valuable collection of ancient and modern works, was instituted by the late Benjamin Fallows, Esq.: it is under the direction of a president, treasurer, librarian, and a committee; the subscription is 30s. per annum, and the number of members about one hundred and thirty. An agricultural society was established in 1797, and a horticultural society in 1826. The theatre, a commodious edifice in Broad-street, was erected about 1789. Races are held in August, when a gold cup, three plates of £50 each, and sweepstakes, are run for: the course comprises a circuit of two miles. Assemblies commence in October, and are held generally once a month during the winter season. The triennial music meetings of the choirs of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, established in 1724, take place here during three days in September; oratorios are performed in the morning at the cathedral, and in the evening miscellaneous concerts and balls are held at the county hall; the receipts, after payment of the expenses, are appropriated to the benefit of the widows and orphans of the distressed clergy. A bowling-green is supported by subscription.

From the want of greater facility of communication, Hereford has never attained eminence in trade or manufactures: the principal articles of commerce are gloves of the best kinds, which are made in less quantities than formerly; cider and hops, the latter of which are extensively cultivated in the vicinity; and oak and oak-bark: a considerable quantity of timber and bark is annually sent to Chepstow, and shipped thence for Ireland, and the different ports and yards for ship-building in England. Salmon of excellent quality are caught in the river Wye, but not in so great abundance as formerly, when here, as elsewhere, a condition was inserted in the indentures of apprentices that they should not be compelled to eat it more than a certain number of days in the week. To remedy the inconvenience arising from the difficulty of navigation in the river, an act of parliament was obtained, in 1791, for cutting a canal to join the Severn at Gloucester; but it has not been completed, only extending at present to Ledbury, and consequently Hereford derives no benefit from the undertaking. Coal is principally supplied from the Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire, by conveyance up the Wye, which is navigable for barges of from eighteen to thirty tons (for towing which a path was made by act of parliament in 1809), and from the neighbourhood of Abergavenny, along a rail-road, to Monmouth Cap, thirteen miles hence. In 1826, an act was obtained to extend this rail-road to Hereford, which design having been completed, the supply of coal has been

materially increased, and the price considerably diminished: it is under the direction of three different companies, and is called the Llanfihangel, Grosmont, and Hereford tram-road. In 1668, the late Lord Scudamore left £400 to be lent without interest, in order to establish a woollen manufactory; but not being applied for, it was put out to interest, and, in 1772, £500 was expended in an attempt to instruct a portion of the poorer class in spinning wool, which however failed: the remainder of this bequest has increased to £3000 three per cents.; a portion of this trust money is occasionally lent to manufacturers of woollen cloth, flannel goods, &c., for a limited time, without interest, for finding employment for the poor inhabitants, especially women and children. The markets are on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; and fairs are held on the Tuesday after Candlemas-day; on the Wednesday in Easter week, for cattle and sheep; May 19th; July 1st, for wool: October 20th is a great fair for cattle and hops: at the May fair, granted by Henry I. to Bishop Richard, soon after 1120, and commonly known as the "nine days' fair," the bishop's bailiff, or bailiff of the manor called the Barton, or the Bishop's fee, has considerable power, but does not exercise magisterial authority. As lords of this fee the bishops formerly exercised considerable authority in the city; they administered justice within its limits, and had a prison within the walls of their palace; they also held courts baron, leet, and pie-powder, but most of these privileges have become obsolete. In 1816, an act of parliament was passed for forming a market-place, and effecting other improvements, which contained a clause providing accommodation for slaughtering cattle; and, in 1822, fourteen slaughter-houses were erected, on the site of part of the old city wall, northward of the market-place; the fish-market is well supplied with sea fish from Wales and Bristol.



Corporate Seal.

The city was first incorporated by charter of Richard I., dated at Westminster in 1189, and has since that period received twenty-four confirmatory charters from successive monarchs, under the last of which, the government was vested in a mayor, high steward, deputy steward (who performs the duty of recorder), two chamberlains, six aldermen, and twenty-four chief citizens, assisted by a town clerk, coroner, sword bearer, and four serjeants at mace, and other officers. The mayor is annually chosen from the body corporate, the members of which usually succeed by rotation, on the first Monday in August, and is sworn into office on the first Monday after the festival of St. Michael. The high steward, who is generally a nobleman, holding the office for life, appoints a deputy learned in the law: the chamberlains and the coroner are appointed by the corporation. The mayor (who is keeper of the city gaol and clerk of the market, which offices he may execute by deputy), the late mayor (who acts as escheator for the year after his mayoralty), the high steward, the deputy steward, and the six aldermen, are justices of the peace within the city and liberties. The freedom of the city

is inherited by the eldest sons of freemen, acquired by servitude within the city, marriage with a freeman's widow, and with the eldest daughter of a freeman, provided he has no male issue, by gift of the corporation, or by purchase, the usual fee being £33. 11. 9. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session, and meetings daily at the guildhall, for determining on affairs of police; and a court of record on the Monday and Thursday in every week, for the recovery of debts to any amount, under the charter of James I., confirmed by William III. The county assizes are held here, likewise the petty sessions for the hundred of Grimsworth every Saturday; and, under certain restrictions, those of Oyer and Terminer for the whole of South Wales. The old town and shire-hall, erected in the reign of James I., is a large edifice of timber and brick, supported on twenty-seven pillars of solid oak: it formerly contained an upper story, in which were chambers for the fourteen different trading companies of the city, but has been much reduced in height and beauty, and, though formerly appropriated, by consent of the corporation, as proprietors of it, to the courts of assize, session, and public meetings for the county, was surrendered to that body in 1817. The new shire-hall was erected by act of parliament passed in the 55th of George III., authorising a sum not exceeding £30,000 to be raised, for the purpose of building courts of justice, county hall, &c., together with a depôt for arms and military clothing, including the purchase of an appropriate site; also a further sum of £3150, to purchase a house for the accommodation of the judges. This edifice has been completed from a design by Mr. Smirke: the portico in front is a fine specimen of Grecian Doric architecture, copied from the Temple of Theseus at Athens: a subterraneous passage, through which prisoners are brought to the bar, leads to the Crown court, from an apartment beneath the grand jury room, in which they are kept during the trials: the hall is decorated with portraits of George III. and the late Duke of Norfolk, and here the quarter sessions, county meetings, and the triennial musical festivals, are held. The city gaol is an ancient building, the original part containing seven cells for felons, and three sleeping-rooms for debtors; to which an addition has recently been made, comprising four cells for males, and three for females, with spacious airing-yards. The county gaol was erected in 1798, upon Mr. Howard's plan, and occupies the site of St. Guthlac's priory, at the foot of Aylestone hill, being enclosed by a brick wall: the entrance, over which is the place of execution, is ornamented with Tuscan pillars: the prison contains appropriate apartments for the classification of prisoners of both sexes, with day-rooms, court-yard, inspection-room, a newly-built penitentiary, infirmary, chapel, work-rooms, a room for the meeting of the county magistrates, and apartments for the gaoler and his family: the inspecting-room is about eighteen yards in diameter, nearly circular, and having six windows, which open into each court: the total expense of erecting it was £22,461. 7. 5., and the annual expenditure of the establishment is estimated at from £2000 to £3000. The elective franchise was conferred in the 23d of Edward I., since which time the city has regularly returned two members to parliament: the right of election is vested in the freemen generally, nearly one thousand in number: the mayor is the returning officer.



Arms of the Bishoprick.

The diocese of Hereford includes nearly the whole of the county, with part of Shropshire, four parishes in Monmouthshire, six in Montgomeryshire, six in Radnorshire, and twenty-one in Worcestershire. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, two archdeacons, six canons residentiary (of whom the dean is one), a precentor, chancellor, treasurer, twenty-eight prebendaries, twelve priests-vicars, one of whom is custos, four lay clerks, eight choristers, a head and under master of the grammar school, an organist, and other officers. The cathedral, originally erected in expiation of the murder of Ethelbert, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Ethelbert, was built by Melfrid, a viceroy under Egbert, about 825, principally by means of the propitiating gifts of Offa, but having fallen into decay in less than two centuries, it was rebuilt during the prelate of Bishop Athelstan, or Ethelstan, between 1012 and 1015; it was subsequently destroyed by fire, and lay in ruins till 1079, when Bishop Robert de Lezinga, appointed to this see by William the Conqueror, commenced a new edifice, erected on the model of the church of Aken, now Aix la Chapelle, which was completed by Bishop Raynelm in 1107, with the exception of the tower, that having been built by Bishop Giles de Braos in the following century. It is a noble cruciform structure, with a lofty tower rising from the intersection, formerly surmounted by a spire, which has been taken down. The tower at the west end fell down in 1785, at which time the west front was rebuilt in a style different from the original, and the north porch, built by Bishop Booth in the sixteenth century, and various additions made by his predecessors since its original elevation, have given to the exterior of this edifice a great variety of architectural style. The nave, which is of Norman architecture, is separated from the aisles by massive circular columns and arches, above which are the triforium and clerestory, which were altered at the time of its being repaired. The north transept is a rich specimen of the early English, with large windows in the decorated style, having a triforium of exquisite beauty, and trefoiled circular clerestory windows. The choir, which is handsome and well proportioned, is of the Norman character, intermixed with the early English style: the bishop's throne and the stalls are surmounted by ornamented canopies of tabernacle-work; and a very rich altar-piece was put up in 1816, the subject of which is Christ bearing the Cross, a copy, by Leeming, from the original picture over the altar in the chapel of Magdalene College, Oxford: the east window, forty feet high and twenty feet wide, representing the Lord's Supper, is considered the largest in this branch of the art since its revival in England: the figures are fifteen feet in height, beautifully painted by Mr. Backler, from West's picture of the Lord's Supper, at an expense of £2000, towards defraying which the late Dr. Cope, canon residentiary, bequeathed £500: near the choir was the shrine of St. Ethelbert, which was destroyed during the usurpation of Cromwell. The arched roof of the upper transverse aisle is supported by a single

column. Eastward of the choir is the Lady chapel, in the early style of English architecture, but of a character different from that of the transept, now used as a library, and containing a valuable collection of books: beneath this chapel is a fine crypt, called Golgotha, from the mass of human bones which it contained; it is supposed to have been originally the parochial church of St. John the Baptist. There are some beautiful chapels in the later style of English architecture, built by Bishop Audley and other prelates. The whole length of the interior of the cathedral, from east to west, is three hundred and twenty-five feet; of the great transept, from north to south, one hundred and forty feet; the height, from the area pavement to the vaulting, ninety-one feet, and the height of the central tower, two hundred and forty-four feet. The cathedral contains monuments to the memory of thirty-four bishops of this see: the most ancient is that of Bishop Walter, who was consecrated by the Pope in the year 1060: there is likewise a splendid monument of Dr. Tyler, Bishop of Llandaff, and Dean of Hereford; and another of Sir Richard Pembridge, Knight of the Garter in the reign of Edward III. On the east side of the transept is a monument to the memory of Bishop Cantelupe, who died in 1282; his heart was brought to Hereford, and buried in the cathedral, and he was canonized in 1310; it is curiously adorned with a number of effigies, but is now somewhat mutilated: this tomb was a place of resort and reputed miraculous efficacy to pilgrims from all parts of Europe, no less than four hundred and twenty-five miracles having, according to monkish story, been performed here: in consequence, the succeeding bishops of this diocese relinquished their ancient arms, which were those of St. Ethelbert, in order to assume the paternal coat of Cantelupe, which is continued at the present time. At the north-eastern extremity of the transept is a monument in memory of Velters Cornwall, Esq., representative in parliament of the county of Hereford for forty-six years; and amongst many others is a plain marble tablet to the memory of John Philips, the well-known author of poems entitled "The Splendid Shilling" and "The Beggar's Song." The bishop's palace is an ancient structure westward of the cathedral, containing several elegant apartments, with a fine garden and grounds attached; it has also a handsome chapel, built by Bishop Butler, and completed in 1798. Near the palace was a Saxon edifice of very early date and curious structure, consisting of two stories, which were severally used as chapels, and dedicated to St. Catherine and St. Mary Magdalene: being in a ruinous condition, it was taken down in 1737. Of the chapter-house, only a very small portion remains: the chapter meetings are now held in a building attached to the south aisle of the cathedral, in which is an ancient map of the world upon vellum, illuminated with gilt Saxon characters; in the centre is an inscription in black letter and a representation of the city of Jerusalem; the date of this piece of antiquity is assigned to the reign of Henry III. Here also are preserved, in a neat frame, the ring, crosier, and balla, of Bishop Frilleck, who died in 1360; they were discovered in digging a grave in the choir, in August 1813. The deanery is near the church, and four houses adjacent, in the gift of the bishop, are usually appropriated as residences for the prebendaries. There is also a good house of stone, with a spacious garden, in St. John's street, for the chancellor of the choir; and

attached to the bishop's prebend is a very good house in Broad-street. The college is a brick building of the time of Edward IV., forming a quadrangle eastward of the cathedral, with which it communicates by a cloister one hundred feet in length, leading to the south end of the eastern transept: this edifice contains a chapel, a library, a spacious hall, common dining-room, and dormitories: in 1820, several attempts were made by some undiscovered incendiary to destroy this college by fire.

The city comprises the parishes of All Saints, St. John the Baptist, St. Martin, St. Nicholas, St. Owen, and St. Peter, all in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Hereford. The living of All Saints' is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with that of St. Martin's, rated in the king's books at £8. 10., and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor: the church is an ancient structure partly in the Norman style of architecture, with a tower strengthened with buttresses and surmounted by a lofty spire: the nave is separated from the aisles by circular columns and pointed arches; and the interior contains a fine altar-piece, and some ancient stalls supposed to have been appropriated to the brethren of St. Anthony, to whom this church anciently belonged. The living of St. John the Baptist's is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £7. 12. 1., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford: the north transept of the cathedral was, in 1796, appropriated as a church for this parish. The living of St. Martin's is a discharged vicarage, united to that of All Saints': the church, which stood on the bank of the Wye, near the bridge, was destroyed during the parliamentary war: it is now in contemplation to restore it, through the persevering exertions of the Rev. H. J. Symons, L.L.D., the present vicar, for which purpose a grant has been obtained from the Incorporated Society for building churches, &c., another from government, of £1000, and a donation of £100 from the Bishop of the diocese. The living of the parish of St. Nicholas is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £10, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown: the church, which previously to the dissolution had two chantries in honour of the Virgin, is an ancient edifice with a tower. The living of St. Owen's is a rectory, united to the vicarage of St. Peter's, and rated in the king's books at £4. 10. 10.: the church was destroyed during the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I. The living of St. Peter's is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of St. Owen's, rated in the king's books at £10. 0. 2., and in the patronage of the Rev. H. Gipps: the church, an ancient structure founded in 1070, in the Norman style of architecture, with a tower surmounted by a neat spire, was repaired and partly rebuilt in 1793: the nave is separated from the south aisle by octagonal pillars, and from the north by clustered columns, and the chancel contains stalls which were anciently appropriated to the brethren of St. Guthlac's priory; previously to the dissolution there were four chantries in the church. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, those in the late Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, Wesleyan Methodists, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

The college grammar school is of ancient foundation:

the earliest authentic document extant is the appointment of Ricardus de Cornwille as master, by Bishop Gilbert, in 1385, owing to the refusal of the chancellor, with whom the appointment then rested. The school was placed under the control of the Dean and Chapter, and a head and under master were appointed, by statute of Queen Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign, which received confirmation from Charles I., when he gave to the cathedral the "Caroline Statutes," by which £4 per annum is payable to a scholar in the University of Oxford. The scholarships attached to this school are, four founded by Dean Langford, of which two are at Brasenose College, Oxford, of the value of £40 per annum each, arising from the rental of a house in High Town, Hereford, devised by Roger Philpotts in 1615; five in St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by deed enrolled in the Exchequer in 1682, by Sarah, Duchess of Somerset, the scholars to be chosen within forty days after each vacancy, by the Master and Fellows of that college, preference being given to natives of Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Herefordshire. Her Grace likewise bequeathed her manor of Thornhill, in Wiltshire, to Brasenose College, Oxford, and that of Wootton-Rivers, in the same county, to St. John's College, Cambridge, by will dated May 17th, 1686, for founding scholarships; the candidates to be elected alternately from the schools of Marlborough, Hereford, and Manchester, for ever: the value of each is computed at £30 per annum, the number varying according to the revenue: provision is likewise made by the same noble lady for twelve other scholars, who receive £1. 4. per week, and are elected in a similar manner: she also left the valuable living of Wootton-Rivers, in the alternate presentation of the above-mentioned colleges, to one of her aforesaid scholars. The school, erected by the Dean and Chapter, under the statutes of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, stands on part of the decayed cloister, which was rebuilt in 1760, by subscription; it is eighty feet in length, forty wide, and forty in height: there are eleven scholars on the foundation, of whom seven are nominated as choristers by the canons, and four by the dean: the entire number of pupils is about one hundred, half of whom are boarded, the rest having the benefit of tuition only: the senior master receives £40 per annum, with a dwelling-house and other emoluments. Miles Smith, Bishop of Gloucester, the celebrated translator of the Bible; Gwillim, author of a system of Heraldry; John Davis, an eminent writing-master; and his pupil, Gethin, or Gerthinge, were educated in this school. The Blue-coat charity schools were established in 1710, for clothing and educating forty boys and thirty girls, and afterwards making some provision for them on leaving school, by collections and other contributions: the premises have lately been handsomely rebuilt, with houses for the master and the mistress. A school for free-men's sons was established in 1809, and is supported by an annual contribution of £35 from the chief steward, the Rt. Hon. Earl Somers, aided by donations of £10 per annum each from the two city members, and from Sir Robert Price, one of the representatives for the county. A National school for girls is supported by voluntary contributions; there was formerly one for boys, which has been discontinued. A female adult school, established in 1816, affords instruction to about one hundred persons, who assemble twice a week, and are gratuitous-

ly taught to read by ladies. About three hundred and fifty children of the parishes of St. Peter and St. Owen are instructed, partly clothed, and supplied with Bibles and prayer-books, in Sunday schools. There is also an infant school, established in 1825, which contains upwards of one hundred children.

The general infirmary originated in a benefaction of £500 by the late Rev. Dr. Talbot, rector of Ullingswick, in this county, which was followed by ample subscriptions from the nobility, clergy, and gentry, of the city and county, with various donations and legacies: the ground on which the building stands was the gift of the late Earl of Oxford; the late Dr. Harris, Chancellor of this diocese, bequeathed £5000 towards the support of the institution, and the annual subscriptions amount to nearly £700: two physicians and two surgeons attend daily, an apothecary resides in the house, and the expense of a regular chaplain is defrayed by the contributions of the bishop, the members of the cathedral, and the clergy of the city. The institution commenced March 26th, 1776, but the building was not open for the admission of patients for some years after: it is calculated to accommodate seventy persons, with every appropriate convenience for the requisite attendants, and is under the superintendence of governors, who are subscribers of £2. 2. per annum, or contributors of £20. The lunatic asylum occupies part of the ground given for the infirmary, and is under the direction of the committee of that institution: it was erected by subscription, and opened in 1801: it is calculated for the reception of twenty patients, and is under the superintendence of a physician and a surgeon. There is a charity for assisting the necessitous widows and orphan of clergymen, and likewise clergymen themselves, disabled by age or infirmity, with small incomes; it is supported by annual subscriptions, both of the clergy and laity of the archdeaconry. A lodging-in charity was instituted in 1806. St. Ethelbert's hospital was built and endowed in the reign of Henry III. for the maintenance of ten poor persons, to be nominated and governed by a master, who is the treasurer of the cathedral, if residential, but the present master is the senior canon: the inmates receive 1s. 6d. weekly in summer, and 2s. 6d. in winter, and each of them has a garden. St. Giles's hospital, founded by Richard II. in 1290, for monks of the order of Savigny, and afterwards Knights Templars, was rebuilt in 1770, and contains apartments for five poor men, each of whom receives 5s. per week. Williams's hospital was founded about 1601, for six poor men, who have a weekly allowance of 17s. 6d. each. This hospital and St. Giles's are in the patronage of the Corporation; and there is a chapel common to both, in which divine service is performed twice a week. Lazarus', or sick man's, hospital, originally a religious foundation for lazars, is now appropriated to the reception of six poor widows, among whom £17. 10. is annually divided by direction of the mayor and corporation. Price's hospital was founded in 1636, by W. Price, merchant of London, for twelve poor men, and a chaplain, who performs duty thrice a week and has a salary of £10 per annum: each inmate receives 10s. per week: the institution is under the care of the mayor and aldermen. Trinity hospital was founded by Thomas Kerry, Esq., in 1600, for one corporal, two poor unmarried men, and twelve widows, each receiving 5s. per week: the



HEREFORDSHIRE

11° West Longitude from Greenwich 20

present building was erected by subscription in 1825, and contains sixteen dwellings; it is under the superintendence of the mayor and corporation, who are governors. Coningsby's hospital was founded by Sir Thomas Coningsby, Knt., in 1614: it stands on the site of a small building and chapel formerly belonging to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, and contains twelve apartments, a chapel, and a hall: the master is styled, according to the founder's will, Corporal Coningsby, and the ten members, servitors: the corporal and five servitors must have performed at least three years' actual service as soldiers, and be natives of the counties of Hereford, Worcester, or Salop; the remaining five to be old men of seven years' service in the ranks: the allowances are £20 per annum to the chaplain, £1. 13. 4. per month to the corporal, £1. 1. 8½. per month to each of the servitors, with a scarlet suit of clothes and a hat every second year, and a scarlet cloak every third year: an excellent garden is attached to the building. The vicarage of Bodenham, in this county, with all its appurtenances, is, by the founder's will, appropriated to the successive chaplains. The Hampton Court estate, in this county, is charged with the support of this hospital, and the holder of it is the governor; the judges of assize are visitors of the institution. Symonds's almshouse was founded in 1695, for four decayed housekeepers, who receive 10s. per quarter each, chargeable on an estate at Breinton, the proprietor of which is patron of the charity. In addition to these are, Weaver's hospital for five poor persons, who receive £2. 13. per annum each; and Shelley's hospital, founded about 1640, and rebuilt in 1801, for six poor widows, who receive £7 per annum each: there are also various other minor charities of different kinds. In the reign of Henry VIII., John Phillips, citizen of Hereford, gave lands and tenements of the clear yearly value of £33. 4. to exempt all persons from the payment of toll at the several gates of the city. In the reign of Mary II. Thomas White, alderman of London, gave the sum of £100 to each of twenty-four cities, of which Hereford is one, to be lent to young freemen, and a further sum of £4 to the mayor, for executing this trust. George Cope, D.D., who died in 1821, was an extensive benefactor to this city, having bequeathed £1000 to the Dean and Chapter, in trust to distribute the interest annually among ten aged single women of virtuous character; £500 towards erecting a window of stained glass for the east end of the choir, or west end of the nave, of the cathedral; £200, the interest to provide an eighth chorister, under certain conditions; £200 to the general infirmary; £200, the interest to provide fuel for the poor of St. Ethelbert's hospital at Christmas; £300, the interest to be paid to the poor of St. Peter's parish; £1000, for equal division between four benevolent institutions; £300, the interest to be paid to the poor of Madley; £300 to the poor of Maynard; £200 to those of Allansmore; and £200 to those of Selleck and King's Castle.

Prior to the Reformation, Hereford contained several monastic establishments. A college of Grey Friars was founded in the reign of Edward I., by Sir William Pembridge, Knt.: amongst the many distinguished persons buried in it was Owen Tudor, otherwise, Meredith, father of Edmund, Earl of Richmond, and grandfather of Henry VII., who, according to tradition, was interred

in the nave of the church, without any monumental memorial. St. Guthlac's priory, originally a college of Prebendaries, afterwards became a cell to the Benedictine abbey of St. Peter, at Gloucester; the revenue, at the dissolution, was £121. 3. 3.: the new county gaol and house of correction now occupies the site. The monastery of Black friars, the largest and most celebrated of all the ancient religious houses, was originally established under the auspices of William, brother of Bishop Cantelupe, and situated in the Portfield, in Byestreet suburb, but afterwards removed to Widemarsh suburb, where a new church and priory were commenced, in the reign of Edward II., and completed in that of Edward III., who, with his son, the Black Prince, two archbishops, and several bishops and nobles, were present at the dedication: it became a flourishing institution, and many persons of distinction were interred in the church. The only remaining vestiges of the ancient buildings are the south side of the prior's lodgings, some decayed offices, and a curious ancient stone pulpit, which has been much admired. About a mile westward from the city is the "White Cross," built by Dr. Lewis Charleton, afterwards bishop of this see, about 1347, as a market-place for the country people, during the ravages of an infectious disorder with which the city was at that time visited. According to tradition, reservoirs of vinegar were placed on each side of the cross, for the purification of articles brought from the city, and suspected to be infectious: the base of the cross consists of an hexagonal flight of seven steps; the lower and only remaining part of the shaft is hexagonal, six feet high, and two feet wide, exclusively of a pillar between each side, in which are as many niches, with shields, and lions rampant: above is an embattled parapet, with mouldings and base of the upper division; the present entire height is fifteen feet. Hereford has given birth to several eminent persons, amongst whom are, John Breton, L.L.D., bishop of the diocese in the thirteenth century, who wrote a celebrated work called "The Laws of England;" David Garrick, the inimitable comedian, who was born at the Angel Inn, Widemarsh-street, in 1716, his father bearing at that time a lieutenant's commission in a regiment of horse quartered here; and the famous Eleanor Gwyn, favourite of Charles II., who was born in an humble dwelling in Pipe-lane, in this city.

HEREFORDSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north by the county of Salop, on the north-east and east by the county of Worcester, on the south-east by the county of Gloucester, on the south-west by the county of Monmouth, on the west by the county of Brecknock, and on the north-west by the county of Radnor: it extends from 51° 53' 7" to 52° 29' 43" (N. Lat.), and from 2° 28' 30" to 3° 19' 32" (W. Lon.); and contains, with the detached parts, about five hundred and fifty thousand four hundred acres, or eight hundred and sixty square miles. The population, in 1821, amounted to 103,243. At the period when the Romans, under Claudius, penetrated into this part of Britain, the present county of Hereford, or the greater part of it, formed the most easterly portion of the territory inhabited by that warlike tribe the Silures, whose valour, combined with the natural obstacles of a mountainous district, opposed such a powerful impediment to the Roman conquests in this quarter.

The defeat of Caractacus is thought to have taken place in the vicinity of an eminence called Coxwall Knoll, situated near Brampton-Bryan, and on the line of boundary between this county and Shropshire; but it was not until twenty years after that event, and almost one hundred and twenty after the first Roman invasion, that Herefordshire was finally subjugated by Julius Frontinus: it was afterwards included in the Roman province *Britannia Secunda*. For some time after the establishment of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia, this county being situated nearly on the frontier between that kingdom and the territory still possessed by the descendants of the ancient Britons, it was frequently the scene of war and devastation, and appears to have been alternately in the possession of the contending parties. At length Offa, King of Mercia, having repulsed the Britons in one of their invasions, crossed the river Severn, which had hitherto been the boundary between the Britons and the Saxons, and formed a new line of demarcation by his famous dyke, called in the British language *Clawdd Offa* (considerable remains of it being still visible), by which part of the present county of Monmouth, nearly the whole of that of Hereford, and parts of those of Radnor and Salop, were wrested from the Britons, and annexed to the kingdom of Mercia. Soon after its completion, however, the Britons routed Offa's army on the Mercian side of this rampart, but were finally compelled to retire beyond it. At Sutton, about three miles north-east from Hereford, that sovereign erected and fortified a palace, which was afterwards the scene of his treacherous murder of Ethelbert, King of the East-Angles. When the Danish fleet entered the Severn, during the administration of Ethelfleda, Countess of Mercia, the Danes advanced along the banks of the Wye, until they were attacked by a provincial force collected from Hereford and the neighbouring places, when they were defeated with great slaughter, those who escaped being driven into Wales, and made prisoners by the Britons. The Danes and the Britons, however, continued their occasional hostilities; but King Edward the Elder defeated the former, and frustrated the attempts of the latter upon this county. In the reign of Ethelred, the Danes again desolated this part of the country. In that of Edward the Confessor, the Britons ravaged the English frontier, which had then acquired the name of the Marches, and included a considerable part of this county; they were opposed by the garrison in the castle of Hereford, but carried off much plunder. In this reign also, Gryffyth, a prince of Wales, accompanied by Algar, Earl of Chester, whom the king had banished, proceeded into Herefordshire, and laid it waste; they defeated Ranulph, Earl of Hereford, within two miles of the city, which they afterwards entered, burning the cathedral, and killing seven of the canons, who offered resistance: they also put to death many persons of rank, set the city on fire, levelled its walls, and then retired into Wales laden with spoil. In revenge for this outrage, Edward sent Harold, son of Earl Godwin, against the Britons, who led part of his army to Hereford, which he strongly fortified.

In the reign of William the Conqueror, Edric, surnamed the Forester, son of Alfrick, Earl of Mercia, whose lands had been repeatedly ravaged by the Norman garrison of Hereford, having formed an alliance with Blethyn and Rywalhon, princes of Wales, with

their assistance laid waste the county as far as the bridge of Hereford. In the contest between Stephen and Matilda, Geoffrey de Talebot and Robert, Earl of Gloucester, who had large possessions here, declared for the Empress. Talebot reduced and totally demolished the castle of Weobley, which had been garrisoned for Stephen; the king soon afterwards invested the city of Hereford, but appears to have speedily raised the siege. King John, when Prince Louis of France had landed with his army in England, retired to Hereford, in the vain hope of procuring succour. During the hostilities of the barons against his son, Henry III., Hereford was selected by them as the place of rendezvous: the king marched against them, but found this county so much impoverished from the continual devastations it had endured, that he was obliged to retreat to Gloucester for want of sustenance for his troops. Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, being one of the confederated barons who afterwards rose against the same sovereign, with the Earl of Leicester at their head, Prince Edward, after the capture of himself and his father at Lewes, was conducted to Hereford, and left there in custody by the allied armies of Leicester and Llewellyn, Prince of Wales; and from that city it was that he made his escape previously to the decisive battle of Evesham. After the subjection of Wales to the English crown by Edward I., the Welch still occasionally made predatory incursions; and Edward found it necessary to issue orders for raising a body of infantry in Herefordshire, to check this petty warfare. Isabella, Queen of Edward II., advanced with an army as far as Hereford, when in pursuit of her unfortunate husband, who having been seized in Carmarthenshire, was conveyed to Ledbury in this county. Hereford was also the scene of the execution of his favourite, Hugh le Despencer, together with the Earl of Arundel and others. In the war between Henry IV. and Owen Glyndwr, the latter infesting the estate of the Earl of March amongst others, Sir Edmund Mortimer, uncle to that nobleman, led out the retainers of the family, and gave him battle, but his troops were routed, and himself made prisoner. At the same time, the earl himself, who had been allowed to return to his castle of Wigmore, and who, though yet a boy, led his followers into the field, fell also into Glyndwr's hands, and was carried into Wales, where Henry, from motives of policy, suffered him to remain in captivity; which wilful neglect on the part of the king occasioned the earl to join the league of Glyndwr with the Earl of Northumberland. In the early part of the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, the Duke of York advancing into this county from Wales, with a force of twenty thousand men, met the Earls of Pembroke and Ormond, who had been detached by Queen Margaret to oppose him, and routed them with great slaughter on Candlemas-eve, in the year 1461, at a place called Mortimer's Cross, in the parish of Kingsland, about four miles south of Wigmore, the seat of the Mortimer family. Owen Tudor, husband of Catherine of France, having been taken prisoner in this castle, was afterwards beheaded at Hereford, with nine other officers. The incorporation of the Welch Marches with the adjoining counties, by act of parliament passed in the 27th of Henry VIII., added, or rather restored, a considerable extent of territory to Herefordshire: Wigmore, Stapleton, and Lugharness, on the northern side of

the county, were appointed to constitute the hundred of Wigmore; and on the western side, Ewyas-Lacy was formed into the hundred of that name; Huntington, Clifford, Winforton, Eardisley, and Whitney, into the hundred of Huntington; and Ewyas-Harold was added to that of Webtree.

From this period no very remarkable event bearing particular relation to this county occurred, until the commencement of the contest between Charles I. and the parliament, when the greater number of the principal Herefordshire families espoused the royal cause. The city of Hereford was garrisoned by the royalists, but surrendered without resistance to a parliamentary force under Sir William Waller: it was soon after evacuated, and again garrisoned for the king, under Barnabas Scudamore. The Scottish army in the interest of the parliament, and under the orders of the Earl of Leven, was directed to retake it, and previously to the commencement of the siege, attacked and carried away by assault a post occupied by the royalists at Canon-Froome, near Ledbury: for this service the House of Commons ordered a letter of thanks to be written to the general; and a jewel of the value of £500 was presented to him as an earnest of the favour of both houses. After the defeat at Naseby, the king marched towards Hereford, in order to relieve it from the siege, or give battle to the Scots, who, after levying very heavy contributions throughout the county, at length raised the siege on the approach of Charles and his army from Worcestershire. At Hereford, the king assembled all his forces from Worcestershire, Shropshire, and South Wales, to attempt the relief of Bristol. In 1646, Hereford was taken by surprise, and, after considerable resistance from other places, the whole county was reduced by detachments of the parliamentary troops under the command of Sir William Waller, and of Colonel Birch, a very zealous and active officer.

The whole of this county, excepting the parishes of Clodock, Dulas, Ewyas-Harold, Llancillo, Michael-Church-Eskley, Rowstone, St. Margaret's, and Walterstone, (which are in the diocese of St. David,) is included in the diocese of Hereford, and province of Canterbury, and forms an archdeaconry, comprising the deaneries of Clun, Froome, Hereford, Irchenfield, Leominster, Ross, Weobley, and Weston, and containing two hundred and eighteen parishes, of which, eighty-three are rectories, eighty-four vicarages, and the remainder perpetual curacies. For civil purposes it is divided into the eleven hundreds of Broxash, Ewyas-Lacy, Greytrees, Grimsworth, Huntington, Radlow, Stretford, Webtree, Wigmore, Wolphy, and Wormelow (Lower and Upper). Some detached parts are situated beyond its general outline: the township of Farlow is wholly isolated by Shropshire; that of Rochford by Worcestershire; Litton Hill by Radnorshire; and a considerable tract of land, called the Foothog, and a few acres on the Devaudon-hill, by Monmouthshire. On the other hand, the parish of Edwin-Loch, which forms part of Worcestershire, is surrounded by Herefordshire. This county contains the city of Hereford, the borough and market towns of Leominster and Weobley, and the market towns of Bromyard, Kington, Ledbury, Pembridge, and Ross. Two knights are returned for the shire, two representatives for the city, and two for each of the boroughs. The county members are elected at Hereford. Herefordshire is

included in the Oxford circuit: the assizes and general quarter sessions are held at Hereford, where stands the county gaol and house of correction: there are one hundred and thirty-six acting magistrates. The rates raised in this county for the year ending March 25th, 1827, amounted to £68,731. 17.; the expenditure to £69,433. 5., of which £57,423. 9. was applied to the relief of the poor. The Malvern hills form a kind of natural boundary on the eastern side of the county, and the Halterell, or Black mountains, rise to an equal elevation on its western border; from these and other eminences Herefordshire exhibits a scene of beauty and richness not surpassed by any other county in England. The river Wye, in particular, enriches and adorns a tract of this county, between forty and fifty miles in length, and the scenery on its banks is thought to excel any of a similar kind in the kingdom. The general character of the river, from its entrance into the county down to Hereford, is mild and pleasing, consisting of delightful reaches, with the most luxuriant landscapes on their sides; the bolder and more romantic features of the scenery of this river occur in its course below Hereford.

The climate, on the whole, is favourable to health and longevity; but it varies much in different districts and at different altitudes. The vicinity of Ross is the earliest as regards vegetation: the western and north-western parts of the county are the coldest, on account of their superior elevation, and their exposure to the westerly winds, which, blowing over the bleak mountains of Wales, are, in this part of the county, chill and ungenial. The general character of the soil is a mixture of marl and clay of great fertility, containing also a certain proportion of calcareous earth; below the surface are strata of limestone, often beautifully intersected by red and white veins, bearing some resemblance to calcareous spar: near Snodhill castle, in the hundred of Webtree, it becomes a kind of marble, and was in considerable use and estimation during part of the seventeenth century. Towards the western border of the county the soil is often cold and sterile, but still argillaceous and resting on nodules of impure limestone, or on a base of soft crumbling-stone, which perishes by exposure to air and frost. In many places in the eastern part of the county it is loose and shallow, covering stone of inferior value, provincially called dun-stone, the more favourable portions of which are found suitable to the culture of hops. Deep beds of fine gravel are more especially met with in the centre of the county, in the vicinity of the city of Hereford. The soil of a large portion of the hundred of Wormelow, on the south, consists of a light sand, which has been much improved by the use of lime as a manure. A clayey tract extends from Hereford towards Ledbury, and produces the most abundant crops of wheat in the county. About five hundred and twenty thousand acres of land are in cultivation. On the stiff clays with which Herefordshire abounds wheat is the principal crop, and a very considerable quantity is raised beyond the internal consumption, the surplus being sent every year chiefly to Worcester, Abergavenny, and Bristol. The greatest quantity of oats sown is in those parts approaching the Welch border, and on portions of the eastern border of the county. The average produce of wheat per acre is twenty bushels; that of bar-

ley about eighteen; and of oats and peas about twenty. Hop plantations exist in all parts of the county, but more especially on the Worcestershire side: five hundred weight are esteemed the fair produce of a provincial hop-acre, which contains two thousand poles, there being on an average two poles to each root. The plantations are more generally worked with the plough than with the spade. The most fertile meadow lands are on the banks of the Wye, the Frome, and the Lug; their herbage being of the very best quality. The vicinity of Bromyard produces cheese, which is brought to the market, and rivals the best Shropshire cheese; but this not being a dairy county, it is supplied from Wales with excellent butter, and with cheese from Shropshire and Gloucestershire. The cattle have long been esteemed superior to most breeds in England; they are of large size, sinewy form, and unusual neatness, and the prevailing colour is a reddish brown with white faces. At the Michaelmas fair at Hereford, where the show of oxen in thriving condition is remarkably fine, they are generally sold to the principal graziers of the counties near the metropolis, to be there fattened for the London market. Grazing and cattle-feeding are not generally practised, except for provincial consumption; but the rearing of oxen for the purposes of agriculture prevails. The oxen perform nearly half the ploughing, and the same proportion of the harvest work; and in situations where their labour is frequently required on hard roads they are shod with iron. The Herefordshire cow is comparatively small, and extremely delicate in her appearance. The provincial breed of sheep is termed the Ryeland, from the district so named lying partly in the county of Gloucester, and partly in this county, in the vicinity of Ross, which is particularly favourable to them from the dryness of the soil and the sweetness of the herbage. They are small and white-faced; in symmetry of form, and in the flavour of their flesh, they exceed most English sheep; and in the fineness of their wool they are unrivalled: the ewes weigh from nine to twelve and fourteen pounds per quarter, the wethers from twelve to sixteen and eighteen. The Ryeland sheep have been crossed with the New Leicester, to the advantage perhaps of the breeder who is situated on good land, but to the detriment of the wool. A cross has been advantageously made between the Ryeland and the real Spanish breed. To the barrenness of the pasture on which the Ryeland sheep usually feed, may in some degree be attributed the fineness of their wool, for the quality of it is immediately impaired by a copious supply of food. The sheep-shearing in Herefordshire is performed by women.

Plantations of fruit trees are found in every aspect and on every soil: these orchards, which form so important a part of the produce of Herefordshire, seem to have first acquired celebrity in the reign of Charles I., and the county has long been celebrated for its cider, a large quantity of which is sent to London and the other principal towns in the kingdom. The soil best adapted to the growth of most kinds of apple trees, and the best kinds of pear trees, is a deep rich loam, when under culture by the plough. An Agricultural Society was established in this county in 1797. Considerable quantities of saffron were formerly grown, but the culture of it in this county has long been discontinued. The waste lands form a very inconsiderable

proportion of the extent of Herefordshire; the largest tract is on the east side of the Hatterell, or Black mountains, where the steepness of the hills, and the sterility of the soil, oppose powerful obstacles to improvement. Almost every part of the county abounds with woods and plantations, containing fine oak and elm trees. The northern side of it, including the Forests of Mocktree and Prestwood, has a greater abundance of fine oak than the southern parts, although large and valuable supplies of timber are produced in the latter. Some of the most extensive coppices are situated in the parishes of Fownhope, Woolhope, and Little Birch, and in the vicinity of Ledbury. They consist chiefly of oak, ash, and willow, and are generally cut down once in thirteen years; the ash is converted into hoops, which are in great demand within the county for the cider casks; the oak and the willow furnish hop-poles, while the black-poles, which are those of larger size, and of oak only, are used as rafters, &c., in building.

Iron-ore is of very ancient discovery in the hundred of Wormelov, where many of the hand-blomeries used by the Romans, and considerable quantities of ore imperfectly smelted, have been found on Peterstow common; of late years, however, no iron has been manufactured in Herefordshire. There have been found red and yellow ochre, fullers' earth, and pipe-clay. The southern part of the county, and the city of Hereford, are supplied with coal from the pits in the Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire; the Cleve hills of Shropshire furnish the northern and eastern parts; and the western procure it occasionally from Abergavenny.

The principal rivers are the Wye, the Lug, the Munnow, the Arrow, the Frome, the Teme, and the Leddon. The Wye, having separated the counties of Brecknock and Radnor, enters Herefordshire between the parishes of Whitney and Clifford, and pursuing a south-easterly course, by Hereford and Ross, quits it at its southern extremity; the latter part of its course in Herefordshire being remarkably circuitous. This river is navigable up to Hereford for barges of from eighteen to thirty tons' burden, but the navigation is frequently interrupted by either a scarcity of water, or by the violence of the stream when swelled by the mountain torrents, which is often such as to make great alterations in the bed of the river, and sometimes occasions it to form new channels. The principal sea fish taken in the Wye is the salmon, which, however, is much less abundant than it was formerly, when it was a common clause in the indentures of children apprenticed in Hereford that they should not be compelled to eat salmon more than twice a week: its chief fresh water fish are pike, graylings, trout, perch, and eels. The Lug rises in Radnorshire, and enters the north-western border of this county near Stapleton castle, in the hundred of Wigmore, then taking a south-easterly direction, by Leominster, it falls into the Wye immediately below the village of Mordiford. In the year 1714 an attempt was made, by private subscription, to render this river navigable, and a few barges ascended it as far as Leominster; but a high flood following soon after, the locks, &c. which had been constructed were so materially injured, that no attempts to repair or renew the works had been made up to the year 1805. The sea fish common to the Wye are seldom found in the Lug; but the river fish are found alike in either. The Munnow rises on the Herefordshire side of

the Hatterel mountains, and flowing southward, becomes the boundary between this county and Monmouthshire, and so continues until it passes Llanrothall and quits the county, falling into the Wye immediately below Monmouth: its principal fish are trout, gudgeons, eels, and cray-fish. The Arrow, so called from the swiftness of its stream, rises in Radnorshire, and entering this county near Kington, joins the Lug a few miles below Leominster: its fish are trout, graylings, and cray-fish. The Frome rises near Wolferlow, in the hundred of Broxash, and flowing southward, passes Bromyard, and falls into the Lug near Mordiford. The Teme, or Team, enters Herefordshire from the north-west, near Brampton-Bryan, and passes alternately through parts of this county and Shropshire; it then makes a considerable circuit in Worcestershire, but returns to Whitbourne, below the town of Bromyard, immediately after which it finally quits this county for Worcestershire. The Leaddon, or Leddon, rises above Bosbury, in Radlow hundred, and passes the town of Ledbury, to which it gives name, a short distance below which it enters Gloucestershire. In consequence of the precariousness of the navigation of the Wye, an act of parliament was obtained, in the year 1791, for making a navigable canal from the city of Hereford, by the town of Ledbury, to the Severn at Gloucester, with a lateral cut to the collieries at Newent. The expense of constructing this canal, commonly called the Hereford and Gloucester canal, was found so much to exceed the original estimate of £69,000, that in 1807, when £105,000 had been expended upon it, the work, though completed on the Gloucestershire side, had made little progress in Herefordshire. Soon after the former, an act was obtained for another canal, from Kington to Leominster and Stourport, the chief articles of importation by which were stated to be lime and coal from Shropshire. A part of the line from Leominster to Stourport was completed in 1796; but the expense of this undertaking, like that of the former, was found so much to exceed the estimate as to prevent the further progress of the work. The road from London to New Radnor enters the south-western border of the county from Gloucester, and passes through Hereford and Kington.

The only remarkable Druidical relic in this county is Arthur's stone, in the parish of Dorstone; but British intrenchments are numerous. Two Roman towns are supposed, by the most respectable authorities, to have been situated within the limits of modern Herefordshire, those of *Ariconium* and *Magna*; and with respect to their situations, the most probable opinion seems to be that of Horsley, that *Magna* was at Kenchester, where the circumvallation may still be traced, and *Ariconium* near Ross, in the parish of Weston *sub* Penyard, where the extent and limits are discernible by a blackness of soil, strikingly different from all around it; and where Roman coins have been occasionally found. Of the four Roman military roads in Britain, only that called *Watling-street* intersects this county; it enters it from Worcestershire, across the river Teme, at Leintwardine, and passing by Wigmore, Mortimer's Cross, Stretford, Kenchester, Kingstone, Dore-Abbey, and Longtown, enters Monmouthshire at a short distance beyond the latter place: the most perfect remains of it are on Four-ways common, near Madley, where it crosses the turnpike-road from Hereford. A vicinal way may also be traced

in a great part of its line, which enters the county from Worcester, and passes by Frome-hill, Stretton-Grandsome, Lugg-bridge, Holmer, and Stretton-Sugwas, to Kenchester. The cathedral of Hereford, and several of the parochial churches, exhibit specimens of Anglo-Saxon architecture. Prior to the Reformation there were twenty-one religious houses in this county, the principal remains of which are those of the abbey of Dore and Wigmore. The castles were numerous; the chief remains are those of Brampton-Bryan, Clifford, Huntington, Goodrich, Kilpec, Longtown, Lyonshall, Wigmore, and Wilton castles. Several petrifying or eucrusting springs exist in such hilly parts as consist of argillaceous marl upon limestone. The custom of decking the grave with flowers after an interment is general in Herefordshire, as it is throughout Wales. On the first of May it is customary to deck the houses with birchen boughs; on the 29th of May to celebrate the Restoration with oak boughs; and on Ascension-day with elm branches. On twelfth-day-eve thirteen small fires are lighted on the growing wheat, and cakes and liquor distributed on the spot, amid the loud invocations of the party for the prosperity of the owner, and for a plentiful crop; this custom is well known under the name of wassailing. The parish feasts, or wakes, are held in the churchyards, on the Sunday after the festival of the saint to whom the church is dedicated.

HEREFORD (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 3 miles (W.) from Tenbury, containing, with Upton, 353 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Ashford-Carbonell, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Chancellor of the Choir in the Cathedral Church of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £6. 14. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

HERGESTS (BOTH), a township in the parish of KINGTON, hundred of HUNTINGTON, county of HEREFORD, 1½ mile (S.W. by W.) from Kington, containing 145 inhabitants.

HERMITAGE, a parish and a detached portion of the liberty of FORDINGTON, situated between the divisions of Cerne and Sherborne, in the Dorchester division of the county of DORSET, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Sherborne, containing 143 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage not in charge, with the rectory of Ryme-Intrinsic, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Sarum, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

HERNE, a parish in the hundred of BLEANGATE, lathe of St. AUGUSTINE, county of KENT, 5¼ miles (N.E. by N.) from Canterbury, containing 1675 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £20. 16. 3. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, has a tower and other portions in the early style of English architecture, with insertions in the later and decorated styles. There is a place of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. In the channel near the bay, numerous fragments of Roman earthenware have been found, supposed to be the vestiges of a cargo of pottery wrecked whilst the Romans were in Britain. At Herne Sheel is a pleasure fair on Easter Monday.

HERNHILL, a parish in the hundred of BOUGHTON

under BLEAN, lathe of SCRAY, county of KENT, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Faversham, containing 477 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £15. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a handsome edifice, principally in the later style of English architecture, situated on a lofty eminence; it is divided within by clustered columns of Bethersden marble, of peculiar elegance.

HERRIARD, a parish in the hundred of BERMOND-SPIIT, Basingstoke division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.S.E.) from Basingstoke, containing, with the tything of Southrop, 369 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £7. 6. 5½., and in the patronage of Lord Bolton. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

HERRINGBY, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of FLEGG, county of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Acle, containing, with the parish of Stokesby, 294 inhabitants. The living is a rectory united to that of Stokesby, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. The church is dedicated to St. Ethelbert. A college, or hospital, under the title of God's poor almshouse, was founded here soon after 1475, pursuant to the will of Hugh Attewene: at the dissolution its revenue was valued at £23. 6. 5.

HERRINGFLEET, a parish in the hundred of MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND, county of SUFFOLK, 6 miles (N.W. by W.) from Lowestoft, containing 168 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich. John Leathes, Esq. was patron in 1824. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. Mrs. Elizabeth Merry bequeathed £20 per annum for the education of poor children, of which the master receives £17, and £3 are appropriated to the purchase of books: twelve children are instructed gratuitously. In the reign of Henry III. here was a priory of Black canons, founded by Roger Fitz-Osbert, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Olave: at the dissolution it was valued at £49. 11. 7. The navigable river Waveney runs along the south-west boundary of this parish, and is crossed by St. Olave's bridge.

HERRINGSTONE, or WINTERBOURNE-HERRINGSTONE, a chapelry in the parish of WEST CHICKERELL, hundred of CULLIFORD-TREE, Dorchester division of the county of DORSET, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Dorchester, containing, with Winterbourne-Farrington, 88 inhabitants.

HERRINGSWELL, a parish in the hundred of LACKFORD, county of SUFFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Mildenhall, containing 215 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £9. 9. 9½. H. Sperling, Esq. was patron in 1812. The church is dedicated to St. Ethelbert.

HERRINGTON (EAST and MIDDLE), a township in the parish of HOUGHTON le SPRING, northern division of EASINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by S.) from Sunderland, containing 133 inhabitants.

HERRINGTON (WEST), a township in the parish of HOUGHTON le SPRING, northern division of EASINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.

by W.) from Sunderland, containing 329 inhabitants. Here was anciently a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

HERTFORD, a borough and market town, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of Hertford, county of HERTFORD, of which it is the chief town 21 miles (N.) from London, containing, exclusively of that part of the parish of All Saints which is within the hundred, 4265 inhabitants. Hertford is supposed by Sir Henry Chauncy to have been the



Arms.

Roman station called *Durocbriva*, which has by subsequent writers, with greater probability, been referred to Dunstable. The modern name is of somewhat doubtful etymology: according to Bede it is derived from *Herudford*, or red ford, while Salmon deduces it from *Herc-ford*, a military ford, whence, by corruption, Hertford. Its antiquity however, is unquestionable, for so early as the year 673, Theodore, a native of Tarsus in Cilicia, and then Archbishop of Canterbury, convened a council here; and about 905, Edward the Elder, to protect the inhabitants from the incursions of the Danes, erected a castle, the custody of which, and the government of the town, were given by William the Conqueror to Peter de Valoignes. In the reign of Henry III. William de Valence was governor, and at his death it descended to Aymen de Valence: it was subsequently surrendered to the crown. The town is pleasantly situated on the river Lea, in a dry valley surrounded by hills, and consists of three principal streets meeting obliquely in the centre, parallel with one of which is the high thoroughfare through the town. Over the Lea, which is navigable to Hertford for small vessels, is the toll-bridge; beyond this is an opening leading to Cow-bridge, a structure of brick with two arches across the river Beane, which flows into the Lea, as also does the Mimram, which runs through the castle grounds, and is crossed by a wooden bridge: about a mile above the toll-bridge in this direction are some neat modern cottages, and on the north road is a handsome range of buildings, called the North Crescent. In Castle-street, on the site of the ancient castle, of which little remains except a line of embattled wall and a mound, is a handsome brick edifice, fitted up some years since at considerable expense, by the late Marquis of Downshire, for his own residence: it was afterwards taken by the East India Company, as a temporary college during the erection of one at Haileybury, to which it was subsequently appropriated as a preparatory establishment, but is now occupied as a ladies' boarding-school. "The Herts, Cambridgeshire, and County Fire Office," established in 1824, is situated at the lower part of Fore-street. At a small distance from the town, on the river Lea, are the gas works, erected in November 1825, formerly under the direction of the International Gas-Light Company, but now the property of private individuals, who have purchased them of the Company. The buildings in general are so irregular that not one street presents an entire row of uniform houses: the inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water. A considerable trade is carried on in corn, malt, and flour, of which large quantities are annually sent to the metropo-

lis. The market, by charter of Charles II., is held under the shire-hall every Saturday, and the business transacted in grain is scarcely equalled in any other provincial market: another, formerly held on Wednesday, is now disused. Fairs, chiefly for cattle, three of which are by charter of Mary, and one by charter of Charles II., are held on the third Saturday before Easter, May 12th, July 5th, and November 8th, with courts of pie-powder attached. On the north-side of Fore-street is the butchers' market, constructed at the sole expense of Alderman Kirby, and forming three sides of a quadrangle.

The inhabitants were first incorporated by Queen Mary, in the year 1554; Elizabeth granted them a new charter in the 31st of her reign, which was confirmed and modified by James I., and further enlarged by Charles II., in the 23rd of his reign. James I. changed the style into mayor, burgesses, and assistants, and by the last charter, dated in the 32nd of Charles II., the government is vested in a mayor, high steward, recorder, chamberlain, and ten aldermen (who constitute the common council), with sixteen assistants, a town clerk, two serjeants at mace, and inferior officers: the mayor is annually chosen, by the corporation at large, from two aldermen nominated by the mayor, recorder, and aldermen: the mayor, the late mayor, recorder, together with one alderman, or freeman, learned in the laws of England, who is chosen by the mayor and common council, to continue during pleasure, are justices of the peace within the borough and liberties. The county magistrates have concurrent jurisdiction, which however is but rarely exercised. The corporation possess, by virtue of their charter from Charles, the tolls of the market, and are empowered to prevent any but freemen from trading within the borough; they also have authority to hold a court of record for pleas, actions, and suits under the value of £60, every Wednesday, at which the mayor or his deputy, being an alderman, and the recorder or his deputy, preside: this court, after having been discontinued for many years, has very recently been revived. The usual Lent and Summer assizes are held in the shire-hall, and there is a gaol delivery in December. The quarter sessions for the county and the borough are held in the same place, the former always beginning on Monday, and the latter usually two days afterwards. A court leet for the manor is held annually in the townhall. This borough sent two members to parliament from the reign of Edward I. to the 50th of Edward III., from which period elections were discontinued till the time of James I., when, on petition, their ancient right was restored. The members are chosen by the inhabitant householders, by freemen who were resident when their freedom was granted, and by three honorary freemen, who may be non-residents: the number of voters is seven hundred and fifty; the mayor is the returning officer. The shire-hall, a spacious edifice, erected in 1780, and situated in the market-place, contains in addition to the courts of law, a handsome assembly-room: a good clock, with a projecting dial,



Corporate Seal.

has been recently put up in it by public subscription. The common gaol for the borough, and the common gaol and house of correction for the county, are adjacent buildings, and comprehended within the same walls, enclosing an area of about four acres: the borough gaol contains only one division, with one airing-yard and four sleeping-cells: the county gaol contains four wards for male and two for female criminals, and one for male and one for female debtors, and is well adapted to the classification of prisoners: the house of correction, also well fitted for that purpose, contains four wards, four day-rooms, four airing-yards, in which is a tread-wheel, with four divisions and two yards for females: these prisons are all under the same regulations, and under one governor, assisted by turnkeys and other officers appointed annually by the sheriff for the county, and the mayor and corporation.

Hertford comprises the united parishes of All Saints and St. John, and the liberties of Little Amwell and Brickendon within the parish of All Saints, together with the united parishes of St. Andrew, St. Mary, and St. Nicholas, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln. The living of All Saints' is a vicarage with that of St. John's, rated together in the king's books at £10. 8. 6½., and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the proprietor of the estate of Balls in this parish: the church has been recently repaired, and enlarged with three hundred and four additional sittings, of which one hundred and sixty-three are free, and towards defraying the expense of which the Incorporated Society for enlarging churches and chapels granted £200, and the Governors of Christ's Hospital £100, the latter having previously erected a gallery containing sittings for about two hundred boys, at their own expense: it is a spacious cruciform structure in the later style of English architecture, with a tower surmounted by a spire; within are several ancient monuments, the inscriptions on which are nearly obliterated, and some of modern erection. The living of St. Andrew's is a rectory with the vicarages of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, rated together in the king's books at £12. 7. 3½., and in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaster: the church is a neat edifice, with a low embattled tower surmounted by a small spire: the churches of the other three parishes have fallen into ruins. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, those in the Countess of Huntingdon's connexion, and Wesleyan Methodists. At the entrance into the town from London is a branch establishment in connexion with Christ's hospital, London, appropriated to the reception of junior boys, who are sent from this to the parent institution, as vacancies arise: it includes three sides of a quadrangle, the two opposite sides being occupied by the several wards for the children, and terminated by residences for the steward and the beadle; on the third side are the reading and writing-school, a spacious brick building capable of accommodating upwards of two hundred and fifty boys, and affording a residence for the master: in a line with the writing-school, westward, is the dining-hall, in dimensions about one hundred feet by thirty, and behind it the infirmary for about one hundred patients: eastward of the great gates in front of the buildings is the grammar school, besides the residence for the master; and on the opposite side, the porter's lodge, with a continuation of buildings within the walls for the girls, of whom there are usually from

sixty to seventy, with a residence for the governess and matron. The children are instructed on Dr. Bell's system, and the officers of the establishment are the grammar and writing-masters, a governess, matron, steward, surgeon, nine nurses, three ushers, beadle, porter, &c. A free grammar school for the children of the inhabitants was founded in 1617, by Richard Hale, Esq., of Cheshunt in this county, and endowed by him with £900, to be laid out in lands and tenements in the town and neighbourhood; which direction was carried into effect by Rowland Hale, a descendant of the founder; and an estate in the parish of Tewin is now chargeable with the payment of £40 per annum, of which £20 are appropriated to the master, £10 to his assistant, and the remainder to repairing the school. A commodious house for the master was built in the town, in 1727, by subscription, which has lately undergone a thorough repair by means of the liberal contributions of the nobility, gentry, and inhabitants. The master, who is appointed by Lord Melbourne, or, in the event of his minority, by the mayor and corporation, is allowed to receive boarders; and the boys on the foundation, in consideration of being taught writing and arithmetic, pay half a guinea per quarter. Bernard Hale, D.D., gave £100 per annum to maintain seven poor scholars at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, for seven years, the candidates to be appointed from this grammar school by Lord Melbourne: each scholarship is now of the value of £14 per annum. A Green-coat school, for clothing and educating forty boys, was erected in 1812, and is supported by funds which arise partly from £26 per annum, the gift of Mr. Gabriel Newton, of Leicester, and paid to the corporation for this purpose, and partly from voluntary contributions: there are likewise two other schools supported by subscription. The East-India College, instituted in 1806, for the education of young men intended for the civil service of the Hon. East India Company in India, is situated two miles on the London side of the town of Hertford, and will admit one hundred and five students, who are under the tuition of a principal student, and several professors. Lady Harrison, who died in 1706, founded four almshouses, and gave £50 towards clothing the inmates; and there is another almshouse for poor widows. The principal charity, called Grass Money, was formerly at the disposal of the corporation, but is now vested in trustees appointed under a decree of the Court of Chancery: it produces a net income of about £250 per annum. A county dispensary was established in January, 1822. Eastward of the town was formerly a monastery, founded by Ralph de Limesi, a nephew of William the Conqueror, who, afterwards assuming the cowl, became its first prior, and was interred in the church belonging to the convent: at the dissolution it was valued at £86. 14. 2.: the site is now occupied by a dwelling-house still called the Priory, which, about sixty years ago was inhabited by Thomas Dimsdale, M.D., a native of Thoydon-Garnon, in Essex, who spent the early part of his professional life here, and having received his diploma in 1768, went to Russia, where he inoculated the Empress Catherine, for which he received £12,000 and a pension, with the title of Baron, which descends to his family: he also inoculated the late Emperor and his brother, and wrote a treatise on inoculation: he died here in the year 1800, at the advanced age of eighty-seven, and was interred in the

burial-ground belonging to the Society of Friends, at Bishop's Stortford. His son Nathaniel, who accompanied him to Russia, and also received the title of baron, was twice representative of this borough in parliament. Hertford confers the title of marquis on the family of Seymour Conway.

HERTFORDSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north by the county of Cambridge, on the north-west by the county of Bedford, on the west by the county of Buckingham, on the south by the county of Middlesex, and on the east by the county of Essex: it extends from $51^{\circ} 37'$ to $52^{\circ} 5'$ (N. Lat.), and from $13'$ (E.) to $46'$ (W. Lon.); and contains three hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty acres, or five hundred and twenty-eight square miles. The population, in 1821, amounted to 129,714.

The Celtic inhabitants of this part of Britain were the Cassii, or Cattiuchlani, whose country, long before the invasion of Cæsar, was overrun by the Belgæ (who had previously established themselves in the south-western part of England), and their capital city, Verulam, taken possession of by the conquerors. Of the operations of Cæsar in the territory forming the modern county of Hertford, and his capture of Verulam, little more is known than what may be collected from the succinct narrative of this campaign by the conqueror himself; the result of it, however, was, that the British chief Cassivelaunus was obliged to sue for peace; which being granted, Mandubritius, the sovereign of the Cassii, had his dominions restored to him, and Cæsar led back his army, along the Watling-street, to Richborough, where he embarked for the Continent. Shortly after the second invasion of Britain, in the reign of Claudius, in the revolt of the Iceni, under Boadicea, against the Romans, which commenced while the Roman army under Suetonius was engaged in the conquest of the Isle of Anglesey, the Britons, after utterly destroying the Roman colony and garrison of *Camalodunum*, advanced against Verulam with such an overwhelming force, that the Roman general, who had hastened back along the Watling-street to its relief, was compelled to retire, leaving Verulam to the same disastrous fate which had befallen *Camalodunum*, the city being sacked, and the inhabitants massacred. It was not long, however, before this important post again fell into the hands of the invaders, who renewed its fortifications, and appear to have erected a new fortress at Cheshunt, on the Ermin-street. In the Roman division of Britain, this territory was included in *Flavia Caesariensis*; and under the Saxon octarchy part of it was comprised in the kingdom of Mercia, and part in that of the East Saxons, or Essex. In 794, Offa, the celebrated king of Mercia, died at Offley, in this county; and in 896, near Ware, Alfred captured the Danish ships, by obstructing the channel of the river Lea, so that they could not be brought down it. In his camp at Berkhamstead, in 1066, William the Conqueror took the oath to maintain the laws of Edward the Confessor. At Wheathampstead, in 1312, the barons assembled their forces against Edward II. and his favourite Gaveston. The year 1381 is memorable in this county for the transactions connected with the suppression of Wat Tyler's rebellion, when Richard II. and his chief justice Tresilian, with a guard of a thousand men, came to St. Alban's: a number of the insurgents, brought from the gaol at Hertford,

were there executed, and the male inhabitants of the county, from fifteen to sixty years of age, were assembled in the great court of the abbey, and swore to be faithful subjects for the future: at Hertford also, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV., kept his court, at the time that Richard II. was deposed. Three of the most important battles, during the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, were fought within the limits of this county, *viz.*, in 1455, the first battle of St. Alban's, in which Henry VI. was wounded and made prisoner; in 1461, the second battle of St. Alban's, in which Margaret of Anjou was defeated by the Earl of Warwick; and in 1468, the decisive battle of Barnet, in which the Earl of Warwick and ten thousand of his army were slain. It was from Theobalds that Charles I., in 1642, after receiving there the petitions of both houses of parliament, departed to place himself at the head of his army.

This county lies partly within the diocese of London, and partly in that of Lincoln, the whole being included in the province of Canterbury. That part which is in the diocese of London comprises the deanery of Braughin, which is in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and contains thirty-four parishes, and the archdeaconry and deanery of St. Alban, containing twenty-two parishes. The part which is in the diocese of Lincoln is included within the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and comprises the four deaneries of Baldock, Berkhamstead, Hertford, and Hitchin, containing eighty parishes; the total number of parishes in the county being one hundred and thirty-six, of which, sixty-seven are rectories, fifty-three vicarages, and the remainder perpetual curacies, or consolidated with other parishes. For civil purposes it is divided into the eight hundreds of Braughin, Broadwater, Cashio (or the liberty of St. Alban's), Dacorum, Edwinstree, Hertford, Hitchin, and Pirton, and Odsey, in which are the borough and market towns of Hertford and St. Alban's, and the market towns of Baldock, Berkhamstead, Hatfield, Hemel-Hempstead, Hitchin, Hoddesdon, Rickmansworth, Standon, Stevenage, Bishop's Stortford, Tring, Ware, and Watford, and parts of those of Chipping-Barnet and Royston. Two knights are returned to parliament for the shire, and two representatives for each of the two boroughs. Hertfordshire is included in the home circuit: the assizes are held at Hertford, where also are held the quarter sessions, except for the hundred of Cashio, or liberty of St. Alban's, which are held at St. Alban's. The county gaol is at Hertford. There are ninety-five acting magistrates. The rates raised in the county for the year ending March 25th, 1827, amounted to £109,072. 19.; the expenditure to £108,054. 6., of which £93,064. 12. was applied to the relief of the poor.

The natural features of Hertfordshire are of a gentle character, but it possesses scenes of considerable beauty: the southern parts of the county, the heights of which overlook part of the county of Middlesex, and command a prospect of the distant hills of Surrey, are eminently pleasing; while, for an extensive view over a rich vale, few prospects, without a great river, are more striking than that which is obtained from Lilley-Hoo. Considerable addition is also made to the beauty of this county by the mansions, villas, and ornamented grounds, of rich proprietors, which present themselves in every direction. The scenery of Moor park is particularly beau-

tiful; and the various scenes round Ware, North Mimms, Watford, and the banks of all the streams from Berkhamstead and Hempstead, when viewed from the adjoining hills, are worthy of attention. With respect to the soil, it may be remarked that the vales through which the rivers and brooks flow are invariably composed of rich sandy loam, with the exception only of a small quantity of peat and marshy moor; that the slopes of the hills descending to these vales are inferior qualities of the same loams, and at the same time dry and sound; but that the flatter surfaces of the higher lands are composed of a wet and strong loam, sometimes so much so as to require hollow draining. The late secretary to the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Arthur Young, divides the soil into one district of loams, two of clay, one of chalk, and one of gravel; at the same time observing, that the soils intermingle in a remarkable manner, so that it is sometimes extremely difficult to draw the boundary line between them. The district of the loams includes a very considerable portion of the county, no less than one hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty acres, and may properly be divided into flinty and sandy; the flinty loams spread into a considerable tract from the river Beane to the limits of the county beyond Berkhamstead, extending southward to the gravel and clay districts, and northward to that of the chalk: from Berkhamstead towards Chesham they are of a reddish colour: for some miles around Buntingford these loams are strong, and produce heavy crops of wheat; and from St. Alban's to Redbourn, and about Watford, they form a fine mellow turnip land, easily worked, and adapted to the production of almost every kind of grain. Some of the finest loam in the county is the sandy vale of Cheshunt up to Hoddesdon, which produces five quarters of wheat per acre. Some of these loams, more especially where they are wet, are provincially, but improperly, designated clay: the whole of this district is cropped with turnips, which are eaten on the land. The two clay districts are comparatively small; one is in the southern part of the county, adjoining Middlesex, and the soil is stiff, hard, and tenacious, being the same as the bean lands of the north of that county: the other, which is by far the larger of the two, lies on the eastern side of the county, and nearly resembles the contiguous clay lands of Essex, being rather a strong wet loam on a stiff basis of clay marl. Both these tracts are in a great measure free from stone and flint: conjointly they include ninety thousand two hundred and forty acres; the southern tract, by the use of London manure, has been converted into very rich hay ground. The chalk district extends along the whole border of the northern part of the county, and comprehends forty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty acres; this soil is of two kinds, chalk, unmixed with any thing but what ages of cultivation have added; and what is provincially called marne, being a white marl formed by the mixture of a portion of clay: both these soils are fruitful, but the last-mentioned is the best. The gravel tract lies in the south-eastern part of the county, around Hatfield, North Mimms, and Northall, and contains seventeen thousand two hundred and eighty acres; this soil is characterised by wetness, from many springs, most of which are impregnated with sulphur; it abounds with smooth blue pebbles, which, at various depths, and in some places

close to the surface, are conglomerated by sulphureous clay into plum-pudding-stones; and the whole district, excepting only some patches of fine loam, which occur more especially on the banks of many of the smaller streams, is among the most unproductive land in the south of England. The substratum of the whole of Hertfordshire is chalk; for obtaining which, pits are sunk all over the county, its use as manure being general throughout its limits; for this purpose, the chalk which lies farthest beneath the surface soil is esteemed the best.

By far the greater part of the county is under tillage. Upon all the turnip land the rotation of crops is, turnips, barley, clover, the first crop mown, the second eaten off, and wheat; some farmers adding oats: on the other soils various systems are practised. Of wheat, the turnip soils produce on an average from seventeen to twenty bushels per acre; the strong land about twenty-five; on the fine rich loams of Buntingford, forty bushels are by no means an uncommon crop; while the average produce of this grain throughout the county is estimated at twenty-three bushels per acre: the general average produce of barley and oats is about thirty-two bushels per acre. The artificial grasses are, clover (which has probably been cultivated in this county longer than in any other part of the kingdom, and from the vicinity of the metropolis yields a greater profit here than elsewhere), trefoil, sainfoin, and lucerne; the culture of tares is general throughout the county. Besides the chalk already mentioned, and the manures common to other counties, soot and night-soil brought from London, are found very beneficial on the land; about Lilley, peat-ashes are brought as manure from Bedfordshire, where they are burned in heaps, and sold at Tingrith, Flitwick, and Flitton. The grass land is in a great measure confined to a narrow border on the south side of the county, in the vicinity of Barnet, which, being near London, is made productive by means of the manures brought from that city: with this exception, the only grass lands are those belonging to the numerous gentlemen's seats, and those in the flat bottoms of the vales which are watered by rivers; of the last-mentioned, some of the principal are on the Stort, from Hockerill to Hertford, and thence to Hatfield, on the banks of the same river. In the parishes of the south-western corner of the county are many orchards, rarely exceeding four or five acres in extent, principally of apples and cherries: the former are the most profitable; of the latter, the caroon and the small black cherry are the favourite sorts, and a full grown tree, in a favourable season, will produce six hundred pounds weight. In consequence of so much of Hertfordshire being arable land, and the quantity of clover carried to London being so great, live stock is an object of inferior consideration: the cattle are of various sorts: the sheep are chiefly of the South-down and Wiltshire breeds; there are also some of the new Leicester: the hogs are of different kinds. The quantity of waste lands, compared with those of most other counties, is very inconsiderable: they consist of small commons scattered over the county, the principal being near Berkhamstead. There are large tracts of coppice wood lying to the south of Hertford, in the direction of London: in the tract between Hockerill, Ware, and Buntingford, are also coppice woods; and the Marquis of

Salisbury has one thousand five hundred acres. There is much fine flourishing timber about the different seats of the nobility and gentry, such as oak, ash, elm, beech, Spanish chestnut, cedar, larch, spruce, silver fir, Scotch fir, &c.; much of that in Moor park is of great antiquity. The women and children about Stevenage, Hatfield, Redbourn, St. Alban's, Berkhamstead, Hitchin, &c., are much employed in making straw-plat. The manufacture of black lace has been carried on at Berkhamstead time immemorially, but has of late given place to that of straw-plat.

The principal rivers are the Lea and the Colne, formed by the junction of many minor streams, which rise chiefly within the bounds of the county. The Lea rises in Bedfordshire, enters Hertfordshire near Bower heath, and traverses the county in a direction nearly from north-west to south-east, passing the town of Hertford, from which place it has been made navigable to its conflux with the Stort, about a mile east of Hoddesdon, where it takes a southerly course, becoming the boundary of the county on the east, and continuing so until it reaches the border of Middlesex. The Colne rises near Kitt's-end in Middlesex, and running by North Mimms, Watford, and Rickmansworth, it soon after quits the county for Buckinghamshire. The Stort, rising in Essex, becomes navigable at Bishop's Stortford, from which place to its junction with the river Lea it forms the boundary between Essex and Hertfordshire. The Mimram rises near Frogmore, in Hitchin and Pilton hundred, and, with the Beane, which rises near Cromer, in Odsey hundred, joins the Lea near Hertford. The sources of the Rib are near Buntingford, in Edwinstree hundred, and it joins the Lea between Hertford and Ware. The source of the Ash is also in Edwinstree hundred, near Upperwick, and it falls into the Lea about a mile below Ware. The Verulam, Verlam, or Muse river, rises in Dacorum hundred, near Market-street, and on the confines of Bedfordshire, and runs in a south-south-easterly direction to St. Alban's, and thence nearly south until it joins the Colne, then only a small stream. The Gade rises also in Dacorum hundred, near Gaddesden, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, and runs in a direction nearly south, to its conflux with the Colne near Rickmansworth. At Ashwell, in this county, are the nine sister springs of the Cam, which flows by Cambridge. The Grand Junction canal, from Branson wharf on the Coventry canal to Old Brentford, where it opens into the Thames, enters Hertfordshire above Tring, and follows the course of the Balbain and Gade rivers to Rickmansworth, and from that place the course of the Colne until it leaves the county. An act of parliament was obtained for the construction of another canal from St. Alban's to the Grand Junction canal, below Cashobury park; but the proposed subscription of £17,000 failing, the design was abandoned. The road from London to Oxford, through Aylesbury, enters Hertfordshire at Bushey Heath, and passing through Watford, Berkhamstead, and Tring, quits the county about half a mile beyond the last place. The road from London to Berwick upon Tweed, through York, after passing through a corner of the county which surrounds East Barnet, re-enters it on Hatfield chase, and passing through Hatfield, Welwyn, and Baldock, enters Bedfordshire about two miles beyond the latter town. The road from London to Holyhead, through Chester, after passing

through the same corner and through Chipping-Barnet, re-enters Hertfordshire immediately beyond South Mimms, and passing through St. Alban's and Redbourn, quits the county about a mile before it reaches Dunstable. This line is also part of the road from London to Chester, through Birmingham; of that from London to Carlisle, through Warrington and Lancaster; of that from London to Manchester, through Northampton and Derby; of that from London to Whitehaven, through Sheffield, Settle, and Kirkby-Lonsdale; and of that from London to Manchester and Clitheroe, through Leek, Uttoxeter, and Hinckley. The road from London to Halifax and Clitheroe, through Bedford, Nottingham, and Rotherham, branches off from the last-mentioned road at St. Alban's, and passing through Harpenden, quits the county about two miles before it reaches Luton. The road from London to Scarborough, through the counties of Huntingdon and Lincoln, enters Hertfordshire near Waltham-Cross, and passing through Cheshunt, Ware, Puckeridge, and Buntingford, enters Cambridgeshire at Royston. The road from London to Lynn-Regis, through Cambridge, branches off from the last mentioned road at Puckeridge, and passing through Barkway and Barley, enters Cambridgeshire about a mile beyond the latter place. The road from London to Norwich, through Newmarket, enters Hertfordshire from Essex, where it crosses the river Stort, at Harlow Mills, and passing through Sawbridgeworth and Bishop's Stortford, again crosses that river into Essex near the latter place: this is also the road from London to Lynn-Regis, through Brandon and Newmarket.

The British Watling-street, entering Hertfordshire on the south, passed to St. Alban's, and thence along the line of the present great Irish road, to Dunstable. The Ermin-street, passing near Enfield, entered the south-eastern border of Hertfordshire near Little Hockgate, and passed between Standon and Puckeridge, near Braughin, and through Buntingford to Royston, where it crossed the Ikniel-street. The line of the Ikniel-street, entering the north-eastern border of the county at Royston, passes through Baldock, and after crossing a small part of Bedfordshire and of Buckinghamshire, re-enters Hertfordshire for a short distance, running a little to the right of Tring. The only Roman station in this county, the situation of which has been precisely ascertained, is the celebrated one of *Verulam*, contiguous to St. Alban's. Excepting the ancient British roads above-mentioned, which appear to have been used and improved by the Romans, the only Roman road (of the many which it is probable once intersected this county) that can now be traced with any degree of distinctness within its limits, is that which connected Verulam with the station at Chesterfield, near Sandy, on the banks of the Ivel, which runs in the line of the present great north road, through Stevenage, Graveley, and Baldock. Before the Reformation there were in this county, according to Tanner, thirty-four religious houses and hospitals. The principal ecclesiastical antiquities are St. Alban's abbey church and gate-house. At Waltham-Cross is the well known cross, erected, with several others, by Edward I., to perpetuate the remembrance of those places at which the body of his consort, Queen Eleanor, rested, in its way from Herdeby, in Lincolnshire, for interment in Westminster abbey. There are some remains of the ancient castles of Hertford, Bishop's Stort-

ford, and Berkhamstead; and Hatfield house is a fine specimen of the style of domestic architecture which prevailed in the reign of James I. On the east side of the village of Great Amwell, at the foot of the steep bank upon which the church is situated, rises a considerable spring, which, together with that of Chadwell, feeds the canal commonly called the New River, commenced in 1609, under the powers of an act of parliament, by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Hugh Myddelton, for supplying the northern side of the metropolis with water, and completed in 1613, its length being nearly thirty-nine miles: about half its course is within the eastern border of this county, and near the line of the road from London to Ware. For a more detailed account of this undertaking, see CLERKENWELL.

HERTINGFORDBURY, a parish in the hundred and county of HERTFORD, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Hertford, containing 827 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £12. 15. 2½., and in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaster. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

HESKET in the FOREST, a parish in LEATH ward, county of CUMBERLAND, comprising the townships of Calthwaite, Nether and Upper Hesketh, Itonfield, Pette-rell-Crooks, and Plumpton-Street, and containing 1799 inhabitants, of which number, 780 are in the township of Nether and Upper Hesketh, 9 miles (N. by W.) from Penrith. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, endowed with £800 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1900 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built about 1530, and rebuilt in 1678, and again in 1760. In 1763, John Brown bequeathed £200 towards the support of a school, in which one hundred children are now educated at a small charge. The courts for the Forest of Inglewood are held in this parish, yearly on St. Barnabas' day, in the open air, under a tree called Court Thorn, on the road between Upper and Nether Hesketh, on which occasion the inhabitants of more than twenty townships attend, from whom a jury is ballotted and sworn. Near Aiketgate is a lake called by the general name of Tarn, covering about one hundred acres, and abounding in carp.

HESKET-NEWMARKET, a market town in the township of CALDBECK-HALTCLIFFE, parish of CALDBECK, ALLERDALE ward below Darwent, county of CUMBERLAND, 14 miles (S. S. W.) from Carlisle, and 297 (N. N. W.) from London. The population is returned with the township. This is a small, but neat and compact town, situated in a secluded and romantic district, on the western side of the river Caldew. The surrounding country is mountainous, and contains mines of lead, copper, and manganese. At Carrickbeck, in the neighbourhood, are smelting-works for the lead-ore. The market, which is held on Friday, is but inconsiderable; but there are well-regulated fairs on the first Friday in May, and every alternate Friday till Whitsuntide, for cattle; and the last Thursday in August, and the second Thursday in October, for sheep. Here is a place of worship for the Society of Friends. Near the town is a petrifying spring, issuing from a rock on the margin of the river.

HESKETH, a joint township and chapelry with Bec-

consall, in the parish of CROSTON, hundred of LEYLAND, county palatine of LANCASTER, 11 miles (N. by E.) from Ormskirk. The population is returned with Becconsall.

HESKIN, a township in the parish of ECCLESTON, hundred of LEYLAND, county palatine of LANCASTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Chorley, containing 274 inhabitants. In 1806, Hannah Anderton gave a cottage as a school-room, and £200 in support of it, for the education of poor girls: the annual income is about £10.

HESLERTON (EAST), a chapelry in the parish of WEST HESLERTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, East riding of the county of YORK, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from New Malton, containing 196 inhabitants. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

HESLERTON (WEST), a parish in the wapentake of BUCKROSE, East riding of the county of YORK, comprising the chapelry of East Heslerton, and the township of West Heslerton, and containing 469 inhabitants, of which number, 273 are in the township of West Heslerton, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from New Malton. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £21. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

HESLETON (COLD), a township in the parish of DALTON le DALE, northern division of EASINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, 7 miles (S.) from Sunderland, containing 55 inhabitants.

HESLETON (MONK), a parish in the southern division of EASINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, comprising the townships of Hulam, or Holom Hutton-Henry, Monk-Hesleton, Nesbit, Sheraton, and Thorpe-Bulmer, and containing 503 inhabitants, of which number, 164 are in the township of Monk-Hesleton, 10 miles (E. by S.) from Durham. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, rated in the king's books at £7. 12. 6., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Petty races are held here on St. Peter's day.

HESLEY-HURST, a township in the parish of ROTHBURY, western division of COQUETDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Rothbury, containing 46 inhabitants.

HESLINGTON, a parish partly in the liberty of ST. PETER of YORK, comprising the greater portion of the township of Heslington, but chiefly in the wapentake of OUZE and DERWENT, East riding of the county of YORK, and containing 513 inhabitants, of which number, 221 are in the township of Heslington, a portion of which is in the parish of St. Lawrence, York, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E. by E.) from York. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Ampleforth in the Cathedral Church of York, endowed with £800 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. Here is an almshouse for eight poor men and one poor woman, endowed with a rent-charge of £50 per annum, and £5 per annum from a rectory in Cleveland.

HESSETT, a parish in the hundred of TEDDWESTRY, county of SUFFOLK, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Bury-St. Edmund's, containing 393 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £12. 17. 11. The King, for that turn, presented in 1813. The church is dedicated to St. Ethelbert.

HESSEY, a township in the parish of MOOR-MONKTON, ainsty of the city, and East riding of the county, of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from York, containing 161 inhabitants.

HESSLE, a parish in the county of the town of KINGSTON upon HULL, locally in the East riding of the county of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Kingston upon Hull, containing 1021 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of the East riding, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £10. 7. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, also a National school and an almshouse.

HEST, a joint township with Slyne, in the parish of BOLTON le SANDS, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Lancaster, containing 317 inhabitants.

HESTERCOMBE, a hamlet in the parish of KINGSTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, county of SOMERSET, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Taunton, containing 16 inhabitants.

HESTON, a parish in the hundred of ISLEWORTH, county of MIDDLESEX, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by W.) from Hounslow, containing, with a portion of the town of Hounslow, which is in this parish, 2810 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £11, and in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, has received an addition of two hundred and fifty-six sittings, of which one hundred and ninety-three are free, the Incorporated Society for building and enlarging churches and chapels having contributed £200 towards defraying the expense: in this church were interred Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, and his lady. A parochial school for children of both sexes, under the patronage of the vicar, is supported by voluntary contributions. Here is a manufactory for oil of vitriol; but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. A pleasure fair is held on the 1st of May. This parish is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests for the recovery of debts under 40s., held at Brentford during the summer, and at Uxbridge during the winter. At North Hyde, near Heston, is a large magazine for gunpowder, surrounded by mounds of earth, to protect the neighbourhood from the danger of an explosion. The soil of this parish is remarkable for producing excellent wheat, which, according to Norden and Camden, was used to make bread for the royal table in the reign of Elizabeth.

HESWALL, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of WIRRAL, county palatine of CHESTER, comprising the townships of Gayton and Heswall with Oldfield, and containing 396 inhabitants, of which number, 233 are in the joint township of Heswall with Oldfield, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Great Neston. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £18. 8. 4., and in the patronage of Davies Davenport, Esq. and Mrs. O'Kell alternately. The church, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Dee, is an ancient structure, and contains several monuments in memory of different members of the Glegg family. There is a small un-endowed school.

HETHEL, a parish in the hundred of HUMBLETON, county of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Hethel.

mondham, containing 209 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10. Sir Thomas Bevor, Bart. was patron in 1792. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

HETHERSETT, a parish in the hundred of HUMBLYARD, county of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E. by E.) from Wymondham, containing 927 inhabitants. The living is a rectory in mediocres, with the rectory of Cantelose, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Caius College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Remigius.

HETHERSGILL, a township in the parish of KIRK-LINTON, or KIRK-LEVINGTON, ESKDALE ward, county of CUMBERLAND, 6 miles (N.W.) from Brampton, containing 776 inhabitants.

HETT, a township in the parish of MERRINGTON, south-eastern division of DARLINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Durham, containing 233 inhabitants. There is a paper-mill about a mile eastward from the village, also a good freestone quarry at Broom hill.

HETTON, a joint township with Bordley, in the parish of BURNSALL, eastern division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, West riding of the county of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Skipton, containing 180 inhabitants.

HETTON le HOLE, a township in the parish of HOUGHTON le SPRING, northern division of EASINGTON ward, county palatine of DURHAM, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E. by E.) from Durham, containing 919 inhabitants. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Kilhamites, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. Extensive mines of coal are worked in the vicinity. In a field on the right-hand side of the road from Eppleton to Hetton is a tumulus, consisting of a collection of small stones, at the top of which is a small oblong cavity, called the Fairies' Cradle.

HEUGH, a township in the parish of STAMFORDHAM, north-eastern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by W.) from Newcastle upon Tyne, containing 512 inhabitants.

HEVER, a parish in the hundred of SOMERDEN, lathe of SUTTON at HONE, county of KENT, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Tunbridge, containing 606 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, rated in the king's books at £15. 7. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Rev. T. Streatfeild was patron in 1799. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains a magnificent monument of the Boleyn family. The castle, the seat of that illustrious house, is a very ancient building, defended by a moat, draw-bridge, portcullis, and tower, and was the residence of Sir Thomas Boleyn, father of Ann Boleyn, queen of Henry VIII., who is stated to have been born here, and here Anne of Cleves died: the chamber of Ann Boleyn is still called by her name, and several other curious mementos are shewn to visitors.

HEVERSHAM, a parish in KENDAL ward, county of WESTMORLAND, comprising the chapelries of Crosthwaite with Lyth and Stainton, and the townships of Hinchester, Levens, Milnthorpe with Heversham, Preston-Richard, and Sedgwick, and containing, including the

whole of Levens, a small portion of which township is in Kendal parish, 3996 inhabitants, of which number, 1401 are in the joint township of Milnthorpe with Heversham, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Milnthorpe. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £36. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a fine edifice in the early style of English architecture. The free grammar school was founded in 1613, by Edward Wilson, Esq., who endowed it with land now producing about £60 per annum, and with two exhibitions to Queen's College, Oxford, one to Trinity College, and one to Magdalene College, Cambridge: attached to the school is a library, founded, in 1766, by the associates of Dr. Wray; and in 1824, £267. 11. was subscribed to rebuild the school-room and a residence for the master. The school is open to all the boys of the parish, and no charge is made but for writing and arithmetic. This parish is bounded on the north and on the west by the river Kent. The learned Dr. Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, was a native of this place.

HEVINGHAM, or HEVENINGHAM, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of ERPINGHAM, county of NORFOLK, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Aylsham, containing 744 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10. 16. George Anson, Esq. was patron in 1787. The church is dedicated to St. Botolph.

HEWELSFIELD, a parish in the hundred of ST. BRIAVELLS, county of GLOUCESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.E.) from Chepstow, containing 434 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Lydney, in the archdeaconry of Hereford, and diocese of Gloucester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

HEWICK-BRIDGE, a township in that part of the parish of RIPON which is within the liberty of RIPON, though locally in the lower division of the wapentake of Claro, West riding of the county of YORK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.S.E.) from Ripon, containing 77 inhabitants.

HEWICK-COPT, a township in that part of the parish of RIPON which is within the liberty of RIPON, though locally in the lower division of the wapentake of Claro, West riding of the county of YORK, 2 miles (E.) from Ripon, containing 131 inhabitants.

HEWISH, a parish in the hundred of SWANBOROUGH, county of WILTS, 3 miles (N.N.W.) from Pewsey, containing 112 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £8. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Trustees of the Froxfield almshouses. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. A college, or almshouses, for thirty widows of laymen and twenty of clergymen, was founded at Froxfield, in 1690, by Sarah, Duchess of Somerset, and endowed with the proceeds of this manor.

HEWORTH, a township in that part of the parishes of ST. CUTHBERT and ST. GILES, YORK, which is in the wapentake of BULMER, North riding of the county of YORK, 1 mile (N.E.) from York, containing 146 inhabitants:

HEWORTH (NETHER), a chapelry in the parish of

JARROW, eastern division of *Cæsaræ* ward, county palatine of DURHAM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.S.E.) from Gateshead, containing 8921 inhabitants. The chapel, erected by subscription in 1822, on the site of a former one, at an expense of £2026, contains one thousand four hundred sittings, of which six hundred and eighty-seven are free, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £500 towards defraying the expense. In the church-yard is an inscribed obelisk recording the names and ages of ninety-one persons who were killed by explosion of fire damp in Felling colliery, in 1812, and buried here side by side; also a tomb-stone in memory of Richard Dawes, A.M., author of *Miscellanea Critica*, &c., and head master of the grammar school at Newcastle, who spent a portion of the latter part of his life at this place, where he died. Here are manufactories for copperas, earthenware, paper, and ropes; also many ship-yards, wherein are constructed vessels of large burden. The neighbourhood abounds with coal pits. A few years since an earthen vessel was discovered, containing coins struck by Egfrid, one of the Saxon kings of Northumberland. Here is a school for boys and girls, with apartments for the master and mistress.

HEXGRAVE-PARK, a township in the parish of SOUTHWELL, liberty of SOUTHWELL and SCROOBY, county of NOTTINGHAM, 4 miles (N.W.) from Southwell. The population is returned with the parish. This was formerly an extra-parochial liberty, having been, prior to the Reformation, a park belonging to the archiepiscopal palace of the see of York, at Southwell. On the most elevated part of the township are the remains of a very large camp, supposed to be Roman, including a space of about forty acres, and commanding very extensive prospects: near it a brass celt was found in 1800, and fragments of military weapons have frequently been turned up by the plough.

HEXHAM, a parish in the southern division of TINDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, comprising the market town of Hexham, and the wards of Gilligate, Hencots, Market, and Priestpope, besides a district called Hexhamshire, in which are the townships of High Quarter, Low Quarter, Middle Quarter (North), Middle Quarter (South), and West Quarter, and containing 5436 inhabitants, of which number, 4116 are in the town of Hexham, 21 miles (W.) from Newcastle upon Tyne, and 283 (N.N.W.) from London. The origin of this place, which Camden supposes to have been the *Aelodunum* of the Romans, is, perhaps, with greater probability, referred to the Saxons, by whom it was called *Hextoldesham* and *Halgustad*, from the neighbouring streams Hextol and Halgut, from the former of which its present name is derived. Horsley refers the station of *Aelodunum* to Brough in Cumberland, and the supposition of Camden is not confirmed by any Roman relics, except a few inscribed stones, which have been obviously brought from some other place. About the year 678, Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, having obtained from Ethelreda, wife of Egfrid, King of Northumberland, a grant of the town, and a large adjoining tract, called Hexhamshire, founded a monastery and erected a church, which, according to Richard of Hexham, was the most beautiful and magnificent ecclesiastical edifice in the kingdom. Wilfrid being expelled from the see of York, in 678, that province was divided, and Hexham was erected into a see,

which continued, under a regular succession of bishops, for more than a century, till being united with Lindisfarne, it eventually became a part of the see of Durham. Tilford, the last bishop, was expelled from his bishoprick in 821, by the Danes, who, about fifty years afterwards, destroyed the monastery and plundered the town. The monastery was restored for Augustine canons, in 1112, and Hexham, together with Holme, was appropriated to the endowment of a prebendal stall in the Cathedral Church of York. In 1138, the Scots, under David I., pillaged the monastery, and, in 1296, again attacking the town, burnt the monastery and the nave of the conventual church. In the reign of Henry VIII., the last prior of Hexham having been involved in the insurrection called the Pilgrimage of Grace, was hanged at the gate of the monastery in 1536: at the dissolution, the revenue was £138. 1. 9.

Hexham possessed all the rights and privileges of a county palatine, which, with the *jura regalia*, were confirmed by Edward I., during whose reign the town was again plundered by an army of forty thousand Scots, under the command of David II., who was taken prisoner by Sir John Copeland, then sheriff of Northumberland, at the battle of Nevil's Cross. In 1463, the decisive battle of Hexham was fought on the plains near the town, between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, in which the former, commanded by Lord Montacute, defeated the latter, under the Duke of Somerset, who was taken prisoner and beheaded at Hexham. A dreadful riot happened here on the 9th of March, 1761, when five thousand persons, principally miners, assembled to obstruct the magistrates, who had met to superintend a ballot for militia men. A party of the North York militia was called in to support the civil authorities, and one of their officers was murdered by some of the infuriated mob, on which, the riot act having been read, the soldiers were ordered to fire, when forty-eight persons were killed, and three hundred wounded. Several of the rioters were subsequently apprehended, and one of them was hanged at Morpeth. Hexham, with its adjoining district, coming into the possession of the Crown by an exchange with the Archbishop of York, was, in the 14th of Elizabeth, annexed to the county of Northumberland.

The town, which is irregularly built, consists of several spacious streets diverging from an extensive market-place in the centre, partially paved, and indifferently lighted by subscription: the inhabitants are supplied with water conveyed from a considerable distance into two reservoirs, provincially called pants, of which one was built by subscription, and the other at the sole charge of Robert Allgood, Esq. The bridge over the river Tyne, a handsome stone structure of nine principal arches, was erected by two country masons, from a design by Mr. Robert Mylne, the architect of Blackfriars' bridge, London; on the south side are three smaller arches, to afford a speedier passage to the waters during high floods, for want of which precaution four preceding bridges have been carried away. A suspension bridge was constructed in 1826 over the South Tyne, near the western ferry, at an expense of £5000, by Capt. Samuel Brown, R.N.; the span is three hundred and ten feet, and the breadth twenty feet; the dimensions of the piers at the base, are twenty-eight feet by fourteen, one of them being sunk nine, and the other

eight feet below the bottom of the river; and a bridge of two arches has been recently erected at Gillgate, where the Cowgarth and Cockshaw burns unite their streams. A mechanics' institution, with a library of three hundred and fifty volumes, was established in 1825. The principal branches of trade are the dressing of leather and the making of gloves, the town having long been in high repute for the latter: tanning is also carried on to a considerable extent, and there are two woollen factories, a manufactory for hats, and a brewery. The Vale of Hexham presents a rich landscape of picturesque scenery, being beautifully diversified with well-cultivated fields, shrubberies, and pleasure grounds, and is remarkable for producing earlier crops than the surrounding district: a considerable portion of the land belongs to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. The market days are Tuesday and Saturday, the former for corn; a large cattle market is also held every alternate Tuesday, from the end of February to Midsummer, and from October to Christmas: the market-house is a neat and commodious building, with a piazza. The fairs are on August 6th and November 9th, for horses, cattle, sheep, and swine. Though the town never received a charter of incorporation, there are four trading companies, *viz.* weavers, shoemakers, gloves, and hatters, exercising, by a kind of prescriptive right, as great a control over those respective trades as is generally practised in towns regularly incorporated. A bailiff, appointed by the lord of the manor, presides at the manorial courts, and holds his office generally for life. A court of record is held twice in the year, within a month after Easter and at Michaelmas, for the recovery of debts to any amount, at which the steward of the manor, who must be a barrister, presides; its jurisdiction extends over the whole liberty, comprising the parishes of Hexham, Allendale, and St. John Lee, in Northumberland: a side court is also held four times in the year, or oftener, if requisite, for the recovery of debts under 40s., at which the bailiff presides; the jurisdiction of this court also extends over the whole liberty. Courts leet and baron are held here for the manor of Arrick-Grange, which is partly within this parish; as are also the Midsummer quarter sessions for the county, and a petty session for Tindale ward, on the first Tuesday in the month. The town-hall is an ancient edifice, formerly the court-house of the bishops and priors, in which the manor courts and quarter sessions are held, and witnesses for debt are occasionally confined: at a small distance from it is an ancient tower, supposed to have been built for the defence of the monastery, and now used as the manor office. In Gillgate is a house of correction for the county, which was repaired, with the addition of a new wing, a few years ago.

The living is a perpetual curacy with that of Whitby, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of York, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Colonel and Mrs. Beaumont. In 1623, the conventicles of Brinkside, which formerly belonged to the abbey, were left to the Mercers' Company, by Mr. Richard Richardson, in trust for the endowment of a lectureship. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is part of the conventual church of the monastery, built on the site of the ancient cathedral, a spacious cruciform structure, exhibiting portions in various styles of

English architecture, with a tower rising from the intersection of the transepts and the choir; the nave, burnt by the Scots in 1296, has not been rebuilt; the choir is separated from the transepts by a screen of wood richly carved in the lower part, and ornamented in the upper with an allegorical painting of the Dance of Death; the choir, of which the roof is very lofty and panelled with oak, is separated from its aisles, which are groined, by ranges of clustered columns, above which are the triforium and clerestory, the arches of the former springing from a second tier of clustered columns, and the windows of the latter separated by plain masonry. On the south side of the altar, which is lighted with a large east window of elegant tracery, but disfigured by an incongruous embellishment of Grecian architectural painting, is a gallery of oak, beautifully carved, beneath which are three stalls highly enriched with tabernacle-work, and on the north side is a shrine, or oratory, in the decorated style of English architecture, exquisitely ornamented with foliated arches, tracery, and figures, supposed to have been erected for Prior Richard, of Hexham, to whom also is attributed a recumbent figure on an altar-tomb adjacent; among the monuments is one said by Pennant and others to be that of Elfwald, a Northumbrian king, who was killed in 788, but its style appears to be of the thirteenth century; and on an altar-tomb is the figure of an armed knight, cross-legged, with a shield of arms identifying him as one of the baronial family of Umfraville, though the effigy is supposed by Wallis the historian to be that of the Duke of Somerset, executed at Hexham. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, besides a Scottish church and two Roman Catholic chapels; in both of which latter the altar-pieces are embellished with fine paintings of the Crucifixion. The grammar school was founded in 1599, by Queen Elizabeth, who placed it under the control of an incorporated body of governors: it has but a trifling endowment, the master being paid by the pupils. A National school, founded in 1813, in which three hundred children of both sexes are instructed, is supported by subscription. Near a spot called St. Mary's Chare are some remains of the ancient church founded by Wilfrid in 678, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. John, Prior of Hexham, in the twelfth century, wrote the history of the reign of Henry II.; and his successor, Richard of Hexham, was the author of several historical works. Joseph Richardson, the dramatist, who died in 1803, was a native of Hexham; and John Tweddell, born in 1769, at Threepwood, near this place, greatly distinguished himself as a classical scholar and antiquary, and died, in 1799, at Athens, while travelling to qualify himself for a diplomatic employment.

HEXTHORP, a joint township with Balby, in that part of the parish of DONCASTER which is within the soke of DONCASTER, though locally in the northern division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, West riding of the county of YORK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.W.) from Doncaster, containing 392 inhabitants.

HEXTON, a parish in the hundred of CRESSLE, or liberty of St. ALBAN, county of HERTFORD, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Hitchin, containing 338 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of St. ALBAN, and diocese of London, rated in the

king's books at £7. 13. 4., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Joseph Andrew Lattour, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Faith. A complete intrenchment, called Ravensburgh castle, occupies a site of about twelve acres, on the south-west side of this parish. The Ikniel-street passes through the parish. Springs of water, slightly chalybeate, constantly descend from a hill here, so as to form a river in Hexton park, and turn a mill. Quantities of gold and silver coins, principally Roman and Saxon, have been found. Courts leet and baron are held annually.

HEXWOOD, a tything in the parish of CUMNER, hundred of HORMER, county of BERKS, containing 7 inhabitants.

HEY, a chapelry in the parish of ASHTON under LINE, hundred of SALFORD, county palatine of LANCASTER, 2 miles (E.) from Oldham. The population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rector of Ashton under Line. The chapel is dedicated to St. John.

HEYBRIDGE, a parish in the hundred of THURSTABLE, county of ESSEX, 1 mile (N.N.E.) from Maldon, containing 868 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The Chelmer navigation has much improved the trade of this place, by means of a canal which passes through the parish, and separates it from Northey island, on the Blackwater river; its buildings have likewise considerably increased in number. The bridge was erected by Henry VI. A causeway was constructed between Heybridge and Maldon before the time of Edward II.

HEYDON, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of ERPINGHAM, county of NORFOLK, 3½ miles (N.N.E.) from Reepham, containing 333 inhabitants. The living is a rectory with Irmingland, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £9. 16. 10½. W. W. Bulmer, Esq. was patron in 1786. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

HEYFORD (LOWER), a parish in the hundred of FLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 6 miles (W.N.W.) from Bicester, containing 495 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £10. 13. 1½, and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

HEYFORD (NETHER), a parish in the hundred of NOBOTTLE-GROVE, county of NORTHAMPTON, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Northampton, containing 422 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £8. 10. 5. The Rev. J. L. Cawley was patron in 1809. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. A school for the children of Upper and Nether Heyford, and all of the name of Bliss within five miles, was endowed by W. Bliss, with a bequest of £400, but at what period is not known. The Grand Junction canal passes through the parish, and on its southern boundary runs the Watling-street. Dr. John Barton, surnamed the

Patriarch of the Puritans, was born here in 1587.

HEYFORD (UPPER), a parish in the hundred of NOBOTTLE-GROVE, county of NORTHAMPTON, 6½ miles (W.) from Northampton, containing 122 inhabitants.

HEYFORD (WARREN, or UPPER), a parish in the hundred of FLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 6 miles (N.W. by W.) from Bicester, containing 257 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £13. 16. 0½, and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

HEYHOUSES, 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, 3¼ miles (S.E.) from Clitheroe, containing 187 inhabitants.

HEYSHAM, a parish in the hundred of LONSDALE, south of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER, 5 miles (W.) from Lancaster, containing 540 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £5. 9. 2., and in the patronage of the Rev. T. Yates Ridley. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice placed on the summit of a rock. A sum was given by Robert Thompson, in 1817, for the instruction of children, which produces £8. 9. per annum. On the hill above the church are the remains of an ancient oratory, dedicated to St. Patrick. In the churchyard are several coffin-like excavations in the solid rock, in the shape of the human body. In High Heysham are the remains of a Roman Catholic chapel, which originally belonged to the Stanley family.

HEYSHOT, a parish in the hundred of EASTBOURNE, rape of CHICHESTER, county of SUSSEX, 2½ miles (S. by E.) from Midhurst, containing 309 inhabitants. The living is a rectory with Stedham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester. The church has portions in the decorated and later styles of English architecture. The Rother, or Arundel, navigation passes on the north of this parish.

HEYTESBURY, a borough, formerly a market-town, in the hundred of HEYTESBURY, county of WILTS, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Warminster, and 93 (W. S. W.) from London, containing 1329 inhabitants. The ancient appellations of this town were *Hegtredebyrig* and *Heightsbury*, whence is obviously derived its present name. During the contest between Stephen and Matilda, the empress is said to have occasionally resided here. The town is situated in a pleasant valley, on the south-west verge of Salisbury plain, and on the northern bank of the small river Wilby, on the high road from London to Bridgwater. In its vicinity are several bold eminences, which are for the most part covered with ancient encampments, British, Roman, Saxon, and Danish. It consists principally of one long and irregular street, of which the borough comprises the western extremity, called in ancient records West Heytesbury, or Heytesbury Magna; it is neither paved nor lighted, but is supplied with good water. The manufacture



Seal and Arms

of cloth is carried on to a considerable extent, the vicinity of the river affording a facility for the erection of mills and factories: there are two manufactories, one for broad cloth, the other both for cloth and kerseymer, one of the proprietors having also an extensive establishment at Upton, about a mile and a half distant, where the articles are finished. The number of persons employed in the various branches of the trade amounts to about eight hundred. There is a small fair on May 14th, for cattle, sheep, &c. Heytesbury is a borough by prescription, but not incorporated: it first sent members to parliament in the 28th of Henry VI., since which time two have been regularly returned. The right of election is in the burgageholders, about thirty-three in number, and the returning officer is the bailiff, who is appointed by Lord Heytesbury, as lord of the manor, his lordship also appointing the bailiff of the hundred, which is co-extensive with the manor. A court leet is held annually at Michaelmas, at which two constables and two tythingmen for the town, and similar officers for the hundred, are appointed. Heytesbury is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests held at Warminster, for the recovery of debts to the amount of £5.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean of Sarum, endowed with £1000 private benefaction, £1000 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant. The church, situated in the centre of the town, is a spacious, massive, cruciform structure, with a square tower at the intersection: in the choir are fourteen very ancient oak stalls. It was made collegiate about the year 1165, by Josceline, Bishop of Salisbury, and was rebuilt by Thomas, Lord Hungerford, in 1404; there were formerly two chantries, to which are now attached the prebends of Tytherington, Horningsham, Hill-Deverill, and Swallowcliff. There is a place of worship for Independents. An hospital, begun by Robert, Lord Hungerford, was completed and endowed, pursuant to his will, by his widow Margaret, Lady Hungerford and Botseaux, who, about 1472, amortized the manors of Cheverell-Burnell and Cheverell-Hales for the latter purpose. The design of the institution was to maintain a custos (who was to be a priest in full orders, and to teach grammar), twelve poor men, and one woman, nine of whom are nominated by the Lord of the Manor, and three from the parish of Cheverell. By the 11th of Edward IV. this endowment was confirmed, and the society invested with power to hold lands, to plead and be impleaded, and to use a common seal, &c., by the title of "The Custos, Poor Men and Women of the Hospital of Walter and Robert, late Lords of Hungerford and Heytesbury." At the dissolution, it being discovered that daily prayers were directed for the souls of the founders, it was granted to the crown on the plea of superstitious uses, and was granted, with all its possessions, to Sir John de Northampton; in the reign of Mary it was restored, and exempted by Elizabeth from the payment of tithes and first fruits. James I., at the request of the Lord of Northampton, fully confirmed all its rights and privileges by his charter of Insuperamus, dated in 1604, which since that time the affairs have been and still are regulated by this charter. In 1683, a body of statutes for its government was framed by the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, who are visitors by appoint-

ment of the foundress, and a revision of them is now in contemplation. The patronage is vested in the Chancellor of Sarum, if resident, otherwise in the Dean and Chapter: the present custos is the incumbent of the collegiate church. The several annual salaries are, £60 to the custos and £40 to the sub-custos, whose offices are now united; that of the schoolmaster is not paid, the school having ceased to exist for nearly a century. All the buildings and furniture of the hospital were destroyed by a fire which occurred in 1765, and which consumed nearly two-thirds of the town; but the whole was rebuilt in a very substantial manner. The original costume of the poor men was a scarlet gown, or cloak, with the greek characters I. H. S. in black on the back, and X. P. S. on the breast; and to this has been recently added a complete suit of blue cloth, with a red cross on the left breast of the coat. The hospital possesses the two manors of Cheverell-Burnell and Cheverell-Hales, or Cheverell-Magna, with twenty loads of wood yearly from Southley, which last is now commuted for an annual payment of £14; also certain closes of land in Warminster, and an allowance of wheat yearly from lands in Upton-Scudamore, the gift of another branch of the Hungerford family; in addition to these are the manor of Churton, purchased many years since with the surplus funds of the hospital, and other more recent but very considerable purchases. On the summit of Cotley hill, north-westward from the town, is a large tumulus, surrounded by a circular ditch and low vallum, and on another hill in the vicinity is the large ancient encampment, called Scratchbury Camp, so named from the British word *Crech*, signifying a hill; the circuit of its rampart is one mile and eighty-six yards, and its greatest height sixty-six feet, including an area of forty acres. Mr. William Cunnington, an industrious antiquary, was long a resident at this place, where he died and was interred in 1810. Heytesbury confers the title of baron on the family of A'Court.

HEYTHORP, a parish in the hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Chipping-Norton, containing, with the hamlet of Dunthorp, 136 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, rated in the king's books at £7. 11. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. Mrs. Vernon was patroness in 1800. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

HEYWOOD, a chapelry in that part of the parish of BURY which is in the hundred of SALFORD, county palatine of LANCASTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Bury, with which the population is returned. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant. The Rev. G. Hornby was patron in 1823. The chapel contains three hundred free sittings, towards defraying the expense of which the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels contributed £400. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Swedenborgians. In 1737, James Lancashire bequeathed £50 towards establishing a school for poor children: a school-house and a rent-charge of £5 per annum were likewise conveyed to trustees, by James Starky, as also a bequest of £50, the interest to be applied in aid of the children; twenty children are taught by a schoolmistress, who has the use of a house rent-free and a stipend of £5 per annum; 40s. are

applied annually for the benefit of the children. A National school is supported by voluntary contributions. Here are extensive manufactories for cotton and woollen goods.

HIBALSTOW, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of **MANLEY**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by S.) from Glandford-Bridge, containing 522 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at £7. 10. The Rev. J. De Chair was patron in 1814. The church is dedicated to St. Hibal; the chancel and lower part of the tower are in the early English style, and the other parts of more modern architecture. There is a place worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The Roman road of from Lincoln to the Humber passes through the parish; and about a mile eastward from the church, foundations of buildings, tiles, coins, and other Roman relics, have been discovered.

HIBBURN, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**. — See **HEBBURN**.

HICKLETON, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Doncaster, comprising the township of Hickleton, and containing 153 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, endowed with £600 private benefaction, and £1200 royal bounty. G. W. Wentworth, Esq. was patron in 1817. The church is dedicated to St. Denis.

HICKLING, a parish in the hundred of **HAPPING**, county of **NORFOLK**, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Coltishall, containing 679 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 3. 4., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty. N. Mickelthwayte, Esq. was patron in 1811. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A priory of Black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Augustine, and All Saints, was founded, in 1185, by Theobald de Valentia, or Valoins, the revenue of which at the dissolution was valued at £137. 0. 1.

HICKLING, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of **BINGHAM**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Melton-Mowbray, containing 497 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, rated in the king's books at £18. 8. 4., and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a handsome ancient structure, with a quadrangular tower: the lid of a stone coffin, curiously inscribed with Runic characters, has been discovered in the chancel. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The Grantham canal passes through the parish, and crosses the northern boundary into Leicestershire. Some years ago several Roman coins were dug up on Standard Hill, so called from a standard, or pole, having been formerly erected on it.

HIDCOATE-BATRIM, a hamlet in the parish of **MICLETON**, upper division of the hundred of **KIFTGATE**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 9 miles (N. E.) from Chipping-Campden. The population is returned with the parish.

HIDDON, a joint tithing with Eddington, in the

parish of **HUNGERFORD**, hundred of **KINTBURY-EAGLE**, county of **BERKS**, 9 miles (N. E.) from Hungerford, containing 421 inhabitants.

HIDE (WEST), a parochial chapelry in the parish of **STOKE EDITH**, hundred of **RADLOW**, county of **HEREFORD**, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from Hereford, containing 193 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with the rectory of Stoke-Edith, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford.

HIENDLEY (COLD), a joint township with Havercroft, in the parish of **FELKIRK**, wapentake of **STAINCROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Wakefield, containing 189 inhabitants.

HIENDLEY (SOUTH), a township in the parish of **FELKIRK**, wapentake of **STAINCROSS**, West riding of the county of **YORK**, 7 miles (N. E.) from Barnesley, containing 166 inhabitants.

HIGHAM, a hamlet in the parish of **SHIRLAND**, hundred of **SCARSDALE**, county of **DERBY**, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Derby, containing 591 inhabitants. Higham is a place of great antiquity: it is situated upon the Roman Iknield-street, and had formerly a market; fairs for cattle are held on the first Wednesday after New year's day, and on February 27th. Many of the inhabitants are employed in weaving stockings and in the adjoining bleaching-grounds.

HIGHAM, a parish in the hundred of **SHAMWELL**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, county of **KENT**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Rochester, containing 568 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, rated in the king's books at £8. 10., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The river Thames bounds the parish on the north, and the Thames and Medway canal is conducted into the adjoining parish of Frindsbury by a tunnel two miles and a quarter in length. One of the pensioners in Cobham College is to be selected from among the inhabitants. Gad's hill, mentioned by Shakspeare in his play of Henry IV., is in this parish. A nunnery of the Benedictine order, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here, before 1151, by King Stephen, whose daughter Mary, afterwards abbess of Romsey, became one of the nuns: it was suppressed by Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, in the 13th of Henry VIII., and given by the King to the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge.

HIGHAM, a parish in the hundred of **SAMFORD**, county of **SUFFOLK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Hadleigh, containing 262 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., endowed with £210 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of certain Feoffees. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The navigable river Stour runs on the south-western side of the parish, where it receives a small stream.

HIGHAM (COLD), a parish in the hundred of **TOWNCSTER**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Towncster, containing 314 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Earl of Pembroke. The church is dedicated to St. Luke. The parish is

bounded on the north-east by the Roman Watling-street.

HIGHAM on the **HILL**, a parish in the hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, county of **LEICESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from **Hinckley**, containing, with the hamlet of **Lindley**, 333 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Leicester**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £7. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. **Thomas Fisher, Esq.** was patron in 1792. The church is dedicated to **St. Peter**. The **Ashby de la Zouch** canal passes through the parish. In 1607, a great many silver coins of the reign of **Henry III.** were discovered, on turning up a large stone which lay at the intersection of **Watling-street** with another road leading to **Coventry**: several Roman coins, a gold ring with a ruby, another with an agate, and a third of silver, with an Arabic inscription, were found here about the same period.

HIGHAM-BOOTH, 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**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from **Burnley**, containing 891 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**.

HIGHAM-DYKES, a township in the parish of **PONTELAND**, western division of **CASTLE ward**, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 10 miles (N. W.) from **Newcastle upon Tyne**, containing 23 inhabitants.



Corporate Seal.

HIGHAM-FERRERS, a borough and parish (formerly a market town) possessing separate jurisdiction, though locally in the hundred of **Higham-Ferrers**, county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from **Northampton**, and 65 (N. N. W.) from **London**, containing 877 inhabitants. The town derives its distinguishing appellation

from the ancient family of **Ferrers**, who were its lords, and had a castle here. The name *Higham* is said to be a contraction of *High-ham*, denoting the elevated situation of the place, which stands on a rocky eminence abounding with springs, about half a mile from the north-eastern bank of the navigable river **Nen**, and consists chiefly of two streets, with a market-place, in which stands a cross; its elevated site rendering it clean and healthy. It is supposed to have been formerly much larger than it now is, having possessed, at one period, three weekly markets, not one of which, for the last thirty years, has been held. The chief business consists in making boots, shoes, and bobbin-lace. There are five annual fairs, viz., on **March 7th**, **June 15th**, the **Thursday before August 5th**, **October 11th**, and **December 6th**.

The town was first incorporated in the 2d and 3rd of **Philip and Mary**, and its privileges were confirmed by a charter granted in the 36th of **Charles II.**, under which the corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, deputy recorder, seven aldermen, and thirteen capital burgesses. The aldermen are chosen from among the burgesses, and the mayor is elected annually from among the aldermen. The mayor is lord of a manor called **Borough-hold**, extending from **Stamp-cross** northward, to **St. Peter's Church** southward: he holds a court leet annu-

ally before the expiration of the term of his office; and he and his predecessor are justices of the peace. There is a court of record, for the recovery of debts under £40, called the "**Three Weeks' court**," from the period of its recurrence; but it is now held, and that only for the sake of form, once a year, three weeks after the election of the mayor, when the constables are sworn in. The town-hall was erected by the corporation in 1812, near the site of a prior one, which had fallen into decay. This borough has sent a representative to parliament since the third year of **Philip and Mary**: the right of election is vested in the body corporate and the resident freemen of the borough, the freedom of which is inherited by birth, and acquired by servitude, or gift from the corporation. The number of voters is about forty, and the mayor is the returning officer: the patronage of the borough is possessed by **Earl Fitzwilliam**.

The living is a vicarage not in charge, with the perpetual curacy of **Chelveston**, in the archdeaconry of **Northampton**, and diocese of **Peterborough**, and in the patronage of **Earl Fitzwilliam**. The church, dedicated to the **Virgin Mary**, is a handsome building, displaying the various styles of English architecture: it consists of two naves, with north and south aisles, and a chancel separated by a decorated screen; on each side of the chancel are stalls, with curious emblematical devices: at the west end is a porch, much ornamented with sculpture, also an embattled tower, from which rises a finely-proportioned octagonal crocketed spire; the latter having fallen down, with part of the tower, was rebuilt in 1632, by subscription, to which **Archbishop Laud** was a liberal contributor: the church contains some ancient monuments and sepulchral brasses. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**. A free grammar school has long existed here: it was founded by **Archbishop Chichele**, in 1420, who left an endowment of about £10 a year, to which **Earl Fitzwilliam** adds £10 more, as a salary for the master, but the school has of late years fallen into decay: the appointment of the master is vested in the corporation. The school-house is a handsome stone building, situated at the north-west end of the church, and having an embattled parapet. An almshouse, or bead-house, on the south side of the church, was also founded and endowed by **Archbishop Chichele**, for twelve poor men and one woman: the tenements are now occupied by men and women, each of whom receives sevenpence a week, and an annual allowance of ten shillings, for what was originally termed "**shaving and lamp money**." Some remains of an ancient college are still discernible, but in a ruinous state: a portion of them was a few years ago converted into a dwelling-house. On the north side of the church is a spot called **Castle-yard**, the site of an ancient castle; some parts of the moat, and a few traces of the foundations, are remaining. **Archbishop Chichele**, a great patron of literature in the reign of **Henry V.**, was born here in 1362.

HIGHAM-GOBION, a parish in the hundred of **FLITT**, county of **BEDFORD**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from **Silsoe**, containing 86 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of **Bedford**, and diocese of **Lincoln**, rated in the king's books at £8. 9. 7. **R. Lee, Esq.** was patron in 1812. The church, dedicated to **St. Margaret**, contains a monument to the memory of **Dr.**

Edmund Castell, a learned orientalist, author of the *Lexicon Heptaglotton*, and a principal in the publication of the *Polyglott Bible*; he was born at Hatley, in Cambridgeshire, in 1606, was for several years rector of this parish, and a Prebendary in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury; he died here at the age of seventy-nine, having lost his sight some time previously, caused, as it is related, by incessant study.

HIGHAM-GREEN, a hamlet, in the parish of GAZELEY, partly in the hundred of LACKFORD, but chiefly in that of RISBRIDGE, county of SUFFOLK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Newmarket, containing 270 inhabitants.

HIGHAM-PARK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of HIGHAM-FERRERS, county of NORTHAMPTON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Higham-Ferrers, containing 14 inhabitants.

HIGHAMPTON, county of DEVON.—See HAMP-TON (HIGH).

HIGHCLERE, a parish in the hundred of EVINGAR, Kingsclere division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Whitchurch, containing 457 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the incumbent, rated in the king's books at £7. 13. 9. The Earl of Carnarvon was patron in 1825. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was rebuilt in the time of Charles II. by Sir Robert Sawyer, Attorney General in that and the succeeding reign, who was buried here. A National school has been established, and is supported partly by subscription, and partly from an annuity of about £4. 4., the moiety of certain dividends bequeathed by the Rev. Archibald Gardner. Highclere is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court held at Winchester every Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount. It was anciently part of the bishoprick of Winchester, and is recorded as such in Domesday-book. The bishops had a palace here, in which they occasionally resided, until the bailiwick held by them was, in the reign of Edward VI., dismembered by Bishop Poyntet, and vested in the crown. Upon the site of the original edifice, which stood in a well-wooded and beautiful park, upwards of thirteen miles in circumference, is a fine mansion, erected by the Hon. Robert Herbert, and greatly enlarged by the Earl of Carnarvon, his descendant; and just without the park gate is Beacon hill, on the level summit of which is an ancient encampment. On a plain, about a mile from this camp, are some tumuli, or barrows, of considerable size, with three smaller ones. A mile and a half eastward from Beacon hill, on an eminence called Ladle Hill, is a circular intrenchment, enclosing an area of about eight acres; southward from this are three barrows; and at a short distance towards the north-north-east, on the declivity of the hill, is another small circular work, pitched entirely with flint-stones. Dr. Jeremiah Miller, a learned antiquary, was born here in 1713; he died in 1784.

HIGHEAD, or **IVEGILL**, a chapelry in the parish of DALSTON, ward and county of CUMBERLAND, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Dalston, containing 129 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of sixteen trustees. The chapel, a mean building without a ceiling, and devoid of ornament, was erected by Wil-

liam L'Engleise, and anciently belonged to the lords of the manor: near it, situated on the brow of a rocky eminence, are the gateway-tower, a turret, and other remains of Highead castle, the ancient residence of the Richmond family, now a farm-house.

HIGHGATE, a chapelry partly in the parish of ST. PANCRAZ, Holborn division of the hundred of OASUL-STONE, but chiefly in the parish of HORNSEY, Finsbury division of the same hundred, county of MIDDLESEX, 4 miles (N.) from London. The population is returned with the respective parishes in which it is situated. This village is said to have taken its name from a toll-gate erected on the brow of the hill, near the site of an ancient hermitage, by one of the bishops of London, on the construction of a new road leading from the metropolis towards the north of England. The hill on which it stands is four hundred feet above the summit of St. Paul's cathedral, and it affords many extensive and beautiful prospects of London and the neighbouring country. In the village and its vicinity are several handsome houses and detached villas: the streets, which are not paved, are lighted with oil, and the inhabitants are supplied with water chiefly from wells. After various attempts to render the ascent up Highgate hill, over which the old road passes, less difficult and dangerous, by raising the road in some parts, and lowering it in others, which produced only a partial improvement, a scheme was projected in the year 1809, by Mr. Robert Vazie, an engineer, for forming a subterraneous arched tunnel, twenty-four feet wide, eighteen high, and three hundred yards in length, through the body of the hill, and an act of parliament was obtained, incorporating the proprietors a body politic, by the style of "The Highgate Archway Company," and authorising them to raise £40,000, by transferable shares of £50 each, with an additional sum of £20,000, if necessary; the work was commenced, and the tunnel constructed to the length of about one hundred and thirty yards, when the whole fell in with a tremendous crash, on the morning of the 13th of April, 1812. The plan was then altered, and a road in the line of the intended tunnel was formed: this road, by which upwards of one hundred yards are saved, and the hill and village both avoided, was opened on the 21st of August, 1813: it passes under an arch, over which Hornsey-lane, an ancient cross road, is continued. The foundation stone of the arch was laid October 31st, 1812: it is built of stone, flanked with brick-work, and surmounted by three semi-arches supporting a bridge, with open battlements of stone, along which the lane passes, and is about thirty-six feet in height, and half as much in width. During the progress of the excavations for the tunnel, various fossils and other geological remains were discovered in the strata, among which were pyrites, fossil teeth, petrified fish and fruit, and a variety of shells, petrified wood, and a peculiar resinous substance, emitting, on being rubbed, an odour similar to that of amber, being also slightly electric, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, spirit of turpentine, and ether. The disastrous fate of the tunnel was made the subject of a dramatic entertainment, called "The Highgate Tunnel, or the Secret Arch," introduced at one of the London theatres. Highgate is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests held in Kinggate-street, Holborn, for the recovery of debts under 40s.

The chapel, which is dedicated to St. Michael, was

founded as a chapel of ease to the church at Hornsey, prior to 1565, when the Bishop of London, as lord of the manor of Hornsey, and proprietor of the chapel, granted it, with other property, in trust, to Sir Roger Cholmeley, for the endowment of a free grammar school, to which it has ever since been attached, the schoolmaster being the minister of the chapel. An act of parliament has recently been passed for the erection of a new church, and for making Highgate a separate district. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. In 1565, Queen Elizabeth issued letters patent for the foundation of a free grammar school, by Sir Roger Cholmeley, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, who endowed it with landed property vested in six wardens, or governors: the present income is about £600 per annum, from which the master receives a salary of £200, but the school is conducted by an assistant with a small stipend: in 1819 a new school-room was erected, at an expense of £697, in which about one hundred boys are instructed on the National system: in 1822, proceedings were instituted in the Court of Chancery against the governors and the master, to compel them to restore the grammar school to its original purpose; and, in consequence of the decree of the Lord Chancellor, that the institution should be again made a free grammar school, it is expected that the National school will be removed to some other part of the village, and the free school re-established, according to the directions of its founders. A charity school for girls was established in 1719, in which twenty-six girls are educated, twenty of them being also clothed from the funds of the charity, which include £35 per annum, permanent revenue, and about £75 per annum, arising from voluntary contributions: the mistress has a salary of £26 per annum, besides occasional gratuities. In Hornsey-lane is a National school for girls belonging to Highgate and Holloway; and there is also an infant school. Almshouses for six poor women were founded pursuant to a bequest by Sir John Wollaston, in 1658, and endowed with a rent-charge of £18. 10.; and six more almshouses for poor women, with an endowment of £30 per annum, were founded by Edward Pauncefort, Esq., who rebuilt the preceding almshouses, and by will, in 1723, left property for the support of this charity and the girls' school, with £10 per annum to the minister, which, with other benefactions to the almspeople, is vested in the governors of the free school. An hospital for lepers was founded on the lower part of Highgate hill, by William Poole, yeoman of the crown in the reign of Edward IV., which continued until the time of Henry VIII., and is supposed to have occupied a site now called Lazarets, or Lazarcot-field, near Whittington-stone.

HIGHLAWS, a township in that part of the parish of **HAARSTON** which is in the western division of **MORPETH** ward, county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Morpeth, containing 27 inhabitants.

HIGHLEY, a parish in the hundred of **SANDWICH**, county of **SALOP**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from **Bridgenorth**, containing 434 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Salop**, and diocese of **Hereford**, rated in the king's books at £5. 19. 2. J. Fleming, **L.L.D.**, was patron in 1790. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

HIGHLEY, a township in the parish of **HOPPE**, hun-

dred of **HIGH PEAK**, county of **DERBY**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from **Stoney-Middleton**, containing 36 inhabitants.

HIGHNAM, a hamlet in that part of the parish of **CHURCHAM** which is in the lower division of the hundred of **DUDSTONE** and **KING'S BARTON**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from **Gloucester**, containing, with the hamlets of **Linton** and **Over**, 252 inhabitants.

HIGHWAY, a parish in the hundred of **POTTERNE** and **CANNINGS**, though locally in the hundred of **Calne**, county of **WILTS**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from **Calne**, containing 108 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with the vicarage of **Bremhill**, in the archdeaconry of **Wilts**, and diocese of **Salisbury**. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

HIGHWEEK, a parish in the hundred of **TEING-BRIDGE**, county of **DEVON**, 1 mile (N. by W.) from **Newton-Abbots**, containing 907 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy with the vicarage of **Kingsteington**, in the archdeaconry of **Totness**, and diocese of **Exeter**. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The **Stover** canal passes through the parish.

HIGHWORTH, a parish in the hundred of **HIGHWORTH**, **CRICKLADE**, and **STAPLE**, county of **WILTS**, comprising the market town of **Highworth**, the chapelry of **Broad Blunsdon**, **South Marston**, and **Sevenhampton**, and the tythings of **Fresdon**, and **Eastrop with Westrop**, and containing 3005 inhabitants, of which number, 1888 are in the tything of **Eastrop with Westrop**, and the town of **Highworth**, 48 miles (N. by E.) from **Salisbury**, and 77 (W. by N.) from **London**. The name is expressive of the elevated situation of the town, and the extensive prospects which it commands. At the time of the Norman survey this was part of the royal demesne, but the only historical event connected with the town, transpired during the parliamentary war, on the 27th of June, 1645, when Major **Hen**, the governor of a royal garrison here, who had fortified the church, was summoned to surrender by the parliamentary forces, who, on their way to **Taunton**, had drawn up before it; after a short resistance, he yielded, and the besiegers took seventy prisoners, with arms and a considerable booty. In the following month a skirmish took place here, in which great slaughter appears to have ensued on both sides; for, on sinking a fence in a field to the west of the church, about six years since, a vast number of skeletons in high preservation was discovered, imbedded in the sand, at the depth of five feet.

The town is situated between the **Thames** and **Severn** canal, which passes about four miles to the north, and the **Wilts** and **Berks** canal, about the same distance toward the south: the houses in general are built of stone; the streets are neither lighted nor paved, but the inhabitants are well supplied with water from springs. There is a small subscription library. Quarries of excellent limestone exist in the neighbourhood, where fossil remains are frequently discovered. The market is on **Wednesday**: fairs are held on the 13th of August (old **Lammas** day), for horses, cattle, and sheep, and the 11th of October, a statute fair, for hiring servants. The old market-house was removed about twenty years since; a fixed pillory is still preserved in the market-place. The precise period when this town was incorporated is unknown: at present there is no corporate body, nor has there been from time immemorial; it is under the jurisdiction of the

county magistrates, who meet weekly at Swindon. A bailiff is appointed annually at the court held by the steward for the "manor of the borough of Highworth;" but his office is only to collect quit-rents: at this court also constables are appointed for the town, and the day following a court for the hundred is usually held by the steward for the manor, when the constables and tything-men for the different parishes and places in the hundred are appointed. He also holds, once in three weeks, a court of pleas, or court baron, for the manor, or borough, and ancient hundred of Highworth, supposed to have been established by charter of Edward I., in which debts under 40s. are recoverable. This town probably sent members to parliament at a very early period, as a writ was addressed to the bailiffs in the 26th of Edward I., to which no return was made, nor does it appear that the elective franchise was ever afterwards exercised, though writs continued to be sent to the bailiffs until the 24th of Edward IV.

The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £44. 8. 4., in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Highworth in the Cathedral Church of Sarum, the Dean of Sarum possessing ordinary jurisdiction. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient building, erected in the reign of Henry VI., with a tower at the west end, which, as well as the other parts of the church, is surmounted by an open parapet: on the south side is a chantry, or monumental chapel, hung round with pieces of ancient armour. There is a place of worship for Independents. A school for about seventy children is held in the vestry-room of the church: the master has a stipend of £27. 6. per annum, the produce of various benefactions. There are several charitable donations for apprenticing boys and other purposes; the principal is Batson's charity, producing about £50 per annum, which is expended in clothing the poor, and assisting them with small sums of money.

HILARY (ST.), a parish in the hundred of **PENWITH**, county of **CORNWALL**, comprising the market town of **Marazion**, and containing 2811 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, rated in the king's books at £11. 6. 0½. Mrs. Beard and others were patrons in 1814. The Rev. John Penneke, in 1723, bequeathed £5 per annum for the instruction of four children.

HILBECK, a township in the parish of **BROUGH**, East ward, county of **WESTMORLAND**, ½ a mile (N.N.E.) from Brough, containing 101 inhabitants. In old records this place is called *Hellebeck*, *Helle*, in Saxon, denoting water-falls, of which there are several among the mountains in the neighbourhood. A cotton-mill was erected by John Metcalf Carlton, Esq., but it has been disused for many years. In the neighbourhood is a coal mine; not far from which, on an eminence commanding an extensive view, is a building called *Fox Tower*.

HILBOROUGH, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of **GREENHOE**, county of **NORFOLK**, 6 miles (S.) from **Swaffham**, containing 349 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £300 royal bounty. *Earl Nelson* was patron in 1806. The church, dedicated to *All Saints*, is built of flints, having a strong square tower, with free-

stone quoins, embattled and crowned with carved pinnacles; in one of the east windows are some remains of stained glass. At the north-western extremity of the village are the remains of an ancient chapel, dedicated to *St. Margaret*, called the *Pilgrims' chapel*, probably from having been visited by them on their way to *Walsingham*: it was richly endowed, having included among its possessions one hundred acres of land in this parish.

HILCOTT, a tything in the parish of **NORTH NEWTON**, hundred of **SWANBOROUGH**, county of **WILTS**, 3½ miles (W. by S.) from *Pewsey*. The population is returned with the parish.

HILDENLEY, a township in the parish of **APPLETON le STREET**, wapentake of **RYEDALE**, North riding of the county of **YORK**, 3 miles (W.S.W.) from *Malton*, containing 23 inhabitants.

HILDERSHAM, a parish in the hundred of **CHILFORD**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 1½ mile (N.W. by N.) from *Linton*, containing 193 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of *Ely*, rated in the king's books at £15. 0. 5. The Rev. *Charles Goodwin* was patron in 1806. The church is dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*.

HILDERSTONE, a liberty in the parish of **STONE**, southern division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, county of **STAFFORD**, 3 miles (E.N.E.) from *Stone*, containing 1591 inhabitants. *R. Bourne, Esq.* has recently erected a chapel at his own expense, to which he appoints the minister.

HILDERTHORP, a township in the parish of **BRIDLINGTON**, wapentake of **DICKERING**, East riding of the county of **YORK**, 1½ mile (S.) from *Bridlington*, containing 51 inhabitants.

HILFIELD, a chapelry in the parish of **SYDLING-ST. NICHOLAS**, hundred of **CERNE**, **TOTCOMBE**, and **MODBURY**, Cerne subdivision of the county of **DORSET**, 9 miles (S.) from *Sherborne*, containing 127 inhabitants.

HILGAY, a parish in the hundred of **CLACKCLOSE**, county of **NORFOLK**, 3½ miles (S. by E.) from *Downham-Market*, containing 968 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £10. The King presented in 1819. The church is dedicated to *All Saints*. Near the bank of the *Ouse*, in this parish, was a small priory of Black monks, a cell to *Ramsey abbey*.

HILL, a parish in the lower, though locally in the upper, division of the hundred of **BERKELEY**, county of **GLOUCESTER**, 3½ miles (N.N.E.) from *Thornbury*, containing 259 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester. *Miss Langley* was patroness in 1819. The church is dedicated to *St. Michael*. The navigable river *Severn* runs through this parish.

HILL, a joint township with *Moor*, in the parish of **FLADBURY**, middle division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, county of **WORCESTER**, 4 miles (N.E. by E.) from *Pershore*, containing 295 inhabitants.

HILL (CROOM), county of **WORCESTER**. — See **CROOM-HILL**.

HILL-DEVEWILL, a parish in the hundred of **HEVINGSWORTH**, county of **WILTS**, 3 miles (S.) from *Wootton Bassett*, containing 135 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, rated in the king's books at £10. 4. 8., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £500 parliamentary grant, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the *Dean of Wells*.

bury, as Dean of the Collegiate Church of Heytesbury. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

HILL-END, a tything in the parish of CUMNER, hundred of HOMER, county of BERKS, 4 miles (W. S.W.) from Oxford, containing 102 inhabitants.

HILLAM, a township in the parish of MONK-FRYSTON, lower division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, West riding of the county of YORK, 3½ miles (N. N. E.) from Ferry-Bridge, containing 269 inhabitants.

HILL-FARRANCE, a parish in the hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, county of SOMERSET, 4½ miles (W.) from Taunton, containing 483 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Trinity College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross.

HILL-HAMPTON, county of WORCESTER.—See HAMPTON (HILL).

HILL-TOP, 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, 5 miles (S. E.) from Barnesley, containing 97 inhabitants.

HILLERSDON, a parish in the hundred and county of BUCKINGHAM, 3½ miles (S. by W.) from Buckingham, containing 247 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, endowed with £8 per annum private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt about 1493, and exhibits some portions in the later style of English architecture, with a profusion of stained glass in one of the eastern windows, representing the legendary history of St. Nicholas. The ancient manor-house, now demolished, was held for the king in the parliamentary war, but its garrison having surrendered in 1643, it was plundered, and its owner, Sir Alexander Denton, committed to prison, where he died of a broken heart.

HILLESLEY, a tything in the parish of HAWKESBURY, upper division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S ASH, county of GLOUCESTER, 1½ mile (S. S. E.) from Wotton under Edge, containing, with Hillcott, Saddlewood, and Tresham, 800 inhabitants. Here was anciently a chapel dedicated to St. Giles, but it has been demolished.

HILLINGDON, a parish in the hundred of ELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, 12½ miles (W. by N.) from London, comprising part of the market town of Uxbridge, and containing 5636 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, rated in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is principally in the later style of English architecture, with an embattled tower at the west end, and contains among others, a fine monument to the memory of Henry Earl of Uxbridge, who died in 1743: in the church-yard is the tomb of John Rich, comedian, who died in 1761.

HILLINGTON, a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of FAREHAM, county of NORFOLK, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Castle Rising, containing 952 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese

of Norwich, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Sir W. B. Folkes, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a Norman door of great beauty.

HILLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of LODDON, county of NORFOLK, 6½ miles (S. E.) from Norwich, containing 63 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich. Sir Charles Rich, Bart. was patron in 1823. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

HILLMARTON, a parish in the hundred of KINGSBRIDGE, county of WILTS, 3½ miles (N. N. E.) from Calne, containing 787 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £20. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

HILLMORTON, a parish in the Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, county of WARWICK, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Rugby, containing 779 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 £6. 10. 6., endowed with £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Baroness Grey de Ruthyn. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The Oxford canal passes through the parish.

HILPERTON, a parish in the hundred of MELKSHAM, county of WILTS, 1½ mile (N. E.) from Trowbridge, containing 904 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the king's books at £16 and in the joint patronage of Richard Godolphin Long, John Long, and Jones Long, Esqrs. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The river Avon, and the Kennet and Avon canal, pass through the parish.

HILSTON, a parish in the middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, East riding of the county of YORK, 14 miles (E. by N.) from Kingston upon Hull, containing 39 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 £5. The Rev. C. Sykes was patron in 1809. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

HILTON, a township in the parish of MARSTON upon DOVE, hundred of APPLE TREE, county of DERBY, 8½ miles (W. S. W.) from Derby, containing 533 inhabitants. A school-house was erected about 1655, by Arthur and Thomas Hanison, and in 1781 the Commissioners of enclosures allotted land for the support of a schoolmaster, whose annual income is £20, for teaching all the poor children of the parish.

HILTON, a parish in the hundred of WHITEWAY, Cerne sub-division of the county of DORSET, 7½ miles (W. S. W.) from Blandford-Forum, containing 610 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, rated in the king's books at £8. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is dedicated to All Saints. A school-house has been erected by Lady C. Damer, which is supported by subscription. On Bulbarrow hill, the highest in the neighbourhood, is a circular double intrenchment, supposed to be of Danish formation.